Suggestions for the refiners in Japan to improve competitiveness



Solomon Benchmarking

Global Standard





World's largest databases of upstream, midstream, and downstream operating performance



"Apples-to-apples" comparisons, letting you truly identify the areas where your facilities could improve



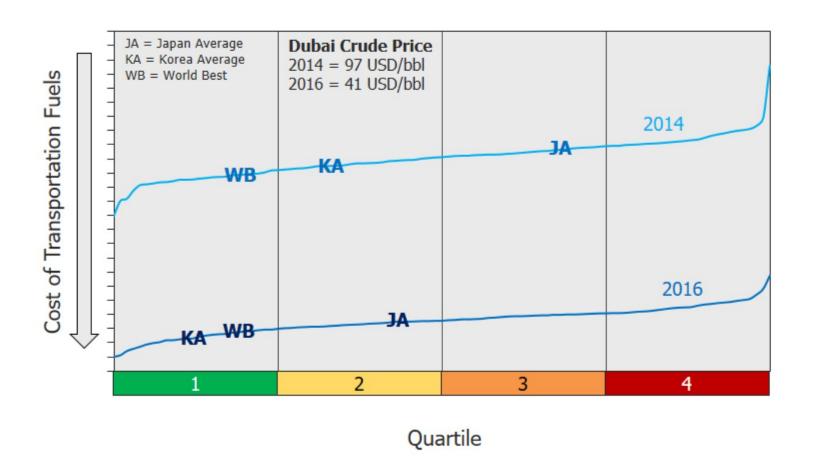
Our data are proprietary, not pulled from inconsistent, publicly available sources



85% of the world's refining capacity participates in the study

Competitiveness

Worldwide Breakeven Production Cost Analysis

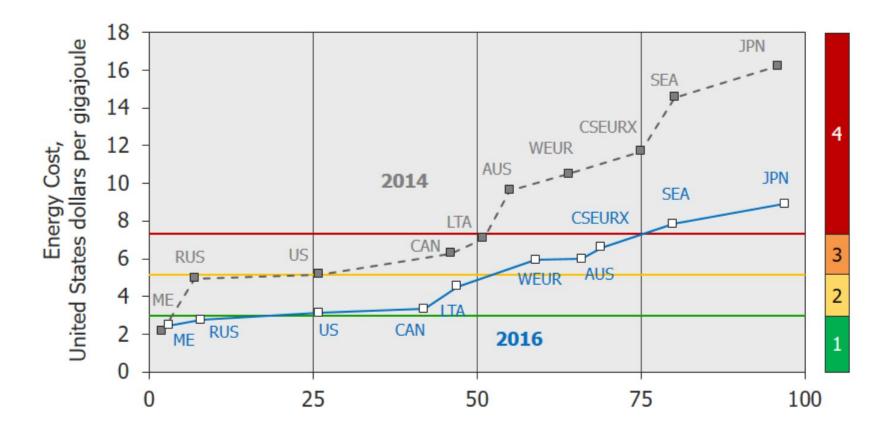


Refineries in Japan are more competitive when crude oil prices are low



Energy Cost

Worldwide Distributions

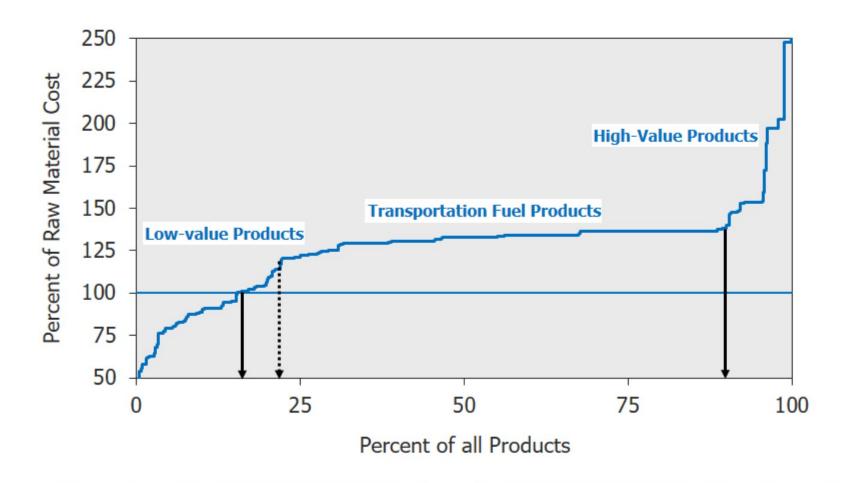


The large drop in energy cost between 2014 and 2016 was a significant contributor to the improved competitive performance of refineries in Japan



