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Annual Securities Report

(Report pursuant to Article 24, Paragraph 1 of the
Financial Instruments and Exchange Act)

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Fiscal year | From: April 1, 2024 |
| (The 55th term) | To: March 31, 2025 |

Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd.

1-7-12 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

(E00041)

This document has been produced to be printed on a paper document that contains the contents of the Annual Securities Report filed to the Financial Services Agency via the Electronic Disclosure for Investors' NETwork (EDINET) system.

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Cover

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| Filing date | June 23, 2025 |
| Fiscal year | The 55th term (April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025) |
| Company name | Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. |
| Company name in English | Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. |
| Title and name of representative | YAMASHITA Michiro, Representative Director and President |
| Address of registered headquarters | 1-7-12 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo |
| Telephone number | +81-3-6268-7001 |
| Name of contact person | FUJIMOTO Hiroshi, Manager of Document Administration Group, Administration & Legal Dept. |
| Nearest place of contact | 1-7-12 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo |
| Telephone number | +81-3-6268-7001 |
| Name of contact person | FUJIMOTO Hiroshi, Manager of Document Administration Group, Administration & Legal Dept. |
| Place for public inspection | Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. (2-1 Nihombashi Kabutocho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo) |

Section 1 Company Information

Item 1. Overview of Company

1. Key Financial Data

(1) Consolidated financial data

| Fiscal year | 51st | 52nd | 53rd | 54th | 55th |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Fiscal year ended | March 31, 2021 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2025 |
| Net sales (Millions of yen) | 240,078 | 249,140 | 336,492 | 325,863 | 389,082 |
| Ordinary profit (Millions of yen) | 10,001 | 43,674 | 83,130 | 68,808 | 64,221 |
| Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent (Millions of yen) | (2,725) | (30,988) | 67,394 | 53,661 | 81,153 |
| Comprehensive income (Millions of yen) | (1,574) | (18,992) | 68,436 | 108,087 | 51,939 |
| Net assets (Millions of yen) | 434,492 | 402,770 | 457,169 | 537,574 | 557,257 |
| Total assets (Millions of yen) | 624,786 | 471,941 | 568,180 | 660,928 | 681,598 |
| Net assets per share (Yen) | 1,402.27 | 1,335.97 | 1,569.84 | 1,906.49 | 2,062.21 |
| Basic earnings (loss) per share (Yen) | (9.55) | (109.13) | 247.33 | 198.89 | 314.91 |
| Diluted earnings per share (Yen) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Equity ratio (%) | 64.0 | 78.7 | 74.9 | 76.2 | 77.4 |
| Return on equity (%) | — | — | 16.9 | 11.5 | 15.7 |
| Price-earnings ratio (Times) | — | — | 3.61 | 6.90 | 3.69 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities (Millions of yen) | 43,263 | (1,052) | 104,581 | 90,564 | 130,766 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities (Millions of yen) | (6,453) | 52,067 | (52,723) | (99,659) | (107,076) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities (Millions of yen) | (15,626) | (70,939) | (14,506) | (28,596) | (38,671) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (Millions of yen) | 157,963 | 144,513 | 186,166 | 152,598 | 140,931 |
| Number of employees | 1,780 | 1,634 | 1,617 | 1,641 | 1,653 |
| [Separately, the average number of temporary employees] (Persons) | [464] | [443] | [482] | [494] | [516] |

- Notes: 1. The amounts of diluted earnings per share are not stated since there were no dilutive shares, and basic losses per share were recorded for the 51st and 52nd terms.
2. For the 51st and 52nd terms, the figures of return on equity and price-earnings ratio are not stated since losses attributable to owners of parent were recorded.
3. The “Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition” (ASBJ Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020) and relevant revised ASBJ regulations have been applied from the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022, and therefore, key financial data for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 and thereafter are calculated in accordance with such accounting standard and relevant regulations applied.
4. JAPEX conducted a 5-for-1 stock split of shares of common stock on October 1, 2024. Net assets per share and basic earnings (loss) per share were calculated assuming that the stock split was conducted at the beginning of the 51st term.

(2) Financial data of reporting company

| Fiscal year | 51st | 52nd | 53rd | 54th | 55th |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Fiscal year ended | March 31, 2021 | March 31, 2022 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2025 |
| Net sales (Millions of yen) | 169,195 | 133,642 | 233,160 | 190,114 | 206,952 |
| Ordinary profit (Millions of yen) | 24,549 | 39,018 | 67,169 | 54,808 | 41,413 |
| Profit (Loss) (Millions of yen) | (26,664) | (20,003) | 58,769 | 46,872 | 73,856 |
| Share capital (Millions of yen) | 14,288 | 14,288 | 14,288 | 14,288 | 14,288 |
| Number of issued shares (Thousand shares) | 57,154 | 57,154 | 54,300 | 54,300 | 257,000 |
| Net assets (Millions of yen) | 362,065 | 337,872 | 381,522 | 449,211 | 450,954 |
| Total assets (Millions of yen) | 467,262 | 423,049 | 492,716 | 552,910 | 556,615 |
| Net assets per share (Yen) | 1,268.74 | 1,214.59 | 1,407.15 | 1,699.57 | 1,762.14 |
| Dividends per share (Yen) | 50.0 | 50.0 | 370.0 | 300.0 | 155.0 |
| [Interim dividend per share of the above] | [25.0] | [25.0] | [150.0] | [125.0] | [125.0] |
| Basic earnings (loss) per share (Yen) | (93.38) | (70.44) | 215.68 | 173.73 | 286.59 |
| Diluted earnings per share (Yen) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Equity ratio (%) | 77.5 | 79.9 | 77.4 | 81.2 | 81.0 |
| Return on equity (%) | — | — | 16.3 | 11.3 | 16.4 |
| Price-earnings ratio (Times) | — | — | 4.14 | 7.90 | 4.06 |
| Dividend payout ratio (%) | — | — | 34.3 | 34.5 | 19.2 |
| Number of employees (Persons) | 937 | 965 | 954 | 979 | 972 |
| [Separately, the average number of temporary employees] | [203] | [205] | [220] | [217] | [231] |
| Total shareholder return (%) | 118.5 | 150.3 | 277.7 | 429.4 | 386.0 |
| [Comparative index: TOPIX (mining industry) Total Return Index by industry] | [128.4] | [242.2] | [261.3] | [447.3] | [418.7] |
| Highest stock price (Yen) | 2,500 | 3,045 | 5,230 | 6,960 | 1,269 [7,440] |
| Lowest stock price (Yen) | 1,624 | 1,714 | 2,443 | 4,105 | 1,021 [4,925] |

Notes: 1. The amounts of diluted earnings per share are not stated since there were no dilutive shares, and basic losses per share were recorded for the 51st and 52nd terms.

2. For the 51st and 52nd terms of reporting company, the figures of return on equity, price-earnings ratio, and dividend payout ratio are not stated since losses were recorded.

3. The “Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition” (ASBJ Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020) and relevant revised ASBJ regulations have been applied from the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022, and therefore, key financial data for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022, and thereafter are calculated in accordance with such accounting standard and relevant regulations applied.

4. JAPEX conducted a 5-for-1 stock split of shares of common stock on October 1, 2024. Net assets per share, basic earnings (loss) per share, and total shareholder return were calculated assuming that the stock split was conducted at

the beginning of the 51st term. The dividend of ¥155 per share for the 55th term is the total of the interim dividend of ¥125 per share before the stock split and the year-end dividend of ¥30 per share after the stock split. On the assumption that the stock split had been conducted at the beginning of the 55th term, interim dividend would have been ¥25 per share and annual dividends would have been ¥55 per share.

5. The year-end dividend per share of ¥30 of the annual dividends per share of ¥155 for the 55th term is subject to approval by a resolution of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 25, 2025.
6. The highest and lowest stock prices were recorded on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange on and before April 3, 2022, and on the Prime Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange on and after April 4, 2022. The stock prices for the 55th term are the highest and lowest stock prices after the stock split, and the stock prices in square brackets are the highest and lowest stock prices before the stock split.

2. History

In December 1955, Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. was founded as a special company under the Law of Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. In October 1967, when Japan Petroleum Development Corporation (JPDC) was founded, this special company was dissolved with all of its goodwill invested into JPDC. The business activities of this special company were continued as a division of JPDC. This form of business operation was implemented as a three-year time-limited measure as set forth in the Supplementary Provisions of the Japan Petroleum Development Corporation Law. Accordingly, in April 1970, the above division separated from JPDC to be reorganized as Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. (hereinafter “JAPEX” or the “Company”), which is a private company under the Commercial Law.

Thus, although JAPEX was established in April 1970, the start of its business dates back to December 1955, when the above special company was founded. For this reason, the following history starts from December 1955.

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Dec. 1955 | Founded as a special company under the name of Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd, the predecessor of JAPEX (hereinafter referred to as the “Predecessor Company”), with the government’s contribution exceeding 50% (56% at the foundation) |
| Mar. 1958 | Discovered the Mitsuke oil field in Niigata |
| Jul. 1958 | Discovered the Sarukawa oil field in Akita |
| Jun. 1959 | Discovered the Higashi-Niigata gas field in Niigata |
| Dec. 1960 | Discovered the Katakai gas field in Niigata |
| Jun. 1962 | Established JAPEX SKS Corporation (currently a consolidated subsidiary of JAPEX) |
| Feb. 1966 | Established North Sumatra Offshore Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. (currently INPEX CORPORATION) |
| Oct. 1967 | Dissolved and integrated into Japan Petroleum Development Corporation (JPDC) as its division upon the foundation of JPDC |
| Apr. 1968 | Discovered the Yoshii gas field in Niigata |
| Apr. 1970 | Separated from JPDC and reorganized as a private company, Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. (with JPDC succeeding the government’s equity stake in the Predecessor Company) |
| May 1971 | Established Japex Offshore Ltd. (currently a consolidated subsidiary of JAPEX) ^(Note 1) |
| Oct. 1971 | Established SK ENGINEERING CO., LTD. (currently a consolidated subsidiary of JAPEX) |
| Jun. 1976 | Discovered the Yurihara oil and gas field in Akita |
| Apr. 1983 | Established JGI, Inc. (currently a consolidated subsidiary of JAPEX) ^(Note 2) |
| Mar. 1989 | Discovered the Yufutsu oil and gas field in Hokkaido |
| Mar. 1996 | Completed construction of the Niigata-Sendai gas pipeline with a total length of 251 km, capable of supplying natural gas to an extensive area |
| Oct. 2003 | Established Shirone Gas Co., Ltd. (currently a consolidated subsidiary of JAPEX) ^(Note 3) |
| Dec. 2003 | Listed on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange |
| May 2007 | Acquired equity stake in Energi Mega Pratama Inc. (a corporation of the British Virgin Islands that operates in the Kangean Block in Indonesia, currently an equity-method associate of JAPEX) |
| Nov. 2009 | Acquired equity stake in Japex Energy Co., Ltd. (currently a consolidated subsidiary of JAPEX) |
| Mar. 2010 | Established Japex Garraf Ltd. (currently a consolidated subsidiary of JAPEX) ^(Note 4) |
| Mar. 2014 | Established JAPEX UK E&P Ltd. (a corporation of the United Kingdom for exploration activities in a block located offshore of Aberdeen in the UK North Sea, currently a consolidated subsidiary of JAPEX) |
| Apr. 2015 | Established Fukushima Gas Power Co., Ltd. (currently an equity-method associate of JAPEX) |
| Mar. 2018 | Commenced operation of the Soma LNG Terminal in Fukushima |
| Apr. 2020 | Commenced sale of electricity generated by Fukushima Gas Power Co., Ltd. ^(Note 5) |
| Apr. 2022 | Transferred from the First Section to the Prime Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) in response to the restructuring of TSE’s market segments |
| Jul. 2024 | Acquired equity stake in JAPEX Norge AS (currently a consolidated subsidiary of JAPEX) |

- Notes: 1. Japex Offshore Ltd. discovered the Aga-oki oil and gas field and the Iwafune-oki oil and gas field both in Niigata in March 1972 and in June 1983, respectively.
2. JAPEX entrusts a major portion of its geophysical exploration work to JGI, Inc.
3. Shirone Gas Co., Ltd. commenced general gas utility services in April 2004.
4. Japex Garraf Ltd. commenced production at the Garraf oil field in August 2013.
5. Fukushima Gas Power Co., Ltd. started the commercial operation of Unit No. 1 and Unit No.2 of the Fukushima Natural Gas Power Plant in April and August, respectively, in 2020.
6. JAPEX UK E&P Ltd. commenced production at the Seagull Block in November 2023.
7. Longboat JAPEX Norge AS, which had been an associate of JAPEX, changed its company name to JAPEX Norge AS in light of the fact that JAPEX made the company its subsidiary.

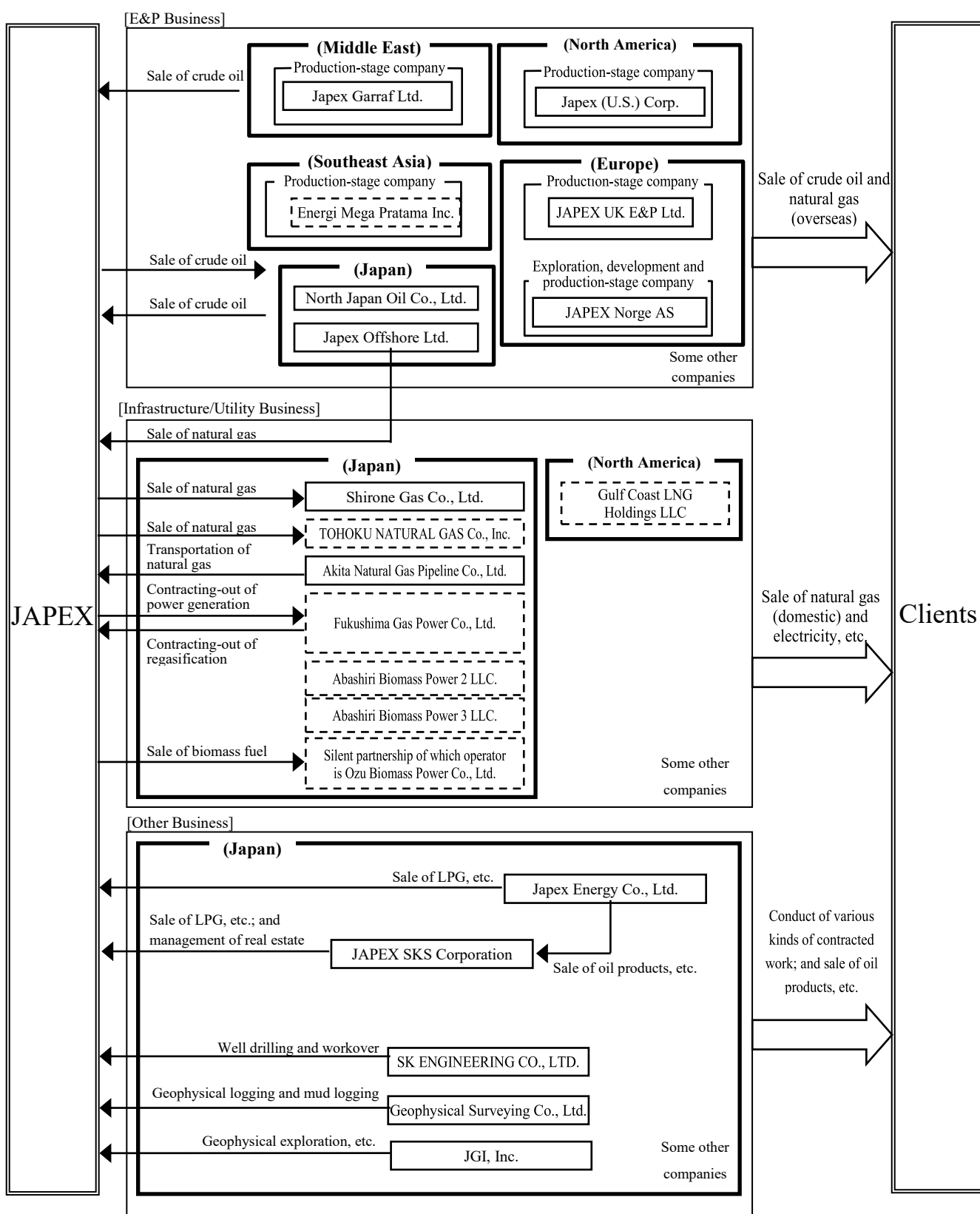
3. Description of Business

As of March 31, 2025, the JAPEX Group comprises JAPEX, 23 subsidiaries, and 20 associates. Our main business categories are the “E&P Business,” the “Infrastructure/Utility Business,” and “Other businesses.” In addition to its business activities in Japan, the JAPEX Group is conducting business overseas through its project companies established considering their business locations. The JAPEX Group consists of segments by business location. The description of business in each business segment and the positioning of JAPEX, the subsidiaries, and the associates are as follows:

