

INPEX CORPORATION

Financial Results
for the year ended December 31, 2022

February 10, 2023



- Business Overview
- Consolidated Financial Results for the year ended December 31, 2022
- Consolidated Financial Forecasts for the year ending December 31, 2023

This presentation includes forward-looking information that reflects the plans and expectations of the Company. Such forward-looking information is based on the current assumptions and judgments of the Company in light of the information currently available to it, and involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors may cause the Company's performance, achievements or financial position to be materially different from any future results, performance, achievements or financial position expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors include, without limitation:

- Price volatility and change in demand in crude oil and natural gas
- Foreign exchange rate volatility
- Change in costs and other expenses pertaining to exploration, development and production

The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise the disclosure of information in this presentation (including forward-looking information) after the date of this presentation.

Business Overview



Takayuki Ueda
Representative Director, President & CEO

- I am Takayuki Ueda, President & CEO of INPEX Corporation.
- Thank you very much for coming today.
- Now I'd like to give an explanation about the business overview for the fiscal year.

Business Activities in FY2022 – Oil and Gas Business –



Oil and Gas Business

Projects in Production

- Ichthys LNG (Australia)
 - Planned shutdown maintenance works completed safely and as planned between July to August 2022.
 - 112 LNG cargoes shipped in 2022.
 - Net production volume (INPEX equity portion): 240 thousand barrels per day (average between October and December 2022).
 - Net income contribution of Ichthys (including Ichthys LNG Pty Ltd): approximately 290.0 billion yen.
- Offshore Oil Fields & Onshore Concession (Abu Dhabi)
 - Conducted operations based on existing development plans and conducted studies to consider further production increase.
- Snorre Oil Field etc. (Norway)
 - Conducted stable production operations at a production volume of approximately 33 thousand barrels per day (average between October and December 2022 for INPEX Idemitsu Norge equity portion).

Pre-FID Projects

- Abadi LNG: Conducted a comprehensive study to make the project cleaner through the introduction of CCUS, etc.
- Continued negotiations with the Indonesian government and concerned parties for the re-revision of the plan of development.

Exploration Projects

- Conducted exploration and appraisal work at Abu Dhabi Onshore Block 4. Evaluating early production.
- Discovered oil and gas deposits at Offshore Block PL293B in Norway. Will proceed with the data analysis and evaluate opportunities for development.
- Commenced exploratory drilling at a location north of the Minami-Nagaoka Gas Field (planned between December 2022 and July 2023).

Divestments

- Divested from Angola Block 14.
- Divested from Lucius and Hadrian North Fields in US Gulf of Mexico.
- Divested from tight oil development and production in Texas, USA in January 2023.

Marketing

- Entered an LNG sales and purchase agreement with Venture Global LNG.



Ichthys Onshore LNG Plant



Abu Dhabi Onshore Concession
Oil processing facility



Minami Nagaoka Gas field (Japan)

Copyright © 2023 INPEX CORPORATION. All rights reserved.

4

- As for the external environment surrounding our operations, the global energy situation continues to undergo a significant change due to factors such as the Russia-Ukraine situation and the actions taken to combat climate change. At INPEX, we are experiencing some impact, such as those that relate to concerns of economic recession in the United States and other countries, changes in the global energy supply-demand structure, and instability in energy prices. These situations surrounding global energy have become more volatile and uncertain than ever before.
- The energy industry today is facing a kind of trilemma where we are needing to address the three challenges of energy security, affordability, and sustainability simultaneously.
- As such, INPEX is progressing in line with the new Medium-term Business Plan that we put together last year in order to address both challenges of stable supply of energy and responding to climate change at the same time.
- I will now describe the progress made regarding our business activities during fiscal 2022.
- In regards to our oil and gas business, we safely completed our scheduled shut-down maintenance work as planned at our Ichthys Project last year. The project shipped a total of 122 LNG cargoes during the year, enabling Ichthys to make approximately a 290 billion yen contribution to our net income.
- As for our Abu Dhabi business, we are advancing with our operations based on existing development plans in our producing projects, while at the same time, continuing to realize stable production. We also engaged in a study to increase the production from our projects.
- In regards to our projects in Norway, such as the Snorre Oil Field, production activities continued to remain stable, and we have reached a production volume of approximately 33 thousand barrels per day.
- As for Abadi, we are continuing to negotiate with the Indonesia government and related agencies for the re-revision of the plan of development, aiming to commence production in the early 2030s as a clean, competitive project.
- And we are targeting to make the final investment decision somewhere in the latter half of the 2020s.
- During 2022, we continued with exploration and appraisal work at Abu Dhabi Onshore Block 4, as well as exploration activities in Norway and in the vicinity of the Minami-Nagaoka Gas Field.
- Furthermore, in 2022, we divested from our assets in Angola and in the United States in accordance with our policy on selection and concentration.
- With the aim of enhancing our ability to supply LNG and to diversifying our supply sources, we will purchase approximately 1 million tons of LNG per year for 20 years from Venture Global in the United States. Under this project, we plan to commence construction of the needed facilities around 2023 after obtaining required approvals and licenses.
- Please turn to the next page.

Business Activities in FY2022 – 5 Net Zero Businesses –



5 Net Zero Businesses

Hydrogen & Ammonia

- Took a final investment decision on drilling operations and the construction of facilities for the integrated demonstration of hydrogen and ammonia production and usage in Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Commenced feasibility studies for green hydrogen production projects in South Australia and New South Wales with Australian energy provider AGL Energy.

CCS & CCUS

- Awarded a greenhouse gas storage assessment permit (G-7-AP) offshore the Northern Territory, Australia towards the implementation of CCS at Ichthys LNG.
- Conducted preparation work for CO₂ enhanced oil recovery demonstration tests in Agano City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Renewable Energy

- Acquired stakes in geothermal power projects in Indonesia (Rantau Dedap and Rajabasa as well as additional stakes in Muara Laboh) and offshore wind power projects in Europe (Luchterduinen and Borssele III/IV) etc.
- INPEX GEOTHERMAL opened a new office in Jakarta for the purpose of conducting geothermal business operations in Indonesia.
- Resolved to enter the construction phase for the geothermal power project in the Oyasu Area of Yuzawa City, Akita Prefecture, Japan.
- Commenced development work for the floating offshore wind power project in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.
- Reached 291MW in renewable power generating capacity (INPEX equity portion) as of December 31, 2022. (Medium-term Business Plan target: 500MW).

Carbon Recycling & New Business

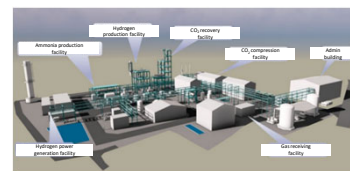
- Conducted engineering work for the methanation demonstration facility in Nagaoka City, Niigata, Japan with a production capacity of 400 normal cubic meters per hour.
- Won first place at an international artificial photosynthesis competition in partnership with the University of Tokyo and with the support of ARPCHEM.

Forest Conservation

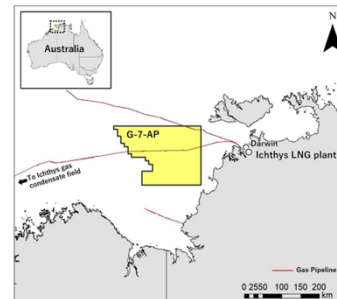
- Worked towards acquiring 1.5 million tons of carbon credits in 2024.

Other Initiatives

- Inaugurated the INPEX Research Hub for Energy Transformation (I-RHEX).



Integrated demonstration project of hydrogen & ammonia production in Kashiwazaki City, Niigata, Japan (rendering of completed plant)



Location of the greenhouse gas storage assessment permit (G-7-AP)



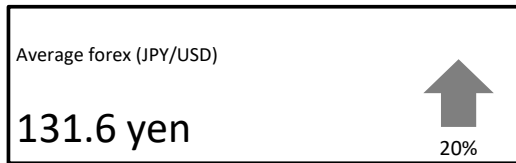
Rantau Dedap Geothermal Power Plant (Indonesia)

- Next, I will explain about the progress made during fiscal 2022 regarding our 5 net zero businesses.
- First of all, we are continuing to make advances in the area of hydrogen and ammonia, as exemplified by our final investment decision made for a demonstration project in Niigata Prefecture.
- We were also awarded a greenhouse gas storage assessment permit in Australia, together with Total and Woodside, which could be a candidate site for our CCS.
- This permit covers an area considered to be suitable for underground storage of CO₂. As such, we will continue to appraise the area with the intent of utilizing it for Ichthys CCS and with a view to potentially turn the area in a CCUS hub in the future.
- Last year, we obtained stakes in a number of geothermal power projects in Indonesia and in offshore wind power projects in Europe. As a result, renewable power generating capacity based on our equity stake reached around 291 megawatts at the end of last fiscal year, steadily progressing towards our medium-term target of 500 megawatts.
- We also are proceeding with initiatives in Japan in the area of geothermal and wind power generation.
- In regards to the methanation project in Niigata Prefecture, we will continue to advance our engineering work to build a new plant.
- Last year, we established a research hub called I-RHEX. Our intention is to build a robust technological foundation going forward through basic applied and empirical research.
- Please turn to the next page.

