

# Business strategy briefing

## Energy conservation and decarbonization solutions for chemical process industries (HERO/ *SUPERHIDIC*<sup>®</sup>)

December 14, 2023

Toyo Engineering Corporation

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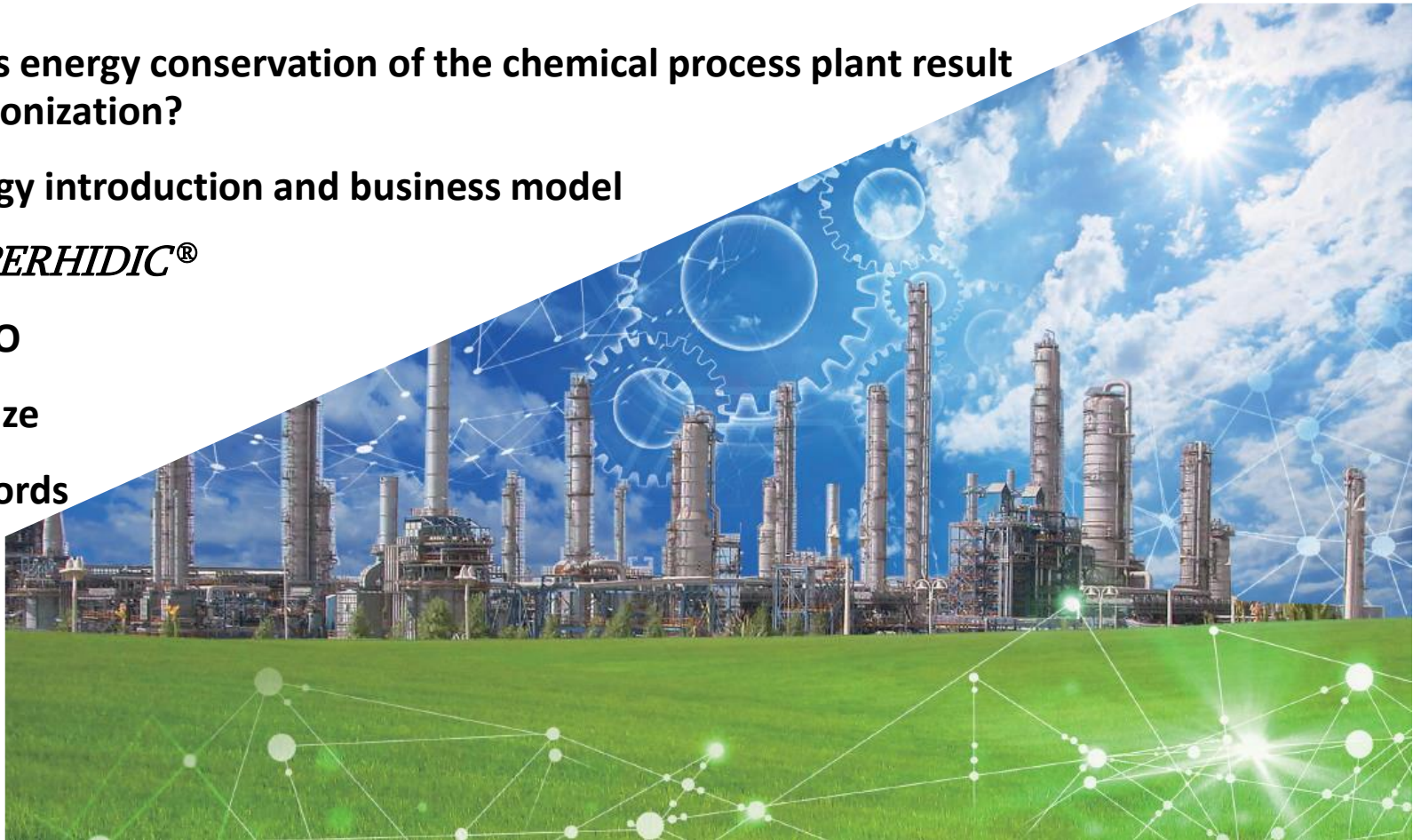
General Manager of Advanced Technology Business Department,