| Business Segment | Description of Business |
|------------------|--|
| Japan | <p>(1) E&P Business</p> <p>JAPEX and its consolidated subsidiary, Japex Offshore Ltd., produce crude oil and natural gas in Japan. In addition, the consolidated subsidiary, North Japan Oil Co., Ltd., purchases and sells JAPEX’s crude oil.</p> |
| | <p>(2) Infrastructure/Utility Business</p> <p>In addition to the domestic natural gas produced by the JAPEX Group, JAPEX regasifies imported LNG at the Soma LNG Terminal and Nihonkai LNG Co., Ltd.’s Niigata LNG Terminal. This gas is supplied to customers in regions along JAPEX’s own gas pipeline network spanning over 800 km in length. The consolidated subsidiary Shirone Gas Co., Ltd. and the associate TOHOKU NATURAL GAS Co., Inc. sell gas received from JAPEX’s wholesale supply. The consolidated subsidiary Akita Natural Gas Pipeline Co., Ltd. transports the natural gas that JAPEX sells in Akita Prefecture. In Hokkaido, JAPEX receives LNG from coastal vessels and tank trucks at the Yufutsu LNG Receiving Terminal and sells the regasified LNG and domestic natural gas to customers in the prefecture.</p> <p>In addition, JAPEX and some of its consolidated subsidiaries and associates supply LNG via a satellite system using tank trucks and tank containers to meet demand for natural gas in areas outside of its pipeline network.</p> <p>Also, JAPEX provides gas transportation services using its pipeline network to gas transportation service clients.</p> <p>JAPEX’s associate, Fukushima Gas Power Co., Ltd. (FGP), conducts power generation business at the Fukushima Natural Gas Power Plant, which is adjacent to the Soma LNG Terminal. JAPEX commissions FGP to generate electricity and sells electricity mainly to other retail electricity providers. In addition, JAPEX is also contracted by FGP to regasify LNG used as fuel for the power plant.</p> <p>To stably procure the necessary LNG for the Gas Business and Electric Power Business, JAPEX strives to diversify its suppliers and contract terms.</p> <p>In addition, JAPEX has been making efforts to develop renewable energy sources.</p> <p>JAPEX’s associates, Abashiri Biomass Power 2 LLC. and Abashiri Biomass Power 3 LLC., operate biomass power generation using domestic wood chips made in Hokkaido as fuel.</p> <p>The silent partnership operated by Ozu Biomass Power Co., Ltd., an associate of JAPEX, conducts biomass power generation using fuel supplied by JAPEX.</p> |
| | <p>(3) Other businesses</p> <p>The consolidated subsidiary SK ENGINEERING CO., LTD. is contracted by JAPEX and other companies for well drilling and workover operations.</p> <p>The consolidated subsidiary Geophysical Surveying Co., Ltd. is contracted by JAPEX and other companies to conduct geophysical logging and mud logging related to well drilling and workover operations. Mud logging refers to recording the results of surveys and analyses of mud that is circulated in wells during drilling and cuttings that are brought to the surface by the mud.</p> <p>The consolidated subsidiary, JGI, Inc., is contracted by JAPEX and other companies to conduct geophysical exploration.</p> <p>The consolidated subsidiary, Japex Energy Co., Ltd., has the main business of selling oil products. This subsidiary sells LPG and others to JAPEX and other oil products to JAPEX SKS Corporation and other companies.</p> |
| North America | <p>(1) E&P Business</p> <p>When conducting exploration and development of crude oil and natural gas fields overseas, in most cases, JAPEX establishes a company for each project to ensure efficient operations and promotes the project as a joint venture with other companies to diversify risks.</p> <p>In North America, the consolidated subsidiary Japex (U.S.) Corp. participates in projects at the production stage.</p> |
| | <p>(2) Infrastructure/Utility Business</p> <p>JAPEX’s associate Gulf Coast LNG Holdings LLC participates in the “Freeport LNG Project” in Texas, United States.</p> |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Europe | <p>E&P Business</p> <p>The consolidated subsidiary JAPEX UK E&P Ltd. participates in a project at the production stage in the UK North Sea. The consolidated subsidiary JAPEX Norge AS participates in projects at the exploration, development, and production stage in the offshore blocks of Norway.</p> |
| Middle East | <p>E&P Business</p> <p>The consolidated subsidiary, Japex Garraf Ltd., participates in a project at the production stage in the Garraf oil field in the Republic of Iraq.</p> |
| Other | <p>E&P Business</p> <p>JAPEX also has business segments in Southeast Asia (the associate Energi Mega Pratama Inc. participates in a project at the production stage) and Russia (the associate Sakhalin Oil and Gas Development Co., Ltd. participates in the project).</p> |

The following chart summarizes the structure of the Group's businesses. In this chart, business segments are in parentheses while descriptions of businesses are in square brackets.



4. Subsidiaries and Associates

| Company name | Address | Share capital or capital contribution (Millions of yen) | Main businesses | JAPEX's stake and percentage of voting rights held | | Description of relationship |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | | | Stake (%) | Percentage of voting rights held (%) | |
| (Consolidated subsidiaries) | | | | | | |
| Akita Natural Gas Pipeline Co., Ltd. | Akita City, Akita | 250 | Transportation of natural gas by pipeline in Akita Prefecture | 100.00 | — | Transporting JAPEX's natural gas. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| SK ENGINEERING CO., LTD. | Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo | 300 | Provision of contracted well drilling and engineering services | 100.00 | — | Conducting a contracted-out part of JAPEX's well drilling work. Receiving a loan from JAPEX for part of its business funds. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| JAPEX SKS Corporation | Minato-ku, Tokyo | 90 | Manufacture and sale of oil products; real estate management; and insurance agency | 100.00 | — | Purchasing crude oil and natural gas from JAPEX. Also selling products such as LPG to JAPEX and managing the real estate of JAPEX. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| North Japan Oil Co., Ltd. | Sakata City, Yamagata | 80 | Sale of crude oil, recycling of waste oil, and contracted transportation of crude oil | 100.00 | — | Purchasing crude oil from JAPEX. Also conducting contracted transportation of JAPEX's crude oil. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| Shirone Gas Co., Ltd. (Note 1) | Tsubame City, Niigata | 3,000 | Production, supply, and sale of gas in Tsubame City and Niigata City, Niigata Prefecture | 100.00 | — | Purchasing JAPEX's natural gas to supply it as city gas. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| Japex Pipeline Ltd. | Nagaoka City, Niigata | 80 | Pipeline maintenance and management | 100.00 | — | Conducting maintenance and management work for JAPEX's main gas pipelines. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| JGI, Inc. (Note 1) | Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo | 2,100 | Conduct of contracted geophysical exploration work and development of geophysical exploration technology | 100.00 | — | Conducting geophysical exploration work contracted out by JAPEX. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| Geophysical Surveying Co., Ltd. | Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo | 446 | Conduct of contracted geophysical logging and mud-logging work | 100.00 | — | Conducting contracted geophysical logging and mud-logging work for JAPEX's well drilling work. Interlocking officers: Yes |

| Company name | Address | Share capital or capital contribution (Millions of yen) | Main businesses | JAPEX's stake and percentage of voting rights held | | Description of relationship |
|--|------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | | | Stake (%) | Percentage of voting rights held (%) | |
| Japex (U.S.) Corp. (Notes 1 and 5) | Texas, United States | 231,560 (thousand US dollars) | Exploration, development, and production of petroleum resources in the United States | 100.00 | — | Receiving loans from JAPEX for part of its business funds. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| JAPEX UK E&P Ltd. (Note 1) | London, United Kingdom | 31,662 (thousand British pounds) | Exploration, development, and production of petroleum resources in the UK North Sea | 100.00 | — | Interlocking officers: Yes |
| JAPEX Norge AS | Stavanger, Norway | 6,786 (thousand Norwegian krone) | Exploration, development, and production of petroleum resources in the territorial waters of Norway | 100.00 | — | Interlocking officers: Yes |
| North Japan Security Service Co., Ltd. | Niigata City, Niigata | 30 | Industrial safety services, security services | 89.42 | — | Providing security services to JAPEX Group companies, including JAPEX and Japex Offshore Ltd. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| Japex Offshore Ltd. (Note 1) | Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo | 5,963 | Exploration, development, and production of petroleum resources on the continental shelf of the Sea of Japan | 70.61 | — | Selling crude oil and natural gas to JAPEX. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| GEOSYS, Inc. (Note 3) | Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo | 49 | Conduct of contracted geophysical exploration work; and sale of geophysical exploration equipment | 57.82 (57.82) | — | Providing business support to the subsidiary JGI, Inc. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| Japex Energy Co., Ltd. (Note 6) | Taito-ku, Tokyo | 90 | Purchase and sale of LNG, oil products, etc. | 90.00 | — | Selling products such as LPG to JAPAX Group companies, including JAPEX and JAPEX SKS Corporation. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| Japex Garraf Ltd. (Note 1) | Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo | 20,930 | Exploration, development, and production of petroleum resources in the Garraf oil field, Iraq | 55.00 | — | Selling crude oil to JAPEX. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| JAPEX Insurance Ltd. (Note 1) | Hamilton, Bermuda | 3,500 | Underwriting reinsurance of non-life insurance of the JAPEX group | 100.00 | — | Underwriting a part of the insurance for JAPEX Group companies, including JAPEX and Japex Offshore Ltd. Interlocking officers: Yes |

| Company name | Address | Share capital or capital contribution (Millions of yen) | Main businesses | JAPEX's stake and percentage of voting rights held | | Description of relationship |
|---|-------------------------|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Stake (%) | Percentage of voting rights held (%) | |
| (Equity-method associate) TOHOKU NATURAL GAS Co., Inc. | Sendai City, Miyagi | 300 | Purchase and sale of natural gas in the Tohoku region | 45.00 | — | Purchasing natural gas from JAPEX. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| TELNITE CO., LTD. | Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo | 98 | Manufacture and sale of drilling fluid chemicals; and provision of mud services | 47.00 | — | Selling drilling fluid chemicals to JAPEX. Also providing contracted mud services for JAPEX's well drilling work. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| Fukushima Gas Power Co., Ltd. | Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo | 537 | Operation and contract work of a power generation business using a natural gas power plant | 33.30 | — | Conducting the contracted operation of power generation for JAPEX, namely converting LNG to electricity. Also, contracting-out the regasification of LNG to JAPEX. Having its debt obligation collateralized by JAPEX's assets. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| Sakhalin Oil and Gas Development Co., Ltd. (Note 4) | Minato-ku, Tokyo | 22,592 | Exploration, development, and production of petroleum resources on Sakhalin Island and its land shelf in the Russian Federation | 15.29 | — | Interlocking officers: Yes |
| Energi Mega Pratama Inc. | British Virgin Islands | 1,000 (thousand US dollars) | Exploration, development, and production of petroleum resources in the eastern Java Sea, Republic of Indonesia | 25.00 | — | Interlocking officers: Yes |
| Kangean Energy Indonesia Ltd. (Notes 2 and 4) | Delaware, United States | 10 (thousand US dollars) | Exploration, development, and production of petroleum resources in the eastern Java Sea, Republic of Indonesia | — [100.00] | — | Interlocking officers: Yes |
| EMP Exploration (Kangean) Ltd. (Notes 2 and 4) | London, United Kingdom | 100 (British pounds) | Exploration, development, and production of petroleum resources in the eastern Java Sea, Republic of Indonesia | — [100.00] | — | Interlocking officers: Yes |

| Company name | Address | Share capital or capital contribution (Millions of yen) | Main businesses | JAPEX's stake and percentage of voting rights held | | Description of relationship |
|---|------------------------|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Stake (%) | Percentage of voting rights held (%) | |
| Abashiri Biomass Power 2 LLC. | Abashiri, Hokkaido | 1,297 | Biomass power generation business using domestic wood chips | 33.80 | — | Receiving debt guarantees from JAPEX for some of its borrowings. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| Abashiri Biomass Power 3 LLC. | Abashiri, Hokkaido | 1,238 | Biomass power generation business using domestic wood chips | 33.80 | — | Receiving debt guarantees from JAPEX for some of its borrowings. Interlocking officers: Yes |
| Silent partnership operated by Ozu Biomass Power Co., Ltd. (Note 2) | Ozu, Ehime | 21,349 | Biomass-fired power generation using wood pellets | — [28.28] | — | Receiving a supply of wood pellets from JAPEX. Also receiving debt guarantees from JAPEX for some of its borrowings used for its projects. Interlocking officers: No |
| Gulf Coast LNG Holdings LLC (Notes 3 and 4) | Texas, United States | — | Participation in the Freeport LNG Project in Texas, United States | 15.00 (15.00) | — | Interlocking officers: Yes |
| Blue Spruce Operating LLC (Notes 3) | Wyoming, United States | 35,601 (thousand US dollars) | Consideration of the separation and capture of CO ₂ and the sale of natural gas and helium in Wyoming, United States | 40.00 (40.00) | — | Interlocking officers: Yes |

Notes: 1. The company is a specified subsidiary.

- The figure inside the square brackets under "Percentage of voting rights held" represents the percentage held by parties who are closely related to or aligned with JAPEX and is excluded from the above percentage.
- The figure inside the parentheses under "Percentage of voting rights held" represents the percentage of indirectly held voting rights and is included in the above percentage.
- The company is considered to be an associate because JAPEX has a substantial influence thereon despite having a stake therein that is less than 20%.
- The amount of sales of Japex (U.S.) Corp. (excluding intercompany sales) exceeded 10% of the amount of consolidated net sales of JAPEX. The amount of sales of Japex (U.S.) Corp. represents the figure consolidating its two associates.

Information on profit or loss, etc. (Millions of yen):

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| (1) Net sales | 55,705 |
| (2) Ordinary profit | 19,221 |
| (3) Profit | 15,569 |
| (4) Net assets | 130,871 |
| (5) Total assets | 211,341 |

- The amount of sales of Japex Energy Co., Ltd. (excluding intercompany sales) exceeded 10% of the amount of consolidated net sales of JAPEX.

Information on profit or loss, etc. (Millions of yen):

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| (1) Net sales | 53,676 |
| (2) Ordinary profit | 415 |
| (3) Profit | 276 |
| (4) Net assets | 2,006 |
| (5) Total assets | 8,684 |

5. Employees

(1) Information about consolidated companies

As of March 31, 2025

| Segment | Number of employees (Persons) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Japan | 1,194 [423] |
| North America | 11 [1] |
| Europe | 14 [–] |
| Middle East | 1 [–] |
| Total for reportable segments | 1,220 [424] |
| Other | – [–] |
| Corporate (company-wide) | 433 [92] |
| Total | 1,653 [516] |

- Notes: 1. The number of employees represents the number of regular employees, which excludes the number of temporary employees provided inside the square brackets.
2. “Other” represents business segments other than the reportable segments and includes locations such as Southeast Asia.
3. The number of employees provided under “Corporate (company-wide)” represents the number of employees belonging to the administration divisions that cannot be classified to any specific segment.