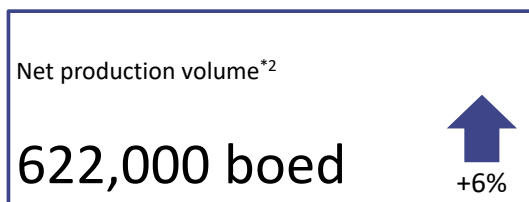
Highlights of FY2022 Financial Results



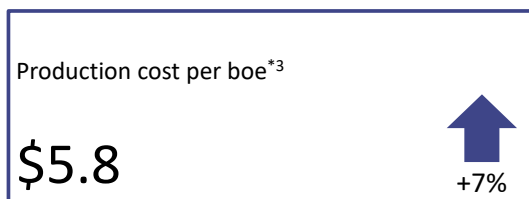
External Environment



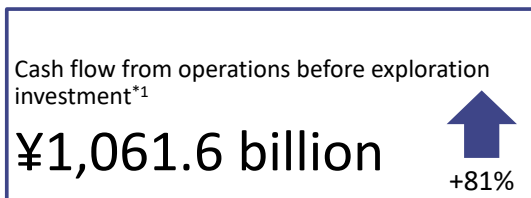
Increased sales volume, weaker yen, increased unit price etc.



Relaxed production cut by OPEC+, acquisition of Norwegian assets etc.



Acquisition of Norwegian assets etc.



*1 Including cashflow of Ichthys LNG Pty Ltd, the Ichthys Downstream IJV (Incorporated Joint Venture), an equity method affiliate *2 Barrel of oil equivalent, per day *3 Excluding royalties

- Here I would like to describe some of the highlights of our financial results for fiscal 2022.
- In regards to the market condition in fiscal 2022, the Brent oil prices increased due to reasons such as relaxation of production cut by OPEC+ and due to the Russia-Ukraine situation.
- The yen also weakened during the period due to reasons such as the FRB rate increases.
- On such a backdrop, we posted net sales of 2,324.6 billion yen and a net income of 438.2 billion yen, achieving significant increases year on year both in our operating cash flow and free cash flow.
- Our net production volume reached 622 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day due to reasons such as relaxation of production cut and addition of assets in Norway.
- Production cost came to US\$5.80 per barrel due to the addition of assets in Norway, where production cost is relatively high, amongst other reasons.
- Please turn to the next slide.

Oil and Gas Business

Projects in Production

- Ichthys LNG (Australia)
 - No large-scale shutdown maintenance work planned for 2023.
 - Approximately 11 LNG cargo shipments per month expected for 2023.
 - Forecasted net income contribution of Ichthys (including Ichthys LNG Pty Ltd): approximately 210.0 billion yen.
 - Sustain debottlenecking efforts to lift facility capacity constraints to increase LNG production capacity to 9.3 million tons per annum.
 - Accelerate participation in exploration assets and discovered assets in the vicinity of the Ichthys Field with a view to expand Ichthys LNG and ensure a sustained production volume over the long term. Aim to further increase the production volume with a view to expand Ichthys LNG in around 2030.
- Offshore Oil Fields & Onshore Concession (Abu Dhabi)
 - Conduct operations based on the existing development plan. Continue to conduct studies to consider further production increase.
 - Announcement of UAE Commitment Statement (Board meeting held in Abu Dhabi on January 24, 2023).
- Snorre Oil Field etc. (Norway)
 - Commence the supply of power from the Hywind Tampen floating offshore wind power facility to the Snorre project planned in mid-2023.

Pre-FID Projects

- Continue negotiations with the Indonesian government to re-revise the plan of development (POD) for Abadi inclusive of CCS in order to make the project cleaner from the viewpoints of long-term competitiveness and sustainability.
- Sequentially restart Abadi project activities on site upon approval of the Indonesian government, aiming to take final investment decision in the latter half of 2020s and commence production in the early 2030s.



Ichthys LNG Project
CPF (Central Processing Facility)



Abu Dhabi Offshore Oil Fields
Zirku Island (oil processing facility)



©Equinor
Snorre Project's offshore production facility
(Norway)

- On this page, I would like to explain about our plans in fiscal 2023 in regard to our oil and gas business.
- Starting with Ichthys, we have no large shutdown maintenance planned this fiscal year, in fiscal 2023, and so we are expecting to ship an average of around 11 LNG cargoes every month, assuming stable operation.
- The project should contribute some 210 billion yen to our net income this year.
- We will continue with our debottlenecking efforts to remove facility constraints so that we can increase LNG production capacity to 9.3 million tons per annum.
- Furthermore, we will accelerate our participation in exploration, as well as in discovered assets, in the vicinity of the Ichthys field, with a view to long-term expansion of the Ichthys assets. After further ensuring long-term stability of the project production volume, we will seek to further increase production based on expansion of the Ichthys Project around 2030.
- As for Abu Dhabi, we will continue to operate based on the existing development plan this year, and at the same time, we will continue to engage in studies to consider further production increase.
- In this regard, we announced our UAE Commitment Statement in January this year.
- Under this statement, we expressed our commitment with regards to maintaining, expanding, and decarbonizing the development and production of oil, engaging in clean energy and net zero businesses, such as those related to hydrogen, ammonia, and CCUS, and enhancing our social contribution activities by continuing to position UAE as one of the core areas of our global business for the next 50 years, as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of JODCO in February this year. In fact, we held our Board of Directors Meeting in Abu Dhabi at the end of January this year. At the end of January, we held our board meeting in Abu Dhabi.
- In regards to our assets in Norway, such as the Snorre Oil Field, we are expecting steady production to continue this fiscal year. Supply of electricity from the Snorre Project from a floating offshore wind power facility is also expected to start somewhere around the middle of this year.
- As for Abadi, we will continue to negotiate with the Indonesian government to re-revise the plan of development to add CCS to the project such that we can make the project cleaner to ensure its long-term competitiveness and sustainability.
- We are maintaining our target of making a final investment decision in the latter half of the 2020s and commencing production in the early 2030s.
- Please turn to the next page.

5 Net Zero Businesses

Hydrogen & Ammonia

- Commence the drilling of wells and construction of facilities for the integrated demonstration of hydrogen and ammonia production and usage in Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan on which INPEX took a final investment decision in 2022.

CCS & CCUS

- Conduct evaluation and appraisal work for the greenhouse gas storage assessment permit G-7-AP acquired in 2022 in Australia. Continue to conduct joint research with JOGMEC toward the application of CCS at LNG operations.
- Promote initiatives for the commercialization of CCS in Japan.

Renewable Energy

- Continue stable operations at the geothermal and wind power projects. Aim to expand business domestically and globally.

Carbon Recycling & New Business

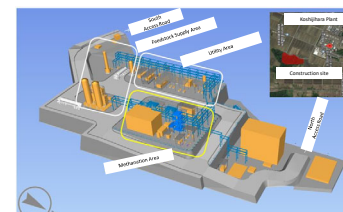
- Conduct EPC work on the methanation demonstration facility in Nagaoka City, Niigata, Japan with a production capacity of 400 normal cubic meters per hour.

Forest Conservation

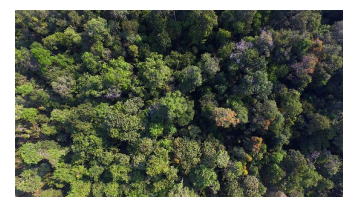
- Aim to acquire 1.5 million tons of carbon credits in 2024 and participate in projects by 2024.



Muara Laboh Geothermal Power Plant (Indonesia)



400Nm3/h Methanation Testing Facility (a graphic illustration)



Rimba Raya REDD+ Project (Indonesia)

- On this page, I would like to explain about our plans in fiscal 2023 in regard to our 5 net zero businesses
- First of all, we will proceed with drilling of wells and construction of ground facilities for the blue hydrogen and ammonia demonstration project in Niigata Prefecture.
- As for CCS and CCUS, we will evaluate and appraise the area covered by the greenhouse gas storage assessment permit in Australia.
- We will also continue to engage in joint research with JOGMEC and promote initiatives in Japan towards commercialization.
- In the area of renewable energy, we will continue to stably operate and develop geothermal and wind power projects, and at the same time, promote initiatives that accelerate the expansion of this business both in Japan and abroad.
- As for methanation, we are looking to start the operation of a demonstration facility in the latter half of 2024. Accordingly, we plan to undertake EPC – engineering, procurement, and construction – work for the demonstration facility this year.
- With respect to forest conservation, we are advancing preparation with the aim of participating in projects by 2024.
- Please turn to the next page.

Highlights of FY2023 Financial Forecasts

External Environment

Assumed average Brent oil price

(YoY)

\$75.0

▲24%

Assumed average forex (JPY/USD)

125.0 yen

▲5%

Net sales

¥1,885.0 billion

▲19%

Net production volume*²

639,000 boed

+3%

Stable operations at Ichthys etc.

Net income

¥270.0 billion

▲38%

Production cost per boe*³

\$5.5

▲5%

Reduced operation cost etc., increased production volume at Ichthys etc.

