



JCCP NEWS

Newsletter of Japan Cooperation Center, Petroleum

Topics

**No. 102
November 2008**

In this issue:

Topics

Message from the Outgoing Executive Director
Mr. Mikio Kojima 1

Message from the Incoming Executive Director
Mr. Masataka Sase 2

H.H. Dr. Turki Al-Saud, VP of KACST,
Visits Japan 3

FY2008 JCCP Program Seminar 6

FY2008 Working Group for
Country-Specific Action Plan 9

Participation in "The 33rd Japan
Cooperation Forum for the
Middle East" 12

Personnel Exchange Programs

Refinery Plant Maintenance
Seminar Held in UAE (TAKREER) 14

Participant's Voice 16

JCCP Regular Courses Completed
June – July 2008 18

FY2009 JCCP Course Schedule 19

Technical Cooperation

Study on the Treatment and
Utilization of Oilfield-produced
Water in Oman 20

Support for the Establishment of
TAKREER Research Center in UAE 21

Announcements

The 27th JCCP International
Symposium 23

The 17th Joint GCC-Japan
Environment Symposium 23

Personnel Changes 24

Message from the Outgoing Executive Director of JCCP

Mr. Mikio Kojima

Executive Advisor,
Japan Cooperation Center, Petroleum



I retired from the position of Executive Director of JCCP as of June 30, 2008, and was appointed Executive Advisor, effective July 1. I extend my deepest gratitude to everyone inside and outside Japan, who has given me their generous support during the last four years as Executive Director of JCCP.

During those years, JCCP celebrated the 25th anniversary of its founding and marked a new chapter in its history. Taking the occasion of this significant milestone, we reconfirmed the significance of JCCP's role in today's global society, and restructured our activities to better fulfill our mission.

Through this process, I have reinforced my firm belief that continuation is what makes JCCP activities so meaningful. JCCP programs and technical cooperation programs do not aim to decisively strengthen friendly relations with oil-producing countries through any single program or project. Rather, they both place primary importance on maintaining and expanding personal friendships and relationships of trust between JCCP staff and counterpart personnel in oil-producing countries, through the gradual yet steady efforts that are compiled on a year by year basis, to complete each program and project that is specifically designed in response to each country's needs.

As a result of JCCP's quarter-century of activities since its establishment, there are now numerous supporters of JCCP activities

throughout the oil downstream sector in major oil-producing countries, many of whom have been promoted to high positions in their organizations. Increasingly, their cooperation is becoming an important asset in implementing JCCP activities, as well as in holding policy dialogues with leading figures in oil-producing countries. At the same time, however, there have been cases where JCCP activities have been temporarily discontinued due to certain circumstances, and the rebuilding of friendly relations is proving to be a difficult task. With due respect to the efforts of all our predecessors, I sincerely hope that the continuous accumulation of JCCP activities will bear fruit in the future.

In recent years, domestic circumstances have brought severe changes to the environment surrounding JCCP. Yet, JCCP's commitment to making steady, ongoing efforts for further development of the organization remains unchanged under the new leadership of Mr. Yaichi Kimura, President, and Mr. Masataka Sase, Executive Director. I therefore hope that everyone will continue to provide JCCP their kind understanding and support as before. Thank you all very much.

Message from the Incoming Executive Director of JCCP

Mr. Masataka Sase

Executive Director, Japan Cooperation Center, Petroleum



I have filled the seat of Executive Director of JCCP as of July 1, 2008, and would like to take the opportunity of this newsletter to express a few words of greeting.

The Japan Cooperation Center, Petroleum was founded in November 1981, with the objective of building close relationships between Japan and oil-producing countries. For over 27 years since its founding, it has assumed an important role in promoting technical cooperation and personal exchanges, mainly in the oil downstream sector. During this period, some 17,900 participants have been accepted to JCCP programs in Japan, and more than 4,700 Japanese experts have provided their services abroad. There is no doubt

that these steady achievements have further solidified the relationships of cooperation and trust between Japan and oil-producing countries.

During the past few years, oil prices have continued to remain high, so that for a country like Japan, which possesses few natural resources, securing stable supplies of oil and other resources continues to be an issue of primary concern. In the global arena, as represented by global environmental issues, it is becoming increasingly necessary to establish new frameworks of interrelationships that transcend any distinctions between oil-producing and oil-consuming countries, to address growing concerns arising from rapid advancements in economic globalization.

Personally, I have spent many years dealing with energy issues, and international energy issues in particular, and am more than pleased to have further opportunities to put my experience to good use at JCCP. Going forward, we at JCCP fully intend to respond to new needs of the times and fulfill the expectations placed upon us, by leveraging the far-reaching bonds of friendship that JCCP has cultivated with oil-producing countries over many years.

H.H. Dr. Turki Al-Saud, Vice President of KACST, Visits Japan

In response to an invitation from JCCP, H.H. Dr. Turki Bin Saud Bin Mohammed Al-Saud, Vice President of King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KACST) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, visited Japan from June 21 to 28, under the JCCP VIP Invitation Program.

KACST is a state-run scientific research organization located in Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia. It promotes research and development not only in oil and gas technologies, but also in various other areas of development, including biotechnology, nanotechnology, and space and aeronautics technology. KACST and Japan have engaged in a number of joint technical cooperation projects over a period of more than a decade, dating back to the beginning of technical cooperation programs implemented in collaboration with the Petroleum Energy Center (PEC).

H.H. Dr. Turki Al-Saud is a specialist in space engineering technology. Prior to his appointment as Vice President of KACST, he has been successful in launching a number of satellites in Saudi Arabia as Director of the Space Research Institute. In addition to his position as Vice President of KACST, Dr. Turki Al-Saud also holds other important positions, including Chairman of the National Science & Technology Planning Council, which governs national science and technology policies and the implementation of programs under those policies. In these capacities, Dr. Turki Al-Saud plays a central role in the development of science and technology in Saudi Arabia.

During his recent visit to Japan, Dr. Turki Al-Saud made courtesy calls on various research institutes, companies, and governmental agencies in Japan, in addition to oil-related research institutions, at his strong request. An overview of those visits is as follows.

1) JCCP Headquarters

Dr. Turki Al-Saud first visited JCCP Headquarters, where he met with Mr. Mikio Kojima, then-Executive Director of JCCP, and Mr. Katsuo Yokoyama, Managing Director of JCCP, and received an overview of JCCP activities.



