

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 sales

(FY2017 result)

56.3 billion yen

2,292.7 billion yen

Ordinary income

(FY2017 result)

18.3 billion yen

58.8 billion yen/37.8 billion yen

(excl. the impact of inventory valuation)

Number of

Major assets

283

4,545

employees (as of March 31, 2018)

147.3 million barrels

Equivalent to approx. 22 years of supply

Crude Oil Reserves (Proved and Probable)

(as of December 31, 2017)

Crude Oil Production (of the Group)

Approx.40,000 barrels/day

Comparison with refining capacity: Approx. 10%

(Results for January-December 2017)

Partnerships

Solid relationship of trust with oil producing countries for about 50 years

Crude Oil Processing Capacity¹

Number of service stations in Japan 400,000 barrels/day Number of Cosmo brand stations

Domestic market Share: Approx. 11.4% (as of March 31, 2018)

2,858

(as of March 31, 2018)

Number of the "Cosmo the Card" Holders

Car leasing business for individuals

Approx. 4,440,000 (as of March 31, 2018)

Cumulative total 47,602 cars

(as of March 31, 2018)

Major business companies related companies

Cosmo Energy **Exploration & Production**

Abu Dhabi Oil (UAE) Qatar Petroleum Development (Qatar) United Petroleum

Development (UAE/Qatar)

Cosmo Oil Cosmo Oil Lubricants

Keiyo Seisei JV Gyxis (LPG)

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 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 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.



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.

458.5 billion yen

50 billion yen

2,523.1 billion yen2

30.4 billion yen

9.4 billion yen²

116.9 billion yen/95.9 billion yen²

(excl. the impact of inventory valuation)

1,136 891³ 6,855







Survey of 1,239 customers (men and women, 18-64 years old) who used a service station in the past one month (as of Octorber 30, 2017)

Maruzen Petrochemical Cosmo Matsuyama Oil **CM Aromatics** Hyundai Cosmo Petrochemical Eco Power (Wind power generation) Cosmo Engineering Cosmo Trade and Service neo ALA

- 1. Including the supply of petroleum product/semi product (37,000 barrels/day equivalent) from Showa Shell Sekiyu Group with the business alliance
- Including consolidating adjustment
 Including 96 employees of the wind power generation
- business (Eco Power)
 4. Including whole capacity of Keiyo Ethylene (55% owned, consolidated subsidiary of Maruzen Petrochemical)

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.

– Average

Cost of sales is pushed down (positive inventory valuation)



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 (negative inventory valuation)