Cash flow from operations before exploration investment*¹

About **¥800.0 billion**

▲25%

Free cash flow*¹

About **¥290.0 billion**

▲58%

*1 Including cashflow of Ichthys LNG Pty Ltd, the Ichthys Downstream IJV (Incorporated Joint Venture), an equity method affiliate *2 Barrel of oil equivalent, per day *3 Excluding royalties

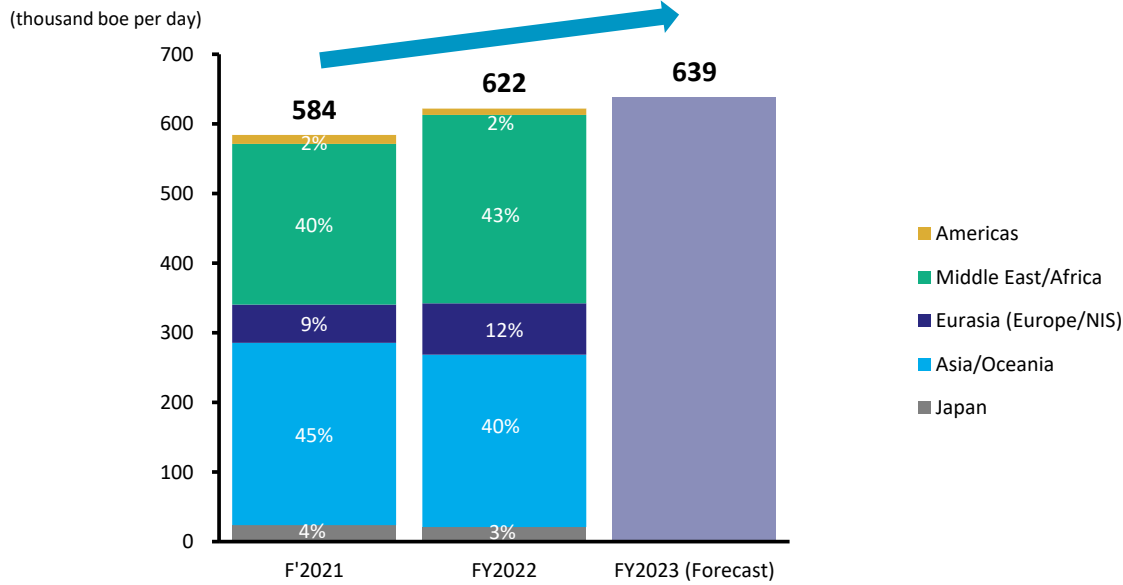
Copyright © 2023 INPEX CORPORATION. All rights reserved.

9

- Now I would like to explain the business forecast for fiscal year 2023.
- In this fiscal year, based on the average Brent oil price assumption of US\$75 per barrel and the average exchange rate assumption of ¥125 to the dollar, our forecasted net sales are 1,885 billion yen, and the forecasted net income is 270 billion yen.
- The estimated net production volume is 639 thousand BOED, while the estimated free cash flow, including the Ichthys Downstream IJV, is approximately 290 billion yen.
- Next slide, please.

Net Production Volume (boe per day)

- Net production volume of oil and gas



* The production volume under the production sharing contracts entered into by the INPEX Group corresponds to the net economic take of the INPEX Group.

Note: Electric power generation capacity using renewable energy for INPEX's share as of December 31, 2022 is 291MW (Medium-term Business Plan target: 500MW)

- Next, I would like to explain the net production volume.
- In the previous fiscal year, 2022, our net production volume was 622 thousand BOED following the acquisition of the Norwegian oil and gas project and due to contribution from the measures, including the relaxation of production cut by the OPEC+ countries.
- In this fiscal year, we expect our net production volume to be 639 thousand BOED due to factors including the stable operation of Ichthys.

Progress against Medium-term Business Plan 2022-2024



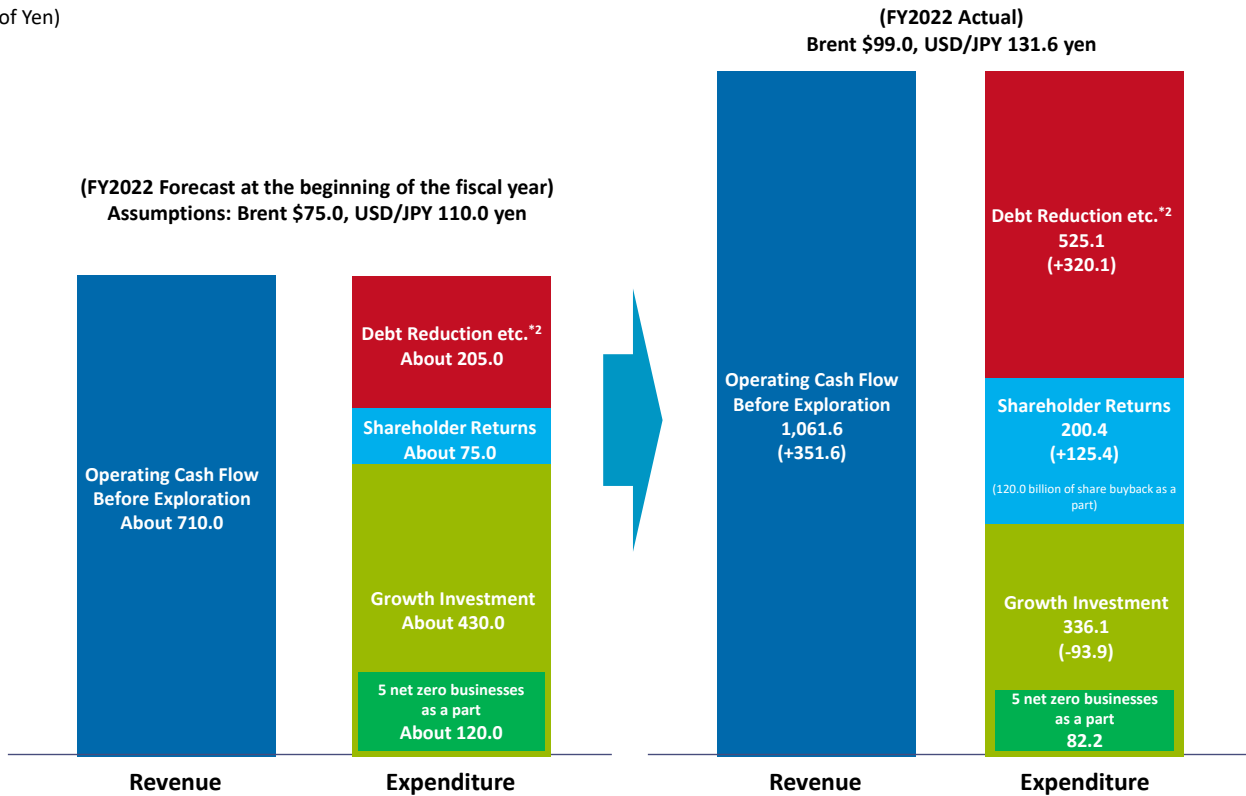
- In 2022, INPEX maintained stable operations at Ichthys LNG, conducted operations to increase the production capacity of its Abu Dhabi projects and divested from certain upstream assets to optimize its portfolio. In addition, INPEX engaged in initiatives associated with the energy transition including the acquisition of geothermal power projects in Indonesia, offshore wind power projects in Europe and a greenhouse gas storage assessment permit in Australia. In 2022, the company made steady progress towards achieving its business plan targets.
- In 2023, INPEX will further strengthen its business framework with the aim of establishing a value chain for its 5 net zero businesses in addition to its oil and gas business, as it seeks to achieve the targets outlined in INPEX Vision @2022.

		FY2021 (Actual)	FY2022 (Actual)	FY2023	FY2024 Targets	
Assump- tions	Brent Oil Price (US\$ per barrel)	70.95	99.00	75.00	US\$60	US\$70
	Exchange rate (JPY/US\$)	109.90	131.60	125.00	110	110
Management Targets	Net income attributable to owners of parent	¥223.0 billion	¥438.2 billion	¥270.0 billion	¥170.0 billion	¥240.0 billion
	Operating Cashflow before exploration ^{*1} <small>*1 Includes Ichthys downstream Incorporated Joint Venture and differs from institutional accounting basis</small>	¥586.8 billion	¥1,061.6 billion	About 800.0 billion	¥600.0 billion	¥700.0 billion
	ROE	7.6%	12.7%	Around 7%	Around 6.0%	Around 8.0%
	Net debt/equity ratio <small>*Includes Ichthys downstream Incorporated Joint Venture and differs from institutional accounting basis</small>	65%	46%	Around 39%	50% or less	50% or less
Business Targets	Net production volume (boed)	584 thousand	622 thousand	639 thousand	Level exceeding 700 thousand BOED	
	Production cost per barrel (excluding royalties)	US\$5.4	US\$5.8	US\$5.5	Reduction towards US\$5 per barrel or below	
	Net Carbon Intensity ^{*2} <small>*2 (equity share emissions volume (Scope 1 + 2) - offset) / (net production volume of upstream oil & gas business + electricity generated using renewable energy)</small>	33kg/boe	28kg/boe (Provisional figure)	Reduction of 2/3 of the FY2024 target or more	Reduction of 10% (4.1kg/boe) or more over a 3-year period towards 2030 target ^{*3} <small>*3 2030 target: Reduction of 2019 net carbon intensity (41.1kg/boe) by over 30%</small>	
	Safety	Zero major accidents	Zero major accidents	Zero major accidents	Zero major accidents ^{*4} <small>*4 Fatalities, major leaks and serious injuries, etc. at INPEX-operated projects</small>	

- Let me now explain the progress against our Medium-term Business Plan.
- The targets in our midterm business plan are set to promote both the stable supply of energy and the climate change initiatives. The basic strategy of the company is made to allow us to deal with the recent changes in the business environment, and we acknowledge that the importance of our role to provide a stable supply of energy is increasing more than ever.
- In 2022, we have seen a steady progress in each business target, including maintaining stable operations at Ichthys LNG, conducting operations to increase the production capacity of Abu Dhabi projects, and acquiring the offshore wind power projects in Europe, and the Company made steady progress towards achieving the management targets.
- In 2023, INPEX will further strengthen the business framework with the aim to establish a value chain for its 5 net zero businesses, in addition to its oil and gas business, while seeking to achieve the target outline in INPEX Vision @2022.
- The actual ROE in 2022 was 12.7%, while the estimated ROE in 2023 is 7% or so. The net debt-to-equity ratio in 2022 was 46%, while the estimated figure in 2023 is around 39%.
- The production cost per barrel in 2022, due to the Norwegian project, was US\$5.80, mainly due to the project as mentioned, while the estimated figure in 2023 is US\$5.50.
- The net carbon intensity in 2022 was 28 kilograms per BOE.
- In terms of safety, we achieved zero major accidents in 2022, and we will continue promoting safety in our operations in 2023.
- Next slide, please.