With Mr. Mikio Kojima, then-Executive Director of JCCP, and others at JCCP Headquarters

2) Japan Energy Corporation, Petroleum Refining Research & Technology Center

At the Petroleum Refining Research & Technology Center, Dr. Turki Al-Saud received a warm welcome from all staff, followed by a welcome speech by Mr. Kenichi Matsuda, Director of the Center, and a presentation of the Center's activities. He then toured the research buildings while listening intently to the details of a wide range of research projects, including a pilot test on desulfurization catalysts, fuel cells, and bio-treatment of spilled crude oil. During the tour, Dr. Turki Al-Saud showed strong interest not only in the research projects, but also in the pilot test equipment

and other research facilities, because the research facilities at KACST are presently undergoing large-scale expansion work.



A warm welcome from Mr. Matsuda, Director of Petroleum Refining Research & Technology Center, and the staff

3) Earth Remote Sensing Data Analysis Center (ERSDAC)

ERSDAC processes and analyzes various earth observation satellite data to extract information on rocks and geological structures that provide indices of oil and natural resource distribution and other related forms of data. It also conducts research and development on the application of such remote sensing data to resource exploration, as well as applied research in the environmental field.



Active discussions at ERSDAC

Dr. Turki Al-Saud first received a warm greeting from Mr. Yoshiro Kamata, Chairman of ERSDAC, followed by an overview of the status of various research and development projects and a tour of the facilities. Having visited ERSDAC before, about 10

years ago, and as a strong supporter of research in satellite-related technologies at KACST, Dr. Turki Al-Saud engaged in active discussions with the ERSDAC staff.

4) Toyota Motor Corporation

Dr. Turki Al-Saud first observed the car assembly line at the Toyota Tsutsumi Plant in Aichi Prefecture, one of the largest automotive plants in Japan. He then received a tour of the Toyota Kaikan Exhibition Hall and a presentation by Mr. Takayuki Kusashima, Chief Manager, and others on “Toyota’s Initiatives toward Sustainable Mobility.” At the Tsutsumi Plant, Dr. Al-Saud appeared impressed with Toyota’s *kaizen* activities and the “*jidoka*” and “just-in-time” concepts, and seemed surprised to learn that new employees are trained to become capable of front-line work on the shop floor in just two months. He also expressed strong interest in Toyota’s new initiatives, such as the development of fuel cells.



Presentation on Toyota Motors’ latest initiatives

5) National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)

At AIST, Dr. Turki Al-Saud received a greeting by Mr. Akira Ono, Vice President, an overview of the organization, a presentation on the status of research and development in nanotechnology and other projects in progress, and a tour of the facilities.

Through this visit, Dr. Turki Al-Saud and the AIST side identified possibilities for cooperation

in various areas, and agreed to establish mutual contacts for creating a partnership under concrete terms.



Nanotechnology laboratory at AIST

6) Governmental agencies

At their strong request, Dr. Turki Al-Saud and H.E. Mr. Faisal Trad, Saudi Arabia's Ambassador to Japan, visited a number of governmental agencies in Japan, to exchange views on the development of cooperative exchanges in the fields of science and technologies between Japan and Saudi Arabia. At the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), he met with the Deputy Director-General of the Manufacturing Industries Bureau, the Director of the Aerospace Industry Office in the Manufacturing Industries Bureau, and the Director of the Middle East and Africa Office in the Trade Policy Bureau. They also paid a courtesy call on the Council for Science and Technology Policy in the Cabinet Office, and the Director-General of the Science and Technology Policy Bureau in the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT).

7) Reception at the Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Japan

In the evening of the last day of visits, H.E. Ambassador Trad kindly hosted a reception at the Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Japan, inviting ambassadors of other Middle East countries and key figures from companies and organizations which Dr. Turki Al-Saud visited in Japan.

We, JCCP, believe that this invitation program has helped Dr. Turki Al-Saud further his knowledge of JCCP activities, and the opportunities to witness first-hand Japan's latest technologies, in particular, deepened his understanding of trends in oil and energy situations in Japan. That such an important person as Dr. Turki Al-Saud, who plays a central role in promoting science and technology in Saudi Arabia, gained a better understanding of Japan and increased his confidence in Japan, has great meaning to Japan.



With H.E. Ambassador Trad of Saudi Arabia



With the ambassadors of Middle East countries in Japan

We would like to take this opportunity to report the successful completion of the invitation program to everyone at the Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Japan, METI, MEXT, the Cabinet Office, Japan Energy Corporation, ERSDAC, Toyota Motor Corporation, AIST, and all others who cooperated with the program, and extend our deepest appreciation for their kind support.

<by Shigeru Nanbara, Technical Cooperation Dept.>

FY2008 JCCP Program Seminar

Invitation of Managers from JCCP Counterparts in Oil-Producing Countries



Seminar participants and JCCP staff at JCCP

JCCP held an 8-day Program Seminar (TCJ-1-08) from July 9 to 16, 2008, inviting the attendance of managers from JCCP counterparts in oil-producing countries. The Program Seminar aims to deepen understanding of JCCP among JCCP counterparts in oil-producing countries, by offering the same experience as a regular course. It also promotes exchanges of views on future plans for training programs and expert services, as well as on the implementation of regular courses in general, as a means of improving the content and organization of future courses.

Though the seminar was short, covering roughly a week, the participants easily shared their trust with the JCCP staff and gave frank opinions on various issues, based on the working relationship they have each established with the staff through frequent communications regarding the sending/receiving of participants to regular courses, via fax and e-mail. As a result, we have acquired many views and opinions that would help us improve our regular courses by incorporating them into our future plans.

1. Participants

This year, 20 participants from 10 countries participated in the seminar. At an average age of 46, the group consisted mainly of executive personnel of departments related to human resource management (HRM) in their respective organizations. As can be observed from the list of participants, we basically received participants from most of the countries with which Japan has a deep relationship in terms of securing crude oil supplies.

<Middle East>

UAE (ADNOC/TAKREER)	4
Saudi Arabia (Saudi Aramco)	2
Iran (NIORDC)	2
Yemen (ARC)	2
Bahrain (BAPCO)	1

<Africa>

Nigeria (NNPC)	2
Libya (NOC/AGOC)	2

<Asia>

Indonesia (PERTAMINA)	2
Malaysia (PETRONAS)	2

<Central Asia>

Kazakhstan (KAZMUNAYGAS)	1
--------------------------	---

Total: 20 participants

2. Content of the Seminar

(1) Outline of the FY2009 JCCP Training Schedule

At the beginning of July 2008, JCCP announced its annual schedule of FY2009 regular courses and plans for the implementation of CPO (Customized Program Overseas) and CPJ (Customized Program Japan). During the seminar, we explained the schedule in detail, and sought cooperation from the participants in promoting the smooth implementation of FY2009 training courses, by asking them to incorporate the schedule into their organizations' training plans for next year.

