[The official language for TonenGeneral's filings with the Tokyo Stock Exchange and Japanese authorities, and for communications with our shareholders, is Japanese. We have posted English versions of some of this information on this web site. While these English versions have been prepared in good faith, TonenGeneral does not accept responsibility for the accuracy of the translations, and reference should be made to the original Japanese language materials.]

March 7, 2013

Internet Disclosure of the 93rd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

The following information is disclosed on the internet website of the Company to the shareholders pursuant to the Laws of Japan and the Company's Articles of Incorporation.

TonenGeneral Sekiyu K.K.

Notes to consolidated financial statements

1. Significant accounting policies

(1) Scope of consolidation

1) Number and name of consolidated subsidiaries

a. Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 5 companies

b. Name of consolidated subsidiaries:

EMG Marketing G.K., Tonen Chemical Corporation, Chuo Sekiyu Hanbai K. K., Tonen Technology G. K., TonenGeneral Kaiun Y. K.

(2) Application of the equity method

1) Number and name of equity companies

a. Number of equity companies: 7 companies

b. Name of equity companies:

Shimizu LNG K. K., Nippon Unicar Company Limited, Kyokuto Petroleum Industries, Ltd., Kobe Standard Sekiyu K.K., Nissei Sekiyu K.K., Standard Sekiyu Osaka Hatsubaisho Co., Japan Biofuels Supply LLP

2) Name of non-equity-method companies and reason equity method was not applied

a. Name of major affiliated companies not accounted for by the equity method

Emori Sekiyu K. K., Kimura Sekiyu K.K., K.K. Marutaka Sekiyu

b. Reason equity method was not applied

The affiliated companies are not accounted for by the equity method because they do not have a material impact on net income (loss), retained earnings, etc. on a consolidated basis.

3) Notes to the procedures of applying equity method

Reasonable adjustments are made to the most recent available financial statements of companies accounted for by the equity method, whose closing dates are not the same as TonenGeneral Sekiyu K.K. (“the Company”).

(3) Change in scope of consolidation or scope of equity method

1) Change in scope of consolidation

a. Number of newly consolidated company: 1 company

b. Name of the consolidated company: EMG Marketing G.K.

The Company acquired a 99.0% ownership interest in EMG Marketing G.K. on June 1, 2012. Consequently, EMG Marketing G.K. has been included in the scope of consolidation effective in the current period from the deemed acquisition date of June 30, 2012.

c. Number of company excluded from the scope of consolidation: 1 company

d. Name of company excluded from the scope of consolidation: Tonen Chemical Nasu Corporation

As a consequence of the merger with Tonen Chemical Corporation on November 1, 2012, Tonen Chemical Nasu Corporation which was a consolidated subsidiary of the Company has been excluded from the scope of consolidation.

2) Change in scope of equity method

a. Number of companies newly accounted for by the equity method: 4 companies

b. Name of companies newly accounted for by the equity method:

Kyokuto Petroleum Industries, Ltd., Kobe Standard Sekiyu K.K., Nissei Sekiyu K.K., Standard Sekiyu Osaka Hatsubaisho Co., Ltd.

As a consequence of the inclusion of EMG Marketing Godo Kaisha into the scope of consolidation as mentioned in “a. Scope of consolidation”, the four companies above, which are all affiliates of EMG Marketing Godo Kaisha, have been included in the scope of equity method effective in the current period

c. Number of companies no longer accounted for by the equity method: 3 companies

d. Name of companies no longer accounted for by the equity method:

Toray Tonen Specialty Separator G.K., Toray Tonen Specialty Separator Korea Limited, Toray Tonen Services G.K.

As a consequence of redemption of all the Company subsidiaries’ interests in Toray Tonen Specialty Separator G.K., the three companies above were no longer accounted for by the equity method.