FY2022 Cash Allocation of Operating Cash Flow before Exploration *1

(Billions of Yen)



*1 Including cashflow of Ichthys LNG Pty Ltd, the Ichthys Downstream IJV (Incorporated Joint Venture), an equity method affiliate

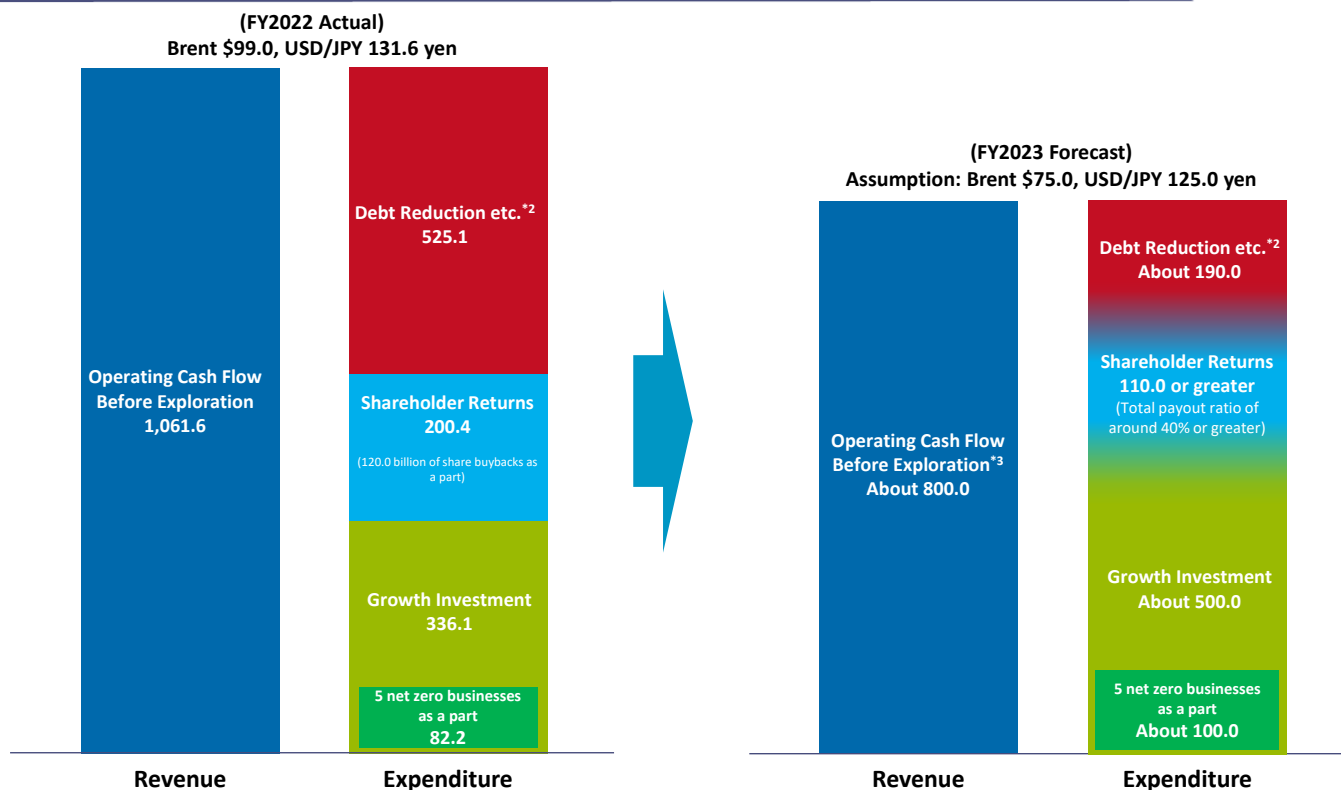
*2 Including increase of cash and deposits etc.

Copyright © 2023 INPEX CORPORATION. All rights reserved.

12

- Let me turn to the cash allocation of the operating cash flow before exploration in fiscal year 2022.
- In fiscal year 2022, we have steadily promoted safe and steady production, in addition to the favorable external environments, including the high oil and gas prices, in our oil and gas business. Such condition led to a significant increase in the operating cash flow before exploration since the beginning of the fiscal year.
- On the other hand, we have focused on additional debt reduction, while making sure that we secure flexibility in our management strategies based on the future uncertainty around the business environment. And we conducted a large-scale share buy-back to reward our shareholders.
- The operating cash flow before exploration was expected to be around 710 billion yen at the beginning of the fiscal year; however, based on factors, including the rise in crude oil price, the actual amount increased by around 351.6 billion yen.
- Regarding the amount for debt reduction in the expenditure, we have worked to reduce that additionally, while there was an increase in cash and deposits as of the end of the year, leading to an increase from the initial forecast by around 320.1 billion yen to 525.1 billion yen in total.
- This situation has resulted in a net debt-to-equity ratio of 46%, which is in line with the target of 50% or less in the Medium-term Business Plan.
- The amount for shareholder returns was 200.4 billion yen through dividends and share buyback.
- The amount for growth investment was 336.1 billion yen due to factors including cash outflow for investments being pushed out to the next fiscal year, in addition to the disciplined investment decisions.
- Please move to the next slide.

FY2023 Cash Allocation Forecast of Operating Cash Flow before Exploration ^{*1}



*1 Including cashflow of Ichthys LNG Pty Ltd, the Ichthys Downstream IJV (Incorporated Joint Venture), an equity method affiliate

*2 Including increase of cash and deposits etc.

*3 Figure after deducting R&D costs of approximately 8.0 billion yen related to activities including the integrated demonstration of hydrogen & ammonia production in Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan and the methanation project.

Copyright © 2023 INPEX CORPORATION. All rights reserved.

13


- Next is the forecast of cash allocation in fiscal year 2023.
- Due to the rather conservative oil price and forex assumptions and others, we expect the operating cash flow before exploration to be around 800 billion yen, down 260 billion yen or so compared to the previous year.
- On the expenditure, we expect to increase the growth investments, mainly in the Oceania region, and make our business resilient in order to further grow our business beyond 2024.
- We will also continue to reduce debt while paying out dividends based on the policies set in the Medium-term Business Plan.
- And specifically, we plan the amount for debt reduction, etcetera, to be around 190 billion yen and expect a net debt-to-equity ratio to be around 39% at the end of the year.
- Regarding the debt reduction, we will watch carefully the market environment, including the oil price and exchange rate, while flexibly controlling the amount of leverage according to the level of investment and shareholder returns, in order to further improve the financial soundness appropriately, as we described under the financial strategy in the Medium-term Business Plan.
- As for shareholder returns, we expect to allocate 110 billion yen or more according to the target total payout ratio of 40% or greater, as described in the Medium-term Business Plan.
- Regarding the allocation for growth investment, on top of the expected increase in the investment amount, mainly for the Oceania region, in the oil and gas business, we expect investment from the previous year to be pushed out to this year and other factors, leading to around 500 billion yen of growth investments, up 160 billion yen or so from the previous year.
- Although we have conservative assumptions of oil price and exchange rate in 2023, we will pay utmost efforts in order to continually improve our business performance.
- Next page, please.

- Medium-term Business Plan 2022-2024

- Strengthen shareholder returns in accordance with growth in financial performance, with stable dividends as a basis
 - ✓ Aim for a total payout ratio of around 40% or greater
 - ✓ Implement share buybacks based on business environment, financial base and management conditions, etc.
 - ✓ Set minimum annual dividend per share of 30 JPY even in case of short-term deterioration of business environment, etc.

- FY2022 Actuals


- Total payout ratio of 46.4%

DPS (Dividend per Share)	(YoY)
¥62	 +¥14

Share Buyback	
¥120.0 billion	 +¥50.0 billion

- FY2023 Forecast

- Total payout ratio of 40%~

DPS (Dividend per Share)	
¥64	 +¥2

Consider additional shareholder returns based on business environment, financial base and management conditions, etc.

- I will now explain the shareholder returns.
- In 2022, we paid out a historical dividend of ¥62 per share, an increase of 14 yen versus the previous year, and conducted a share buyback in the size of 120 billion yen. As a result, the total payout ratio was 46.4%.
- In order to further reward our shareholders, the dividend in 2023 is expected to increase to another historical 64 yen on a full-year basis, although the sales and profit guidance for this fiscal year are expected to go down year on year.
- According to the target total payout ratio of 40% or greater in the Medium-term Business Plan, we will consider additional shareholder returns based on the business environment and other factors.
- Next, please.