Additionally, as part of JCCP's efforts since last year to increase tailor-made programs, we provided a detailed explanation of the schedule and themes of CPO and CPJ for FY2009, and separately discussed the possibility of their implementation with participants who showed particular interest in the programs.

(2) Regular Course Experience

Participants of program seminars generally have strong interest in human resource development systems in Japan, because the majority of them are members of HRM-related departments. Based on this awareness, for this year's seminar we included an introduction of the human resource development systems at Nippon Oil Refining Company's Mizushima Refinery and the Headquarters of JGC Corporation, with the cooperation of the two companies.

The rest of the program seminar was conducted in the same manner as we do our regular courses, to give the participants a general idea of what regular course participants usually go through, as well as the entire flow of a regular course. It included an opening ceremony, administrative guidance and orientation on "Japanese language and society" and "overview of Japan's oil industry," onsite training at a refinery, field trips, as well as a closing ceremony.

Program seminars incorporate visits to Japanese oil and engineering companies as much as possible, so that participants can gain a direct feel for production

sites in Japan and their operations. As we had hoped, this year's participants, as with participants in previous seminars, seemed to particularly appreciate the first-hand experience in understanding Japanese-style corporate management.

By sharing the same experience of this seminar, the participants developed strong bonds of friendship with each other. Many of them enjoyed the opportunity to meet new people who share the same interests, and said that they look forward to keeping in touch even after completion of the seminar, through e-mail and other means of communication.

(3) Information Exchange on Human Resource Development Programs in Each Country

The JCCP Program Seminar provides a forum for exchange between JCCP and oil-producing countries, as well as opportunities for mutual exchange among oil-producing countries. Based on this concept, we had all participants deliver a presentation that covers an overview of their company, their human



A participant giving a presentation



Presentation session

resource development policies, and evaluation or requests of JCCP programs, on July 15. The participants compared each other's human resource development systems with their own, and engaged in active discussions. JCCP also benefited from the presentations, by gaining a better idea of human resource development systems in oil-producing countries and acquiring important information for improving future training programs.

As a recent trend, rapid increases in oil consumption in oil-producing countries are placing pressure on companies to boost oil refining capacity, upgrade refining facilities, and acquire greater competitive power. However, the development of human resources is vital to meeting these demands, and oil-producing countries are increasingly focusing their attention not only on Western-style human resource development systems, but Japanese systems as well, particularly for the advantages of *kaizen* activities and other Japanese concepts.

The successful completion of this 8-day Program Seminar underscored the significance of providing a forum for oil-producing countries and Japan to



Tour of JCCP facilities

exchange views on improving JCCP regular courses. We hope to make continuous improvements and offer even greater opportunities next year and on.

Lastly, we would like to extend our sincere gratitude to the members of Nippon Oil Refining Company's Mizushima Refinery and JGC Corporation, and to everyone else as well who gave their support and cooperation for the efficient implementation of this program seminar. Thank you very much.



At Nippon Oil Refining's Mizushima Refinery

Establishment of the “FY2008 Working Group for Country-Specific Action Plan”

The Working Group for Country-Specific Action Plan held its first meeting on June 11, 2008, and commenced its activities for FY2008. The Working Group was established as recommended by the JCCP Review Panel in FY2006, with the mandate to closely assess situations in each counterpart oil-producing country, and to implement activities that more appropriately correspond to those situations. In FY2007, the Working Group analyzed downstream trends in Middle East oil-producing countries, and compiled a country-specific action plan containing proposals for the implementation of future JCCP activities in each country. FY2008 marks the Working Group’s second year of activities. The following outlines the objectives of the FY2008 Working Group.

1. Objectives

Based on an analysis of downstream trends in Middle East oil-producing countries, the FY2007

Working Group for Country-Specific Action Plan pointed out two significant trends. That is, that oil consumption in Middle East oil-producing countries has already reached 6 million b/d and will continue to increase, and that Middle East oil-producing countries should be regarded as major oil-consuming countries, concurrent to their being oil-producing countries. Based on this understanding, the Working Group reported that controlling oil consumption in Middle East oil-producing countries is vital to stabilizing oil supplies to Japan and other oil-consuming countries, and toward that end, that Japan must continue to support the advancement of refining technologies, reinforcement of management foundations, and development of human resources, in these countries.

The FY2008 Working Group has focused on the importance of securing stable oil supplies not only by controlling oil consumption in Middle East oil-producing countries, but also by widely studying oil consumption trends in the region extending

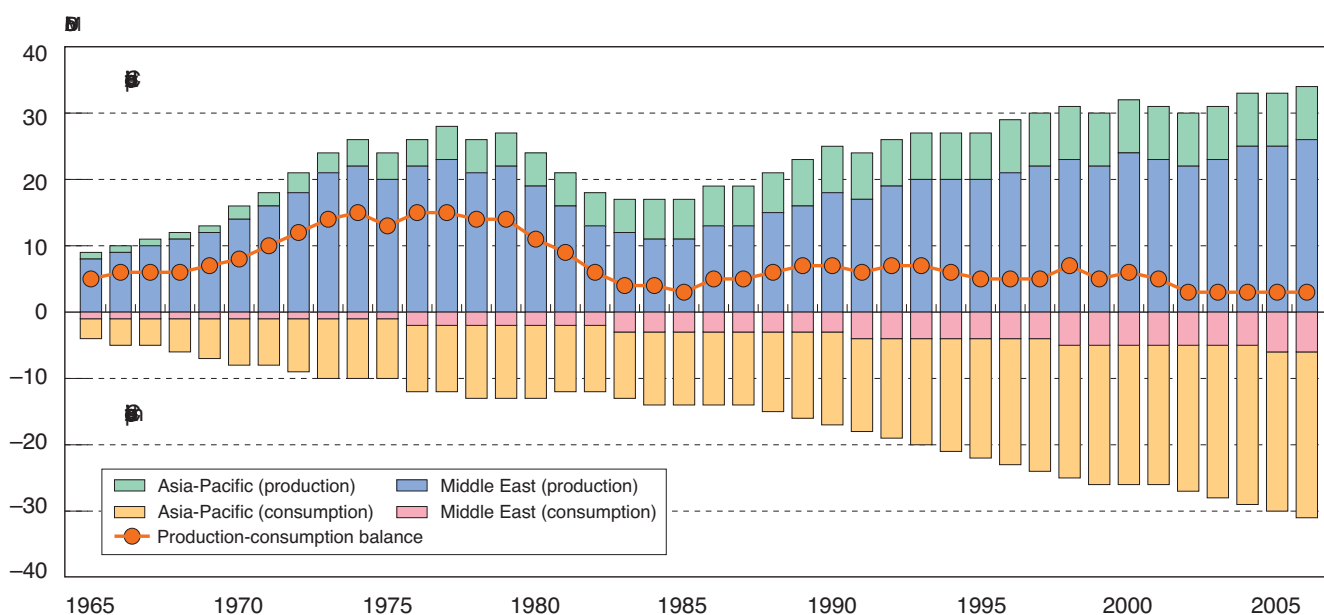


Fig. 1 Crude oil production-consumption balance in the Middle East and Asia-Pacific regions