(4) Summary of significant accounting procedures

1) Valuation rules and methods for significant assets

a. Inventories	Generally the lower of acquisition costs determined by the weighted average cost method or their net realizable value
b. Securities	
-Other securities	
Securities with readily determinable fair values	Market value at the closing date (Valuation difference on available-for-sales securities is directly reflected in net assets, and cost of sales is calculated using the moving-average method)
Securities without readily determinable fair values	The moving-average cost method
c. Derivatives transactions, etc.	Market value at the closing date

2) Depreciation and amortization method of significant noncurrent assets

a. Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased assets)

Generally the declining-balance method

The service life ranges by major assets are:

Buildings and structures	10 to 50 years
Tanks	10 to 25 years
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	7 to 15 years

b. Intangible assets (excluding leased assets)

The straight-line method

In-house computer software is amortized over its service life (5 to 15 years) using the straight-line method.

c. Leased assets

The straight-line method is employed, where the leasing period is deemed as the service life and residual value is set as zero. The accounting treatment for finance lease transactions, in which ownership is not transferred to the lessee and which became effective on or before December 31, 2008, is the same as the method applied to ordinary operating lease transactions.

3) Basis for significant provisions

- Allowance for doubtful accounts

To provide for losses due to bad debt, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries reserve an estimated bad debt allowance on ordinary receivables based on historical bad debt ratios, and on highly doubtful receivables based on the estimated recoverability from individual customers.

- Provision for bonuses

To provide for the payment of employees' bonuses, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries accrue an estimated reserve for the period.

- Provision for retirement benefits

To provide for the payment of employees' post-retirement benefits, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries accrue an estimated reserve based on the projected benefit obligations and estimated pension plan assets as of the closing date.

Actuarial differences are amortized into pension expenses beginning with the next period, using the declining-balance method over a period determined based on employees' average remaining service years (12 years).

Prior service liabilities are amortized into pension expenses using the straight-line method over employees' average remaining service years (11.0 to 12.9 years).

- Provision for directors' retirement benefits

To provide for the payment of officers' post-retirement allowance, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries reserve an estimated amount of lump sum retirement allowance assuming that officers retire at the closing date.

- Provision for repairs

To provide for periodic tank inspections required under the Fire Service Act and for periodic repairs of machinery and equipment, the Company and two consolidated subsidiaries reserve an estimated cost for the period, based on actual payments and repair plans, respectively.

4) Other important items for consolidated financial statements

- Accounting method for consumption taxes

Each item in the consolidated statement of income does not include consumption taxes.

(5) Amortization method and period of Goodwill

Goodwill is amortized by the straight-line method over 20 years.

(6) Additional information

-Application of the "Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections"

"Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" (ASBJ Statement No. 24 issued on December 4, 2009) and "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" (ASBJ Guidance No. 24 issued on December 4, 2009) are applied to accounting changes and past error corrections which are made beginning in the current period.

-Acquisition of share capital of EMG Marketing Godo Kaisha

On June 1, the Company acquired from ExxonMobil Asia International Limited Liability Company SARL, a company indirectly and wholly owned by Exxon Mobil Corporation, a 99.0% ownership interest in ExxonMobil Yugen Kaisha (currently EMG Marketing Godo Kaisha).

Prior to the Acquisition, EMG Marketing Godo Kaisha transferred to EM Group Companies some of its assets including 80 million common shares of the Company, part of the Chemical business, shares of Japan Butyl Co. Ltd., and shares of Mobil Korea Lube Oil Inc. which operates a lubricants business in Korea.

As a result, Exxon Mobil Corporation continues to own 80 million common shares of the Company or 22.2% of the voting shares in the Company after the Acquisition.

An overview of the company acquired is shown in (7) Notes to consolidated financial statements, (Business combination).

-Significant borrowing

Based on the resolution at the Board of Directors meeting held on February 21, 2012, the Company entered into a term and revolving loan agreement on February 29, 2012 in conjunction with the transaction to acquire the 99.0% interest in ExxonMobil Yugen Kaisha (currently EMG Marketing Godo Kaisha) and to provide for financing of the Company's operations. The Company executed the borrowing on June 1, 2012. The summary of the agreement is provided below.