Project Operations Unit



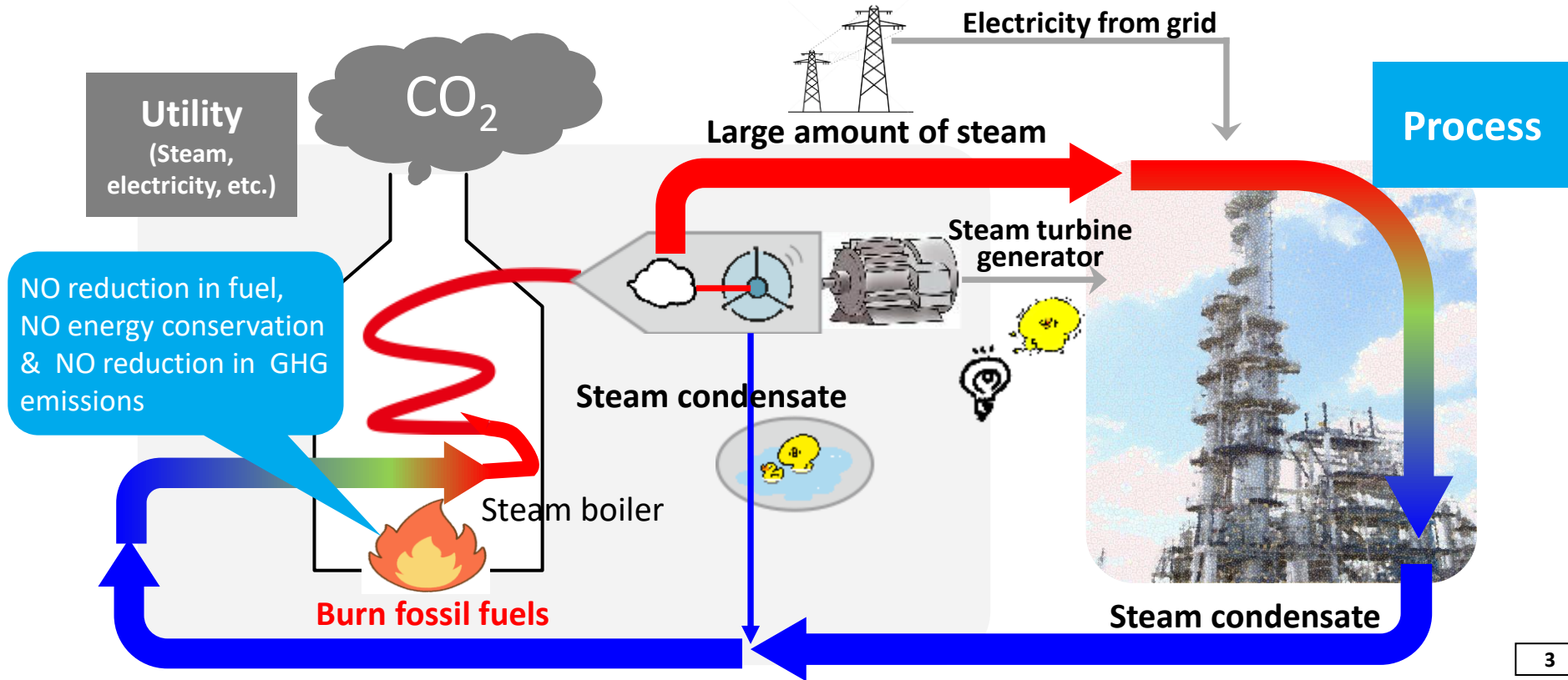
## Today's content

1. Why does energy conservation of the chemical process plant result in decarbonization?
2. Technology introduction and business model
  - ✦ *SUPERHIDIC*<sup>®</sup>
  - ✦ HERO
3. Market size
4. Track records