Meeting of the Working Group



Participants listening to Dr. Koyama's presentation

from the Middle East, through Asia, and to Japan, and implementing cooperation with the aim of controlling oil consumption within the entire region. Thus, it plans to more deeply probe into downstream trends in Middle East oil-producing countries, as well as oil-producing countries in Asia.

Fig. 1 shows a bar graph of crude oil production and consumption in the Middle East and Asia-Pacific regions, over the 40-year period between 1965 and 2005. The line graph superimposed on the bar graph shows the production-consumption balance of crude oil. In the 1970s, there was a surplus supply capacity of around 15 million b/d, but the balance gradually began to fall in the 1990s. Today, it has shrunk to some 2 million b/d. Oil production is increasing in Middle East oil-producing countries, but at the same time, consumption is increasing in the Asia-Pacific region, and is expected to continue increasing.

When crude oil balance is tipped toward production, as it was in the 1970s, Japan needed only to consider its relationship with Middle East oil-producing countries, to secure stable supplies of oil. However, today's situation calls for careful

consideration of the balance between oil production in Middle East oil-producing countries and oil consumption in the oil-consuming countries of both the Middle East and Asia-Pacific regions.

2. Outline of Activities

(1) Framework

In FY2008, a Downstream Survey Committee is planned to be established under the Working Group for Country-Specific Action Plan, to



Dr. Ken Koyama

divide the functions of surveying oil consumption trends in oil-producing countries and preparing JCCP activity plans based on the results of the survey, between the two groups. The Survey Committee will be composed of experts from oil and engineering companies and public research institutes. The Working Group will seek members from public institutions specializing in energy and technical cooperation, as well as from among JCCP management personnel below the position of executive director, and will be responsible for formulating a comprehensive action plan.

(2) Past Activities

On June 11, 2008, the Working Group held its first meeting, where the Secretariat presented the FY2008 survey plan. On July 24, Dr. Ken Koyama, Director of the Institute of Energy Economics, Japan and a specialist in oil issues, gave a presentation at the request of the Group. In his presentation titled “Oil Situations in the Oil Belts in the Middle East and Asia,” Dr. Koyama explained that large increases in oil consumption in Middle East oil-producing countries and Asia-Pacific countries are bringing great changes to the structure of Japan’s

crude oil import market, and that is it important, hereafter, to keep focused on those structural changes. He also pointed out that as Middle East oil-producing countries tend to place large weight on their relationships with Japan, Japan must respond to these expectations. In addition to members of the Working Group, participants from JCCP member companies and JCCP personnel were also invited to attend the presentation, to reach a shared awareness of today’s oil situation.

(3) Future Activities

The Working Group has reached a consensus on the direction of the FY2008 survey after two discussion sessions, and will now be passing the baton to the Downstream Survey Committee. Thereafter, based on the survey results of the Committee, the Working Group will analyze oil downstream trends in Middle East oil-producing countries and Asia-Pacific countries, and prepare a country-specific action plan by the end of the fiscal year. The finalized action plan will be presented at the end of FY2008.

*<by Hisayoshi Tanda, Secretariat of the Working Group
for Country-Specific Action Plan>*



Participation in “The 33rd Japan Cooperation Forum for the Middle East”

The Expanding and Deepening Cooperative Relationship between the Middle East and Japan

The Japan Cooperation Center for the Middle East (JCCME) held “The 33rd Japan Cooperation Forum for the Middle East” on August 27 and 28, 2008. Mr. Mikio Kojima, Executive Advisor of JCCP, attended the forum and delivered a presentation on “JCCP Activities in Middle East Countries.”

1. Overview of the Forum

JCCME organized the first Japan Cooperation Forum for the Middle East in 1976, and has held the forum for the 33rd time this year. Although previous forums have been held mainly in Vienna, this year the venue was moved to Dubai, in the Middle East region.

Participants at the forum discussed this year’s main theme, “The Expanding and Deepening Cooperative Relationship between the Middle East and Japan,” under two sub-themes, one of which was titled “A New Dawn: Arabs Looking East.”

Approximately 300 representatives of governmental institutions, public organizations,



Scene from the forum



Mr. Mikio Kojima delivering his presentation

and private companies that have an interest in the Middle East attended the event, to discuss situations in the Middle East and future cooperation to the region, from various angles.

2. JCCP Presentation

The afternoon session on the first day of the forum featured activity reports by concerned organizations. They included a 15-minute presentation of JCCP activities by Mr. Kojima, as well as presentations by JOGMEC and JICA representatives. Mr. Kojima gave a brief account of the restructuring of JCCP activities since FY2005, and specifically discussed current topics in JCCP’s training and technical cooperation activities related to the Middle East.

In his presentation, Mr. Kojima emphasized the importance of designing human resource development activities with a 20 to 30 year long-term perspective. He explained that JCCP began

receiving participants to its training courses since its establishment in 1981, and has steadily continued the program even during periods of low oil prices, such as in the latter half of the 1980s. Owing to this steady effort, more than 17,000 individuals in oil-producing countries have deepened their understanding of Japan. Many of them have gone on to become essential human resources to refinery management in their respective organizations.

At the end of his presentation, Mr. Kojima outlined the main points of the “JCCP Country-Specific Action Plan,” which was formulated in FY2007. Based on the finding that increases in crude oil consumption in Middle East oil-producing countries are adversely impacting crude oil exports to Japan and other oil-consuming countries, he stated that it is JCCP’s mission to help increase oil utilization efficiency in Middle East oil-producing countries and stabilize crude oil supplies to Japan, by strengthening technical cooperation to those countries in such areas as energy conservation and advanced refining technologies. He closed his presentation with a firm resolve to contribute to building a win-win relationship between Japan and Middle East oil-producing countries, based on this technical cooperation. After his presentation, Mr. Kojima responded to an interview by the press, as well as questions and comments from other participants, and further promoted the understanding of JCCP activities by all those concerned.