(2) Information about Reporting Company

As of March 31, 2025

| Number of employees (Persons) | Average age (Years old) | Average length of service (Years) | Average annual salary (Yen) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 972 [231] | 40.10 | 14.73 | 10,314,588 |

| Segment | Number of employees (Persons) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Japan | 539 [139] |
| North America | – [–] |
| Europe | – [–] |
| Middle East | – [–] |
| Total for reportable segments | 539 [139] |
| Other | – [–] |
| Corporate (company-wide) | 433 [92] |
| Total | 972 [231] |

- Notes: 1. The number of employees represents the number of regular employees, which excludes the number of temporary employees provided inside the square brackets.
2. Persons seconded to JAPEX from outside JAPEX are excluded from the calculations of average age, average length of service, and average annual salary.
3. Average annual salary includes bonuses and extra wages.
4. “Other” represents business segments other than the reportable segments and includes locations such as Southeast Asia.
5. The number of employees provided under “Corporate (company-wide)” represents the number of employees belonging to the administration divisions that cannot be classified to any specific segment.

(3) Labor union

Employees of JAPEX have a union called JEC RENGO *Sekiyu Kaihatsu Rodokumiai* (JAPEX Labor Union), and the number of union members is 685 (including those seconded to outside JAPEX from JAPEX) as of March 31, 2025.

Labor-management relations have remained favorable, and there are no special matters to be noted as to the relationship with the labor union.

(4) Percentage of female managers, percentage of male employees taking childcare leave, and wage variance between male and female workers

| | Reporting company | Consolidated subsidiary | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | | Japex Pipeline Ltd. (Note 3) | JAPEX SKS Corporation (Note 3) | North Japan Security Service Co., Ltd. (Note 4) |
| Percentage of female managers (Note 1) | 6.4% | —% | —% | — |
| Percentage of male employees taking childcare leave (Note 2) | 100.0% | — | — | 75.0% |
| Wage variance between male and female workers (Note 1) | All workers: 68.2% Of which regular employees: 68.5% Of which non-regular employees: 53.8% | — | — | — |

Notes: 1. The percentage was calculated pursuant to the provisions of the Act on the Promotion of Women's Active Engagement in Professional Life (Act No. 64 of 2015).

2. The percentage was calculated pursuant to the provisions of Article 71-6, item (i) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members (Ordinance of the Ministry of Labor No. 25 of 1991) as prescribed by the Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members (Act No. 76 of 1991).

3. Japex Pipeline Ltd. and JAPEX SKS Corporation, which are consolidated subsidiaries that are required to publicize certain matters based on their choices, publicized the percentage of female managers pursuant to the provisions of the Act on the Promotion of Women's Active Engagement in Professional Life (Act No. 64 of 2015).

4. North Japan Security Service Co., Ltd., which is a consolidated subsidiary that is required to publicize certain matters based on its choice, publicized the percentage of male employees taking childcare leave pursuant to the provisions of the Act on the Promotion of Women's Active Engagement in Professional Life (Act No. 64 of 2015).

Item 2. Overview of Business

1. Management Policy, Business Environment, and Issues to be Addressed

Please note that any forward-looking statements in the following discussion are based on the judgement of the JAPEX Group's management as of the end of the fiscal year under review.

(1) Basic management policies of JAPEX

As a company focusing mainly on the exploration, development, production, and distribution of oil and natural gas, with the mission of contributing to stable supply of energy in Japan through securing reserves and expanding production, the JAPEX Group has established its business foundation by continuously discovering new oil and gas reserves, since its foundation in 1955.

As the JAPEX Group's supply volume increases, its social responsibility for the stable supply of energy is growing. Meanwhile, it has become crucial for the Group to build a new business model based on, among other things, irreversible changes in the energy supply and demand structure driven by the progress in global decarbonization. Therefore, JAPEX aims to develop as a company with market competitiveness whilst adapting to changes in its business environment. Our corporate vision is as follows:

Contribute to society through a stable supply of energy and address social issues towards the Sustainable Development Goals

- Explore, develop, produce, and distribute crude oil and natural gas at home and abroad.
- Further strengthen the natural gas supply chain, built on our domestic infrastructure, by combining the electric power supply business.
- Contribute to resolving energy and climate change-related challenges towards a sustainable society through developing and commercializing new technologies, drawing on our expertise.
- Achieve sustainable growth and maximize corporate value, while placing top priority on maintaining trust with all stakeholders.

(2) Medium- to long-term management strategies and issues to be addressed

In May 2021, JAPEX formulated and announced "JAPEX2050," which outlines our responsibility and focus area to realize a carbon-neutral society.

In addition, in March 2022, we formulated and announced the "JAPEX Management Plan 2022–2030," which sets forth a basic policy of improving profitability and building a business foundation for 2030 and beyond.

Outlines of "JAPEX2050" and "JAPEX Management Plan 2022–2030" are as follows:

[JAPEX2050]

1) GHG emission reduction target

(a) Achieve net-zero emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2) from JAPEX operations in 2050

As a first step, reduce the CO2 emission intensity of JAPEX operations by 40% in FY2030 compared to FY2019.

Note: Scope 1: Direct emission of greenhouse gas generated from emission sources owned or managed by companies or households

Scope 2: Indirect emission of greenhouse gas accompanying the use of electricity, steam, and heat

(b) Strengthen the line of business that contributes to the reduction of our supply chain emissions (Scope 3)

Contribute to establishing new technologies and energy supply with a lower environmental impact to reduce net CO2 emissions in our supply chain.

Note: Scope 3: Indirect emissions in the supply chain, except cases of Scope 2

2) Focused efforts to realize a carbon-neutral society

(a) Commercialize businesses contributing to achieving net-zero emissions through CO₂ injection and storage technology

Aim to achieve the early implementation and commercialization of CCS^{*1}/CCUS^{*2} as a pioneer in Japan.

- Make the most of JAPEX's strengths accumulated through oil and natural gas E&P in exploring and selecting candidate sites (deep saline aquifers), drilling injection wells, and monitoring stored CO₂.

Note: Deep saline aquifer: Sandstone layer in the deep underground that includes ancient sea water (salt water), which is not suitable for drinking. Its geographical distributions are broader compared to oil and natural gas reservoirs, and CO₂ storage capacity is anticipated.

- Make contributions to CO₂ transportation by leveraging our experience and expertise in natural gas and LNG (liquefied natural gas) supply.

Strive to collaborate and enter into carbon-neutral business areas, where synergies with CCS/CCUS can be expected.

- Focus on BECCS (Bio-energy with Carbon Capture and Storage) and natural gas-fired power plants with CCS as assumed areas of collaboration.
- Consider entering into business areas related to carbon recycling, such as blue hydrogen and methanation.

*1. Carbon dioxide Capture and Storage

*2. Carbon dioxide Capture, Utilization, and Storage

(b) Expand participation in renewable energy projects

Aim to increase renewable energy projects in which JAPEX participates while utilizing knowledge and experience in conventional businesses.

(c) Stable supply of oil and natural gas

Recognizing that oil and natural gas will remain as one of the major energy sources worldwide, continue to meet the demand for them.

As a comprehensive energy company, aim to achieve a carbon-neutral society through the use of CCS/CCUS and other decarbonization technologies, rather than through a complete shift away from oil and natural gas.

- Participate in natural gas development projects and consider employing CCS/CCUS in them.
- Horizontally deploy various supply methods for natural gas and LNG to meet demand for fuel switching from coal and heavy oil.

[JAPEX Management Plan 2022–2030]

1) Basic policy

Improve profitability and build a business foundation for 2030 and beyond

- Aim to achieve a reasonable profit level considering capital costs and enhance shareholder returns by focusing on priority items in the business fields of E&P, Infrastructure/Utility, and Carbon Neutral.

2) Management goals

(a) Quantitative targets

- Business profit: ¥50 billion scale as of FY2030 (Interim target: ¥30 billion scale as of FY2026)
- ROE: 8% as of FY2030 (Interim target: 5% as of FY2026)
- Profit composition target on E&P-to-non E&Ps: 5-to-5 as of FY2030 (Interim target: 6-to-4 as of FY2026)

Note: Business profit: The figure is calculated by subtracting head office administrative expenses and other expenses of approximately ¥6 billion from the sum of operating profit and share of profit of entities accounted for using the equity method (including profits to be distributed under limited partnership and silent partnership agreements) in each business field. The forecast crude oil price used in this calculation is JCC US\$50 per barrel.

(b) Carbon-neutral-related target

- Launch CCS/CCUS hub & cluster model business utilizing our existing domestic oil and gas fields and others by FY2030
- Reduce GHG emission intensity of JAPEX operations by 40% in FY2030 compared to FY2019

3) Fund allocation

- Out of a total of ¥500 billion in cash inflows, allocate ¥450 billion in growth investments and ¥50 billion in shareholder returns

4) Profit targets and priority items of each business field

(a) E&P field

Contribute to the early expansion of the profit scale and respond to low-carbonization

- Business profit target: ¥27 billion as of FY2030 (Interim target: ¥23 billion as of FY2026)
- Priority items

Domestic: Conduct stable production of oil and natural gas in existing oil and gas fields, pursue additional development at existing oil and gas fields and their surrounding areas, and reduce GHG emissions at oil and gas production locations

Overseas: Steadily promote existing projects and acquire new interests

(b) Infrastructure/Utility field

Transform business structure to withstand market changes, such as oil price volatility

- Business profit target: ¥27 billion as of FY2030 (Interim target: ¥12 billion as of FY2026)
- Priority items

Domestic: Maintain and expand gas supply volumes, continue stable operations of the FGP power plant, make steady progress in ongoing development projects of renewable energy, and participate in additional projects

Overseas: Participate in an LNG supply infrastructure development project and consider possible participation in renewable energy projects

Note: FGP: Abbreviation of Fukushima Gas Power Co., Ltd., managing Fukushima Natural Gas Power Plant (our investment ratio of 33%)

(c) Carbon Neutral field

Contribute to a smooth transition for a carbon-neutral society in 2050

- Business profit target: ¥2 billion as of FY2030 (Interim target: ¥1 billion as of FY2026)
- Priority items

Domestic: Launch CCS/CCUS hub and cluster model business utilizing existing oil and gas fields and others

Overseas: Participate in CCS projects in systematically advanced areas and participate in feasibility studies on CCS/CCUS in emerging countries

5) Return to shareholders

Our basic shareholder return policy is to pay dividends in line with our financial results each fiscal year, with a target consolidated dividend payout ratio of 30% starting from interim and year-end dividends of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2023. At the same time, we will do our utmost to maintain an annual dividend of ¥40 per share (resolved to change from the previous annual dividend of ¥10 per share at the Board of Directors' meeting held on May 13, 2025), even if we suffer from a temporary setback in our business performance due to changes in the business environment and other factors. (However, for a fiscal year in which a drastic change in profit attributable to owners of parent is recorded due to extraordinary income or losses and other special factors, the amount of dividends will be determined in consideration of such impact.)

In addition to the above, we have been working on “initiatives for sustainable growth and medium- to long-term enhancement of corporate value” announced in May 2024. However, the P/B ratio for FY2024 hovered around 0.5 to 0.8x. We have identified primarily the following issues that need to be addressed to build confidence in JAPEX's sustainable growth.

(Investments focused on capital efficiency)

- In the E&P field, preparations for building core assets have been completed by making JAPEX Norge AS (J Norge) a subsidiary of JAPEX and establishing Peoria Resources LLC (Peoria) for the purpose of acquiring and managing operator assets in the E&P Business in the United States. Furthermore, we secured investment funds for building core assets through the sale of JAPEX UK E&P Ltd., which had been an underperforming asset, and the sale of a portion of strategic shares. Meanwhile, although we decided to participate in the working interest in the Gebang PSC block in Indonesia, we have not yet acquired a substantial scale of E&P assets in the United States and Norway. We have been, therefore, working to acquire operator assets in the United States through the utilization of Peoria and acquire projects in the offshore blocks of Norway through the utilization of J Norge.
- In the Carbon Neutral field, while progress has been made, including having been commissioned to work on the “Engineering Design Work for Advanced CCS Projects,” we have been working to make a final investment decision around FY2026 and achieve commercialization around FY2030. However, the outlook of the commercialization has remained uncertain as the design of support schemes and other related processes are still under consideration.

(Enhancement of shareholder returns)

- The cumulative amount of shareholder returns for the three years from FY2022 to FY2024 was approximately 2.7 times the cumulative target set forth in the management plan for the period from FY2022 to FY2026, resulting in progress exceeding the target. On the other hand, however, we recognize that the high volatility of our shareholder returns resulting from the correlation between market conditions (such as oil prices) and our profit level is an issue. Accordingly, to stabilize our shareholder returns, the minimum annual dividends per share will be raised from ¥10 to ¥40, starting from the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026.

(Continuous dialogue with stakeholders)

- We have endeavored to create opportunities for dialogue with our stakeholders by having Outside Directors attend financial results briefings and holding an ESG briefing session and company presentations for individual investors.

By steadily implementing “JAPEX2050,” “JAPEX Management Plan 2022–2030,” and “initiatives for sustainable growth and medium- to long-term enhancement of corporate value,” we will continue to contribute to the realization of a carbon-neutral society in 2050 and further increase our growth and corporate value as a comprehensive energy company.

2. Views and Initiatives on Sustainability

Please note that any forward-looking statements in the following discussion are based on JAPEX's judgement as of the filing date of this Annual Securities Report.













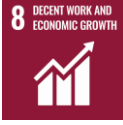
(1) Sustainability in general

<Basic views and initiatives>

JAPEX believes that our mission is to provide a stable supply of energy and that our business activities themselves are a form of CSR. Under this recognition, we have been promoting sustainability activities based on a policy on sustainability activities, which is to actively work on solving social issues toward the realization of a sustainable society, and the five core CSR themes "SHINE" to realize value creation in the medium- to long-term. Every year, we establish CSR action plans in line with the core CSR themes and individual challenges. The Sustainability Committee, over which the President presides, implements a PDCA cycle by reviewing the achievement progress and setting goals for the following fiscal year.

We have defined "Materiality" as what connects the core CSR themes "SHINE" and our management plan. "Materiality" has identified the four issues from the core CSR themes "SHINE" as what to work on now for our sustainable growth.

The correlation between the five core CSR themes "SHINE" and the four issues of Materiality is as follows:

| Core CSR themes | Individual challenges | Materiality | ESG | Corresponding elements of SDGs |
|--|---|---|------|---|
| [S] Stable and sustainable energy supply | (1) Stable energy supply (2) Development of new technologies (3) Climate change response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable energy supply Establishment of CN business Digital transformation (DX) | E, S |    |
| [H] HSE as our culture | (4) Occupational health and safety (5) Pollution prevention and resource recycling (6) Preserving biodiversity and ecosystems | | E, S |    |
| [I] Integrity and governance | (7) Governance (8) Crisis management (9) Compliance | | G |   |
| [N] Being a good Neighbor | (10) Growing together with stakeholders | | S |    |
| [E] The Employer of choice | (11) Promotion of HR development and diversity (12) Creating a fair and good working environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of HR development and diversity Digital transformation (DX) | S |   |

- "Stable energy supply" corresponds to matters related to the development of crude oil and natural gas that are covered by the individual challenge (1).
- "Establishment of CN business" corresponds to matters related to CCS/CCUS that are covered by the individual challenges (2) and (3).
- "Promotion of HR development and diversity" corresponds to the development of human resources, diversity, and matters related

thereto that are covered by the individual challenges (11) and (12).

- “Digital transformation (DX)” corresponds to all individual challenges of SHINE, but to the individual challenges of (1) and (12) with respect to specific stated goals.