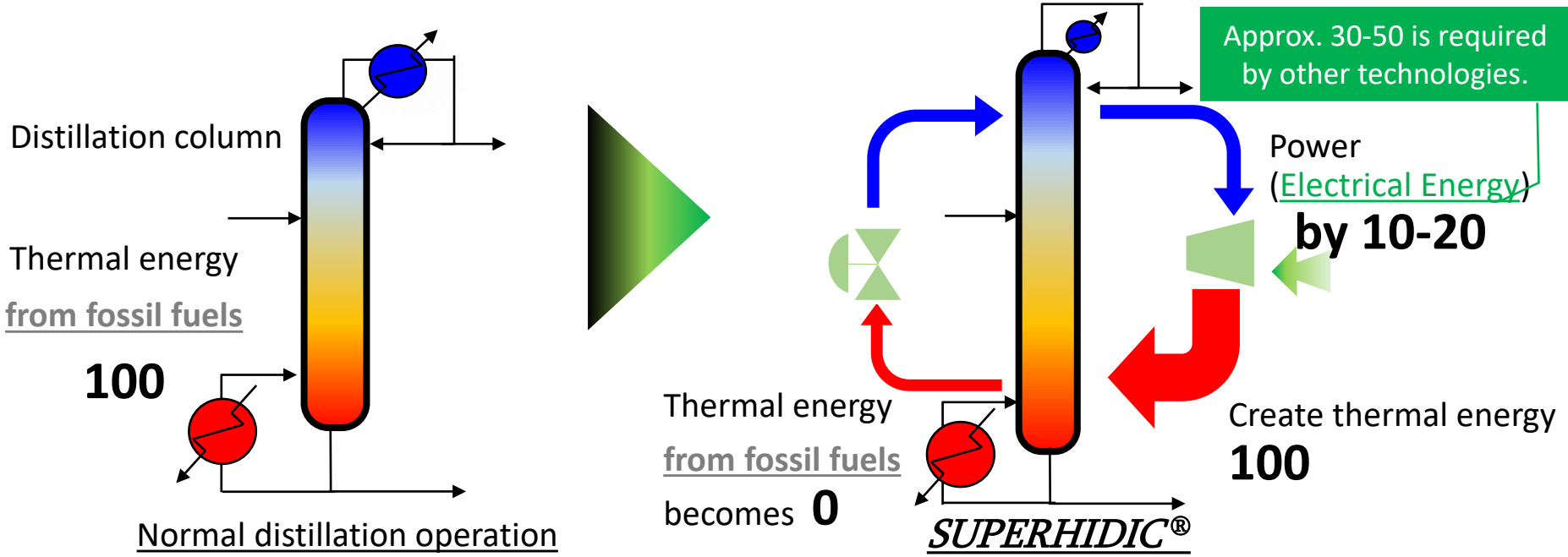
# 1. Why does energy conservation of the chemical process plant result in decarbonization?