3. New Awareness of the Middle East

This year’s forum took place amid increasing crude oil prices, which has finally exceeded USD 100 dollars per barrel, and was held with the awareness that this state could be a major turning point in the relationship between Japan and the Middle East. Mr. Kojima and representatives of other organizations reiterated their observation that high crude oil prices are boosting economies in Middle East oil-producing countries, but that their economic development is also greatly increasing oil consumption in the region. As securing fuel for power generation is becoming a serious issue

in some countries, the speakers pointed out that active efforts need to be made to promote alternative energies and the use of solar heat, wind, and other renewable forms of energy in the future. They also discussed the deepening of relations between Middle East oil-producing countries and newly emerging oil-consuming countries, such as China and India, and pointed out the need for Japan to develop a stronger presence in the Middle East.

By participating in the forum, we learned that JCCP’s basic understanding and concepts regarding the seven major oil-producing countries in the Middle East, as outlined in the Country-Specific Action Plan formulated last fiscal year, correspond to views held by representatives of other organizations. At the same time, we recognized anew that JCCP’s next step is to specifically put the plan to action.

As other key figures have also pointed out repeatedly during the forum, the greatest challenge we now face is to stabilize oil supplies by providing technical support in an effort to increase oil utilization efficiency in the Middle East. We plan to deepen cooperation with related organizations and companies through our participation in various forums, including the Japan Cooperation Forum for the Middle East, and to leverage our strengths to promote greater economic cooperation between Middle East oil-producing countries and Japan as a representative of Japan.

<by Hisayoshi Tanda, Administration Dept.>



Forum venue: Intercontinental Hotel

“Refinery Plant Maintenance Seminar” Held in UAE (TAKREER)



Participants of the seminar

1. Background to the Seminar

The United Arab Emirates is the second largest exporter of crude oil to Japan after Saudi Arabia, accounting for a share of approximately 26%, and one of Japan’s most important countries in terms of securing stable supplies of crude oil. However, no Customized Program Overseas (CPO) has been held in UAE since the establishment of JCCP, except for the “Environment and Safety Seminar” held in 2004.

In January 2008, Mr. Mikio Kojima, then-Executive Director of JCCP, held a policy dialogue with H.E. Yousef Omair Bin Yousef, CEO of Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), and Mr. Jasem Ali Al-Sayegh, General Manager at Abu Dhabi Oil Refining Company (TAKREER), and paved the way for future implementation of tailor-made programs in UAE. Thereafter, a JCCP delegation composed of Mr. Hisayoshi Tanda, then-General Manager of the Operations Department, Mr. Shigeyoshi Takahashi, then-Master Lecturer of the Training Department, and Mr. Kazuhiro Hirano, then-General Manager of the JCCP Middle East

Office, visited TAKREER in February, to advance discussions on the implementation of the programs. In the meeting, JCCP counterparts Mr. Ahmed Herzallah, Senior Career Development Officer HR & A Division, and Mr. Anwar Mahmoud Ghalib Al Mutawa, Senior Training Officer, Training & Career Development Dept. HR & A Division, requested a seminar on refinery plant maintenance.

As requested, JCCP held the “Refinery Plant Maintenance Seminar” over a four-day period, from July 21 to 24, 2008. Four Maintenance Group members from JCCP’s Training Department (Messrs. S. Miyawaki, K. Nakazawa, F. Tone, and A. Higashi) lectured on pre-assigned topics related to the theme of the seminar.

2. Overview of the Seminar

Tailor-made programs would typically be held at a training center situated on a refinery site. However, the Refinery Plant Maintenance Seminar was held in the conference room of the Sheraton Abu Dhabi Hotel, due to refinery security policies. Mr. Abed Nasser Al Ameri, Manager of the Maintenance



Preliminary meeting on the day before the seminar



Seminar scene

Department at Abu Dhabi Refinery, participated in the seminar, in addition to 17 engineers from TAKREER's Abu Dhabi and Ruwais Refineries and pump stations.

Recent years have seen the construction of many new buildings in Abu Dhabi and Dubai, which have dramatically changed the cities' skylines. Sheraton Abu Dhabi, the venue of the seminar, provided superb hospitality, and facilitated the pleasant and successful implementation of the seminar. Also owing to thorough preparations made by the TAKREER staff, the seminar proceeded smoothly and accomplished its goals, as planned.

3. Details of the Seminar

The seminar mainly featured various maintenance management issues and their countermeasures, which the JCCP lecturers have experienced at Japanese refineries. The following topics were covered during the four days of the seminar.

- Day 1: Opening ceremony, self-introductions, introduction of JCCP
Lecture on maintenance management of rotary equipment at refineries



Mr. Abed Nasser Al Ameri, Manager, delivering the closing address

- Day 2: Lecture on maintenance management at refineries
- Day 3: Lecture on safety management and TPM activities at refineries
- Day 4: Lecture on case examples of damage to static equipment and their countermeasures
Q&A session, presentation of completion certificates, closing ceremony

Based on their vast experience in their respective topics, the lecturers also discussed technical improvements that have been made at Japanese refineries, reliability improvement activities, awareness-raising activities, and achievements made in those areas, and engaged the participants in an active Q&A session, which enhanced the content of the seminar.

4. Evaluation and Impressions of the Seminar

As a general impression of the seminar, we JCCP lecturers sensed the participants' strong desire to apply even a small part of what they have learned from the seminar to their respective workplaces, to contribute to improving TAKREER refineries in the future. In the evaluation forms handed out on the final day, all of the participants indicated their wish to participate in a JCCP regular course in Japan in the near future, and provided bright prospects for JCCP training activities.

Lastly, we wish to extend our sincerest appreciation to everyone (and Mr. Anwar, in particular) who generously gave us their time and cooperation every step of the way in the planning and implementation of the seminar.

<by Akio Higashi, Training Dept.>



Refinery Management

(TR-8-08: June 3 – June 17, 2008)

Mr. Alireza Amin (Iran / NIORDC)

It is a great pleasure to have this opportunity to share my impressions of the TR-8-08 Refinery Management course on behalf of my colleagues. The course presented lectures on the Japanese Economy, Energy Savings, Environmental Conservation, Safety Management, Human Resources, and Japanese Culture, and included trips to several cities outside of Tokyo. The following are some of my thoughts on the course and the country during my 15-day stay in Japan.