Details of issues of Materiality are as follows. We will publicize the progress of Materiality on our website and integrated reports, as necessary.

| |
|---|
| <p><Issues for contributing to society through our business></p> <p><u>Stable energy supply</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We consider that oil and natural gas will continue to be indispensable energy sources for society even in a carbon-neutral society in 2050. • Based on this consideration, we will continue to work for a stable energy supply through oil and natural gas development. <p><u>Establishment of CN business</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to realize a stable energy supply even in the future, we will contribute to a carbon-neutral society by establishing CCS and other technologies as our business. <p><Strengthening of Management Foundation></p> <p><u>Promotion of HR development and diversity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We consider that human resources (HR) are the origin of value creation and are essential for the realization of our management plan. • Based on this consideration, we will enhance the ability of each employee for value creation through HR development and strengthen the company-wide capabilities through diversity promotion. <p><u>Digital transformation (DX)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will realize the working environment that allows us to concentrate on value-added businesses through the strategic utilization of data and digital technologies, and make continuous challenges to further increase our corporate value. |
|---|

<Governance>

We have implemented a system for appropriate decision-making under the supervision of the Board of Directors. The Sustainability Committee has been established to deliberate on medium- to long-term management issues related to achieving sustainable growth and accompanying sustainability-related matters. Matters deliberated by the Sustainability Committee are properly reported to the Board of Directors, and key decisions are made by the Board of Directors.

The Sustainability Committee is chaired by the President, and its members are officers from each department. Full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members attend the Sustainability Committee meetings as observers.

| Committee | Chair | Number of meetings (FY2024) | Main items deliberated |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--|
| Sustainability Committee | President | 13 meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation and review of the management plan • Basic policy about sustainability, including the Code of Ethics and Conduct • Key matters related to environment, social, and governance (ESG) • Establishment and review of the core CSR themes and CSR action plans • Disclosure of sustainability information to external parties, including integrated reports |

Note: For the status of activities of the Board of Directors, including sustainability, please refer to “Item 4. Information about Reporting Company, 4. Corporate Governance, (1) Overview of corporate governance.”

When we decide investments, the Investment Evaluation Committee assesses risks from diversified viewpoints, including ESG and geopolitics, in addition to the economic efficiency of investment projects, and based on the assessments, the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors make reasonable judgements, considering risks and opportunities. In addition, the status

of ESG-related activities is reported to the Board of Directors annually.

We specify ESG and sustainability skills in the skills matrix, which lists the knowledge, experience, and skills of each of our Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

<Risk management>

JAPEX has established the Risk Management Committee to manage key company-wide risks, including those related to sustainability (Integrated Risk Management).

| Committee | Chair | Number of meetings (FY2024) | Main items deliberated |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---|
| Risk Management Committee | President | 1 meeting / 3 months | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matters related to company-wide risks (identification and assessment) • Managing progress and addressing issues of major projects during the implementation and operation stage • Inspecting cases of compliance violations |

In the Integrated Risk Management, we formulated a risk matrix to identify and assess company-wide risks. Each business division identifies risks based on factors such as the content and regions of the business and related regulations, then conducts a quantitative assessment of each risk from the perspectives of probability and impact. The assessment of the risks is reported to the Board of Directors annually after being deliberated by the Risk Management Committee. Those positioned as major risks are disclosed in “3. Business and Other Risks” below.

Among the risks identified by the Risk Management Committee, management issues recognized as needing long-term attention are discussed by the Sustainability Committee, which deals with JAPEX2050, JAPEX Management Plan 2022-2030, and ESG, to decide the direction of future actions. Furthermore, the Sustainability Committee assesses and manages JAPEX’s business portfolio, including sustainability-related opportunities, as part of the process of formulating and monitoring the progress of our management plans.

For the management of risks and opportunities related to climate change, please refer to “(2) Climate change, <Risk management>” below.

(2) Climate change

JAPEX positions climate change response as one of its management priorities. Aiming to contribute to global initiatives on climate change and the government’s goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, the entire JAPEX Group, including subsidiaries and associates, is working to transform its business portfolio by reducing GHG emissions and developing CCS and other new technologies.

<Governance>

We have implemented a system for appropriate decision-making under the supervision of the Board of Directors.

Key matters for business execution, including risks and opportunities of climate change, are deliberated at the Executive Committee and various other committees before being resolved by or reported to the Board of Directors. Key matters for execution, including climate change response and other medium- to long-term policies and plans, are subject to resolution by the Board of Directors. The “JAPEX2050: Toward a Carbon-Neutral Society” (JAPEX2050) and “JAPEX Management Plan 2022–2030” were both decisions made by the Board of Directors. In addition, the progress toward GHG emission reduction targets, ESG external evaluation results, ESG activity status, and other such information are reported annually to the Board of Directors.

Climate change response is also addressed by the Sustainability Committee, Risk Management Committee, and Investment Evaluation Committee in addition to the Executive Committee. We have created a PDCA cycle for climate change response through deliberations at and reports to various committees, as well as data collaboration and integrated management among business divisions and various committees.

We link executive compensation to the achievement of company-wide climate initiative targets to strengthen climate action governance.

<Strategy>

Because of the business characteristics of handling fossil resources, JAPEX has positioned climate change response as one of its management priorities. We conduct scenario analyses to evaluate the medium- to long-term impact that climate change will have on JAPEX's business. In formulating "JAPEX Management Plan 2022–2030," as a medium- to long-term financial impact analysis, we conducted scenario analyses using carbon and oil prices published in the four scenarios (NZE*1, SDS*2, APS*3, and STEPS*4) presented in the World Energy Outlook of the International Energy Agency as parameters and used the analysis results for the consideration of the new management plan by the Sustainability Committee.

We have evaluated the percentage of investment allocated to risk assets and opportunities on an ongoing basis from the perspective of climate change and aim to formulate a sustainable business portfolio even under the NZE scenario with the most stringent conditions.

*1 Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario

*2 Sustainable Development Scenario

*3 Announced Pledges Scenario

*4 Stated Policies Scenario

<Risk management>

JAPEX manages climate change risks within its integrated risk management, which is a process for identifying and assessing company-wide risks, as described in "(1) Sustainability in general, <Risk management>" above. In addition, the Sustainability Committee manages JAPEX's business portfolio, including opportunities in climate change during the formulation and progress management of management plans.

The risks and opportunities related to climate change are summarized through the aforementioned process as follows:

Risks related to climate change

| Risk classification | | Term* ¹ | Impact | Impact level* ² | Measures |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| Transition risks | Policy and regulation | Long term | Increased additional costs due to environmental laws and regulations, including carbon taxes | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce GHG emissions based on the net-zero target by 2050. • Assess transition risks at the investment stage using methods such as internal carbon pricing. • Transition to a sustainable business portfolio based on the results of scenario analyses. |
| | Market and technology | Long term | Decreased demand for oil and natural gas, and decreased revenue due to factors such as price decline | High | |
| | Reputation | Medium term | Difficult funding for the E&P Business due to global climate agreements | High | |
| Physical risks | Acute | Medium term | Impact of extreme weather conditions on our land and sea facilities, among other impacts | Low to medium | As a result of assessing weather disaster risks using a hazard map and other tools, the estimated impact is limited. |
| | Chronic | Medium term | Impact of sea level rise on our land and sea facilities, and the impact of dried-up water resources, among other impacts | Low | As a result of assessing the risks of sea level rise using scientific data and other sources, the estimated impact is limited. |

Opportunities related to climate change

| Opportunity classification | | Term*1 | Impact level*2 | Item in JAPEX Management Plan 2022–2030 | Specific progress |
|----------------------------|--|-------------|----------------|---|---|
| Resource efficiency | Adopt more efficient production and distribution processes. | Long term | Medium | Use CCS/CCUS along with other decarbonization technologies at our production sites. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced preparations for making a final investment decision for the Dry Piney project in the United States within FY2025. • Commenced CO2 injection test at Sukowati oil field, Indonesia (with Pertamina and LEMIGAS). |
| Product and service | Develop and expand products and services with lower emissions. | Long term | High | Implement and commercialize CCS/CCUS promptly. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioned studies in the Tomakomai and Higashi-Niigata areas and Sarawak, Malaysia, where JAPEX, in collaboration with other companies, submitted proposals for public solicitations regarding the “Engineering Design Work for Advanced CCS Projects.” • Signed a joint study agreement for a Feasibility Assessment on BECCS in South Sumatra, Indonesia. • Commenced FEED for onshore terminal and receiving jetty topside of the CCS project in Sarawak, Malaysia. · Considered underground storage of associated CO2 at domestic fields. |
| | | Medium term | Medium | Participate in projects of LNG supply infrastructure development. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participated in the Freeport LNG Project in Texas, United States. |
| | | Medium term | Low | Expand energy supply with low environmental impact and service areas through businesses such as commissioned projects that utilize existing infrastructure. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded sales of carbon-neutral LNG in Japan. |

*1. “Medium term” indicates five years or shorter, and “Long term” indicates longer than five years.

*2. “High” indicates ¥5.0 billion or more, “Medium” indicates ¥1.0 billion or more and less than ¥5.0 billion, and “Low” indicates less than ¥1.0 billion.

<Metrics and targets>

We have established a net-zero target by 2050 and a FY2030 target as a milestone for GHG emissions (Scope 1+2) in our own operations as described below. The following targets are set based on the opportunities related to climate change, including the implementation and commercialization of CCS.

- 2050: Achieve net zero
- FY2030: Reduce GHG emissions (Scope 1+2) of emissions intensity (GHG emissions intensity*) in our operations by 40% compared to FY2019

* CO₂ emissions (ton-CO₂) per 1 terajoule (TJ) of energy supplied by JAPEX

In addition, regarding emissions in our own supply chain (Scope 3), we established qualitative targets where we aim to strengthen business fields that contribute to emission reductions.

As presented in the following table, GHG emissions intensity for FY2024 was reduced by 22% from FY2019, also being reduced compared to the previous fiscal year. The main reasons for the reduction in GHG emissions were that GHG emissions decreased (decreased intensity numerator) due to, among other things, the implementation of emissions reduction measures at our production sites, the introduction of renewable energy sources (including the purchase of non-fossil certificates), and the reduction in emission factors of electric power companies.

Changes in Scope 1+2 Emission Intensity

| Target | FY2019 | FY2020 | FY2021 | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| GHG emission intensity (ton-CO ₂ /TJ) | 3.97 | 3.44 | 3.20 | 3.56 | 3.38 | 3.11 |
| Reduction rate from base year (%) | — | -13% | -19% | -11% | -15% | -22% |

* GHG emissions (Scope 1+2) have been certified by a third party to improve reliability since FY2020. The figures of GHG emission intensity and reduction rate from the base year for FY2024 are, however, provisional because they are under verification by a third party on the date of filing of this Annual Securities Report.

(3) Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems

JAPEX has established policies for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems in the JAPEX HSE Policy and regarded the policies as one of the challenges in our Core CSR themes, and is committed to biodiversity conservation in its business activities in Japan and abroad.

In FY2024, we performed the LEAP analysis with particular priority on the E&P field by reference to the framework of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) to identify and evaluate nature-related risks and opportunities associated with our business activities, focusing on priority regions from the perspective of natural capital.

Note: LEAP analysis is a comprehensive evaluation process for managing nature-related risks and opportunities, focusing on the biomes and regions where a business operates. “LEAP” refers to the four phases of “Locate,” “Evaluate,” “Assess,” and “Prepare.”

(4) Human capital

<Governance>

The Sustainability Committee deliberates on initiatives related to human capital as important management matters and properly reports to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability Committee and the Board of Directors discussed, among other topics, each policy stated in the “<Strategy>” section below.

<Strategy>

Under the “JAPEX Management Plan 2022–2030,” JAPEX has established the following fundamental concepts to support its human resources strategy for growing into a comprehensive energy company. We have established the “Human Resources Development Policy” and the “Internal Environment Development Policy” to provide an environment for the company’s and employees’ conduct and human resources development, as well as the “JAPEX Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DE&I) Policy” to ensure diversity in human resources. We have also established the “JAPEX Health Management Declaration ” to promote health management under a system managed by the President.

[Human Resources Development Policy]

With a view to achieving sustainable growth to a comprehensive energy company, JAPEX and employees shall engage in the following activities:

1. Employees demonstrate their abilities as independent professionals who respond flexibly to changes and achieve their personal growth through contributing to JAPEX's business.
2. JAPEX provides employees with growth opportunities to develop human resources who can try to resolve technical and social challenges on energy issues and climate change.

[Internal Environment Development Policy]

JAPEX shall engage in the following activities to provide an environment to develop human resources:

1. Provide employees with job opportunities to try to achieve new, higher goals for sustainable growth.
2. Support employees' career growth so that they can improve their knowledge and experience to demonstrate their abilities to the fullest extent.
3. Create an environment in which all employees can actively engage in their work by making the best use of their personalities and feel that their work is satisfying and meaningful.
4. Foster a corporate culture in which all employees learn and grow on their own initiative.

[JAPEX Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DE&I) Policy]

In order to respond to changes in the business environment and achieve further growth as a comprehensive energy company, we regard the promotion of diversity, equity and inclusion (DE&I) as an important management issue, and aim to strengthen our corporate competitiveness and achieve sustainable development. To this end, we enable our diverse employees to create new value by encouraging each and every one to play their active role and grow their careers through fully demonstrating their inherent capabilities.

By respecting diversity in terms of gender, nationality, age, disability, career, personality, and values, and by correcting social imbalances caused by these characteristics and differences, we will realize an organizational culture in which all employees can be productive and active.

(1) Foster an organizational culture that makes the most of diversity

We seek to improve productivity and create innovation by fostering an organizational culture that makes the most of their individual characteristics and qualities of all employees, with positively accepting diversity and respecting differences.

(2) Promote the activities of diverse human resources

By securing outstanding talents regardless of gender, nationality, age, etc., and by providing timely and appropriate placement and training as well as providing support for career and skill development tailored to each employee, we put in place a system that allows all human resources to demonstrate their capabilities and play their active role as self-directed professionals, thereby increasing individual engagement.

(3) Create an environment that respects diversity

We promote the development of a work environment that allows employees to exert themselves to the fullest in all situations, taking into consideration the circumstances and characteristics of each individual, including childcare, nursing care, disabilities, and LGBTQ+.

[JAPEX Health Management Declaration]

The JAPEX group has the mission for stable energy supply and making social contributions by our business. Aiming to realize our sustainable growth and value maximization based on the mission, Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) is the top priority in our business actions.

With understanding that each employee's health is essential for sustainable growth and value maximization, JAPEX declares to promote health management.

- Always be conscious of occupational safety and health and strive to ensure it and prevent industrial accidents.
- Create a comfortable work environment for better health both physically and mentally, including promoting work-life balance.

- Respect the diversity in values, individuality, and privacy and prevent discrimination and harassment.
- Promote physical and mental health in cooperation with the health insurance association and the labor union so that employees and their families can live healthily for longer years.

Based on these approaches, we have implemented various measures as follows:

- Human Resources Development

As its human resources development measures, JAPEX is working to develop human resources who will serve as the driving force behind expanding its business fields by providing them with the reskilling program to promote DX and adapt to a shift to new business fields and programs that provide advanced business skills such as for accounting and legal affairs in a systematic manner. In FY2024, to appropriately reward human resources who have taken on the challenge of creation and change, we have revised our personnel system from the previous function-based system, which tends to be seniority-based, to one centered around roles (role grading system). In line with this revision to the role grading system, we initiated the development of an education system linked to the role grading system by, for example, enhancing education opportunities for employees to acquire necessary mindsets and skill sets for the expected roles of each grade and for them to display their action to promote the strategic and systematic development of human resources.

- Employees' Career Development

JAPEX is making the following efforts to support each and every employee in planning their career independently.

- Providing career training by age group
- Presenting the career development guidelines
- Utilizing the talent management system to internally share information on job descriptions and work experience across departments
- Developing a system that enables employees to mutually view career information and consult about their careers
- Establishing a career consultation desk
- Encouraging 1-to1 meetings between supervisors and subordinates

Furthermore, in addition to enhancing the internal open recruitment system, we have begun exploring and trialing the introduction of an internal dual-role system, starting in FY2024, as a system to support employees in prospering their careers.