Energy source for operating the plant is the heat of combustion of fossil fuels



## 2. Technology introduction and business model - Advantages of our technologies -

***SUPERHIDIC***<sup>®</sup> - Huge energy-saving and energy-transition technology for distillation operations\*1 -



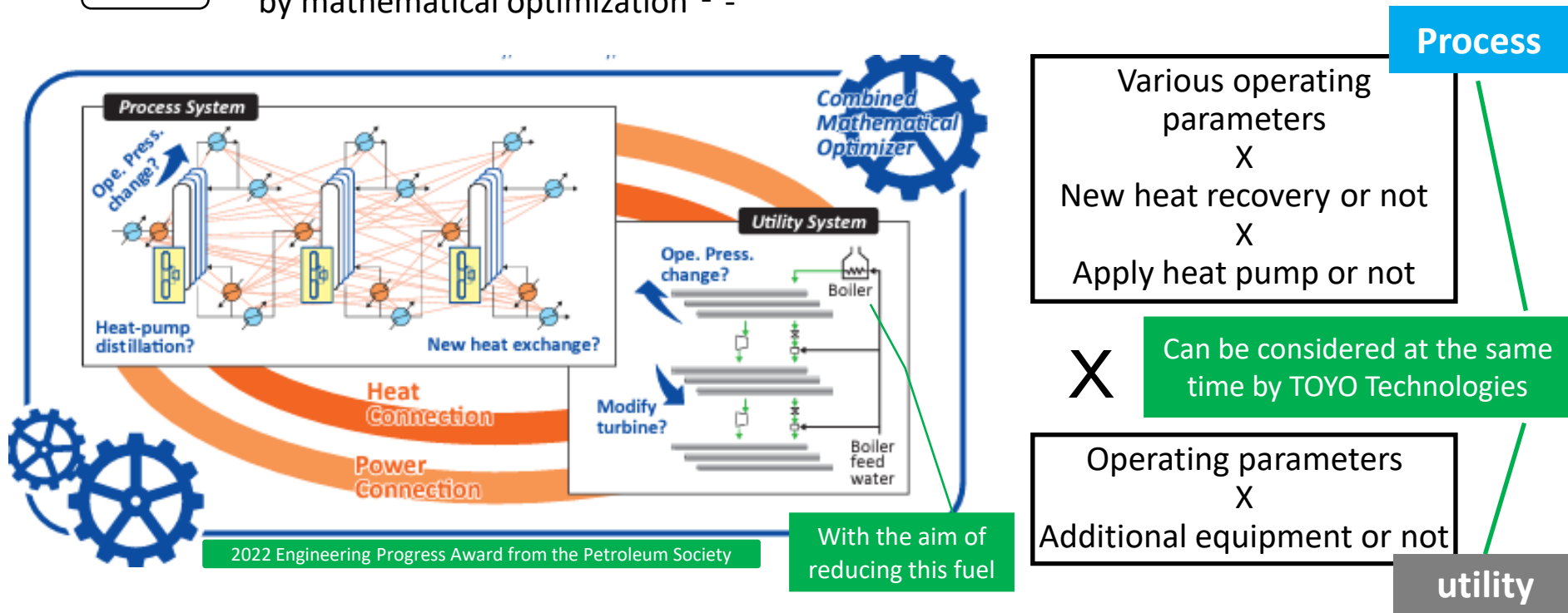
\*1 : Although it is the most widely-used separation technology, it is also widely recognized as a unit operation consuming a large amount of thermal energy.

- 2018 Energy Conservation Grand Award (Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Prize)
- 2018 Award for Outstanding Technical Development / The Society of Chemical Engineers, Japan
- 2018 Award for Technological Progress / The Japan Petroleum Institute
- 2019 Technical Award/ Society of Separation Process and Engineers, Japan etc.

## 2. Technology introduction and business model - Advantages of our technologies -

**HERO**

- Create solutions for energy conservation and GHG emission reduction for the entire plant by mathematical optimization\*1 -



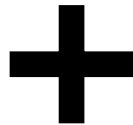
\*1 A method of mathematically determining the optimum conditions under which the target index is achieved under certain constraints by expressing the object of consideration in a mathematical formula.

It is also being used to consider the Japanese soccer league, the NFL competition card, and the deployment of tankers.