1) Fixed term loan

a. Use of funds	Funds to acquire shares (ownership share)
b. Name of lenders	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and other financial institutions
c. Borrowing amount	175,000 million yen
d. Borrowing conditions	Floating interest rate
e. Date of borrowings	June 1, 2012
f. Borrowing period	3 years, 4 years, 5 years and 6 years
g. Collateral and guarantees	None

2) Revolving loan (Committed line)

a. Use of funds	Working capital
b. Name of contracting party	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and other financial institutions
c. Facility limit	130,000 million yen
d. Date of execution of commitment line	June 1, 2012
f. Scheduled date of termination of commitment line	May 31, 2013
g. Collateral and guarantees	None

3) Financial covenants

The financial covenants for the above fixed term loan and revolving loan (committed line) are provided below. The relevant loans outstanding as of December 31, 2012 were 160,000 million yen.

a. Consolidated total net assets as of each year-end shall be kept at 75% or more of the highest of the i) Consolidated total net assets as of June 30, 2012, ii) Consolidated total net assets as of previous year-end (shall be replaced with "Consolidated total net assets as of June 30, 2012" for the year ending December 31, 2012), and iii) 180 billion yen.

b. The following conditions regarding two consecutive annual periods shall be met beginning with consecutive 2012 and 2013 periods:

i. In the case that principal balance of the fixed term loan exceeds 87,500 million yen as of year-end, consolidated annual operating income (adjusted to exclude inventory gain or loss) shall not fall below 23,000 million yen (replaced with 10,000 million yen for the period ending December 31, 2012) for two consecutive annual periods.

ii. In the case that principal balance of the fixed term loan is 87,500 million yen or less as of year-end, consolidated annual operating income (adjusted to exclude inventory gain or loss) shall not be negative for two consecutive annual periods.

2. Consolidated balance sheet

(1) Security rights established on assets

Mortgaged assets and mortgaged liabilities by security rights are as shown below:

Book value of mortgaged assets	Total amounts (Million yen)	(Provided as plant mortgage) (Million yen)
Buildings and structures	3,491	(3,491)
Tanks	984	(984)
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	6,746	(6,746)
Land	12,203	(4,628)
Total	23,425	(15,850)

Mortgaged liabilities	Total amounts (Million yen)	(Covered by plant mortgage) (Million yen)
Gasoline taxes payable	50,649	(15,850)

(Note) 1. The total amount of mortgaged assets includes the mortgages provided as plant mortgage as shown in parentheses.
2. The total amount of mortgaged liabilities includes the liabilities covered by plant mortgage as shown in parentheses.
3. In addition to the above, the Company committed to offer upon lender’s demand a contract of mortgage over the asset noted below to support the current portion of short-term loans payable (350 million yen).

Assets	Amounts (Million yen)
Buildings and structures	11,441
Tanks	940
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	11,620
Tools, furniture and fixtures	589
Land	12,300
Total	36,892

(2) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 899,056 million yen

(3) Obligations for guaranties

1) Bank borrowing, etc.

Guarantees	Amounts (Million yen)
Japan Biofuels Supply LLP	2,139
Employees of the Company and consolidated subsidiaries	133
Total	2,272

2) Letters of credit

Guarantees	Amounts	(Yen equivalent)
Japan Biofuels Supply LLP	9,556 thousand USD	(827 million yen)

3) Deferral of import consumption tax payment

Guarantees	Amounts
Japan Biofuels Supply LLP	184 million yen

3. Consolidated statement of changes in net assets

(1) Class and total number of shares issued as of December 31, 2012

Common stock 565,182,000 shares

(2) Dividends in the current period

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (Million yen)	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 27, 2012	Common stock	10,723	19.00	December 31, 2011	March 28, 2012
Board of Directors Meeting held on August 14, 2012	Common stock	10,723	19.00	June 30, 2012	September 12, 2012

(3) Planned resolution at annual general meeting of shareholders on March 26, 2013

Planned resolution	Class of shares	Dividend resource	Total dividends (Million yen)	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 26, 2013	Common stock	Retained earnings	6,926	19.00	December 31, 2012	March 27, 2013

4. Financial instruments

(1) Detail of financial instruments

The Company and its subsidiaries and affiliated companies (“TG group companies”) finance their working capital and capital investment through a combination of internally generated funds, external borrowing with banks and other financial institutions, and issuance of corporate bonds and commercial paper. Derivative transactions are mainly conducted for forward purchase of foreign exchange for settlement of foreign currency denominated payable and receivable arising from import and export transactions.