- Diversity Promotion

To adopt flexible perspectives and views that would lead to the achievement of “JAPEX Management Plan 2022-2030,” we have actively employed mid-career employees with diverse experiences and promoted them to managerial positions in order to appoint them to key positions.

In particular, to promote women's activities, we conduct individual interviews with female employees in pre-management positions. We have also introduced systems to support female employees in balancing their life events and career development. We are working to improve environments to enable female employees to thrive as independent professionals and continue to grow without fear of change.

In addition, we provide employees with cross-cultural understanding training to mutually understand different backgrounds, such as nationality, with the aim of facilitating their understanding of diversity.

As part of our LGBTQ+-related initiatives, we have established the “Inner Rule of Same-sex Partnership” and revised the “Anti-harassment Rules” to articulate our policy of preventing a variety of harassment. Moreover, we have formulated action plans and targets based on our DE&I Policy and endeavored to facilitate the understanding of diversity through such means as training targeted at all employees. In recognition of such efforts, JAPEX was awarded the “Bronze” rating in the “PRIDE Index 2024,” an evaluation index for efforts to address sexual minorities in the workplace.

- Good Working Environment (Promoting Work-life Balance)

To respect the diversity in employees and realize an autonomous and flexible working style, JAPEX is working to create a good working environment where diverse human resources can play an active role by, for example, introducing a telecommuting system and a full flextime system, as well as by, as a principle, requiring the consent of the employee for transfers involving relocation. As initiatives aimed at creating an organizational culture that helps employees to balance child rearing and work, we focused on encouraging male employees to take childcare leave in FY2024. Specifically, we delivered a message from the officer in charge and held a briefing on internal systems for employees.

Meanwhile, we are also seeking to raise the awareness of preventing harassment in the workplace by providing a face-to-face harassment training session to officers and general manager-level employees.

• Maintenance and Improvement of Employees' Health

To promote health management as a management issue, JAPEX has established the “JAPEX Health Management Declaration” and developed a system to promote it under the responsibility of the President. Regarding “lifestyle-related diseases,” “mental health,” and “women’s health” as three priority issues, we are working on various measures to maintain and improve employees’ health. In FY2024, JAPEX was selected for the “Health & Productivity Stock Selection” as a company that implements outstanding health & productivity management in two consecutive years, and was also recognized as one of the “White 500 Companies in Health & Productivity Management Outstanding Organization.”

• Employee Engagement

We recognize the need to strengthen trust and connection (engagement) between employees and JAPEX to realize our management plan while adapting to environmental changes surrounding individuals. Therefore, we have conducted a company-wide engagement survey since FY2023. Each of our departments formulates and implements action plans for improvement by utilizing the results of this survey. We also implement company-wide measures, including those to revitalize communications and revise our personnel system. As such, we are advancing our initiatives with the combination of department-based and company-wide efforts. Thanks to the combined effect of these initiatives, the scores of the second survey conducted in FY2024 improved from the previous year. Henceforth, we will conduct such surveys regularly, aiming to further improve company-wide engagement.

For initiatives related to human capital, each company within the JAPEX Group implements specific measures individually, so describing the initiatives of the entire JAPEX Group as a whole is not feasible. Please note that the description is basically about the reporting company’s initiatives and policies.

<Risk management>

JAPEX manages risks related to human capital within its integrated risk management, which is a process for identifying and assessing company-wide risks. For details, please refer to “(1) Sustainability in general, <Risk management>” above.

<Metrics and targets>

[Targets and results of DE&I Policy]

Under the DE&I Policy, JAPEX has set the following five target items. For the actual results for FY2024, in addition to achieving the long-term targets (ii) to (iv) as in the past years, we also achieved the target (v). We believe that this was the result of our efforts to promote the understanding of the childcare leave system and encourage employees to take such leave through the holding of an internal briefing on the system and the enhancement of follow-up of individual cases.

In order to continue achieving these targets, we will precisely understand needs within the company through, among other means, an in-house questionnaire and continue to take appropriate measures to maintain and improve the result figures.

(i) Target and results of the promotion of female employees to management positions

| Target | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 25 or more persons by FY2025 | 18 | 18 | 19 |

(ii) Target and results of the percentage of female new graduates hired

| Target | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 30% or more every year by FY2025 | 33.3% | 35.0% | 33.3% |

(iii) Target and results of the percentage of mid-career hires in management positions

| Target | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Maintain 20% or more until the end of FY2025 | 25.9% | 29.0% | 27.1% |

(iv) Target and results of the percentage of mid-career hires to total hires

| Target | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 50% or more every year by FY2025 | 52.1% | 62.7% | 51.5% |

(v) Target and results of the percentage of male employees taking childcare leave

| Target | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 80% or more by the end of FY2025 | 58.9% | 60.0% | 100.0% |

Note: For initiatives related to human capital, each company within the JAPEX Group implements specific measures individually, so describing the initiatives of the entire JAPEX Group as a whole is not feasible. Please note that the targets and the results described are those of the reporting company (including those seconded outside of JAPEX from JAPEX).

(5) Respect for Human Rights

<Human Rights Policy>

In addressing social issues towards the Sustainable Development Goals, the JAPEX Group has established its “Human Rights Policy,” which defines its basic stance of promoting respect for human rights of stakeholders involved in its business activities throughout its value chain under the “JAPEX Group Code of Ethics and Conduct.” The purposes of the policy are to clearly show JAPEX Group’s intention to respect human rights and to promote understanding of our human rights initiatives among JAPEX Group’s officers and employees, as well as its stakeholders, by specifying human rights issues related to our business activities.

JAPEX Group’s Human Rights Policy

<https://www.japex.co.jp/en/sustainability/social/humanrights/>

<Human rights promotion system>

The Sustainability Committee, which is chaired by the President, deliberates on important matters related to human rights and reports on identification and evaluation of human rights risks and response measures. Matters deliberated by the Sustainability Committee are reported to the Board of Directors as appropriate, and important matters are resolved the Board.

<Human rights due diligence>

Based on the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, we have established a Human Rights Due Diligence process to identify, prevent, and mitigate adverse human rights impacts that are linked to our business activities. We strive to avoid causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts throughout our value chain.

In FY2022, we evaluated human rights impacts related to our business activities and identified 11 human rights issues, such as forced labor and child labor.

In FY2024, we conducted a questionnaire survey on human rights risk management with five overseas Group companies and 56 business partners. We assessed the human rights due diligence frameworks and risk management levels of five overseas Group companies and 41 business partners who responded to the survey. The survey revealed that although both the overseas Group companies and business partners have implemented certain risk mitigation measures, we identified multiple companies that need to build and strengthen their human rights due diligence systems, and companies that have experienced industrial accidents in the past. To address the identified issues, we have suggested corrective, preventive, and mitigation measures to each company as necessary. We will monitor their implementation going forward.

<Grievance mechanisms>

The JAPEX Group has an internal reporting and consulting system for compliance matters such as respect for human rights, fair procurement and transactions, and the maintenance of sound and transparent relations with politics and administration. We seek to protect those who report or consult through measures, including the establishment of an external point of contact, where they can report or consult with our corporate attorney. We also ensure confidentiality by allowing anonymous reporting or consulting and prohibit retaliation.

(6) Procurement policy

In working on solving social issues toward the realization of a sustainable society, we have established the CSR Procurement Policy, which defines our efforts on CSR elements in JAPEX Group’s procurement activities. In addition, by illustrating specific actions in the CSR Procurement Policy to promote CSR procurement activities in concert with JAPEX Group’s suppliers, we ask

them to understand and cooperate with the Policy to build a better partnership.

CSR Procurement Policy and Guidelines

<https://www.japex.co.jp/en/sustainability/social/procurement/>

3. Business and Other Risks

The following risk information includes major items that may have an impact on the JAPEX Group's operating results and financial position. Recognizing the possibility of the occurrence of these risks, we strive to avoid their occurrence and to take appropriate measures in the event of their occurrence.

JAPEX manages risks through the Risk Management Committee and other various internal committees. For further information, please refer to "2. Views and Initiatives on Sustainability, (1) Sustainability in general, <Risk management>" above, and "Item 4. Information about Reporting Company, 4. Corporate Governance, (1) Overview of corporate governance, 3) Other matters regarding corporate governance (Status of development of risk management system)" below.

The following risks are identified and analyzed from the perspectives of impact and probability, and managed accordingly. All those risks are determined by JAPEX as major risks after discussions at the Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors' meetings. The operating results and financial position of the JAPEX Group may be affected by risks that are not listed below. This section contains forward-looking statements based on the judgment of JAPEX's management as of the filing date.

(1) Risks related to commodity prices and exchange rates

1) Fluctuation risks in crude oil and natural gas prices

The JAPEX Group is engaged in the E&P Business in Japan and overseas and the Infrastructure/Utility Business in Japan. The net sales and operating profit of these businesses are significantly affected by fluctuations in crude oil and natural gas prices. We take some measures to mitigate the fluctuation risks of crude oil and natural gas prices, including commodity swap transactions, but these measures do not completely eliminate the risks.

Our operating profit for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026, is estimated to increase (decrease) by ¥370 million when the oil price increases (decreases) by US\$1 per barrel. This increase or decrease includes the impact of changes in the procurement cost of LNG, which is linked to the price of crude oil, and resulting changes in sales prices of domestic natural gas and electricity. However, actual operating profit will be affected by a variety of factors other than those mentioned above. If the carrying amount of business assets at that point in time is not expected to be recovered from future cash flows due to a reduction in the estimated medium- to long-term sales prices of crude oil, natural gas, etc., an impairment loss will be recorded for the assets. This may have a negative impact on the operating results and financial position of the JAPEX Group.

2) Exchange rate fluctuation risks

Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the US dollar and Japanese yen have an impact on net sales and operating profit, etc., because the JAPEX Group sells crude oil and natural gas produced in Japan in yen-denominated terms that refer to the customs clearance price (CIF price) of crude oil and LNG. Such fluctuations will also affect the domestic sales prices of natural gas made from imported LNG and electricity fueled by imported LNG, and will affect the purchase prices as well. We take some measures to mitigate the exchange rate fluctuation risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, but these measures do not completely eliminate the risks.

Our operating profit for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026, is estimated to increase (decrease) by ¥450 million when the exchange rate moves toward the depreciation (appreciation) of the yen by ¥1/US dollar.

(2) Risks related to business

[E&P Business]

1) Risks related to E&P business investment (exploration and development investment)

The general characteristics of the Group's E&P businesses include the following investment-related risks.

(a) Risks related to exploration investment

In exploration activities, we first identify the geological structure of the target area by analyzing the geological conditions, strata, and geophysical exploration. If the area is evaluated as positive, we conduct exploratory drilling to confirm the extent of the oil and gas reservoirs and the amount of resources. However, geological uncertainty cannot be eliminated even with the recent development of exploration technology. It is not always possible to discover crude oil and natural gas on the expected scale. Therefore, due to the failure of exploration activities, we may not be able to recover the expenditures previously invested, and we may incur investment losses.

(b) Risks related to development investment

When moving onto the development of oil and gas fields, we strive to make rational final investment decisions based on a variety of information and assumptions obtained at that time, such as the estimated amount of resources obtained through

exploration activities, the construction and operating costs of wells, and production and transportation facilities to produce oil and gas economically, and the estimated sales prices of products. However, the profitability of the business may become lower than expected at the time of the final investment decision due to a variety of factors, including changes in equipment specifications as a result of subsequent detailed technical studies, price hikes in materials and equipment and services required for development, delays in government approval procedures and drilling work, new geological problems in the production stage, and declines in crude oil and natural gas prices. As a result, investment losses may be incurred due to the inability to recover expenditures previously invested.

(c) Risks related to future well abandonment

The JAPEX Group's current production wells and fields need to be abandoned after the end of production. The Group records the present value of the costs in relation to abandonments of wells and fields based on current estimates as asset retirement obligations. In the future, if the estimated amount is expected to be insufficient due to changes in the abandonment plan, tightening of regulations, or soaring prices of materials and equipment, it may be necessary to increase the amount of asset retirement obligations, which may have an adverse impact on the operating results and financial position of the JAPEX Group. For details of asset retirement obligations, please refer to "Item 5. Financial Information, 1. Consolidated Financial Statements, etc., (1) Consolidated financial statements, Notes to consolidated financial statements (Asset retirement obligations)."

(d) Risks due to long investment payback period

The E&P businesses require a long period of time and substantial investment in the exploration phase, from the initial basic survey to the discovery of resources through drilling, and in the development phase, which involves drilling of development wells and construction of production and transportation facilities after the discovery of resources. Therefore, it usually takes a long lead time from the start of a business to the recovery of investment and the contribution to profits. During this period, changes in the business environment may result in an increase in investment (including those resulting from delays in development schedules), a decrease in demand, a decline in sales prices, an increase in operating costs, and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, which may lower the profitability of the business. Such changes also may prevent the recovery of expenditures previously incurred and result in investment losses.

(e) Risks related to reserves and production volume

In order to maintain and develop the E&P businesses, it is necessary to compensate for and expand reserves and production, which will decrease in line with production activities, in the medium- to long-term through continuous acquisition of mineral rights, exploration, and development efforts. However, due to the existence of the risks listed in "(a) Risks related to exploration investment" through "(d) Risks due to long investment payback period" above, as well as the risks related to overseas E&P businesses and risks related to climate change as described below, if such operations are not successful, the amount of reserves and production may decrease in the future, which may adversely affect the JAPEX Group's operating results.

Reserves are evaluated based on the quantity of oil and gas in surface form that is estimated to be economically and operationally extractable from known oil and gas reservoirs at the time of evaluation based on geological and engineering data. The quantity may be revised upward or downward according to review based on new data to be obtained in the future, changes in economic conditions, and changes in internationally recognized reserve definitions. For details, please refer to "4. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position, Operating Results and Cash Flows, (1) Overview of operating results, (d) Reserves of the JAPEX Group."

2) Risks specific to overseas E&P business investment

In addition to the "(1) Risks related to E&P business investment (exploration and development investment)" above, the overseas E&P businesses generally face country risk. Some of our overseas E&P businesses are conducted in regions with relatively high country risk. Political, economic, and social turmoil (including significant deterioration in public safety), changes in legislation, taxation systems, or policies in these countries may adversely affect the smooth execution of the Group's overseas business. Regarding major overseas projects, the Risk Management Committee assesses and manages these risks in each country where the project operates.

3) Risks related to major individual projects in overseas E&P businesses

a) Iraq Garraf oil field development project

JAPEX has been participating in the development and production project in Garraf oil field located in the southern part of the Republic of Iraq through its investment in a consolidated subsidiary Japex Garraf Ltd. (investment ratio at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025: 55.00%), which holds 30% working interest in the project and provides 40% of funding. JAPEX has been promoting development businesses jointly with the operator, PETRONAS Carigali Iraq Holding B.V. (the subsidiary of PETRONAS).

The production started in August 2013, and the project is currently conducting additional development work under the final development plan to increase crude oil production, while allocating the proceeds from the sale of collected crude oil to capital investment.

The production volume, sales volume, and net sales and operating profit of the project may decrease due to the deterioration of the political, social, and security situation in the country and the agreement of OPEC to reduce production. In addition, in the event of an increase in costs, delays in development schedules, or a decrease in production, there may be a shortage of crude oil sales revenue to fund capital expenditures, resulting in an increase in JAPEX's financial burden.

(b) Russia Sakhalin-1 Project

JAPEX has been participating in the development of crude oil and natural gas off the coast of Sakhalin Island, Russia (Russia Sakhalin-1 Project) through its investment in Sakhalin Oil and Gas Development Co., Ltd. (SODECO). (investment ratio at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025: 15.29%).