## 2. Technology introduction and business model - Business model -

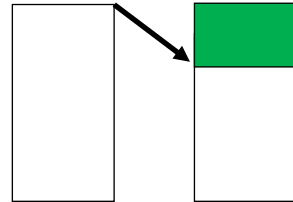
**SUPERHIDIC®**

Providing design packages



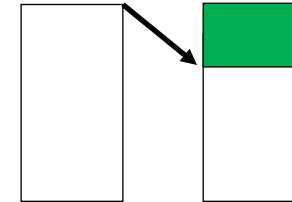
License fee

Operating cost



Cost reduction

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



Benefits of reduction



Receive a certain percentage as a license fee

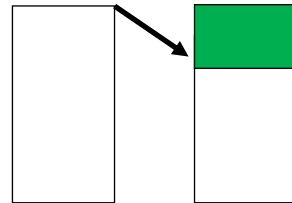
**HERO**

Providing design packages



Performance-based reward

Operating cost

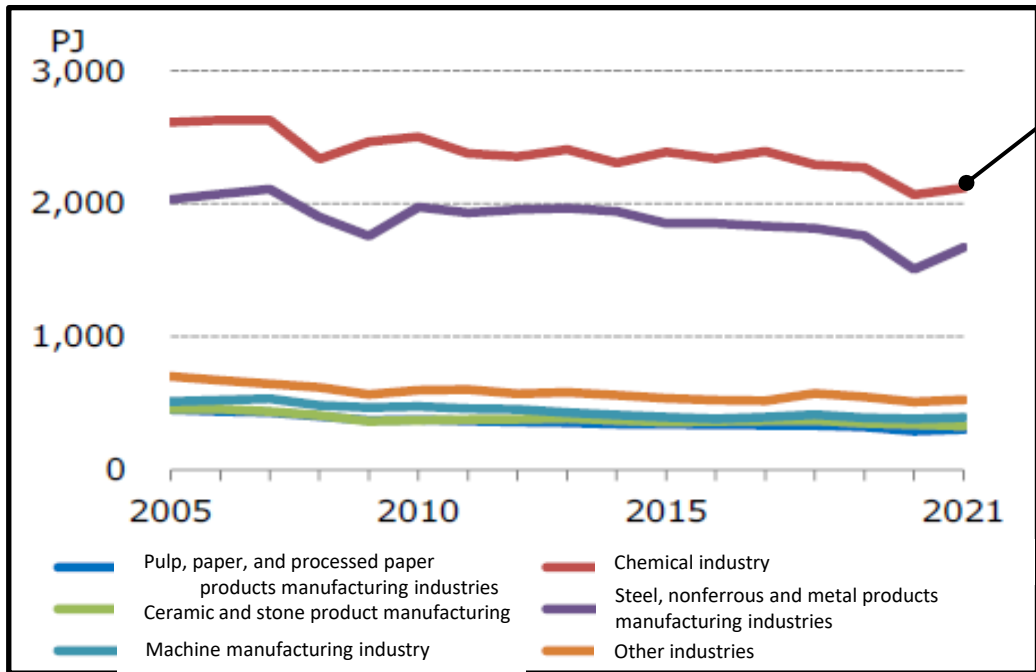


Cost reduction



Receipt of performance-based reward according to reduced operating costs for a certain period of time

### 3. Market size - Energy consumption in the chemical Industry -



Final energy consumption in Japan  
 $2,116 \times 10^{15}$  J (joule)/year



Converted to steam  
 $1.10 \times 10^9$  tons/year



**Cost of creating energy**  
 $1.10 \times 10^9 \times 3,500$  yen  
**= about 3.9 trillion yen/year**

Assumptions for estimation:  
 Steam latent heat 535 Wh/kg = 1.926 MJ/kg  
 Steam cost 3,500 yen/ton

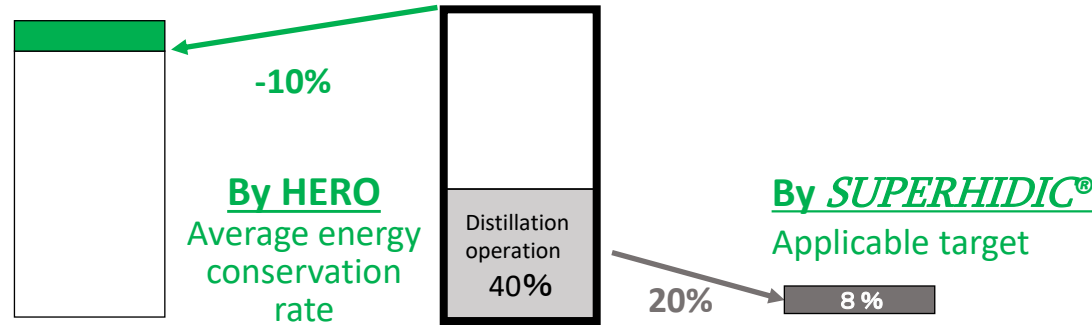
Source: Results of energy demand in 2021 by the Strategic Planning Office, General Affairs Division, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy  
[https://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/statistics/total\\_energy/pdf/honbun2021fykaku.pdf](https://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/statistics/total_energy/pdf/honbun2021fykaku.pdf)

Source: Adapted from the website of the Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan (Energy Consumption in 2017)  
[08\\_k.pdf \(fepc.or.jp\)](https://www.fepc.or.jp/08_k.pdf)

### 3. Market size - Over 6 trillion yen in total -

Comparison of energy consumption between Japan and Europe and Asia		[Unit: 100 million tons of oil equivalent]
✓ Primary energy consumption in Japan	: 4.56	} <b>Approximately eight times of Japan</b>
✓ Primary energy consumption in Europe	: 15.61	
✓ Primary energy consumption in Asia (excluding Japan and China):	19.93	