ESG Initiatives



Environment

- Received an A- score in the CDP 2021 climate change disclosure
- Recognized as environmentally sustainable company in Ministry of the Environment's ESG Finance Award Japan
- Updated INPEX's HSE Policy and established environment-related commitments for biodiversity, water and waste



Social

- Established INPEX's Supplier Code of Conduct
- Engaged in social investment activities globally of approximately 2.0 billion yen (in 2021)
- Achieved the targets set in the Reconciliation Action Plan 2019-2022 published in Australia
- Established INPEX JODCO Foundation with an endowment of 3.0 billion yen to strengthen social contribution efforts in the UAE (in January 2023)



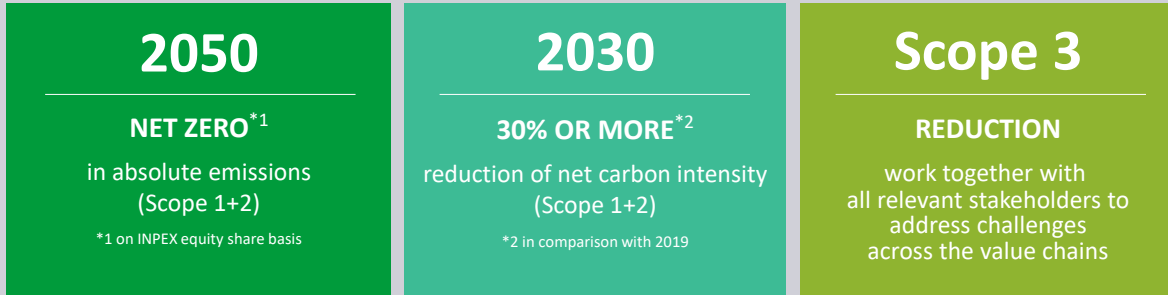
Governance

- Strengthened diversity of the Board of Directors, disclosed skill matrix
- Introduced a compensation system for Directors in line with the Medium-term Business Plan, improved information disclosure



- Now I would like to cover the actual ESG initiatives in 2022.
- As a pioneer in the field of energy transformation and a responsible energy company, we are promoting the ESG initiatives as shown in the slide.
- In regards to the external evaluation for main ESG matters, we are maintaining a high level within the industry, and we will continue our efforts to improve corporate value.
- Next slide, please.

Climate Change Response Goals



Medium-term Business Plan Targets

- Reduction of 10% (4.1kg/boe) or more over a 3-year period towards 2030 target

Activities in 2022

- Emission reduction
 - Carbon intensity (Scope1+2): 28kg-CO₂e/boe (2022, provisional figure), 33kg-CO₂e/boe (2021)
 - Methane emissions intensity: 0.06% (2022, provisional figure), 0.04% (2021)
- Signed a statement of commitment to a net zero emissions future with the Northern Territory Government, Australia
- Signed gas carbon neutralization agreements with multiple parties

- This is showing the results of our initiatives to tackle climate change in 2022.
- In order to achieve the climate change response goals, we have taken various initiatives, which led to net carbon intensity of 28 kilograms and methane emission intensity of 0.06%.
- This concludes my presentation today. Thank you for your kind attention.

**Consolidated Financial Results
for the year ended December 31, 2022**



Daisuke Yamada
Director, Managing Executive Officer,
Finance & Accounting

- I am Daisuke Yamada and I am responsible for the Finance & Accounting Division.
- I would like to explain the financial results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

	FY2021	FY2022	Change	% Change
Net sales (Billions of yen)	1,244.3	2,324.6	1,080.2	86.8%
Crude oil sales	905.1	1,778.6	873.4	96.5%
Natural gas sales (including LPG)	320.5	525.1	204.5	63.8%
Others	18.5	20.8	2.2	12.1%
Operating income (Billions of yen)	590.6	1,246.4	655.7	111.0%
Ordinary income (Billions of yen)	657.6	1,438.2	780.6	118.7%
Net income attributable to owners of parent (Billions of yen)	223.0	438.2	215.2	96.5%
Net income per share* (Yen)	153.87	320.69	166.83	108.4%

* Average number of INPEX shares issued and outstanding during the year ended December 31, 2022: 1,366,647,207

Average crude oil price (Brent) (\$/bbl)	70.95	99.04	28.09	39.6%
Average exchange rate (¥/\$)	109.90	131.64	21.74yen depreciation	19.8% depreciation

- This slide outlines the highlights of the financial results for the fiscal year.
- We posted 438.2 billion yen of net income attributable to owners of parent for the period.
- Net income of 223 billion yen we generated in fiscal 2021 was an all-time high, all-time record at that time; however, we exceeded that level this time around.
- The significant increase in profit was realized due to a large year-on-year gain in the average Brent crude oil price, which came to around US\$99 for the year, a significant year-on-year weakening of the yen that averaged around ¥131 to a dollar, and continuance of safe and stable operation and production at projects we participate in, including the Ichthys LNG Project, amongst other reasons.
- For your information, net income contribution from the Ichthys LNG Project was approximately 290 billion yen.

Sales by Product



		FY2021	FY2022	Change	% Change
Crude Oil	Net sales (Billions of yen)	905.1	1,778.6	873.4	96.5%
	Sales volume (thousand bbl)	120,118	138,116	17,998	15.0%
	Average unit price of overseas sales (\$/bbl)	68.43	97.71	29.28	42.8%
	Average unit price of domestic sales (¥/kl)	50,014	80,483	30,469	60.9%
	Average exchange rate (¥/\$)	110.09	131.80	21.71yen depreciation	19.7% depreciation
Natural Gas (excluding LPG)	Net sales (Billions of yen)	313.6	521.6	207.9	66.3%
	Sales volume (million cf)	464,805	442,416	(22,389)	(4.8%)
	Average unit price of overseas sales (\$/thousand cf)	4.96	7.17	2.21	44.6%
	Average unit price of domestic sales (¥/m ³)	45.73	82.73	37.00	80.9%
	Average exchange rate (¥/\$)	110.16	131.41	21.25yen depreciation	19.3% depreciation
LPG	Net sales (Billions of yen)	6.8	3.4	(3.4)	(49.7%)
	Sales volume (thousand bbl)	710	109	(601)	(84.7%)
	Average unit price of overseas sales (\$/bbl)	60.21	63.85	3.64	6.0%
	Average unit price of domestic sales (¥/kg)	89.32	108.93	19.61	22.0%
	Average exchange rate (¥/\$)	110.16	127.86	17.70yen depreciation	16.1% depreciation

- Next, I'd like to explain the overview of our net sales.
- As you can see on this table, net sales of crude oil and natural gas, excluding LPG, increased significantly year on year.
- Although the sales volume of natural gas decreased slightly, net sales increased due to higher sales volume of crude oil, which resulted from a new consolidation of a project in Norway, as well as due to increases in unit prices that resulted from a higher average Brent crude oil price.

