

The OMRON Principles

OMRON founder Kazuma Tateishi resonated with the public nature of business, saying, “A company shouldn’t be just about pursuing profits...it has an obligation to serve society.” In 1959, he publicly announced the OMRON’s Corporate Motto, to improve lives and contribute to a better society. In 1990, we transformed this motto into the OMRON Principles and have since evolved it with the times.

OMRON Principles

Our Mission

To improve lives and contribute to a better society

Our Values

- **Innovation Driven by Social Needs**
Be a pioneer in creating inspired solutions for the future.
- **Challenging Ourselves**
Pursue new challenges with passion and courage.
- **Respect for All**
Act with integrity and encourage everyone’s potential.

Management Philosophy

**We believe a business should create value for society through its key practices.
We are committed to sustainably increasing our long-term value by putting Our
Mission and Values into practice.**

- We uphold a long-term vision and solve social issues through our business.
- We operate as a truly global company through our fair and transparent management practices.
- We cultivate strong relationships with all of our stakeholders through responsible engagement.

SINIC* Theory: Predicting the Future Through the Interrelationships of Science, Technology, and Society

Our founder, Kazuma Tateishi, believed that solving social issues through business to create a better society required the ability to anticipate future social needs. He believed that a company needed a compass to help predict the future. As our compass, Mr. Tateishi formulated the SINIC predictive theory, which projects the future based on the cycle of interrelationships between Science, Technology, and Society. OMRON first announced this predictive theory to the world at the International Future Research World Congress in 1970. Since then, the SINIC Theory has been our compass for projecting into the future.

The basic philosophy behind the SINIC Theory is that the interrelationships among science, technology, and society lead to social change. Let us use the Cybernation Society as an example. We can see how the rise of cybernetics, computer science, and other synthetic sciences in the 1940s became the seeds of electronic control technologies, programming, and other technology. These technologies gave rise to the PC and the internet, leading to the advent of the Cybernation Society. Society demanded more data, along with more accurate and rapid data analysis. These demands forced us to produce CPUs and GPUs with faster processing power, make advancements in deep learning and other artificial intelligence technologies, and reach higher levels of sophistication in neuroscience and cognitive science. The evolution of these interrelationships serves as a driving force behind humanity's desire to progress.

* SINIC: Seed-Innovation to Need-Impetus Cyclic Evolution