#### Energy consumption in the chemical industry



**Scale of markets covered by HERO**  
**(potential cost reduction)**  
= 3.38 trillion yen

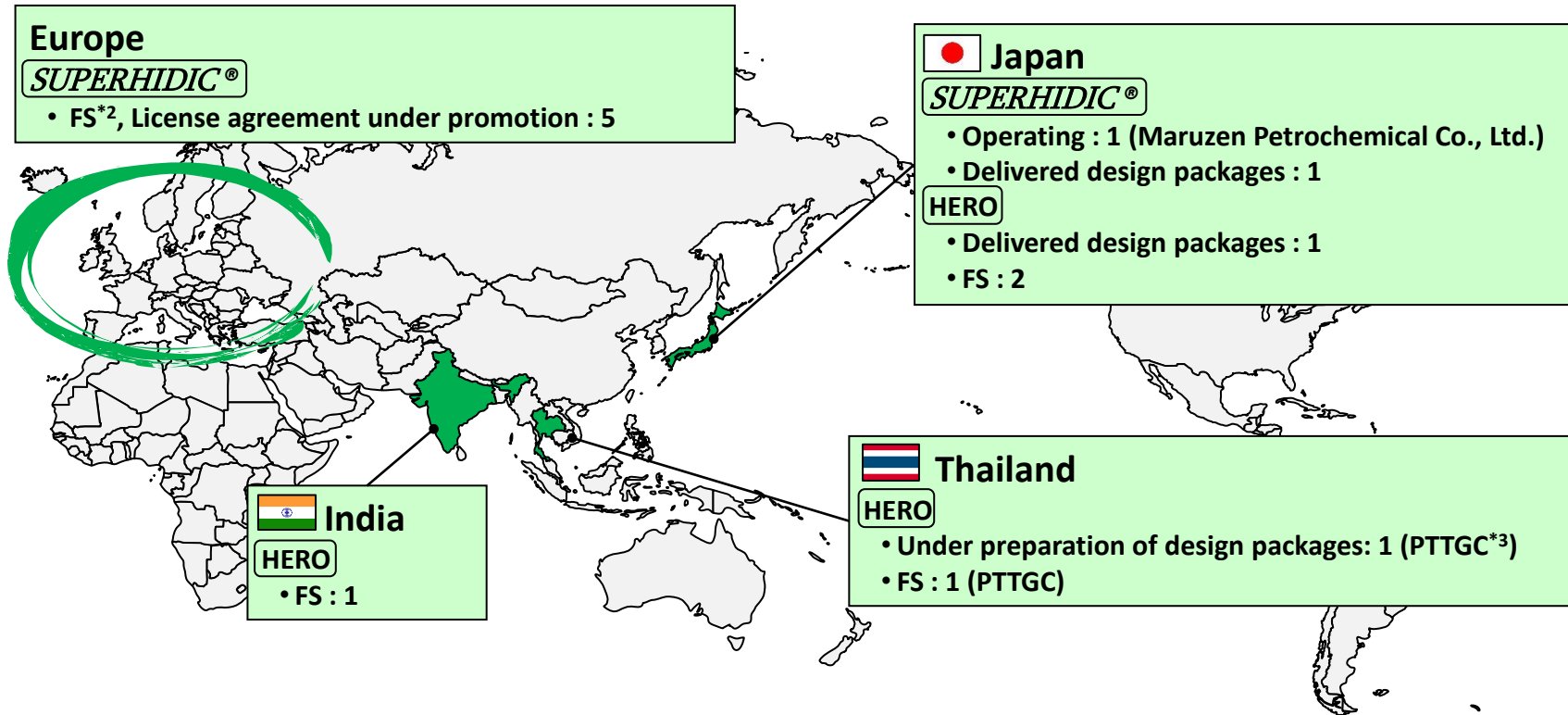
**Scale of markets covered by *SUPERHIDIC*®**  
**(potential cost reduction)**  
= 2.71 trillion yen + CO<sub>2</sub> reduction benefits



## 4. Track records

Reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions <sup>\*1</sup> : 110,000 tons

→ 1.9 million tons by 2030 is a target



\*1 Total of operated + delivered/under preparation of process design packages \*2 Feasibility Study \*3 PTT Global Chemical Public Company Limited



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