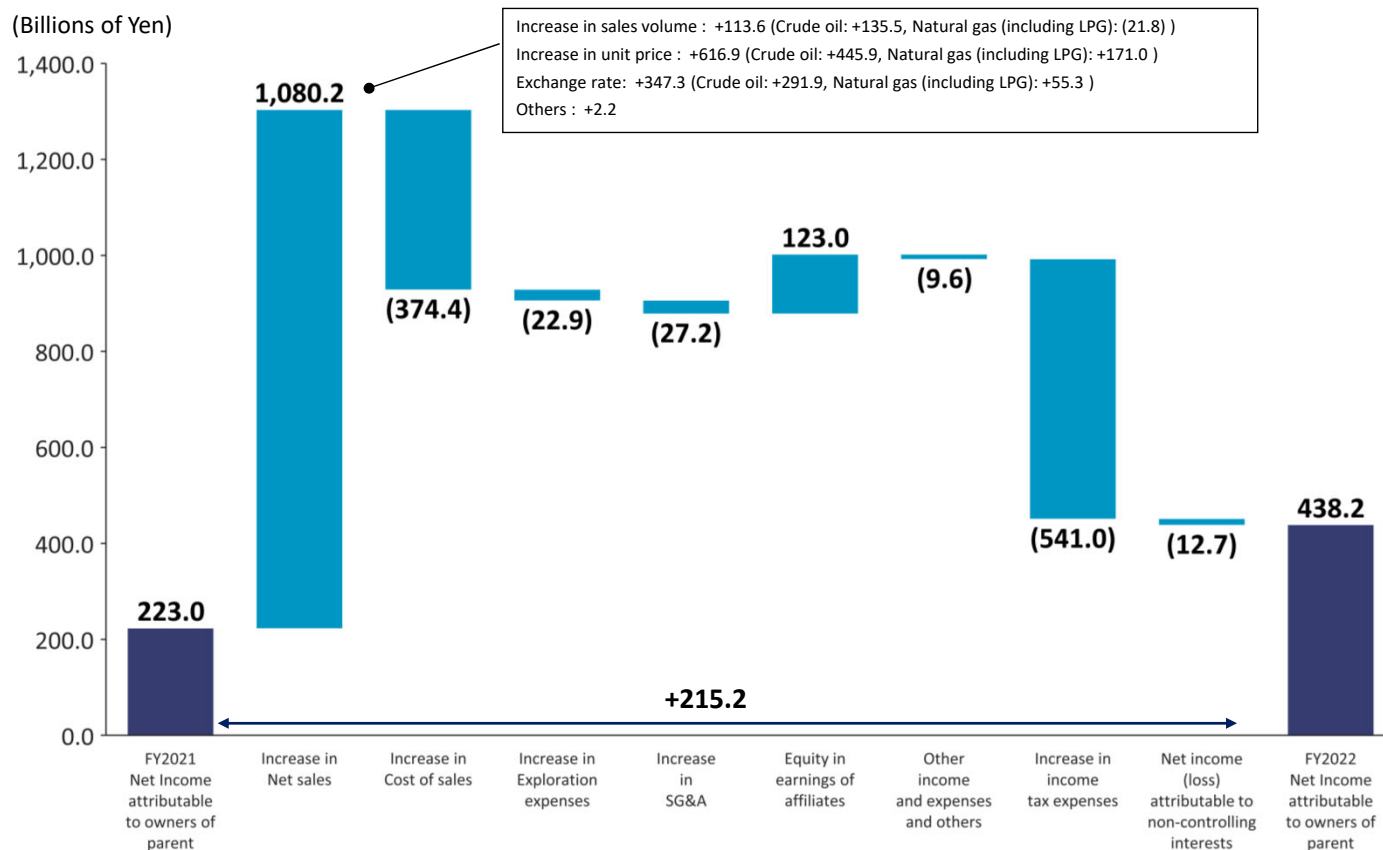
Statement of Income

(Billions of Yen)	FY2021	FY2022	Change	% Change	
Net sales	1,244.3	2,324.6	1,080.2	86.8%	Increase in sales volume : +113.6 Increase in unit price : +616.9 Exchange rate: +347.3 Others : +2.2
Cost of sales	568.9	943.4	374.4	65.8%	Cost of sales for Crude Oil: 645.1 (Change) +258.9 Cost of sales for Natural Gas ^{*1} : 286.8 (Change) +118.2 *1 Including LPG
Gross profit	675.4	1,381.2	705.7	104.5%	
Exploration expenses	6.4	29.2	22.7	353.1%	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	78.3	105.6	27.2	34.8%	
Operating income	590.6	1,246.4	655.7	111.0%	
Other income	112.2	331.8	219.6	195.7%	Main factors for change : Equity in earnings of affiliates +123.0 Interest income +33.5 Foreign exchange gain +30.3
Other expenses	45.2	140.0	94.7	209.3%	Main factors for change : Modification loss on financial assets ^{*2} +85.4 Interest expenses +18.6 Foreign exchange loss (6.7)
Ordinary income	657.6	1,438.2	780.6	118.7%	
Extraordinary loss (Impairment loss)	14.1	25.7	11.6	82.1%	Main factor for change : Eagle Ford +25.7
Total income taxes	429.5	970.5	541.0	126.0%	
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(9.1)	3.6	12.7	(139.7%)	
Net income attributable to owners of parent	223.0	438.2	215.2	96.5%	

*2 In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 9 "Financial Instruments" implemented to foreign consolidated subsidiaries, the loss was recognized due to modification of financial assets that do not result in derecognition. It includes the loss incurred from transactions with affiliated companies. Adjusted for equity in earnings of affiliates and tax effect accounting, the impact to consolidated net income was (21.1).

- This is the statement of income. I will explain the movements of net income attributable to owners of parent using the waterfall chart in the next few slides, and so please refer back to this slide as needed.

FY2022 Analysis of Income



Copyright © 2023 INPEX CORPORATION. All rights reserved.

21

- I would like to explain the movements in consolidated net income from the 223 billion yen recorded the previous fiscal year to the 438.2 billion yen reported in fiscal 2022.
- Net sales increased by 1,080.2 billion yen, mainly as a result of the increase in unit price of crude oil resulting from higher Brent oil prices.
- Cost of sales increased by 374.4 billion yen, impacting net income negatively, mainly due to sales royalties of crude oil increasing in tandem with the higher net sales of Abu Dhabi and crude oil and due to a new booking of asset retirement obligations related to domestic production facilities.
- Exploration expenses and SG&A increased by 22.9 billion yen and 27.2 billion yen respectively, both impacting net income negatively.
- Equity in earnings of affiliates increased by 123 billion yen due to improvements in the performance of Ichthys Downstream IJV, amongst other reasons, impacting net income positively.
- Other income and expenses impacted net income negatively by 9.6 billion yen due to recognition of a loss resulting from modification of financial assets, in addition to recording impairment losses in some projects during the period.
- Income tax expenses increased by 541 billion yen due to stronger earnings.
- When all these factors are netted together, the consolidated net income for the fiscal year came to 438.2 billion yen, increasing by 215.2 billion yen year on year.

Balance Sheet

INPEX

(Billions of yen)	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	Change	% Change
Current assets	518.8	729.4	210.5	40.6%
Tangible fixed assets	2,259.8	2,473.1	213.2	9.4%
Intangible assets	446.6	482.7	36.0	8.1%
Recoverable accounts under production sharing	548.1	521.5	(26.6)	(4.9%)
Other	1,446.5	2,109.4	662.8	45.8%
Less allowance for recoverable accounts under production sharing	(61.8)	(53.8)	7.9	(12.9%)
Total assets	5,158.1	6,262.3	1,104.1	21.4%
Current liabilities	348.8	526.7	177.8	51.0%
Long-term liabilities	1,462.8	1,697.2	234.3	16.0%
Total net assets	3,346.4	4,038.3	691.9	20.7%
(Non-controlling interests)	222.3	261.5	39.1	17.6%
Total liabilities and net assets	5,158.1	6,262.3	1,104.1	21.4%
Net assets per share (Yen)	2,253.17	2,891.93	638.76	28.3%

Summary of financial information for Ichthys downstream JV (100% basis, including the Company's equity share 66.245%)

(Billions of yen)

- Current assets : 205.1
- Fixed assets : 4,176.5
- Total assets: 4,381.7

*Fixed assets include interest expenses which are not included in CAPEX, and capitalized costs before FID.

The total of long-term loans and short-term loans is 1.2 trillion yen.

Adding the off-balanced net loans of the Ichthys IJV brings the total of INPEX net loans to be 1.7 trillion yen (as of December 31, 2022).

(Billions of yen)

Total shareholders' equity: +238.6
Accumulated other comprehensive income : +414.1

- Next, I would like to explain our consolidated balance sheet.
- Total assets at the end of the fiscal year came to 6,262.3 billion yen, increasing by approximately 1,100 billion yen year on year, mainly due to the increase in the fixed assets of overseas subsidiaries that resulted from a weaker yen.
- Although we invested in some new projects during fiscal 2022, the increase in fixed assets was essentially due to a currency translation of dollar-denominated assets resulting from the weaker yen. As such, there were no significant changes in the substance of the consolidated balance sheet.
- For your information, total assets of the Ichthys Downstream IJV, which is not included in our consolidated balance sheet, came to approximately 4,400 billion yen. As for liabilities, the weaker yen caused a total at the end of the fiscal year, including both current and long term, to increase by approximately 400 billion yen year on year to 2,223.9 billion yen.
- Net assets came to 4,038.3 billion yen, increasing by approximately 700 billion yen year on year due mainly to the increase in net income and in translation adjustment that resulted from the weaker yen.
- For your information, INPEX's total net loans, including net loans of Ichthys Downstream IJV, came to approximately 1.7 trillion yen at the end of the period.