Japan's industrial foundations were completely destroyed during the Second World War. However, the people of Japan dramatically rebuilt their country into one of the most developed countries in the world, in less than 50 years. Since Japan has no significant natural resources, the question comes to mind: How did Japan achieve this feat in such a short time? In my opinion, the answer lies in the firm manner in which the people and leaders of Japan believed in their country and took decisive action for its future, though it certainly could not have been easy. Japan has no crude oil resources, but there are many experienced companies in the area of engineering, manufacturing and construction. In fact, more than 30 modernized refineries in Japan process crude oil and provide domestic fuel requirements.

In the transportation sector, the railway network spreads not only throughout large cities, but also across the entire country, so that traveling is comfortable, safe and easy, as well as quick and efficient. Even in large, crowded cities, traffic runs very smoothly. Moreover, transportation in Tokyo makes efficient use of space on three levels, with its surface streets, elevated express highways, and underground subways. However, not only the oil and transportation sectors, but all Japanese industries are globally recognized for their expertise.

I found Japanese culture to be very interesting and

different from other cultures. The Japanese people are polite, kind, and punctual, and hold a strong sense of responsibility toward their jobs. They also work very well as a team. In the lecture on PS Management, we learned how to solve management problems through teamwork.

We made two trips during the course, the first, to Kamakura and Yokohama, and the second, to Kurashiki and Hiroshima. Besides visiting two large refineries and an engineering company, we also enjoyed the beautiful scenery along the way. We saw no barren or exposed land, but rice fields, factories, cities, or tree-covered mountains, everywhere we looked. On these trips we also visited a number of shrines and temples, and witnessed some traditional ceremonies.

The Refinery Management course was informative, beneficial and excellent. I would like to dedicate my sincere thanks to the JCCP management and staff members, and especially to Messrs. Takahashi and Ueno, for their hospitality and leadership. I am certain my colleagues hold the same feelings of appreciation.

Domo Arigato Gozaimashita. Sayonara.





Project Management for Mechanical Engineers

(TR-10-08: June 24 – July 11, 2008)

Mr. Raed Mustafa Attar (Saudi Arabia / Saudi Aramco)

I would like to thank JCCP for selecting me to contribute to *JCCP News* through the kind consideration of the editorial staff.

First of all, on behalf of all the participants of the course, I would like to express my deepest appreciation to the JCCP management and kind staff for their efforts in organizing this excellent and beneficial course, and for their warm hospitality.

Fifteen participants representing 10 nations took part in this course, which presented an unforgettable experience to us all. We were impressed with Japanese history, culture, tradition and economy, all of which embody the Japanese values of a strong work ethic, respect for colleagues, and deep dedication to one's organization and its goals. We were also taken by the politeness and impeccable manners of the Japanese people in their beautiful country.

The 18-day course greatly benefited us in enhancing our project management skills. The various approaches to the subject matter, and especially the site visits, were extremely valuable.

We first visited Mitsubishi Heavy Industries' Yokohama Plant, where we observed the manufacturing process of steam turbines and boilers using the latest technologies. Also in Yokohama, we visited JGC, one of the leading engineering firms in the oil industry and a major player in ongoing projects being implemented abroad, and learned about project management for EPC projects.

We then visited Idemitsu Kosan's Chiba Oil Refinery, where we observed refinery processes, utility and control rooms outfitted with all the latest technologies, in addition to the refinery's project planning and maintenance management systems.

From Chiba, we traveled to Hokkaido, to visit Hokkaido Joint Oil Stockpiling, which is one of the

largest crude oil storage facilities in the world, fully automated with state-of-the-art technology. At the Japan Steel Works' Muroran Plant, we had the valuable experience of observing how steel is melted, cast, and formed into huge pressure vessels and columns using different machining and forming techniques.

Our journey also included a field trip to Sapporo. We will always remember the beautiful attractions of the city. The nine-day trip wasn't an easy trip, but it was worth every moment.

Through the course, we learned from A to Z how an oil or gas facility is designed, constructed, managed and maintained in Japan. We will take back with us all the knowledge and best practices we have acquired in this course, and plan to establish a shared site to further exchange knowledge and extend our friendship.

In conclusion, on behalf of all my colleagues from TR-10-08, I would like to thank JCCP and all who have contributed to this excellent program, and above all, Messrs. Fumihito Tone and Akio Higashi for their special care, guidance, understanding, and kind tolerance to our cultures, throughout the course.

Domo arigato gozaimashita.



JCCP Regular Courses Completed in June – July 2008

TR-9-08 Safety Management for Refineries

Period: June 24 – July 11, 2008

No. of participants: 18

Country of participants: Brazil, China, Colombia, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Mexico, Myanmar, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, UAE, Vietnam, Yemen



TR-10-08 Project Management for Mechanical Engineers

Period: June 24 – July 11, 2008

No. of participants: 15

Country of participants: Colombia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Thailand



IT-1-08 Practical Technology for Energy Saving

Period: July 8 – July 18, 2008

No. of participants: 17

Country of participants: China, Colombia, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, UAE



Total: 50 participants

FY2009 JCCP Course Schedule

In FY2009, JCCP will offer 24 courses, including 21 regular courses (TR) and 3 intensive courses (IT), as shown below.

Course No.	Course title	Period
TR-1	Online Analyzer	Apr 7 – Apr 24, 2009
TR-2	Petroleum Marketing	Apr 7 – Apr 24, 2009
TR-3	Upgrading Processes of Heavy Oil	Apr 7 – Apr 24, 2009
TR-4	Human Resource Management (HRM)	May 12 – May 29, 2009
TR-5	Essential Petroleum Refining for Process Engineers	May 12 – May 29, 2009
TR-6	Diagnostic Techniques and Maintenance for Rotary Machinery	May 12 – May 29, 2009
TR-7	Refinery Management	Jun 2 – Jun 16, 2009
TR-8	DCS Fundamentals and Applications	Jun 2 – Jun 19, 2009
TR-9	Safety Management for Refineries	Jun 23 – Jul 10, 2009
TR-10	Material Problems and Their Countermeasures	Jun 23 – Jul 10, 2009
TR-11	Environmental Management for Refineries	Oct 6 – Oct 23, 2009
TR-12	Project Management for Mechanical Engineers	Oct 6 – Oct 23, 2009
TR-13	Advanced Field Devices and Control	Oct 6 – Oct 23, 2009
TR-14	Petroleum Marketing and Product Delivery	Oct 27 – Nov 13, 2009
TR-15	Gas Processing for LNG	Oct 27 – Nov 13, 2009
TR-16	Maintenance Management	Oct 27 – Nov 13, 2009
TR-17	Training Management	Nov 24 – Dec 11, 2009
IT-1	Advanced Technologies for Rotary Machinery –Reliability Enhancement–	Dec 1 – Dec 11, 2009
IT-2	Model Predictive Control	Dec 1 – Dec 11, 2009
TR-18	Quality Management of Refinery Products	Jan 12 – Jan 29, 2010
IT-3	Petroleum Marketing and Physical Distribution	Jan 19 – Jan 29, 2010
TR-19	Energy Saving for Profitability Improvement	Feb 9 – Feb 26, 2010
TR-20	Inspection and Reliability Evaluation	Feb 9 – Feb 26, 2010
TR-21	Advanced Process Control on DCS	Feb 9 – Feb 26, 2010

