

The following is a summary of the Q&A session with shareholders and investors regarding the Q1 FY2026 results announcement. Please refer to the content below in conjunction with the earnings reports and supporting material.

1. Middle East Situation

Q1: In light of the deteriorating situation in the Middle East, what is the status of INPEX's operations?

Please refer to page 2 of the support material.

A1: Measures are taken to sustain operations while production is not at full scale. Shipments continue from outside the Arabian Gulf, without transiting the Strait of Hormuz.

Q2: Have there been any changes to INPEX's investment policy in Abu Dhabi or its plans to expand production capacity?

There is no change to our policy of positioning Abu Dhabi as one of our core business areas. As before, we will continue to pursue stable operations and enhance production at existing projects, and continue growth investments for the future.

A2: On the other hand, given that the Strait of Hormuz—despite multiple Middle East conflicts in the past—has effectively been blocked for the first time, we intend to closely assess the near-term impacts on our business and to discuss medium- to long-term risk management with ADNOC and our joint venture partners.

While the Middle East situation may cause some rescheduling in investment timing, there is fundamentally no change to our investment plans aimed at increasing production.

2. Oil Price / Exchange Rate and Financial Forecasts

Q1: What is the rationale for setting oil price and exchange rate assumptions as ranges in the latest forecast? Also, please explain the assumptions behind the average oil prices of \$83 and \$70 for the fiscal year.

Given the current Middle East situation, there is greater uncertainty surrounding the outlook for crude oil prices and foreign exchange rates, making it challenging to set a single set of assumptions. Accordingly, in our most recent results announcement, we have provided our forecasts based on assumptions that incorporate certain ranges for both oil prices and exchange rates, reflecting market volatility and multiple plausible scenarios.

A1: The \$83 oil price case assumes that, even after the conflict subsides, oil prices will remain at elevated levels to some extent and then adjust gradually toward the fiscal year-end. The \$70 oil price case assumes that, after the conflict subsides, oil prices will quickly return to pre-conflict levels due to easing supply-demand conditions, among other factors.

Our oil price outlook for the first and second half is as follows:

- Full-year \$83 case: 1H 86.0/2H 80.0
- Full-year \$70 case: 1H 79.0/2H 61.0

Q2: What is the impact of the Middle East situation reflected in the revised forecast?

As shown on page 12 of the support material, external factors such as the Middle East situation (primarily higher oil prices and a weaker yen) contributed to a positive profit impact of 18.7 billion yen in the 1Q results. In addition, from 2Q onward, under the 450.0 billion yen profit case, we expect a positive impact of 97.8 billion yen versus the initial budget. As a result, for the full year, we have factored in a total positive impact of 116.5 billion yen (18.7 billion yen + 97.8 billion yen).

A2:

By way of explanation of our profit structure, the Ichthys LNG Project in Australia contributes approximately 70% of the company's entire profit. An increase in LNG sales prices would raise Ichthys' profit contribution. In addition, the increase in the amount of paid-in capital reduction would expand foreign exchange gains from TA recycling.

3. Growth Investment

Q1: The initial growth investment forecast was 850.0 billion yen, but the May announcement revised it down by 50.0 billion yen to 800.0 billion yen (in the \$83 oil price case). What are the contributing factors?

This mainly reflects the expectation that a portion of growth investments in Europe and the Middle East—primarily within Growth Axis 1 as described in the mid-term business plan covering 2025–2027—will be deferred to subsequent fiscal years.

A1:

During the first quarter, we executed additional share acquisitions in INPEX South West Caspian Sea Petroleum, Co., Ltd. and acquired interests in onshore acreage in the Northern Territory of Australia. We are also steadily progressing investments for the maintenance, renewal and enhancement of existing facilities, broadly in line with the initial plan.

4. Ichthys LNG Project

Q1: What is the current production status at Ichthys, and when will the Booster Compressor Module (facilitating low-pressure production) be installed?

Stable production has continued since the beginning of the year. In the first quarter, a total of 32 LNG cargoes were shipped, slightly exceeding the initial plan.

A1:

From mid- to late 2026, connection and commissioning work for the Booster Compressor Module is scheduled to take place. In connection with this, multiple planned shutdowns of certain production facilities and a decline in operating rates are anticipated.

For FY2026, our LNG cargo shipment outlook remains broadly in line with the initial plan, at an annual average of approximately 10 cargoes per month.

Q2 : There are some media reports that a strike is planned at the production site. What is the situation?

A2:

We can confirm we have received notification regarding Protected Industrial Action (PIA).

We are engaging in negotiations in good faith and will continue to focus on

maintaining safe operations at Ichthys LNG, reaching a fair and equitable agreement with employees and ensuring reliable energy supply to our key trading partners in the Asia-Pacific region.

5. Abadi LNG Project

Q1: INPEX stated that various activities are underway toward FID in 2027. What are the key milestones expected in 2026?

FEED: Rough cost estimates are expected to be available from around mid-2026. A detailed cost estimate (Owner's Estimate) based on FEED deliverables is expected around the end of 2026. EPC tendering will be launched within this year.

Marketing: As announced in [a news release dated May 20](#), we have reached Heads of Agreement for LNG offtake with bp, PT PLN Energi Primer Indonesia, PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk, and Shell Eastern Trading (Pte) Ltd. In addition, we have reached a Heads of Agreement with PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero) regarding pipeline gas supply from the project. The agreed terms are expected to contribute to FID. The total volumes under these Heads of Agreements make up more than half of all LNG production, representing an important step toward FID.

A1:

Financing: For upstream (SURF, FPSO and GEP), we plan to use cash on hand. As of the end of 2025, 555.0 billion yen is held as reserve funds for this purpose. For downstream (onshore LNG plant) financing, a Trustee Borrowing Scheme (TBS) will be applied. We aim to reach agreements on key terms for TBS loans with ECAs (export credit agencies) before the end of 2026.

6. Shareholder Returns

Q1: What is the shareholder returns policy for this fiscal year?

We have committed to the policy of maintaining a total payout ratio of 50% or more and a progressive dividend, as outlined in the mid-term business plan 2025-2027.

A1: Given the current Middle East situation, our recently announced assumptions for oil prices, exchange rates and the full-year profit forecasts involve a degree of uncertainty. We will consider additional shareholder returns once the full-year forecast becomes clearer.

End

Cautionary Statement

This document 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*

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