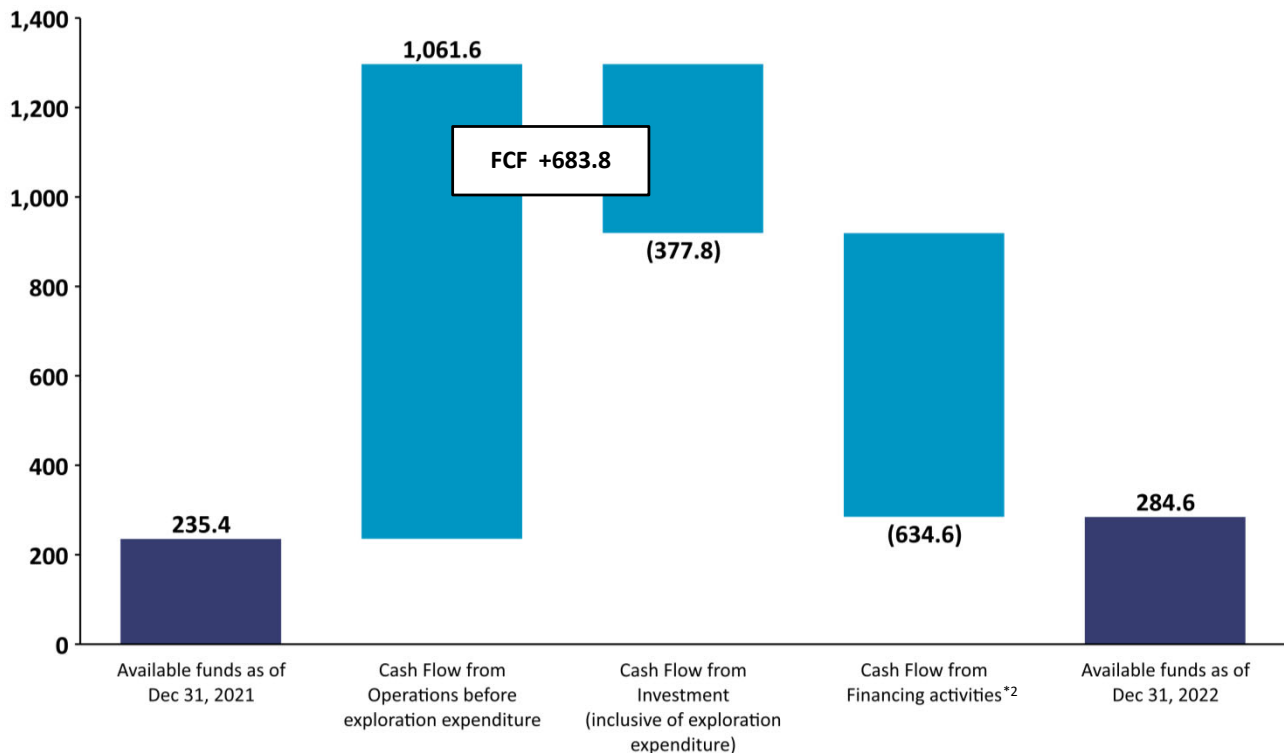
Statement of Cash Flows



(Billions of Yen)	FY2021	FY2022	Change
Income before income taxes	643.4	1,412.4	768.9
Depreciation and amortization	203.1	292.5	89.3
Impairment loss	14.1	25.7	11.6
Modification loss on financial assets	-	85.4	85.4
Recovery of recoverable accounts under production sharing (capital expenditures)	62.2	70.7	8.5
Recoverable accounts under production sharing (operating expenditures)	(4.1)	(5.3)	(1.2)
Equity in losses (earnings) of affiliates	(38.8)	(161.9)	(123.0)
Income taxes paid	(352.7)	(906.0)	(553.2)
Other	(81.9)	(62.4)	19.4
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	445.4	751.2	305.8
Payments for time deposits / Proceeds from time deposits	1.1	(3.9)	(5.1)
Payments for purchases of tangible fixed assets	(140.4)	(187.1)	(46.6)
Payments for purchases of securities/investment securities and proceeds from sales of securities/investment securities	12.4	(118.9)	(131.3)
Investment in recoverable accounts under production sharing (capital expenditures)	(30.8)	(39.0)	(8.2)
Long-term loans made / Collection of long-term loans receivable	34.5	(176.8)	(211.3)
Purchase of shares of subsidiaries resulting in change in scope of consolidation	-	(31.4)	(31.4)
Payments for acquisitions of participating interests	(7.7)	(7.6)	0.0
Other	0.2	39.4	39.1
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(130.7)	(525.5)	(394.8)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(315.2)	(241.9)	73.2
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	191.2	211.6	20.4

- Next is a statement of cash flows.
- The consolidated cash flow statement shown here is based on statutory accounting, and hence, excludes the cash flows of Ichthys Downstream IJV, which is an equity method subsidiary.
- Net cash provided by operating activities came to 751.2 billion yen, increasing significantly year on year, mainly due to the increase in income before income taxes that resulted from higher oil prices and stable operation, amongst other reasons.
- Net cash used in investing activities came to 525.5 billion yen due to investments made in geothermal power generation projects in Indonesia and in wind power generation projects in Europe.
- Net cash used in financing activities came to 241.9 billion yen due to the increase in the proceeds from long-term debt, amongst other reasons.

(Billions of Yen)



*1 Including cashflow of Ichthys LNG Pty Ltd, the Ichthys Downstream IJV (Incorporated Joint Venture), an equity method affiliate
 *2 Including translation adjustments related to available fund

- On this page, I would like to explain about the cash flow, including the Ichthys Downstream IJV, which President Mr. Ueda also mentioned in his part.
- Cash flow from operations before exploration expenditure came to 1,061.6 billion yen, resulting from stable operation and from benefits gained due to higher oil prices and weaker yen.
- Cash flow from investment came to -377.8 billion yen as a result of disciplined investment decisions, as well as due to cash-out timing of investment projects.
- Cash flow from financing activities came to -634.6 billion yen as a result of debt repayments, purchase of Treasury stock, and dividend repayments, amongst other reasons.
- As a consequence of these cash flow movements, available funds as of December 31, 2022, came to 284.6 billion yen, increasing by 49.2 billion yen year on year.
- Please turn to the next page.

**Consolidated Financial Forecasts
for the year ending December 31, 2023**



Daisuke Yamada
Director, Managing Executive Officer,
Finance & Accounting

- Now I would like to explain the consolidated financial forecast for the year ending December 31, 2023.

Consolidated Financial Forecasts for the year ending December 31, 2023

Assumptions	First Half (Jan to Jun 2023)	Second Half (Jul to Dec 2023)	Full Year (Jan to Dec 2023)
Brent oil price (\$/bbl) ^{*1}	77.5	72.5	75.0
Average exchange rate (¥/\$)	125.0	125.0	125.0

*1 Quarterly breakdown of the Brent oil price assumption is as follows: \$80 for Q1, \$75 for Q2 and Q3, \$70 for Q4

Full Year	FY2022 (Actual)	FY2023 (Forecast)	Change	% Change
Net Sales (Billions of yen)	2,324.6	1,885.0	(439.6)	(18.9%)
Operating Income (Billions of yen)	1,246.4	892.0	(354.4)	(28.4%)
Ordinary Income (Billions of yen)	1,438.2	1,005.0	(433.2)	(30.1%)
Net income attributable to owners of parent (Billions of yen)	438.2	270.0	(168.2)	(38.4%)

1st Half	FY2022 2Q (Actual)	FY2023 2Q (Forecast)	Change	% Change
Net Sales (Billions of yen)	1,098.4	1,013.0	(85.4)	(7.8%)
Operating Income (Billions of yen)	584.4	507.0	(77.4)	(13.2%)
Ordinary Income (Billions of yen)	626.1	596.0	(30.1)	(4.8%)
Net income attributable to owners of parent (Billions of yen)	184.4	199.0	14.6	7.9%

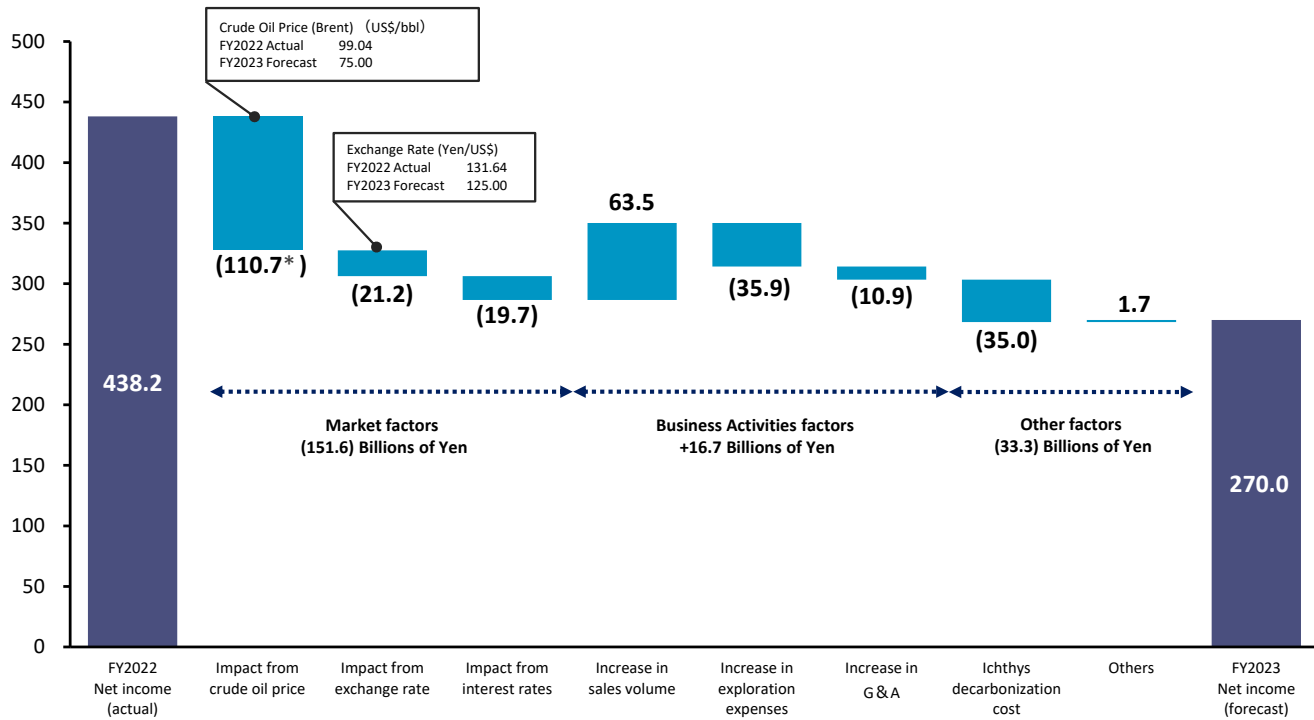
Cash dividends per share ^{**2} (yen)	FY2022 (Actual)	FY2023 (Forecast)
2Q End	30.0	32.0
FY End	32.0	32.0
TOTAL	62.0	64.0

*2 FY2023 dividend reference dates are June 30, 2023 for the mid-term dividend and December 31, 2023 for the year-end dividend.