Trade accounts receivable are exposed to credit risk but TG group companies mitigate the risk in accordance with consistent guidelines. Part of trade accounts receivable are denominated in foreign currencies, but the risk of foreign currency rate fluctuations is hedged with forward purchase of foreign exchange.

Short-term loans receivable solely result from transactions with TG group companies. Investment securities are limited to stock of companies with which TG group companies have a business relationship. Part of these stock investments is exposed to the risk of market stock price fluctuations.

Trade accounts payable are largely due within six months. Also trade accounts payable resulting from import transactions including crude oil are exposed to the risk of foreign currency rate fluctuations but the risk is mitigated through the use of foreign currency forwards as noted above.

Loans payable result from external loans with financial institutions including banks and the issuance of corporate bonds and commercial paper. The interest rate of such loans payable is in part determined with market reference rates and therefore the variable interest rate loans are exposed to the risk of interest fluctuations. Derivative transactions are conducted mainly for the aforementioned foreign exchange transactions.

(2) Fair value of financial instruments

The following table indicates the amounts recorded in the consolidated balance sheet, the fair value and the difference as of December 31, 2012.

(Unit: Million yen)

	Amounts recorded in the consolidated balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
1) Cash and deposits	13,369	13,369	–
2) Accounts receivable-trade (*1)	249,261	249,261	–
3) Income taxes receivable	28,087	28,087	–
4) Short-term loans receivable	15,081	15,081	–
5) Investment securities			
-Other securities	2,004	2,004	–
Total assets	307,803	307,803	–
6) Accounts payable-trade	279,567	279,567	–
7) Gasoline taxes payable	220,034	220,034	–
8) Short-term loans payable	102,616	102,616	–
9) Commercial papers	64,000	64,000	–
10) Income taxes payable	2,461	2,461	–
11) Accrued consumption taxes	5,310	5,310	–
12) Guarantee deposits payable	19,864	19,864	–
13) Bonds payable	30,000	29,894	(106)
14) Long-term loans payable	136,539	136,491	(47)
Total liabilities	860,394	860,240	(153)
15) Derivative transactions (*2)	1,202	1,202	–

(*1) The amounts of related allowance for notes and accounts receivable-trade are deducted from the values.

(*2) The values of assets and liabilities arising from derivative transactions are shown at net value.

(Note) Calculation method for the fair value of financial instruments, and notes to securities and derivatives

Assets:

1) Cash and deposits, 2) Accounts receivable-trade 3) Income tax receivable and 4) Short-term loans receivable

Fair value is deemed the same as book value because these assets are settled within a short period of time and there is little rationale for fair and book values to diverge.

5) Investment securities

Fair value of stocks is based on the prices traded at the stock exchange. Among “Other securities,” securities with a book value of 32,851 million yen are excluded from the above table because there is no ascertainable market value for those securities and it is deemed extremely difficult to calculate their fair value.

Liabilities:

6) Accounts payable-trade, 7) Gasoline taxes payable, 8) Short-term loans payable, 9) Commercial papers, 10) Income taxes payable, 11) Accrued consumption taxes and 12) Guarantee deposits payable

Fair value is deemed the same as book value because these liabilities are settled within a short period of time and there is little rational for fair and book value to diverge.

13) Bonds payable

Fair value of bonds payable is based on the market value.

14) Long-term loans payable

The fair value of floating rate long term loan is deemed the same as book value, since there is little rationale for fair and book values for diverge under such floating rate loan arrangement. The fair value of fixed rate long term loan is estimated using the expected future principal and interest payments discounted at market interest rates for similar new borrowings.

15) Derivatives

Fair value of derivatives is based on the actual market exchange rate.

5. Real estate for lease etc.

(1) Overview of real estate for lease, etc.

The Company and two consolidated subsidiaries lease certain service station assets as well as a part of lands at their refining and manufacturing sites and other assets in Japan. The net of leasing income and related expense of these transactions is 290 million yen (the income is included in net sales and the expense is included in cost of sales or selling, general and administrative expenses). A gain on sales and retirement of real estate for lease assets of 223 million yen is included in extraordinary gain/loss, and impairment loss related to real estate for lease assets of 63 million yen is included in extraordinary loss in the current period.

