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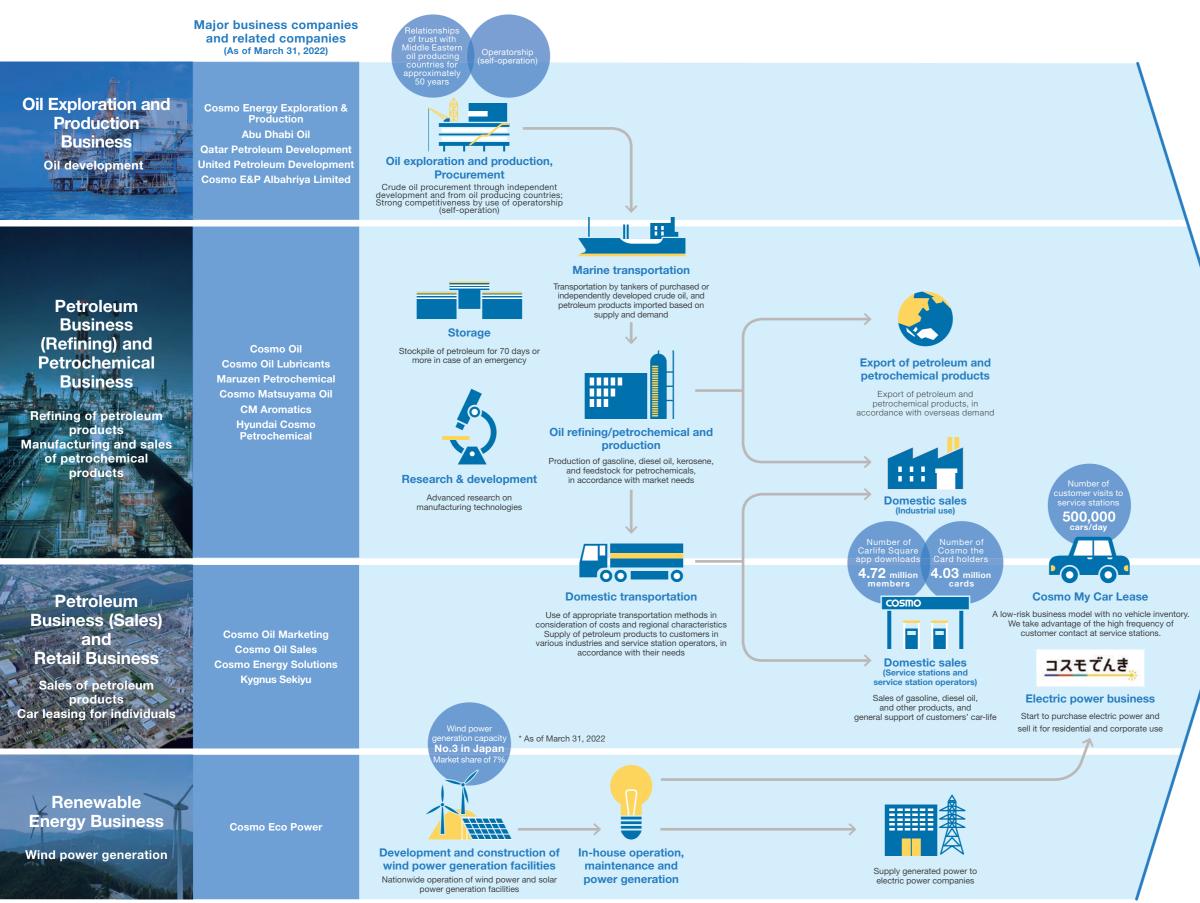


BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	45	Petroleum Business
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The Cosmo Energy Group's Business



Products and services



Petroleum products Gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, and fuel oil, etc.



Petrochemical products (Materials for products for daily life) Shopping bags, bottles, clothes, tires, and frames of electric appliances, etc.



Motoring lifestyle solutions Car leasing for individuals, etc.



Electric power

Business Overview	Oil Exploration and Production Business	Petroleum Business (Refining and Sales)	Petrochemical Business	Renewable Energy Business	Total *Including other businesses
Business summary	Business of exploration and production of crude oil in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar	Business to refine imported crude oil and sell the products to nationwide service stations, factories, and general consumers	Business to manufacture raw materials of polyester fiber, pet bottles, plastics,and synthetic rubber, etc.	Business to engage mainly in wind power generation as a renewable energy.	
Net sales (FY2021 result)	¥91.0 billion	¥2,137.7 billion	¥359.4 billion	¥13.1 billion	¥2,440.5 billion*2
Ordinary profit (FY2021 result)	¥44.8 billion	¥165.5 billion / ¥93.2 billion (excluding the impact of inventory valuation)	¥13.6 billion	¥3.5 billion	¥233.1 billion / ¥160.8 billion*2 (excluding the impact of inventory valuation)
Number of employees (As of March 31, 2022)	266	4,512	1,227	237	7,111
Major assets (As of March 31, 2022)	Crude oil reserves (proved and probable) 143.1 million barrels Equivalent to approx. 17 years of supply (As of December 31, 2021) Crude oil production (of the entire Group) Approx. 45,000 barrels/day Comparison with refining capacity: Approx. 11% (January to December 2021 result) Partnerships Solid relationship of trust with oil producing countries for about more than 50 years	Crude oil processing capacity*1Number of service stations in Japan400,000 barrels/dayNumber of Cosmo brand stationsDomestic market share: Approx. 11.6%2,695Number of Cosmo the Card holdersCosmo My Car Lease Cumulative total 96,214 carsNumber of Carlife Square app downloads4.72 million members	Ethylene production capacityPara-xylene production capacity1.29 million tons/year*31.36 million tons/yearDomestic market share: Approx. 19%Mixed-xylene production capacityBenzene production capacityMixed-xylene production capacity0.74 million tons/year0.62 million tons/year	Wind power plant capacity 300,000 kW No.3 in Japan Market share of 7% Number of windmills 175 (23 regions)	Brand statement familiarity as a reminder of the company name 2nd of 241 companies Results of a survey of general consumers across Japan conducted by Nikkei BP Consulting, Inc. in September 2021
Group-wide risks	 Foreign Exchange Rates Interest Rates Asset Value Reversal of Deferred Tax Assets 	 Infectious Diseases Climate Changes Disasters and Accidents Laws and Regulations 		of Laws and Ordinances n Management ontrol	 *1 Including the supply of petroleum product/semi product (37,000 barrels/day equivalent) from the Idemitsu Kosan Group with the business alliance *2 Including consolidating adjustment *3 Including whole capacity of Keiyo Ethylene (55% owned, consolidated subsidiary of Maruzen Petrochemical)

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 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.

2 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 increased 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.