As for the production and sales of crude oil and gas in the Russia Sakhalin-1 Project, its operating profit is significantly affected by fluctuations in crude oil and natural gas prices, as described in “(1) Risks related to commodity prices and exchange rates, 1) Fluctuation risks in crude oil and natural gas prices” above. SODECO is an important associate of JAPEX. If the profit of SODECO significantly decreases due to such factors, the JAPEX Group's operating results may be adversely affected.

After the situation in Ukraine became strained in 2022, a new company was formed by the government of the Russian Federation and succeeded to all rights and obligations under the production sharing agreement. SODECO has been approved by the government of the Russian Federation to subscribe for proprietary equity in the new company in proportion to its participating interest. The operating results of the JAPEX Group may be adversely affected if our business activities are restrained for a long period due to the impact of the economic sanctions against Russia.

[Infrastructure/Utility Business]

1) Risks related to natural gas sales

From the perspective of mitigating the impact of various risks in our E&P businesses, JAPEX is working to expand the volume of natural gas we handle as part of our infrastructure and utilities business. We are actively engaged in the development of demand by utilizing existing natural gas pipelines and supplying LNG from satellite terminals using tankers and other vehicles for areas outside the pipeline's reach. However, the Group's operating results may be adversely affected by factors such as a decline in the current handling volume of natural gas (including the volume of transportation service for third parties), a failure to develop new demand, or a decline in unit sales prices. These factors may be caused by a decrease in population due to the declining birthrate and aging population, a decline in the utilization rate of customers' facilities, and intensifying competition with peer companies.

We are striving to procure LNG that will be required based on future sales volume projections by combining long-term contracts with spot contracts to ensure both stability in procurement and flexibility in response to demand fluctuations. However, in the event of an unexpected decrease in demand, we may not be able to cope with the situation by simply adjusting the amount of LNG procured through spot contracts, and may incur a payment under the take or pay clause in a long-term contract for untaken LNG volumes or resell the LNG at a lower price.

Although we have taken measures such as appropriately transferring fluctuations in LNG procurement prices to sales prices, we may not be able to transfer such fluctuations to sales prices sufficiently if the LNG procurement prices rise in a short period of time. In such a case, there is a possibility that the JAPEX Group's operating results and financial position may be adversely affected.

2) Risks related to the natural gas thermal power generation business

JAPEX has invested in Fukushima Gas Power Co., Ltd., the main promoter of the natural gas-fired power generation

business at Soma Port in Fukushima prefecture (investment ratio at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025: 33.30%), where we are engaged in the power generation business using the power generation capacity equivalent to the investment ratio.

We have concluded long-term sales contracts with several customers, mainly retailers, for a significant portion of the electricity we take. However, the JAPEX Group's operating results may be adversely affected in the event that a decrease in electricity sales volume or sales unit price occurs in the future due to the procurement of alternative power sources required for dealing with power plant equipment trouble or intensified competition among power sources.

[Overall business]

1) Risks related to accidents and disasters

The JAPEX Group strives to maintain the integrity of its facilities (such as natural gas pipelines) and develop emergency response measures including security systems and Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) for operations such as well drilling, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas, and storage, regasification, and transportation of LNG. However, we cannot completely prevent the risk of human and property damage or the inability to operate oil and gas fields due to operational accidents and disasters (including abnormal weather, earthquakes, and other natural disasters), the spread of epidemics (pandemics), crime, and terrorism (including cybersecurity-related ones). In such an event, not all of the damage is covered by insurance, though we take some measures, including non-life insurance contracts. In addition to direct damage, it could result in secondary damage such as loss of income due to interruption of sales, compensation for damage to customers to whom we are obligated to supply, compensation for damage due to environmental pollution such as soil, air, water, and ocean, administrative punishment, and loss of public trust.

2) Risks related to climate change

Following the adoption of the Paris Agreement, efforts have been made worldwide to reduce greenhouse gases, which are considered to be the cause of climate change and global warming, and the movement toward the realization of a low-carbon society is accelerating.

Recognizing the importance of responding to climate change, JAPEX has been implementing necessary measures in such areas as governance, business strategies, risk management, and emissions management based on the TCFD recommendations. Of the risks related to climate change, risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon or decarbonized society (policy and regulatory risks, technology risks, market risks, etc.) and physical risks due to natural disasters (acute risks caused by sudden meteorological events including typhoons and chronic risks associated with long-term climate change including sea level rise) may become apparent in the medium- to long- term. As a result, if climate change policies are strengthened in various countries and environmental laws and regulations, including carbon taxes, are revised or newly introduced, there is a possibility that the JAPEX's business value may be damaged due to a decrease in domestic and overseas demand for oil and natural gas, a prolonged slump in sales prices, and additional costs. In addition, due to factors such as rules by international agencies and agreements between countries, it may be difficult to secure funding for investments in the E&P Business from financial institutions and the like, as well as to conclude non-life insurance contracts.

3) Risks related to the acquisition of new projects and the establishment of new businesses

As described in "Item 2. Overview of Business, 1. Management Policy, Business Environment, and Issues to be Addressed," in May 2021, JAPEX announced the "JAPEX2050." It outlines our responsibilities and issues to be addressed to realize a carbon-neutral society, as well as our future actions and direction for our business development. Also, in March 2022, JAPEX announced the "JAPEX Management Plan 2022–2030" as the medium- to long-term management plan with the aim of transforming into the business structure set forth in "JAPEX2050." The "JAPEX2050" and "JAPEX Management Plan 2022–2030" state that we will work on the E&P field, the Infrastructure/Utility field, which focuses on the supply of renewable energy, and other areas related to CCS and CCUS as our business foundation. Under these plans, we aim to acquire new projects and establish new businesses. However, if these efforts do not lead to the acquisition of new projects or the establishment of new businesses, it may adversely affect the JAPEX Group's operating results.

4) Partner risk

When a large amount of investment is required to carry out the business, or when there are high risks in terms of technology, etc., we engage in joint business with other companies as partners, rather than with ourselves, in order to diversify funds and risks.

In making decisions regarding joint ventures, each partner is generally granted voting rights according to the amount of interest held, and we have no controlling authority in joint ventures in which we hold only a minor share. As a result, our intentions are not necessarily reflected in business decision-making, etc., and if such decisions are made in a manner that is not in line with our interests, we may not be able to obtain expected profits. In addition, if some partners withdraw from projects, the smooth operation of the projects may be interfered with.

In addition, if our joint venture partner runs short of funds, JAPEX may temporarily provide funds based on contracts and the like. In such a case, JAPEX's financial burden will increase, and JAPEX's losses may expand depending on the progress of the business.

(3) Specific laws and regulations

1) Laws and regulations related to gas and electric utilities

As part of retail liberalization aimed at introducing the principle of competition in the Japanese gas and power industries, the business acts have been revised repeatedly, and new revisions of systems may be made in the future. If such revision of legal systems is made, it may bring an opportunity for the JAPEX Group to expand its business due to factors such as market revitalization, but at the same time, it may have an adverse effect on our operating results due to additional obligations to be borne or intensified competition.

2) Other laws and regulations specific to the JAPEX Group's business

Due to the nature of the Group's business, the Group's operations may impose various environmental burdens. The JAPEX Group therefore has taken all necessary procedures, including the acquisition of licenses and approvals from regulatory authorities, submission of notifications, and provision of product information to customers, in accordance with the Mine Safety Act, High Pressure Gas Safety Act, and other relevant laws and regulations, in a legal and appropriate manner, and no serious problems have occurred to date. However, if the current laws and regulations are strengthened in line with increasing global environmental awareness, an increase in costs related to additional facilities and operational measures could have a negative impact on the JAPEX Group's business performance.

(4) Risks associated with the variation in INPEX CORPORATION's stock price and business performance

As of March 31, 2025, JAPEX held 2.23% of the shares of INPEX CORPORATION. As of the end of the fiscal year under review, the balance of investment securities of the JAPEX Group was ¥180,280 million, of which ¥54,983 million was for the shares of INPEX CORPORATION. If the stock price and business performance of the company fluctuates, it may affect the financial position of the JAPEX Group.

(5) JAPEX's shares held by the government

In December 2003, JAPEX listed its shares on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange through a secondary offering of some of the shares held by the then Japan National Oil Corporation (JNOC). As a result, the percentage of shares held by the JNOC declined from 65.74% to 49.94%.

With the abolition of JNOC, the remaining shares of JAPEX held by JNOC were transferred to the government (Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry) on April 1, 2005, and then an equivalent of 15.94% of the shares were sold with a transfer date of June 15, 2007. As a result, the percentage of shares held by the Minister was reduced to 34.00%. The percentage of shares held by the Minister as of March 31, 2025, came in at 37.84% due mainly to the subsequent acquisition of treasury shares by JAPEX.

The shares held by the Minister may be sold in the future, and the timing, method, and quantity of such sales may have an impact on JAPEX's stock price.

(6) Compliance

The JAPEX Group must fulfill the following social responsibilities in conducting business in Japan and overseas.

(a) Compliance with laws and regulations

Comply with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act, the Tax Act, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, the Anti-Monopoly Act, the Labor Standards Act, environment-related laws, information security-related laws, anti-bribery laws, the Mining Act, the Gas Business Act, and other business laws.

(b) Implementation of information security measures

Appropriately manage confidential information, including collected personal information, so as not to be leaked or used for other purposes in the course of business.

(c) Blocking unfair trade

Do not engage in unfair transactions such as bribery or giving benefits to anti-social forces.

(d) Respect for human rights

Do not engage in or participate in human rights violations throughout the supply chain, including discrimination, harassment, forced or child labor, and unfair interference with the rights of indigenous peoples.

In order to fulfill these social responsibilities, the JAPEX Group strives to raise awareness of compliance and human rights among its officers and employees through in-house training and other means. In addition to establishing internal rules and committees (please refer to “Item 4. Information about Reporting Company, 4. Corporate Governance, (1) Overview of corporate governance” below), we have established internal control systems for internal audits and financial reporting. However, if JAPEX Group’s officers and employees conduct any illegal or improper activities, it may cause tangible damage, such as suspension of oil and gas production operations and incurrence of legal expenses, as well as intangible damage, such as loss of public trust, which may have a negative impact on the JAPEX Group’s operating results.

4. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position, Operating Results, and Cash Flows

(1) Overview of operating results

The overviews of the financial position, operating results, and cash flows (hereinafter referred to as "operating results") of JAPEX Group (JAPEX, consolidated subsidiaries, and equity-method associates of JAPEX) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, are as follows.

(a) Overviews of financial position and operating results

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Japanese economy was on a gradual recovery path, mainly due to a pickup in capital investment and improved employment conditions. However, there were some concerns, such as rising prices and the impact of U.S. policy trends may put downward pressure on the Japanese economy.

The Japan Crude Cocktail (JCC) price was in the upper \$80s range in the first half of the fiscal year, but declined from the middle of the fiscal year, mainly due to concerns about an economic slowdown in China, and ended up in the upper \$70s range at the end of the fiscal year.

In the currency exchange market, the yen started the fiscal year hovering around the lower ¥150/US\$ level and tended to depreciate in the first half of the fiscal year. However, it began to appreciate from August, temporarily reaching a mid-¥140/US\$ level at one point. Although the yen weakened again in the second half of the fiscal year, from January onwards, it strengthened again toward the end of the fiscal year and was in the upper ¥140/US\$ level at the end of the fiscal year.

In the domestic natural gas market, rising awareness of cost containment due to soaring prices led to a decline in gas demand. In addition to this, competition continued in the overall energy industry as it has in the past, making the market environment challenging for the JAPEX Group. Furthermore, in the domestic electricity market, spot market prices on the Japan Electric Power Exchange (JEPX) remained at the same level as the previous year, as fuel import prices remained within a certain range. Under these circumstances, based on "JAPEX2050: Toward a Carbon-Neutral Society" ("JAPEX2050," announced in May 2021), which outlines our policy on how to respond to the trend toward decarbonization, JAPEX will firmly maintain our policy to work on strengthening profitability and building a medium- to long-term business foundation, the goals set in "JAPEX Management Plan 2022-2030" formulated in March 2022, with the perception that oil and natural gas will continue to play a major role among the world's primary energy sources. We aim to further enhance our corporate value by achieving these goals.

During the fiscal year, net sales were ¥389,082 million, an increase of ¥63,218 million (+19.4%) year on year. Gross profit was ¥99,157 million, an increase of ¥11,860 million (+13.6%) year on year. The main factors behind the year-on-year increase in net sales and increase in gross profit include the growth of sales volume for crude oil in North America and Europe, and an increase in sales volume of LNG.

Exploration expenses were ¥3,172 million, a decrease of ¥364 million (-10.3%) year on year. Selling, general and administrative expenses were ¥33,972 million, an increase of ¥5,460 million (+19.2%) year on year. As a result, operating profit was ¥62,012 million, an increase of ¥6,764 million (+12.2%) year on year.

Ordinary profit was ¥64,221 million, a decrease of ¥4,587 million (-6.7%) year on year, mainly due to a reversal from foreign exchange gains to foreign exchange losses.

Profit before income taxes increased by ¥39,830 million (+57.9%) year on year to ¥108,614 million, mainly due to the recording of a gain on sale of investment securities as extraordinary income. Profit attributable to owners of parent increased by ¥27,491 million (+51.2%) year on year to ¥81,153 million.

Below is a breakdown of net sales.

(i) E&P Business

Net sales from the E&P Business came to ¥129,012 million, an increase of ¥40,201 million (+45.3%) year on year, mainly due to the growth of sales volume for crude oil in North America and Europe.

(ii) Infrastructure/Utility Business

Net sales from the Infrastructure/Utility Business came to ¥189,178 million, an increase of ¥17,031 million (+9.9%) year on year. This was mainly the result of an increase in sales volume of LNG.

(iii) Other Businesses

Net sales from other businesses, such as contract services (drilling and geological surveys, etc.), sales of oil products, including liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), fuel oil, and the like, as well as other subcontracted tasks, came to ¥70,891 million, an increase of ¥5,985 million (+9.2%) year on year.

Below is a summary of performance by segment (before elimination of intersegment transactions).

Japan

Net sales in the Japan segment are mainly composed of crude oil, natural gas (including LNG), electricity, contract services, oil products, and the like. In the fiscal year under review, net sales came to ¥279,905 million, an increase of ¥23,435 million (+9.1%) year on year, mainly due to the growth of sales volume for LNG. Segment profit decreased by ¥6,145 million (-12.0%) year on year to ¥44,985 million, mainly due to a review of future well abandonment and mine closure costs related to domestic oil and gas fields considering the recent sharp rise in prices of materials and equipment and labor cost, which resulted in an increase in asset retirement obligations.

North America

Net sales in the North America segment are mainly composed of crude oil and natural gas. In the fiscal year under review, net sales came to ¥55,705 million, an increase of ¥25,098 million (+82.0%) year on year, mainly due to the growth of sales volume for crude oil. Segment profit, like net sales, increased by ¥9,683 million (+84.8%) year on year to ¥21,100 million, mainly due to the growth of sales volume for crude oil.

Europe

Net sales in the Europe segment are mainly composed of crude oil and natural gas. In the fiscal year under review, net sales came to ¥19,181 million, an increase of ¥16,571 million (+634.9%) year on year, mainly due to the growth of sales volume for crude oil. Segment profit, like net sales, increased by ¥5,167 million year on year to ¥5,593 million, mainly due to the growth of sales volume for crude oil.

Middle East

Net sales from the Middle East segment are composed of crude oil. In the fiscal year under review, net sales came to ¥34,311 million, a decrease of ¥1,870 million (-5.2%) year on year, mainly due to a decrease in the selling prices of crude oil. Segment profit decreased by ¥595 million (-12.5%) year on year to ¥4,154 million.

Total assets at the end of this fiscal year increased by ¥20,669 million from the previous fiscal year-end to ¥681,598 million. Current assets decreased by ¥18,930 million from the previous fiscal year-end. This was mainly due to a decrease in cash and deposits, despite increases in securities and short-term loans receivable included in other. Non-current assets increased by ¥39,599 million from the previous fiscal year-end. This was mainly due to the recording of wells under property, plant and equipment.