(2) Fair value of real estates for lease, etc.

(Million yen)

Balance sheet amount	Fair value
90,678	107,423

(Note) 1. The balance sheet amount is the acquisition cost reduced by the accumulated depreciation and the accumulated impairment loss.

2. The fair value at the closing date is an amount calculated by the Company using public price indexes including roadside value and property tax value by reference to valuation guidelines including "Real Estate Appraisal Standards".

6. Financial data per share

(1) Net assets per share 788.81 yen

(2) Net income per share 122.38 yen

7. Other note

(Business combination)

(1) Outline of business combination

1) Overview of the company acquired

(As of June 30, 2012)

Name of company	EMG Marketing Godo Kaisha
Business	Sales of petroleum products and petrochemical products
Date of incorporation	December 11, 1961
Paid-in capital	50,000 million yen

2) Background and objectives of the Transaction

Through this newly-formed integrated production-distribution operation, the TG Group will be able to more effectively execute locally driven investments and other business decisions that will help the TG Group adapt to the challenging domestic operating environment. Moreover, the TG Group will be able to further enhance its efficiency and profitability by increasing the level of integration between the marketing and production business divisions, and pursuing business opportunities that will enable it to respond to the changing market demands and domestic operating environment.

3) Closing of the Transaction

June 1, 2012

4) Legal form of business combination

Acquisition of share capital in exchange for cash

5) Acquired entity name after combination

No change

6) Shareholding acquired through the Transaction, the purchase price, and percentage of shareholding after the Transaction

Shareholding acquired	99.0%
Purchase price	383,237 million yen
Percentage of shareholding after the Transaction	99.0%

7) Reason for designating the Company as acquiring company

The Company intends to own the majority control of the acquired company through the acquisition of 99.0% ownership interest thereof.

(2) Period of the acquired entity's results of operations included in the Company's consolidated statement of income for the cumulative current period

Result of operations from July 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012 are included, because the deemed acquisition date was June 30, 2012.

(3) Acquisition cost of acquired entity and components thereof

Consideration for acquisition (cash and deposits)	380,999 million yen
Direct costs for acquisition	2,237 million yen
Acquisition cost	383,237 million yen

(4) Amount of goodwill recognized, reason for recognition of goodwill, and method and period of amortization of goodwill

1) Amount of goodwill recognized

338,495 million yen

2) Reason for recognition of goodwill

The future income and cash flow generation in excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired in the purchase of the business operated by EMG Marketing Godo Kaisha was recognized as goodwill.

3) Method and period of amortization of goodwill

Goodwill is amortized over 20 years using the straight-line method.

(5) Amount and major item of assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the closing date of the transaction

Current assets	269,546	Million yen
Noncurrent assets	278,981	
Total assets	548,528	
Current liabilities	411,201	
Noncurrent liabilities	92,134	
Total liabilities	503,335	

(Note) 1. Assets and liabilities as of the deemed acquisition date of June 30, 2012, are noted above.

2. Noncurrent assets include 141,264 million yen of treasury stock held by EMG Marketing Godo Kaisha.

8. Monetary unit used for reporting

Amounts are shown in truncated millions of yen.

Notes to non-consolidated financial statements

1. Significant accounting policies

(1) Valuation rules and methods for assets

1) Inventories	Generally the lower of acquisition costs determined by the weighted average cost method or their net realizable value
2) Securities	
-Stock of subsidiaries and affiliated companies	The moving-average cost method
-Other securities	
Securities with readily determinable fair values	Market value at the closing date (Valuation difference on available-for-sales securities is directly reflected in net assets, and cost of sales is calculated using the moving-average method)
Securities without readily determinable fair values	The moving-average cost method
3) Derivatives transactions, etc.	Market value at the closing date

(2) Depreciation and amortization method for noncurrent assets

1) Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased assets)

Generally the declining-balance method

The service life ranges by major assets are:

Buildings and structures	10 to 50 years
Tanks	10 to 25 years
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	7 to 15 years

2) Intangible assets (excluding leased assets)

The straight-line method

In-house computer software is amortized over its service life (5 to 15 years) using the straight-line method.