- First is the Brent oil price and exchange rate assumptions.
- The forecasted average Brent oil price is US\$75 per barrel, which is a conservative guidance against the current market and assumes a drop towards the end of the year. This assumption is set by considering the magnitude of the recent volatility in the market.
- In fact, if you look at the highest and lowest oil prices in the past year, the highest was US\$127 on March 8, and the lowest was US\$76 on December 9, leading to a fluctuation of more than 50 dollars in a year.
- Although the recent oil price is around US\$85, we set the assumption based on the uncertainties around the world and the global economy.
- We have also considered the past trends of average oil price, which used to be US\$70 or so, allowing to build assumptions comprehensively.
- As for the average exchange rate, the assumption may be slightly conservative compared to the recent rates. However, as we consider the developments of interest rate policies in the U.S. and Japan, as well as the risk of economic slowdown in the United States, we set the exchange rate with a slightly stronger yen assumption at ¥125 to the dollar.
- If we compare these oil price and exchange rate assumptions against the actual in the previous year, the oil price is 24 dollars cheaper and the exchange rate is around 6 yen of appreciation against the dollar based on the average rate.
- The consolidated financial forecasts for this year are shown in the slide based on these assumptions.
- Consolidated net sales are down by 439.6 billion from 2,324.6 billion yen in the previous year to 1,885 billion yen.
- Consolidated ordinary income is down by 433.2 billion from 1,438.2 billion yen in the previous year to 1,005 billion yen.
- And the net income attributable to owners of parent is down by 168.2 billion from 438.2 billion yen in the previous year to 270 billion yen.
- Due to the factors, including negative impact from the lower oil price and a stronger yen assumption compared to the previous year, the profit contribution in value from the Ichthys LNG is expected to be down by around 80 billion, from around 290 billion yen in the previous year to 210 billion yen. However, considering the expected increase in production volume due to the absence of large-scale regular shutdown in this year, as well as the lagging impact from the declining oil price, the contribution level from the Ichthys LNG to the consolidated net income is around 80%.
- The year-end dividend for the fiscal year ended December 2022, as our President mentioned, will be ¥32 per share. And with the interim dividend of ¥30, the annual dividend is ¥62 per share.
- The dividend forecast for the year ending December 2023 will be increased by 2 yen to ¥64 per share on the full year basis.

FY2023 Financial Forecasts Analysis of Increase

(Billions of Yen)



* The discrepancy between the oil price impact figure shown above and the oil price impact calculated from the difference in the Brent oil prices and the oil price sensitivity for FY2023 takes into consideration certain natural gas sales applying oil prices on a delayed basis.

- The difference between the actual of the previous year and the forecast of this year is shown in the waterfall chart based on the impact to the net income attributable to owners of parent.
- Let me explain the gap between the actual net profit of 438.2 billion yen in the previous year and the forecasted net profit of 270 billion yen in this year.
- The external factors affecting this year are the assumptions around oil price exchange rates and interest rates.
- The lower oil price this year versus previous years will have a negative impact of 110.7 billion yen.
- The stronger yen this year versus the previous year will have a negative impact of 21.2 billion yen.
- And the rise in interest rates will have a negative impact of 19.7 billion yen.
- Next is the basic business activities factors impacting profit, which are sales volume, exploration expenses, and general and administrative expenses.
- The continued stable operation and expected increase in sales volume mainly of Ichthys LNG will have a positive impact of 63.5 billion, while the increase in exploration expenses will have a negative impact of 35.9 billion, and the increase of general and administrative expenses, such as personnel and R&D costs, will have a negative impact of 10.9 billion yen.
- The decarbonization cost for Ichthys LNG will have a negative impact on profit by 35 billion yen. In order to make Ichthys LNG cleaner and more resilient following the recent trend of decarbonization, we factored the costs for environmental regulation and restoration, as well as the promotion of CCUS whenever necessary.
- After including a positive impact of 1.7 billion yen in others, the net income forecast in 2023 will decline from the actual 438.2 billion in the previous year to 270 billion yen, down 168.2 billion yen.
- Next slide, please.

Net Income Sensitivities

- Sensitivities of crude oil price and foreign exchange fluctuation on consolidated net income attributable to owners of parent for the year ending December 31, 2023*¹

(Billions of yen)

Brent Crude Oil Price; \$1/bbl increase (decrease)* ²	<p style="text-align: center;">At Beginning of 1Q : +6.0 (-6.0)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The impact on net income will change in FY2022 as below;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">At beginning of 2Q : +4.0 (-4.0)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">At beginning of 3Q : +2.0 (-2.0)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">At beginning of 4Q : +0.8 (-0.8)</p>
Exchange Rate; ¥1 depreciation (appreciation) against the U.S. dollar* ³	<p style="text-align: center;">+3.2 (-3.2)</p>

*1 The sensitivities calculated at the beginning of the fiscal year (January 2023) represent the impact on net income for the year ending December 31, 2023 against a \$1/bbl increase (decrease) in the Brent crude oil price on average and a ¥ 1 depreciation (appreciation) against the U.S. dollar. These are based on the financial situation at the beginning of the fiscal year and are for reference purposes only. The actual impact may change due to fluctuations in production volumes, capital expenditures and cost recoveries, and may not be constant, depending on crude oil prices and exchange rates.

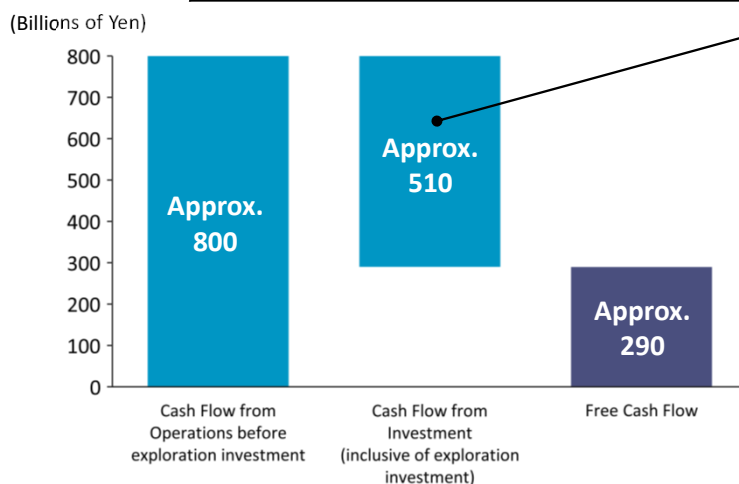
*2 Net income sensitivity is determined by fluctuations in the oil price and is subject to the average price of crude oil (Brent). A breakdown of quarterly sensitivity figures is listed below taking into consideration certain natural gas sales applying oil prices on a delayed basis;

- At beginning of 1Q : +6.0 billions of yen (1Q : +0.8 billions of yen, 2Q : +1.2 billions of yen, 3Q : +2.0 billions of yen, 4Q : +2.0 billions of yen)
- At beginning of 2Q : +4.0 billions of yen (1Q : -----, 2Q : +0.8 billions of yen, 3Q : +1.2 billions of yen, 4Q : +2.0 billions of yen)
- At beginning of 3Q : +2.0 billions of yen (1Q : -----, 2Q : -----, 3Q : +0.8 billions of yen, 4Q : +1.2 billions of yen)
- At beginning of 4Q : +0.8 billions of yen (1Q : -----, 2Q : -----, 3Q : -----, 4Q : +0.8 billions of yen)

*3 This is a sensitivity on net income determined by fluctuation of the yen against the U.S. dollar and is subject to the average exchange rate. On the other hand, sensitivity related to the valuation of assets and liabilities denominated in the U.S. dollar on net income incurred by foreign exchange differences between the exchange rate at the end of the fiscal year and the end of the previous fiscal year is largely neutralized.

- This slide shows the reference figure of net income sensitivity of Brent oil price and the exchange rate for the year ending December 2023 based on the financial conditions at the beginning of the year.
- When the Brent oil price increases US\$1 per barrel, we estimated a positive 6 billion yen impact at the beginning of the year. In footnote 2, we have described the quarterly net income sensitivity for your reference.
- Regarding the exchange rate sensitivity, 1 yen depreciation against a dollar is expected to be a positive 3.2 billion yen.

(Billions of Yen)	FY2022 (Actual)	FY2023 (Forecast)	Change
Development expenditure (Oil & Gas Business)	279.4	349.0	69.6
Development expenditure (5 Net Zero Businesses)	81.8	94.0	12.2
Exploration expenditure (inclusive of some 5 Net Zero Businesses)	30.4	71.0	40.6
Others (Divestment etc.)	(55.5)	(18.0)	37.5
Growth Investment	336.1	496.0	159.9
Others (Purchase and disposal of investment securities etc.)	41.7	14.0	(27.7)
Cash Flow from Investment (inclusive of exploration investment)	377.8	510.0	132.2



* Including cashflow of Ichthys LNG Pty Ltd, the Ichthys Downstream IJV (Incorporated Joint Venture), an equity method affiliate

- Lastly, I would like to explain the cash flow forecast, including the Ichthys Downstream IJV.
- Cash flow from operations before exploration investment is expected to be approximately 800 billion yen.
- Cash flow from investment is expected to be approximately 510 billion yen.
- The breakdown of the cash flow from investment is shown in the chart above, where the total amount of development expenditure for oil and gas business, as well as the 5 net zero businesses, is 443 billion yen.
- The amount of exploration expenditure, mainly for the areas surrounding Ichthys LNG, is expected to increase to 71 billion yen.
- The amount of divestment and others are -18.0 billion yen, and the amount for others, including purchase and disposal of investment securities, is 14 billion yen, adding to a total amount of approximately 510 billion yen.
- Regarding the 5 net zero businesses, there are some investment projects which are pushed out from the previous year to this year, causing an increase of 12.2 billion yen compared to the actual in the previous year. As a result, we expect to secure a free cash flow of 290 billion yen in this fiscal year ending December 2023.
- This is all for my presentation. Thank you very much.