Message from the President and CEO Fifth Consolidated Mediumterm Management Plan

Growth Strategy

Business Overview



Petroleum Business (Refining and Sales)

Business summary

Business of exploration and production of crude oil in Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and in the State of Qatar

Business to refine imported crude oil and sell the products to nationwide service stations, factories, and other places including overseas

Net sales1 44.5 billion yen 2,099.9 billion yen Ordinary income1 41.2 billion yen 9.3 billion yen Ordinary income¹ 9.3 billion yen 1.8 billion yen (excl. inventory valuation) Number of 4,541 285 employees²

Major assets

Crude Oil Reserves (Proved and Probable) 154.0 million barrels Equivalent to approx. 23 years of supply Crude Oil Production (of the Group)5 Approx. 40,000 barrels/day Comparison with refining capacity: Approx. 10%

> **Partnerships** Solid relationship of trust with oil producing countries for nearly 50 years

Crude Oil Processing Capacity² 400,000 barrels/day Domestic market Share: Approx. 11.4%

Number of service stations in Japan² Number of Cosmo brand stations

2,957

Number of the "Cosmo the Card" Holders Car leasing business for individuals2

Approx. 4,440,000²

Cumulative total 37,077 cars

Major business companies related companies

Cosmo Energy **Exploration & Production**

Abu Dhabi Oil

Qatar Petroleum Development

United Petroleum Development

Cosmo Oil

Cosmo Oil Lubricants Keiyo Seisei JV Gyxis

Cosmo Oil Marketing

Cosmo Oil Sales Sogo Energy

Impact of inventory valuation

The "impact of inventory valuation" indicates the impact on the cost of sales in the financial statements, according to the inventory valuation method, when there is a change in the price of crude oil. It can be separated into the following two categories:

1 Inventory valuation impact based on the periodic average method

This indicates the impact in terms of income based on the "periodic average method," which is an inventory valuation method. In a phase when crude oil prices rise, the cost of sales is pushed down (cost decrease = inventory valuation gain) because the unit prices of purchased inventory that have risen during the term are averaged with the lower inventory unit prices at the start of the term. Conversely, in a phase when crude oil prices fall, the cost of sales is pushed up (cost increase = inventory valuation loss) because the unit prices of purchased inventory that have fallen during the term are averaged with the higher inventory unit prices at the start of the term.



2 Inventory valuation impact based on reduction in book value

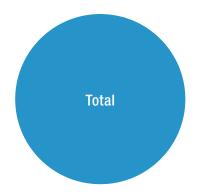
If the market value of inventory at the end of the term falls below the book value, it is necessary to reduce the book value to the market value, and this indicates that a resulting loss is incurred (cost increase = inventory valuation loss)



Business to manufacture raw materials of polyester fiber, pet bottles, plastics, synthetic rubber, etc.



Businesses that are not related to oil or petroleum. Mainly engaged in wind power generation as renewable energy.



378.4 billion yen

60.6 billion yen

2,292.3 billion yen³

22.2 billion yen

3.8 billion yen

81.4 billion yen3

22.2 billion yen

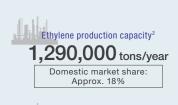
3.8 billion yen

42.0 billion yen³

1,098

9354

6,859



Paraxylene production capacity² 1,180,000 tons/year Wind power generation capacity² **211,300** kW

> No. 3 in Japan and a 6% domestic share



Corporate brand awareness

98.5%

Survey of 1,239 customers (men and women, 18-64 years old) who used a service station in the past one month (as of January 16, 2017)

Maruzen Petrochemical Cosmo Matsuyama Oil **CM Aromatics** Hyundai Cosmo Petrochemical

Eco Power Cosmo Engineering Cosmo Trade and Service neo ALA

- 1. Results in FY2016

- As of March 31, 2017
 Including consolidating adjustment
 Including 96 employees of the wind power generation business (EcoPower)
- 5. Results for 2016 (January December 2016)

When crude oil prices rise

Average of the unit prices of purchased inventory during the term with the "lower" inventory unit prices at the start of the term.

Inventory at the start of the term the term Average

Cost of sales is pushed down (inventory valuation gain)



When crude oil prices fall

Average of the unit prices of purchased inventory during the term with the "higher" inventory unit prices at the start of the term.

Cost of sales is pushed up (inventory valuation loss)

