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 1908-1943

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

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 1949-1964

Full-scale independent production activities began during this period.

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 1965-1991

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

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).
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.

Third President Shigeyoshi Aoki

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 1996-

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

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 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 Branch), 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.
2020 (Reiwa 2)	January	Shikoku Operations received ISO 45001 certification.
2022 (Reiwa 4)	December	Decision made to discontinue styrene monomer production at Yamaguchi Operations.
2023 (Reiwa 5)	October	Opened Matsuyama Office.
2024 (Reiwa 6)	April	Takahiro Yamamoto became the sixth president.
	December	Merged with Nansei Sekiyu K.K. and established Okinawa Operations. Capital reduced to JPY 100 million.