3) Leased assets

The straight-line method is employed, where the leasing period is deemed as the service life and residual value is set as zero. The accounting treatment for finance lease transaction, in which ownership is not transferred to the lessee and which became effective on or before December 31, 2008, is the same as the method applied to ordinary operating lease transactions.

(3) Basis for significant provisions

-Allowance for doubtful accounts

To provide for losses due to bad debt, the Company reserves an estimated bad debt allowance on ordinary receivables based on historical bad debt ratios, and on highly doubtful receivables based on the estimated recoverability from individual customers.

-Provision for bonuses

To provide for the payment of employees' bonuses, the Company accrues an estimated reserve for the period.

-Provision for retirement benefits

To provide for the payment of employees' post-retirement benefits, the Company accrues an estimated reserve based on the projected benefit obligations and estimated pension plan assets as of the closing date.

Actuarial differences are amortized into pension expenses beginning with the next period, using the declining-balance method over a period determined based on employees' average remaining service years (12 years).

Prior service liabilities are amortized into pension expenses using the straight-line method over employees' average remaining service years (11.9 to 12.9 years).

-Provision for directors' retirement benefits

To provide for the payment of officers' post-retirement allowance, the Company reserves an estimated amount of lump sum retirement allowance assuming that officers retire at the closing date.

-Provision for repairs

To provide for periodic tank inspections required under the Fire Service Act and for periodic repairs of machinery and equipment, the Company reserves an estimated cost for the period, based on actual payments and repair plans, respectively.

(4) Other important items for financial statements

- Accounting method for consumption taxes

Each item in the non-consolidated statement of income does not include consumption taxes.

(5) Additional information

-Application of the "Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections"

"Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" (ASBJ Statement No. 24 issued on December 4, 2009) and "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" (ASBJ Guidance No. 24 issued on December 4, 2009) are applied to accounting changes and past error corrections which are made beginning in the current period.

-Acquisition of share capital of EMG Marketing Godo Kaisha

On June 1, the Company acquired from ExxonMobil Asia International Limited Liability Company SARL, a company indirectly and wholly owned by Exxon Mobil Corporation, a 99.0% ownership interest in ExxonMobil Yugen Kaisha (currently EMG Marketing Godo Kaisha).

For further details, please refer to "Notes to consolidated financial statements, Significant accounting policies, (6) Additional information, -Acquisition of share capital of EMG Marketing Godo Kaisha."

-Significant borrowing

Based on the resolution at the Board of Directors meeting held on February 21, 2012, the Company entered into a term and revolving loan agreement on February 29, 2012 in conjunction with the transaction to acquire the 99.0% interest in ExxonMobil Yugen Kaisha (currently EMG Marketing Godo Kaisha) and to provide for financing of the Company's operations. The Company executed the borrowing on June 1, 2012.

For further details, please refer to "Notes to consolidated financial statements, Significant accounting policies, (6) Additional information, - Significant borrowing."

2. Balance sheet

(1) Security rights established on assets

Mortgaged assets and mortgaged liabilities by security rights are as shown below:

Book value of mortgaged assets	Total amounts (Million yen)	(Provided as plant mortgage) (Million yen)
Buildings	1,251	(1,251)
Structures	2,239	(2,239)
Tanks	984	(984)
Machinery and equipment	6,746	(6,746)
Land	12,203	(4,628)
Total	23,425	(15,850)

Mortgaged liabilities	Total amounts (Million yen)	(Covered by plant mortgage) (Million yen)
Gasoline taxes payable	50,649	(15,850)

(Note) 1. The total amounts of mortgaged assets include the mortgages provided as plant mortgage as shown in parentheses.

2. The total amounts of mortgaged liabilities include the liabilities covered by plant mortgage as shown in parentheses.

3. In addition to the above, the Company committed to offer upon lender's demand a contract of mortgage over the asset noted below to support the current portion of short-term loans payable (350 million yen).