Liabilities increased by ¥986 million from the previous fiscal year-end to ¥124,340 million.

Current liabilities increased by ¥56 million from the previous fiscal year-end. This was mainly due to an increase in income taxes payable, despite a decrease in accounts payable included in other. Non-current liabilities increased by ¥930 million from the previous fiscal year-end. This was mainly due to an increase in asset retirement obligations, despite a decrease in deferred tax liabilities.

Net assets increased by ¥19,682 million from the previous fiscal year-end to ¥557,257 million.

This was mainly due to increases in retained earnings and foreign currency translation adjustment, despite a decrease in valuation difference on available-for-sale securities.

(b) Overview of cash flows for the fiscal year under review

As of March 31, 2025, cash and cash equivalents (hereinafter “net cash”) decreased by ¥11,667 million compared to the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥140,931 million. Below is a summary of cash flows for each activity.

(Cash flows from operating activities)

Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to ¥130,766 million. This was mainly due to profit before income taxes of ¥108,614 million and depreciation of ¥49,906 million.

(Cash flows from investing activities)

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to ¥107,076 million. Net cash was mainly used in purchase of property, plant and equipment of ¥90,531 million and purchase of investment securities of ¥69,859 million, while net cash was provided by proceeds from sale and redemption of investment securities of ¥51,511 million and interest and dividends received of ¥13,415

million.

(Cash flows from financing activities)

Net cash used in financing activities was ¥38,671 million. Net cash was mainly used in dividends paid of ¥15,671 million and purchase of treasury shares of ¥11,029 million.

(c) Status of production, orders received, and sales

(i) Status of production

Below is a status of production performance by segment for the fiscal year under review.

- Japan

| | | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 | YoY (%) |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|
| E&P Business | Crude oil (kl) | 234,709 | 1.2 |
| | Natural gas (thousand m ³) | 478,244 | (1.2) |
| Infrastructure/Utility Business | Electricity (thousand kWh) | 3,076,160 | (0.3) |

- North America

| | | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 | YoY (%) |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|
| E&P Business | Crude oil (kl) | 827,663 | 71.6 |
| | Natural gas (thousand m ³) | 96,249 | 48.4 |
| Infrastructure/Utility Business | Electricity (thousand kWh) | — | — |

- Europe

| | | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 | YoY (%) |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|
| E&P Business | Crude oil (kl) | 191,600 | 848.0 |
| | Natural gas (thousand m ³) | 55,137 | 868.1 |
| Infrastructure/Utility Business | Electricity (thousand kWh) | — | — |

- Middle East

| | | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 | YoY (%) |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|
| E&P Business | Crude oil (kl) | 391,235 | (4.5) |
| | Natural gas (thousand m ³) | — | — |
| Infrastructure/Utility Business | Electricity (thousand kWh) | — | — |

(ii) Status of orders received

JAPEX and its consolidated subsidiaries do not conduct production by order.

(iii) Status of sales

Below is a status of sales performance by segment for the fiscal year under review.

- Japan

| | | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 | | YoY (%) | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|
| | | Sales volume | Amount (Millions of yen) | Sales volume | Amount |
| E&P Business | Crude oil (kl) | 250,110 | 19,813 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| | Natural gas (overseas) (thousand m ³) | — | — | — | — |
| | Subtotal | | 19,813 | | 2.1 |
| Infrastructure/Utility Business | Natural gas (domestic) (thousand m ³) | 936,419 | 77,538 | (2.0) | (4.8) |
| | LNG (t) | 422,278 | 43,990 | 53.5 | 45.7 |
| | Electricity (thousand kWh) | 3,313,376 | 51,395 | (6.6) | (3.5) |
| | Others | | 16,254 | | 125.8 |
| | Subtotal | | 189,178 | | 9.9 |
| Other businesses | Contract services | | 8,572 | | 34.0 |
| | Oil products/merchandise | | 59,598 | | 7.5 |
| | Others | | 2,720 | | (11.9) |
| | Subtotal | | 70,891 | | 9.2 |
| Total | | | 279,883 | | 9.1 |

- North America

| | | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 | | YoY (%) | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|
| | | Sales volume | Amount (Millions of yen) | Sales volume | Amount |
| E&P Business | Crude oil (kl) | 835,082 | 54,629 | 67.5 | 82.5 |
| | Natural gas (overseas) (thousand m ³) | 95,158 | 1,076 | 57.4 | 59.4 |
| | Subtotal | | 55,705 | | 82.0 |
| Infrastructure/Utility Business | Natural gas (domestic) (thousand m ³) | — | — | — | — |
| | LNG (t) | — | — | — | — |
| | Electricity (thousand kWh) | — | — | — | — |
| | Others | | — | | — |
| | Subtotal | | — | | — |
| Other businesses | Contract services | | — | | — |
| | Oil products/merchandise | | — | | — |
| | Others | | — | | — |
| | Subtotal | | — | | — |
| Total | | | 55,705 | | 82.0 |

- Europe

| | | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 | | YoY (%) | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|
| | | Sales volume | Amount (Millions of yen) | Sales volume | Amount |
| E&P Business | Crude oil (kl) | 203,225 | 15,660 | 502.7 | 586.0 |
| | Natural gas (overseas) (thousand m ³) | 57,243 | 3,520 | 940.5 | 976.2 |
| | Subtotal | | 19,181 | | 634.9 |
| Infrastructure/Utility Business | Natural gas (domestic) (thousand m ³) | — | — | — | — |
| | LNG (t) | — | — | — | — |
| | Electricity (thousand kWh) | — | — | — | — |
| | Others | | — | | — |
| | Subtotal | | — | | — |
| Other businesses | Contract services | | — | | — |
| | Oil products/merchandise | | — | | — |
| | Others | | — | | — |
| | Subtotal | | — | | — |
| Total | | | 19,181 | | 634.9 |

- Middle East

| | | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 | | YoY (%) | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|
| | | Sales volume | Amount (Millions of yen) | Sales volume | Amount |
| E&P Business | Crude oil (kl) | 458,392 | 34,311 | (0.8) | (5.2) |
| | Natural gas (overseas) (thousand m ³) | — | — | — | — |
| | Subtotal | | 34,311 | | (5.2) |
| Infrastructure/Utility Business | Natural gas (domestic) (thousand m ³) | — | — | — | — |
| | LNG (t) | — | — | — | — |
| | Electricity (thousand kWh) | — | — | — | — |
| | Others | — | — | — | — |
| | Subtotal | | — | | — |
| Other businesses | Contract services | | — | | — |
| | Oil products/merchandise | | — | | — |
| | Others | | — | | — |
| | Subtotal | | — | | — |
| Total | | | 34,311 | | (5.2) |

- Notes: 1. Intersegment transactions are offset and eliminated.
2. “Crude oil” includes both that produced by the JAPEX Group from its own fields and that purchased from other companies.
3. “Natural gas (domestic)” of the Infrastructure/Utility Business refers to gas supplied in Japan via pipeline and comprises the total of natural gas produced in Japan and regasified LNG. Natural gas (domestic) is classified under the Infrastructure/Utility Business, since both natural gas produced in Japan and regasified LNG are sold together by JAPEX’s supply network, which consists of the natural gas fields in Japan and the LNG terminals that vaporize gas linked by a pipeline network.
4. “Others” of the Infrastructure/Utility Business includes the sale of biomass fuel and contracted transportation of natural gas and contracted regasification of LNG used as power plant fuel.
5. Under the Other businesses, “Oil products/merchandise” includes liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), heavy oil, gas oil, and kerosene, and “Others” includes other subcontracted tasks.

(d) Reserves of the JAPEX Group

The table below shows proved reserves held by the reporting company and its consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2025, as well as proved reserves held by equity-method associates equivalent to the reporting company's stake in such associates as of that date.

| Proved reserves | JAPEX and consolidated subsidiaries | | | | | | Equity-method associates of JAPEX | | Total | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Domestic | | Overseas | | Subtotal | | Crude oil (Thousand kL) | Gas (Million m ³) | Crude oil (Thousand kL) | Gas (Million m ³) |
| | Crude oil (Thousand kL) | Gas (Million m ³) | Crude oil (Thousand kL) | Gas (Million m ³) | Crude oil (Thousand kL) | Gas (Million m ³) | | | | |
| As of March 31, 2024 | 1,461 | 7,767 | 12,288 | 930 | 13,748 | 8,696 | 7 | 319 | 13,755 | 9,016 |
| Increase due to expansion or discovery | 2 | 19 | — | — | 2 | 19 | — | — | 2 | 19 |
| Change due to revision of evaluation from the previous fiscal year | 108 | (309) | (2,875) | (1) | (2,767) | (310) | 1 | 116 | (2,766) | (194) |
| Change due to acquisition and/or divestiture | — | — | 1,059 | 136 | 1,059 | 136 | — | — | 1,059 | 136 |
| Decrease due to production | (235) | (489) | (1,456) | (147) | (1,691) | (636) | (1) | (120) | (1,692) | (756) |
| As of March 31, 2025 | 1,336 | 6,988 | 9,016 | 918 | 10,351 | 7,906 | 8 | 315 | 10,359 | 8,220 |

Notes: 1. Proved reserves held by the following consolidated subsidiaries include reserves attributable to non-controlling interests. (Figures in parentheses are non-controlling interests' percentage.)

Domestic: Japex Offshore Ltd. (29.39%)

Overseas: Japex Garraf Ltd. (45.00%)

2. Reserves of consolidated subsidiaries and equity-method associates whose balance sheet dates differ from the consolidated balance sheet date are accounted for on the basis of the entity's respective fiscal year-end.

3. At the Board of Directors' meeting held on March 25, 2025, JAPEX resolved to sell all of its shares in JAPEX UK E&P Ltd. ("JUK") to Ithaca Energy (UK) Limited. Figures in "Overseas" under "JAPEX and consolidated subsidiaries" in the table above include reserves attributable to JUK.

In addition, as announced on May 22, 2025, JAPEX has decided to acquire a 50% stake in EMP Gebang (EMPG), a subsidiary of Energi Mega Persada Tbk. (EMP), which holds 100% of the working interest in Indonesia's Gebang PSC block ("Gebang"). In conjunction with this acquisition, JAPEX will transfer all of its shares in Energi Mega Pratama Inc. (EMPI), through which we participate in the Indonesia Kangean Project ("Kangean"), to EMP, the parent company of EMPI. We expect the main impact of the acquisition of shares in EMPG and the transfer of shares in EMPI will be an approximately 7% increase in the total gas reserves from 8,220 million m³ as of March 31, 2025. We will evaluate our proved reserves more accurately to account for such reserves going forward.

Proved reserves in the above table represent the quantity of oil and gas in surface condition that is estimated to be economically and operationally extractable from known oil and gas reservoirs at the time of evaluation based on geological and engineering data. The figures do not include the past production volumes or resource volumes related to undiscovered deposits.

As for the definitions of reserves, the Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS), which was established in 2007 by four organizations, namely the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE), the World Petroleum Council (WPC), the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), and the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE), has been widely accepted as an international standard.

The figures presented in the tables above are based on JAPEX's own evaluations in accordance with the PRMS' definition of "proved reserves," which was revised in 2018. The figures do not include reserves corresponding to "probable reserves" or "possible reserves," i.e., reserves that have higher uncertainty regarding future extractability than proved reserves under the PRMS. Further, under the same definitions, projects for which commercial development plans have not been finalized (even if the existence of resource deposits has been confirmed) are separately classified from reserves as "contingent resources." Accordingly, the figures presented in this table do not include the JAPEX Group's contingent resources in areas lacking finalized development plans.

The definition of proved reserves used by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is also widely accepted among the US investors, and it is fundamentally similar to the one by PRMS.

JAPEX discloses the figures based on its own judgment in accordance with the PRMS' definition of proved reserves.

Regarding the reserves held by overseas project companies, we disclose the figures based on the economic shares specified in the contracts among each project company and authorities such as the local government.

In addition, Ryder Scott Company, L.P. has been contracted by JAPEx to conduct a third-party assessment and appraisal of the validity of JAPEx's evaluation and judgement for the quantity equivalent to around 82% of the proved reserves of JAPEx and its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan as of March 31, 2025 (the quantity is hereinafter referred to as "[1]") as disclosed on the above table. Regarding the overseas reserves, reserves held by Japex (U.S.) Corp., JAPEx UK E&P Ltd., Kangean Energy Indonesia Ltd., and Blue Spruce Operating LLC. are assessed by third parties. The sum total of domestic and overseas quantity is equivalent to around 70% of the total proved reserves as of March 31, 2025 (the quantity is hereinafter referred to as "[2]") as disclosed on the above table. The figures of proved reserves obtained by JAPEx's own evaluation and those obtained by the third-party assessments have generally been approximate, but some figures from third-party assessments as of March 31, 2025, were lower than those from JAPEx's own evaluation to a certain extent. The discrepancy is due to differences in assessment methods, so we believe that the former figures are appropriate.

Reserves are ultimately a projection of future production capacity shrouded in uncertainty. Nevertheless, JAPEx strives to ensure accurate evaluations based on currently available scientific evidence, including geological and engineering data. Despite these efforts, the quantity may be revised upward or downward according to review based on new data to be obtained in the future, changes in economic conditions, and changes in the internationally accepted definitions for reserves.

[1] We calculate 1 kiloliter of crude oil as 1,033.1 cubic meters of natural gas (1BOE = 5.8Mscf).

[2] Same as [1].

(2) Management's discussion and analysis of operating results and other relevant items

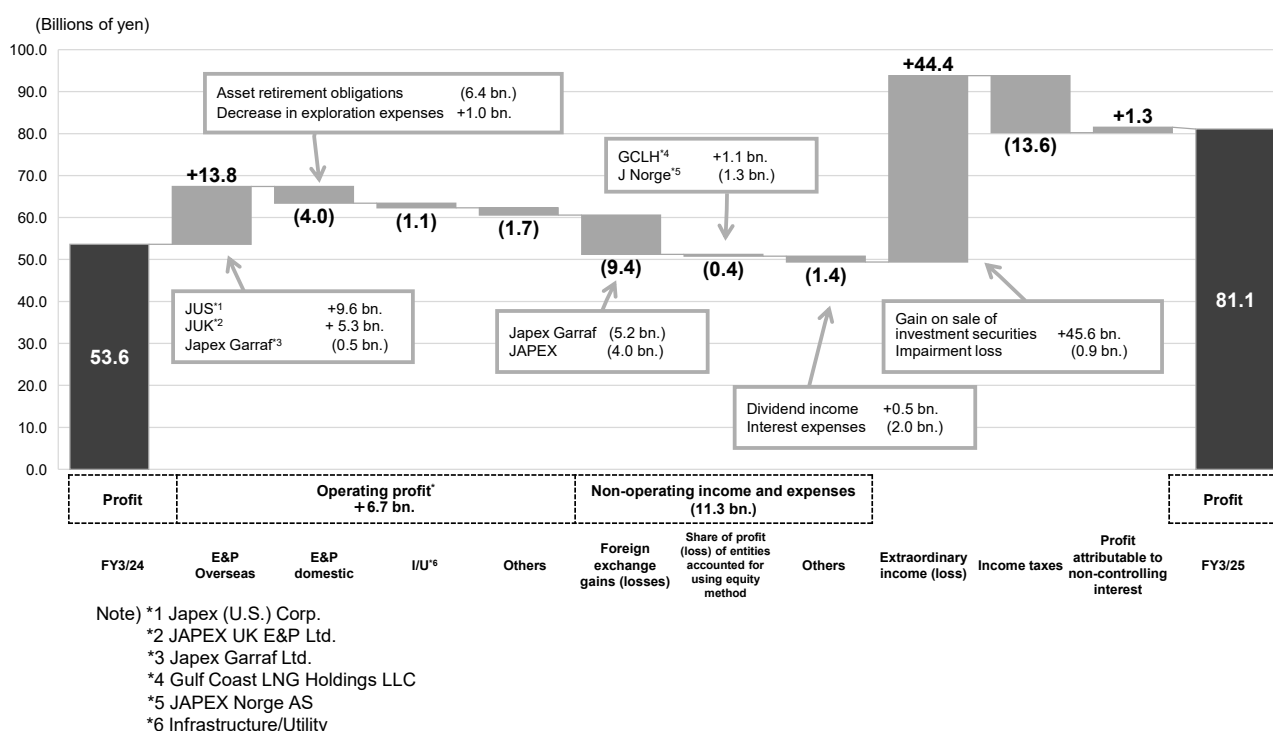
Views and issues analyzed/discussed regarding with the status of operating results and other relevant items from the management's perspective are as follows.