 Marketing, HRM Field	 Maintenance Field	 Process Field	 Instrumentation Field
--	---	---	---

Study on the Treatment and Utilization of Oilfield-produced Water in Oman

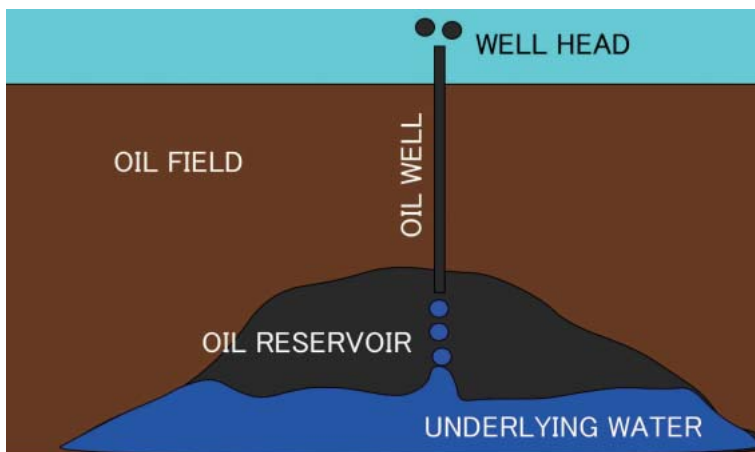
1. Project Background

Oilfield-produced water (oily wastewater from oilfields) accounts for the greatest volume of waste produced in the process of crude oil production. Particularly in Oman, three times more oily wastewater is pumped up from oilfields during the crude oil production process than the actual volume of oil that is produced. It is one of the greatest environmental concerns in the country, and the development of appropriate wastewater treatment technology is urgently sought.

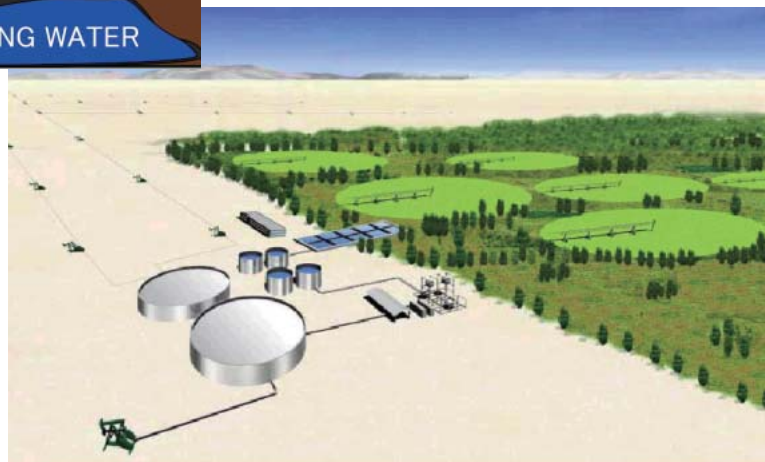
Meanwhile, oily wastewater from oilfields in southern Oman has been found to be relatively low in salinity. Therefore, if the concentration of oil contained in the wastewater can be reduced to conform to Oman's water standards, the water can be recycled as irrigation water.

As much as 300,000 tons/day of oily wastewater is produced from oilfields in Oman. It is clearly an enormous water resource, especially when considering the fact that this volume of oilfield-produced water corresponds to 1.5 times the volume of water used per day in Muscat. Oman's dependence on groundwater is an extremely high 99%, and one of the highest even among the Gulf countries, but 55% of the groundwater is fossil water that cannot be replenished. With the future depletion of water resources a distinct possibility in Oman, securing and protecting groundwater resources is definitely one of the most vital issues for the development of the country.

In FY2007, JCCP launched a three-year project (FY2007 – 2009) to address this issue in cooperation with Sultan Qaboos University (SQU) in Oman, with the participation of Shimizu Corporation.



Conceptual image of oilfield-produced water



Conceptual image of irrigation using oilfield-produced water

2. Project Overview

The goal of the project is to treat 1,000 tons/day of oilfield-produced wastewater in Oman using low-cost wastewater treatment technologies (pressure flotation, filtration, adsorption), and to conduct a pilot test on recycling the treated water as irrigation water, prior to putting the technology to practical use. The effective utilization of oilfield-produced wastewater would help solve the issue of waste that accompanies oilfield development, and the development of a new water resource would greatly contribute to achieving sustainable development in the country, as pursued by the government of Oman.

The project will draw on Shimizu Corporation's abundant experience and technologies relating

to the treatment of oilfield-produced wastewater, to treat oilfield-produced wastewater and other accompanying waste products using low-cost wastewater treatment technologies. The oil content will be recovered, and the treated water will be reused as irrigation water. Through implementation of this project, JCCP and SQU will also jointly investigate the waste issue accompanying oilfield development, and aim to promote human resource development in the process of solving the issue.

We have every hope that the successful completion of this project will strengthen the friendly relationship between Oman and Japan, and that the transfer of Japan's technologies for treating oily wastewater will contribute to the development of oilfield-produced water treatment technologies in Oman.

<by Nobuyuki Suyama, Technical Cooperation Dept.>

Technical
Cooperation

Support for the Establishment of TAKREER Research Center in UAE

1. Project Background

Abu Dhabi Oil Refining Company (TAKREER), an affiliate of Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), is striving to be a leading company in

the oil refining industry, by acquiring superior oil refining and facility management technologies. To this end, it has been seeking to improve its technologies, so that it may efficiently solve technical issues relating to further efficiency and



*Conceptual image of the
three-story TRC building*

optimization of refinery operations.

JCCP commenced a feasibility study on the establishment of a research center at TAKREER in FY2005, with the participation of Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd. In June of the same year, the undertaking was approved by H.E. Yousef Omair Bin Yousef, CEO of ADNOC, and thus the four-year project on “TAKREER Research Center (TRC) Establishment” (FY2006 – 2009) was begun.

2. Project Overview

The project aims to transfer Idemitsu Kosan’s abundant experience and technologies relating to the operation of research centers to TRC, by providing support in designing equipment/apparatus, formulating a comprehensive project framework in consideration of the organization, functions, and management technologies of the research center, and in developing research center personnel.