Assets	Book value (Million yen)
Buildings	1,736
Structures	9,705
Tanks	940
Machinery and equipment	11,620
Tools, furniture and fixtures	589
Land	12,300
Total	36,892

(2) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 734,831 million yen

(3) Obligations for guarantees

1) Bank borrowing, etc.

Guarantees	Amounts (Million yen)
Japan Biofuels Supply LLP	2,139
Employees of the Company	106
Total	2,245

2) Letters of credit

Guarantees	Amounts	(Yen equivalent)
Japan Biofuels Supply LLP	9,556 thousand USD	(827 million yen)

3) Deferral of import consumption tax payment

Guarantees	Amounts
Japan Biofuels Supply LLP	184 million yen

(4) Details of receivable from and payable to associated companies

Receivable

Accounts receivable-trade	242,098	million yen
Short-term loans receivable	2,260	
Accounts receivable-other	2,259	

Payable

Accounts payable-trade	41,874	million yen
Short-term loans payable	143,373	
Accrued expenses	3,640	
Guarantee deposits payable	1,230	

3. Statement of income

Transaction with associated companies

Trade transaction	Net sales	1,621,983	million yen
	Cost of sales	383,801	
Others		1,244	

4. Statement of changes in net assets

Treasury stock

Class and total number of treasury stock as of December 31, 2012

Common stock 200,628,166 shares

5. Deferred tax accounting

Breakdown of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

(Deferred tax assets)		
Tax loss carry forward	16,664	million yen
Provision for retirement benefits	16,403	
Provision for repairs	3,536	
Accumulated impairment loss	1,325	
Other	1,845	
Total deferred tax assets	39,775	

(Deferred tax liabilities)		
Deferred taxation on the gain from inventory valuation method change	(48,812)	million yen
Gain on sales of subsidiaries' stocks	(30,396)	
Reserve for property replacement	(8,036)	
Other	(2,640)	
Total deferred tax liabilities	(89,885)	
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	(50,109)	

6. Lease transactions

Finance leases in which ownership is not transferred to the lessee

(For transactions which became effective on or before December 31, 2008)

(1) Acquisition cost equivalent, accumulated depreciation equivalent and net book value equivalent at the closing date

Assets	Acquisition cost equivalent (Million yen)	Accumulated depreciation equivalent (Million yen)	Net book value equivalent at the closing date (Million yen)
Buildings	89	19	70
Machinery	210	107	103
Total	300	126	173

(Note) The acquisition cost equivalent includes interest-equivalent expenses with no adjustment made since the outstanding balance of future lease payment at the closing date is immaterial considering the total value of property, plant and equipment.

(2) Outstanding balance of future lease payment at the closing date

Due within one year	30	million yen
Due in over one year	142	
Total	173	

(Note) The outstanding balance of future lease payment includes interest-equivalent expenses with no adjustment made since the outstanding balance of future lease payments at the closing date is immaterial considering the total value of property, plant and equipment.

(3) Lease fees paid and depreciation expense equivalent

Lease fees paid	28	million yen
Depreciation expense equivalent	28	

(4) Calculation method for depreciation expense equivalent

The straight-line method with no residual value, where the lease period is deemed to be the same as the period of depreciation.

7. Transaction with related parties

Parent company and major shareholders

Attribute	Name of company, etc.	Location	Capital (M yen)	Business	Percentage of voting shares in the Company	Relationship of related party	Contents of transaction	Transaction Amount (M yen)
Major shareholder	ExxonMobil Asia International Limited Liability Company SARL	Luxemburg	13	Holding Company	Indirect 35.69	Capital ties	Acquisition of share capital	380,999

Transaction terms and policies for determining transaction terms:

(i) Purchase price of the share capital was determined by reference to a valuation performed by an independent-third party institution, etc.

(ii) For details of the acquisition of share capital, please refer to Notes to Non-consolidated financial statements, 1. Significant accounting policies, (5) Additional information, -Acquisition of share capital of EMG Marketing Godo Kaisha.

8. Financial data per share

(1)	Net assets per share	716.79	yen
(2)	Net income per share	82.47	yen

9. Monetary unit used for reporting

Amounts are shown in truncated millions of yen.