

Our challenge of supporting the daily lives of people throughout society has continued for more than 110 years and will continue further as a new future unfolds.

As a company that handles petroleum and petrochemical products that are indispensable to maintaining social infrastructure functions, we assume great responsibility in supporting the lives of people. At the same time, we recognize that society keeps a watchful eye on our operations with respect to safety and environmental matters. While upholding our corporate social responsibility as a maintainer of business activities and infrastructure in the supply of energy, we aim to become a company that is supported by various stakeholders based on our corporate philosophy.

Earliest Days

From the establishment of Aoki Sekiyu, our predecessor, until the establishment of Taiyo Oil

1908-1943

1908 (Meiji 41)	September	Shigekichi Aoki, the founder, established Aoki Sekiyu in Takaoka-gun, Kochi Prefecture (currently Tosa City).
1915 (Taisho 4)	February	Relocated to Yawatahama City in Ehime Prefecture.
1918 (Taisho 7)	January	Kerosene production was started from the materials supplied by Rising Sun's Kyushu-Saitozaki Oil Refinery.
1923 (Taisho 12)	August	Started to refine oil in a Hickman Distillation (Method) Unit.
1930 (Showa 5)	May	Renamed as Aoki Sekiyu Co., Ltd. Capital of JPY 20 thousand.
1938 (Showa 13)	October	Plant relocated to Kameoka Village in Ochi-gun, Ehime Prefecture (the current site of Shikoku Operations).
1941 (Showa 16)	February	Refinery sections of Aoki Sekiyu, Mikado Seiyu and Matsuoka Sekiyu were integrated into Taiyo Oil Co., Ltd. Head office was established in Mita-toyooka-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. Capital of JPY 1 million.
1943 (Showa 18)	July	Head office was relocated to Yawatahama City in Ehime Prefecture. Capital increased to JPY 4 million.



First President Shigekichi Aoki

Postwar Recovery Period

Full-scale independent production activities began during this period.

1949-1964

1949 (Showa 24)	December	Permission granted by GHQ to reopen refineries on the Pacific Coast. Construction of facilities for crude oil distillation was started.
1951 (Showa 26)	February	Permission granted to refine petroleum. An order from Shell Sekiyu was received and a refinery with an output of 500 barrels/day was started.
1953 (Showa 28)	July	Capital increased to JPY 48 million. Taiyo Oil started to operate its own refinery.

1958
(Showa 33)

October Soviet crude oil was imported to Japan for the first time.

1964
(Showa 39)

June Ryosaku Aoki became the second president.
Capital increased to JPY 52 million.

September Romanian crude oil was imported to Japan for the first time.

November Capacity of the crude oil distillation unit was confirmed to be 59,000 barrels/day.



Second President Ryosaku Aoki

Growth Period

Upgrading of refining operations on a full-scale basis began during this period.

1965-1991

1965
(Showa 40)

September Shigeyoshi Aoki became the third president.

1967
(Showa 42)

July Capital increased to JPY 100 million.

1969
(Showa 44)

April Taiyo Oil became a member of the Petroleum Association of Japan.

1970
(Showa 45)

December Capital increased to JPY 400 million.

1974
(Showa 49)

September Capacity of the crude oil distillation unit was augmented to 69,000 barrels/day.

1975
(Showa 50)

July Kikuma Refinery (currently Shikoku Operations) received JIS (Japanese Industrial Standards) accreditation.

1976
(Showa 51)

July Established a 90-day petroleum stockpiling system.

1977
(Showa 52)

January Taiyo Oil became the first Japanese corporation to conduct DD crude oil trading with the Malaysian national petroleum corporation (PETRONAS).

1979
(Showa 54)

October Local Singapore subsidiary Taiyo International Private Limited was established.

1981
(Showa 56)

November Head office was relocated to the current location (Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo).



Third President Shigeyoshi Aoki

1982
(Showa 57)

March An underground oil stockpiling demonstration plant was completed on the premises of Taiyo's Kikuma Refinery. Taiyo Oil took charge of demonstration operations.

1983
(Showa 58)

September Reduced capacity of the crude oil distillation unit by 4,000 barrels/day to 65,000 barrels/day.

1986
(Showa 61)

March Made investments in the oil development project in Angola's offshore oil fields.
November Joined the oil development project in Malaysia's offshore oil fields.

1991
(Heisei 3)

June The crude oil tanker "Taiyoh I" (88,543 DWT) was put into service.
With the completion of the BTX production facilities and the launch of the operation thereat, Taiyo Oil forayed into petrochemicals.
December The petroleum product tanker "Taiyoh II" (58,950 DWT) was put into service.

Period of Development

Expansion of operations with the abolition of the Provisional Measures Law on the Importation of Specific Petroleum Refined Products

1996-2019

1996
(Heisei 8)

July With partial transfer of the functions of the head office, Kikuma Refinery was renamed Shikoku Operations.

1998
(Heisei 10)

October Participated in the Tokyo Commodity Exchange as a primary member of the oil futures market.
December Shikoku Operations received ISO9002 certification.

1999
(Heisei 11)

October Kunishi Kawai became the fourth president.

2002
(Heisei 14)

March Shikoku Operations received ISO14001 certification.
July Subsidiaries were integrated into Taiyo Techno Service Co., Ltd.

2003
(Heisei 15)

August Capacity of the crude oil distillation unit was augmented to 120,000 barrels/day.
October Taiyo Petrochemical Co., Ltd., was established.
December Acquired from Mitsui Chemicals, Inc., a styrene monomer plant in Yamaguchi.

2004
(Heisei 16)

January Yamaguchi Operations opened.
December Subsidiaries were integrated into Taiyo Oil Sales Co., Ltd.

2006
(Heisei 18)

June Yutaka Oka became the fifth president.

2008
(Heisei 20)

March A new office and new onshore shipping facilities on the premises of Shikoku Operations were completed.
September 100th Anniversary of the company's foundation

2008
(Heisei 20)

September A new brand "SOLATO" and a new company's logo were introduced. Every item sold or installed at SS was redesigned.

December New ground loading facilities were completed.

2009
(Heisei 21)

March Capital increased to JPY 900 million.

September Capital increased to JPY 2.65 billion.

December Capital increased to JPY 4.65 billion.

2010
(Heisei 22)

March Capital increased to JPY 5.6 billion.

November Completion of the construction and startup of Resid Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit with a capacity of 25,000 barrels/day.

2014
(Heisei 26)

March Merged with Taiyo Petrochemical Co., Ltd.

Reduced capacity of the crude oil distillation unit to 118,000 barrels/day.

August Capacity of the Resid Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit was augmented to 29,000 barrels/day.

November Completion of the construction and startup of Trans alkylation unit with a capacity of 10,000 barrels/day.

2016
(Heisei 28)

December All shares of Nansei Sekiyu K.K. acquired.

2017
(Heisei 29)

March Capacity of the crude oil distillation unit was augmented to 138,000 barrels/day.

Capacity of the Resid Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit was augmented to 32,000 barrels/day.

April Okinawa Sales Office (currently Okinawa Sales & Marketing Office), which is Taiyo Oil's first office in Okinawa Prefecture, was newly established.

2018
(Heisei 30)

September Capacity of the deep hydrodesulfurization unit was augmented to 33,000 barrels/day.

2019
(Heisei 31)

March Capital was reduced to JPY 400 million.