So far, a specific short- to medium-term action plan has been established for the TRC, and efforts have been directed toward the formulation of concrete plans regarding the phased introduction of

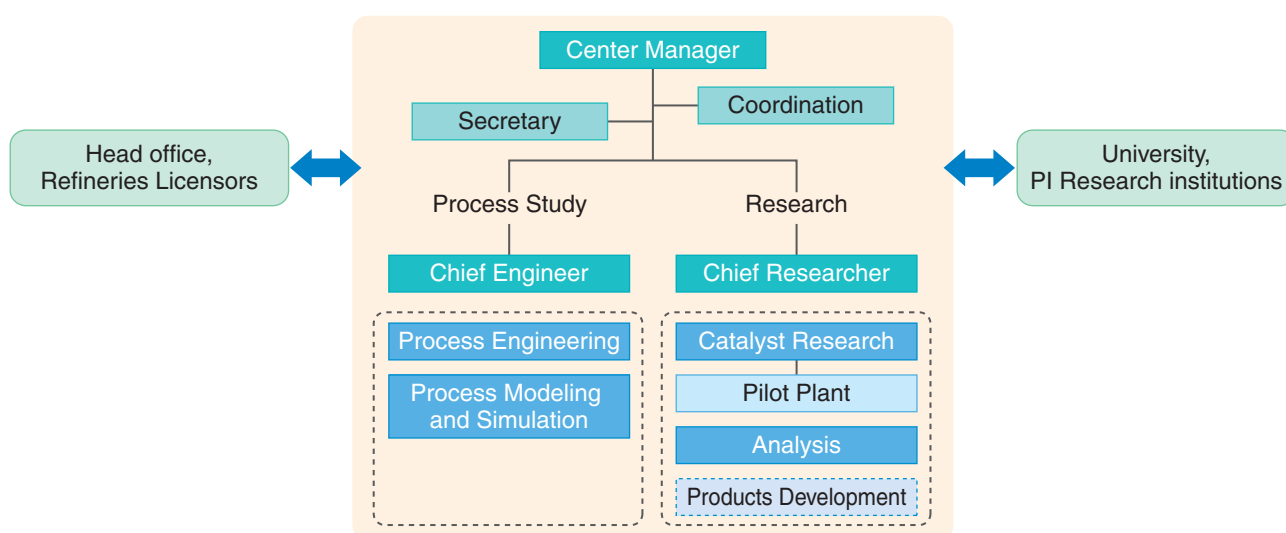
test/analysis equipment, organizational framework, division of duties within each department, and the assignment and employment of personnel.

As a result, a function- and safety-oriented design has been created for the TRC research building, and the focus of the project has shifted to the introduction of a pilot plant and test/analysis equipment. More specifically, a schedule is being examined for the installation of the test/analysis equipment and pilot plants after technical evaluation of the building specifications and completion of the research building (project to be completed in May 2009).

In the area of human resource development, we are considering the dispatch of advisors and instructors from Japan, as a means to providing technical guidance on the operation of the installed equipment, as well as guidance for the analysis of acquired data.

We have great expectations that the project will contribute to the development of oil refining technologies in UAE, and further deepen friendly ties between UAE and Japan.

<by Takeyoshi Haishima, Technical Cooperation Dept.>



Organizational chart of the research center (plan)

The 27th JCCP International Symposium

- **Date:** <Day 1> January 28 (Wed), 2009
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Opening Ceremony | 2:00 pm – 2:30 pm |
| Keynote Speech | 2:30 pm – 3:00 pm |
| Guest Speeches | 3:15 pm – 5:40 pm |
| Reception | 6:00 pm – 8:00 pm |
- <Day 2> January 29 (Thu), 2009
- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| Session I | 9:30 am – 12:00 pm |
| Session II | 1:30 pm – 4:10 pm |

■ **Venue:** Palace Hotel (1-1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo)





■ **Main Theme:** “Future Vision of the Oil Industry
—Creating Value from Hydrocarbons and Approaches to
New Energy Systems”

■ **Contact:** A. Yamanaka, Operations Dept., JCCP
E-mail: yamanaka@jccp.or.jp
TEL: +81-3-5396-6001
FAX: +81-3-5396-6006

The 17th Joint GCC-Japan Environment Symposium

- **Date:** February 2 (Mon) – February 4 (Wed), 2009
- **Venue:** Kuwait City, Kuwait
- **Co-organizer:** Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR)
- **Main Theme:** Water Resources in the GCC and Environmental Challenges
- **Session Theme:**
- Oil & Gas Industry and Environmental Issues
 - Protection and Management of Water Resources
 - CDM Project
 - Renewable Energy for Water Treatment and Desalination
- **Contact:** M. Nakamura, Technical Cooperation Dept., JCCP
E-mail: m.nakamura@jccp.or.jp
TEL: +81-3-5396-8021
FAX: +81-3-5396-8015

Personnel Changes

	Outgoing Personnel	Incoming Personnel
Technical Cooperation Department		
	Kazuhiro HIRANO	Hiroaki HARA
		
	Haruhiko OSHIMA	Yasuki TAZAWA

Replacement of the General Manager of the JCCP Middle East Office

As of Sept. 17, 2008, **Shoichiro YAGI** has replaced **Kazuhiro HIRANO** as General Manager of the Middle East Office. (Mr. Yagi has transferred from the Technical Cooperation Dept. in JCCP Headquarters.)



Japan Cooperation Center, Petroleum (JCCP)

Headquarters

Sunshine 60 Building 58F, 3-1-1 Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170-6058, Japan

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| • Administration Department | TEL. +81-3-5396-6000 | FAX. +81-3-5396-6006 |
| • Operations Department | TEL. +81-3-5396-6001 | FAX. +81-3-5396-6006 |
| • Training Department | TEL. +81-3-5396-6909 | FAX. +81-3-5396-6006 |
| • Technical Cooperation Department | TEL. +81-3-5396-8021 | FAX. +81-3-5396-8015 |

Overseas Offices

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Middle East Office
#904, Al-Ghaith Office Tower, Hamdan St.,
P.O. Box 51828, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.
TEL. +971-2-627-4410 FAX. +971-2-626-2166 | • Riyadh Office
Al-Dahlawi Building, King Fahad Rd., Tahlia St., Olaya,
P.O. Box 61356, Riyadh 11565, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
TEL. +966-1-462-5121 FAX. +966-1-461-0983 |
|---|--|

URL: <http://www.jccp.or.jp> E-mail: webmaster@jccp.or.jp