Product Value Distribution

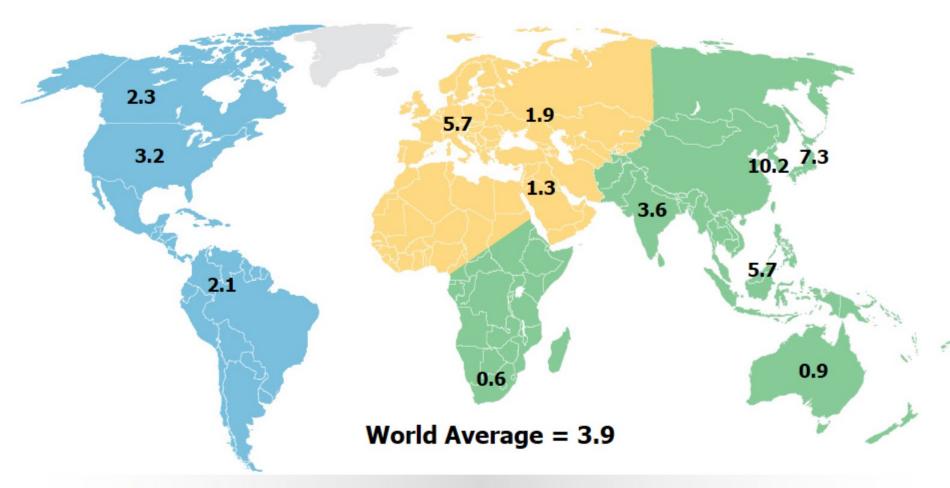
Japan Average



Products valued less than the Raw Material Cost can be considered "scrap" products The average refinery in Japan produced 16 vol % scrap products in calendar year 2016



Petrochemical Intensity Averages 2016 Study

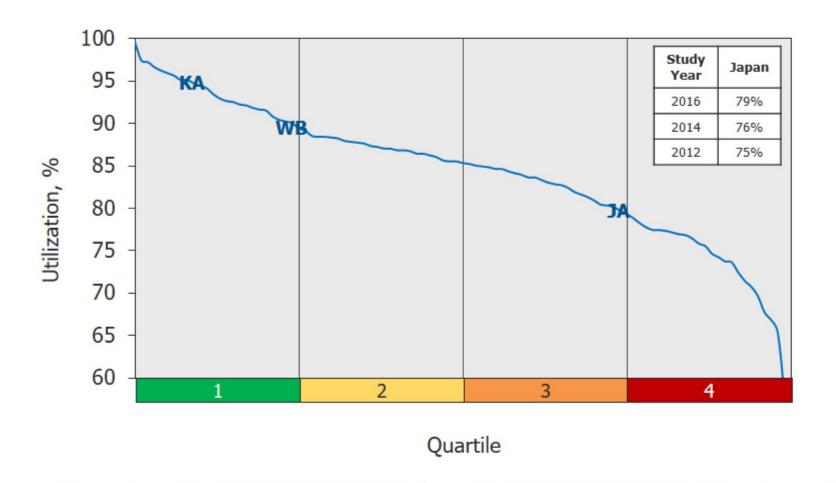


Petrochemical Intensity is the volume percent of refinery net input associated with reported Refinery Feed to Chemical Plants + Specialty Solvents + Petrochemicals



Resid Process Unit Capacity Utilization

Excluding Turnaround Downtime

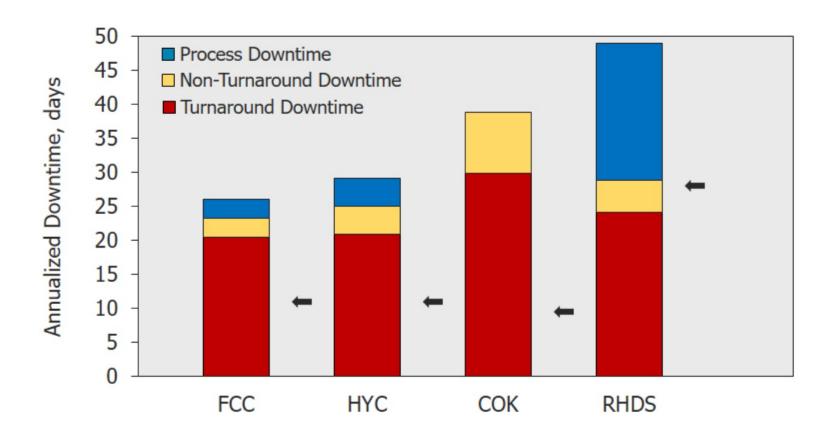


A significant amount of VDU, RFCC, Coking, Resid Hydrocracking, SDA, and Resid HDS capacity downstream of the Topper is underutilized in many refineries in Japan



Operational Unavailability

2016 Study



A refinery cannot be a strong competitor until it is reliable and available to operate well Operational Availability $\geq 97\%$ is a characteristic of the best refineries in the world



Summary Suggestions for Refiners in Japan

- Continue the focus on increasing refinery reliability and the utilization of refinery complexity
- Increase by 25% to 50% the productive technical staffing levels focused on identifying and driving improvement initiatives
- Pursue ways to increase the yield of high-value products and reduce the overall "scrap" products yield (e.g., maximize recovery of available propylene, reduce clarified slurry oil yield, etc.)
- Reduce the dependence on steam as a source of heat and electrical power generation to improve energy efficiency

Refiners that achieve World's Best performance levels will be well positioned to export high-value products and technical expertise



Comparative Performance Analysis™ (CPA™)

We Benchmark the Oil & Gas Value Chain







- Exploration & Production
- Onshore Production
- Offshore Production
- FPSO
- SAGD

- Liquid Pipeline
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Terminals
- Natural Gas & LNG Processing

- Fuels & Lube Refining
- Petrochemicals
- Integrated Sites
- Reliability & Maintenance
- Power Generation

We see the trends of change as more than

of companies **repeat participation** study after study.



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