Please note that any forward-looking statements in the following discussion are based on the judgement of the JAPEX Group's management as of the end of the fiscal year under review.

(a) Views and issues analyzed/discussed regarding with the financial position and the status of operating results and other relevant items

Profit attributable to owners of parent of the JAPEX Group for the fiscal year under review increased by ¥27.4 billion year on year to ¥81.1 billion, as shown in Chart 1, "Main factors for changes in profit for the fiscal year under review (YoY)." The main factors for changes are analyzed for each line-item profit as follows.

Chart 1: Main factors for changes in profit for the fiscal year under review (YoY)



– Reference –

Chart 2: Results of crude oil price and exchange rate (YoY)

| | | | Upper: from January 2023 to March 2024 | | | | | Full year |
|---------------------|---------|--------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | Lower: from January 2024 to March 2025 | | | | | |
| | | | Jan.-Mar. | Apr.-Jun. | Jul.-Sep. | Oct.-Dec. | Jan.-Mar. | |
| WTI | USD/bbl | FY3/24 | 76.11 | 73.78 | 82.49 | 78.36 | - | 77.69 |
| | | FY3/25 | 77.06 | 80.73 | 75.19 | 70.35 | - | 75.83 |
| Crude oil CIF (JCC) | USD/bbl | FY3/24 | - | 85.17 | 81.77 | 90.79 | 86.32 | 86.28 |
| | | FY3/25 | - | 85.95 | 87.61 | 80.49 | 77.61 | 82.66 |
| Exchange rate | JPY/USD | FY3/24 | - | 134.36 | 141.06 | 148.53 | 146.51 | 143.28 |
| | | FY3/25 | - | 152.39 | 156.02 | 147.62 | 155.06 | 152.83 |

(Operating profit: +¥6.7 billion)

The main reason for the ¥6.7 billion increase in operating profit is the increased profit in the overseas E&P Business, due to factors such as an increase in crude oil sales volume in North America and Europe, which surpassed the decrease in profit in the domestic E&P Business, due to an increase in asset retirement obligations resulting from a review of future well abandonment and mine closure costs.

(i) Overseas E&P Business

The overseas E&P Business mainly covers Japex (U.S.) Corp. in the North America segment, JAPEX UK E&P Ltd. and JAPEX Norge AS in the Europe segment, and Japex Garraf Ltd. in the Middle East segment.

A year-on-year increase of ¥13.8 billion in operating profit of the overseas E&P Business was mainly due to an increase of ¥9.6 billion in operating profit from an increase in crude oil sales volume resulting from tight oil development projects in which Japex (U.S.) Corp. has participated. JAPEX UK E&P Ltd.'s operating profit also increased by ¥5.3 billion year on year as the development and production of crude oil and natural gas in the Seagull Block, the UK North Sea, under which production started in November 2023, contributed to earnings throughout the fiscal year under review.

(ii) Domestic E&P Business

The domestic E&P Business mainly covers production and sales activities of crude oil and natural gas, included in the Japan segment, conducted by JAPEX and its consolidated subsidiary, Japex Offshore Ltd. While the classification of crude oil (domestic) represents the sales for customers outside of the Group, natural gas (domestic) represents the deemed sales from transactions with the Infrastructure/Utility Business set for internal management purposes.

The domestic E&P Business recorded an operating profit decrease of ¥4.0 billion mainly due to a review of future well abandonment and mine closure costs of domestic oil and gas fields, etc. considering the recent sharp rise in prices of materials and equipment and labor cost, resulting in an increase in asset retirement obligations.

(iii) Infrastructure/Utility Business

The Infrastructure/Utility Business mainly covers the sale of natural gas (domestic natural gas and regasified LNG) to customers in regions along JAPEX's own gas pipeline network and the sale of LNG via a satellite supply system using tank trucks to meet demand for natural gas in the areas outside of its pipeline network, as well as the sale of electricity.

The Infrastructure/Utility Business recorded a year-on-year operating profit decrease of ¥1.1 billion. This was mainly due to a decrease in time lag gains, which occur before the raw material and fuel prices of natural gas and electricity were reflected in their respective sales prices, which was partially offset by the factor of the increased operating profit due to an increase in sales volume of LNG.

Ordinary profit for the fiscal year under review was ¥64.2 billion, a decrease of ¥4.5 billion (-6.7)% year on year. The decrease of ¥4.5 billion was due mainly to an increase in operating profit as mentioned above and a net decrease in non-operating income and expenses of ¥11.3 billion, as shown in Chart 1, "Main factors for changes in profit for the fiscal year under review (YoY)."

(Non-operating income and expenses: -¥11.3 billion)

A year-on-year decrease of ¥9.4 billion in foreign exchange gains was mainly because these gains regarding foreign currency-denominated receivables and foreign currency deposits of JAPEX and Japex Garraf Ltd. turned into foreign exchange losses.

A year-on-year decrease of ¥0.4 billion in share of profit of entities accounted for using equity method was because an increase in loss at JAPEX Norge AS surpassed the profit at Gulf Coast LNG Holdings LLC, which has participated in the Freeport LNG Project in Texas, United States, recorded from the fiscal year under review.

JAPEX Norge AS was included in the scope of consolidation during the fiscal year under review as JAPEX acquired additional shares in the company with the deemed acquisition date of July 1, 2024. Therefore, the share of profit of entities accounted for using the equity method includes earnings of JAPEX Norge AS from January 1, 2024, to June 30, 2024.

A net year-on-year decrease of ¥1.4 billion in other non-operating income and expenses was mainly because an increase in interest expenses surpassed an increase in dividend income.

Profit before income taxes for the fiscal year under review increased by ¥39.8 billion year on year to ¥108.6 billion. As shown in Chart 1, "Main factors for changes in profit for the fiscal year under review (YoY)," the ¥39.8 billion increase was due to the decrease in ordinary profit as mentioned above and the increase in extraordinary income of ¥44.4 billion. The increase in extraordinary income of ¥44.4 billion was mainly attributable to the recording of a gain on sale of investment securities.

Profit attributable to owners of parent for the fiscal year under review amounted to ¥81.1 billion, a year-on-year increase of

¥27.4 billion. As shown in Chart 1 “Main factors for changes in profit for the fiscal year under review (YoY),” the main factors behind the increase of ¥27.4 billion were the above-mentioned increase in profit before income taxes, a decrease of ¥13.6 billion in profit due to an increase in income taxes, and an increase in profit of ¥1.3 billion due to a decrease in profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests.

The amount of total income taxes, obtained by “income taxes – current” plus “income taxes – deferred,” for the fiscal year under review was ¥25.7 billion (an increase of ¥13.6 billion year on year). The increase in total income taxes was due mainly to increased income taxes resulting from the above-mentioned increase in profit before income taxes. The amount of profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests was ¥1.6 billion for the fiscal year under review (a decrease of ¥1.3 billion year on year). This was due mainly to a decrease in profit of Japex Garraf Ltd. for the fiscal year under review.

(b) Analysis and discussion of cash flow, capital resources, and liquidity of funds

(Basic policy)

In line with our financial discipline, outlining a “debt-to-EBITDA ratio < 2,” we will secure the funds necessary for business continuity and new investment, keeping our financial soundness. Chart 3 “Changes in a debt-to-EBITDA ratio” shows the change in the ratio from the previous fiscal year to the fiscal year under review. We have achieved a “debt-to-EBITDA ratio < 2” continuously from the previous fiscal year.

Chart 3: Changes in a debt-to-EBITDA ratio

| (Billions of yen) | FY3/24 | FY3/25 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Interest-bearing debt ^{*1} | 9.0 | 14.9 |
| EBITDA ^{*2} | 93.6 | 125.3 |
| Debt-to-EBITDA ratio | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Notes: *1 Interest-bearing debt includes lease obligations, retirement benefit liability and contingent liabilities.

*2 EBITDA is the total of operating profit, depreciation, interest and dividends received based on investment cash flow statement.

(Funding methodology)

The JAPEX Group efficiently uses internal funds, loans from banks, etc. to secure necessary funds to meet the fund demand.

While the Group’s working capital, etc., is primarily procured using internal funds, the Group seeks to improve funding efficiency and secure liquidity of funding through CMS (cash management systems) and cash pooling agreements with financial institutions. We present the borrowings by the agreement offset by deposits in our reporting.

The offset amount as of March 31, 2025, was ¥47.9 billion.

Foreign currencies for transactions such as the purchase of LNG are exposed to foreign currency fluctuation risk. The Group mitigates such risk by utilizing foreign exchange forward contracts.

Furthermore, we have entered into loan commitment agreements, under which the Group can borrow money in yen or US dollars, with multiple banks, and established a commercial paper issue limit to efficiently procure working capital.

(Funding use and allocation)

(i) Consolidated financial position and funds allocation policy

The JAPEX Group has planned to allocate ¥450.0 billion to growth investments in fields such as E&P, Infrastructure/Utility, Carbon Neutral fields, and ¥50.0 billion to shareholder returns for 9 years from FY2022 to FY2030, as shown in Chart 4 “JAPEX Management Plan 2022-2030, allocation policy.” Also, we have determined to adopt a consolidated dividend payout ratio for the basic policy for shareholder returns and to pay dividends in line with financial results, with a target payout ratio of 30%.

The Group has planned to raise funds for the above-mentioned funds allocation of ¥500.0 billion through cash flows from operating activities of ¥380.0 billion and cash on hand and bank loans of ¥120.0 billion.

Chart 4: JAPEX Management Plan 2022-2030, allocation policy

| Item | Expected allocation* | FY2024 results | FY2025 forecasts |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Growth investment | FY2026 (Cumulative) ¥275.0 bn. FY2030 (Cumulative) ¥450.0 bn. | ¥161.4 bn. | ¥29.5 bn.+ α (Cumulative total: ¥308.5 bn.+ α) |
| Shareholder returns | FY2026 (Cumulative) ¥25.0 bn. FY2030 (Cumulative) ¥50.0 bn. | ¥26.7 bn. (Breakdown) Year-end dividend of FY2023 ¥9.2 bn. Interim dividend ¥6.4 bn. Purchase of treasury shares ¥11.0 bn. | ¥12.8 bn. (Cumulative total: ¥80.0 bn.) (Breakdown) Year-end dividend of FY2024 ¥7.7 bn. Interim dividend ¥5.1 bn. |

* Cumulative totals for 5 years from FY2022 to FY2026 and 9 years from FY2022 to FY2030

(ii) Approach for funds on hand

While the E&P Business, in particular, requires a large amount of investment funds, it usually takes a long time from the start of the business to recover the investment. During this time, the business is exposed to the risk of changes in the business environment. In light of such business characteristics, we have managed funds properly through methods such as preparing monthly financial plans, in order to secure the liquidity on hand necessary for the smooth business operation.

(c) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group’s consolidated financial statements are prepared based on accounting principles generally accepted in Japan. The management of the Group prepares these consolidated financial statements based on its estimates, which affect assets and liabilities on the balance sheet date, and the amounts and disclosure of revenues and expenses during the reporting period within the range of certain accounting principles. Although the appropriateness of these estimates is continuously assessed based on past results and circumstances and reviewed, when necessary, they may differ from actual results due to uncertainties inherent in estimates.

The Group’s highly uncertain accounting estimates for the fiscal year under review include those for the recoverability of deferred tax assets. The recoverability of deferred tax assets is largely dependent on estimates of future revenue and cash flow generated from the Group’s main operational activities. Especially this item receives a direct influence from market conditions, such as crude oil prices and foreign exchange, and estimates of reserves.

The above-mentioned significant accounting estimates and assumptions used for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, among other matters, are as stated in “Item 5. Financial Information, 1 Consolidated Financial Statements, etc., (1) Consolidated financial statements, Notes to consolidated financial statements, (Significant accounting estimates).”

5. Material Contracts

E&P Business

| Contracting party | Outline of contracts | |
|---|----------------------|--|
| Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. (Reporting company) Japex Offshore Ltd. (Consolidated subsidiary) MITSUBISHI GAS CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC. | Contract date | February 23, 1983 |
| | Contract period | February 9, 1983, to the end of joint development |
| | Contract details | An agreement on a joint business regarding exploration, development, and production of oil and natural gas in the Iwafune-oki area in Niigata Prefecture Ratio of working interests of each company is as follows: Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. 46.667% Japex Offshore Ltd. 33.333% MITSUBISHI GAS CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC. 20.000% |
| Japex Garraf Ltd. (Consolidated subsidiaries) Iraq Dhi Qar Oil Company PETRONAS (Malaysia's state-owned oil company) North Oil Company (Iraq) | Contract date | January 18, 2010 As of March 31, 2010, contractual rights and obligations were transferred from the reporting company. |
| | Contract period | 20 years from February 2010 |
| | Contract details | Service agreement for development and production in the Garraf oil field in the Republic of Iraq (*) (*) Service agreement for development and production: Under this contract format, an oil development company invests the required funds and technology to conduct development. Also, the oil development company may recover invested funds from a certain ratio of produced crude oil and natural gas and receive rewards in accordance with the amount of rewards per predetermined production. Ratio of capital participation of each contractor is as follows: PETRONAS 45% Japex Garraf Ltd. 30% North Oil Company (Iraq) 25% |

6. Research and Development Activities

The JAPEX Group has been considering entry into the fields of next-generation technologies and new businesses. In addition to topics directly linked to businesses, we choose specific themes in technical domains such as exploration (geology), geophysical exploration and production as well as in environmental business fields where such technologies are applicable. Subsequently we conduct research, development, and studies on such themes.

Research activities and R&D expenses by segment for the fiscal year under review are as follows:

Japan

| Research issues | Purpose | Researcher (Research system) | R&D expenses (Millions of yen) |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Research for deep-sea data acquisition method | To obtain multiple geophysical exploration datasets in deep-sea environments and establish integrated analysis and interpretation methods for reservoirs utilizing the multiple geophysical exploration data | JGI, Inc. | 153 |
| Research for optimization of spatiotemporal monitoring | To aggregate technical knowledge on monitoring operations, examine various fundamental technologies on data acquisition, and develop an efficient method and workflow of analyzing large-volume data | JGI, Inc. | 53 |
| Research for a flexible offshore 3D seismic survey method | To introduce a flexible offshore 3D seismic survey system and apply it to the offshore 3D seismic reflection survey service mainly for coastal regions | JGI, Inc. | 35 |
| Research for selected and focused exploration method | To establish the optimized technology for each research object through fusion between the existing method and new element technologies | JGI, Inc. | 25 |
| Research on CCS subsurface evaluation | To establish a unique and integrated workflow for CO ₂ reservoir evaluation, covering the entire process from assessing storage potential to CCS monitoring | JGI, Inc. | 15 |
| Development of full-waveform inversion technology | To enhance core technologies by accumulating know-how of a data analysis method through the collection of information on state-of-the-art technologies and utilization of provided codes | JGI, Inc. | 14 |
| Research for satellite's differential interferometric SAR technique | To enhance data processing and analysis technologies for satellite-based differential interferometric SAR and research on a method of use of the technology and applied technology as additional information for seismic survey service and other services | JGI, Inc. | 14 |
| Research for seismic data analysis technology | To improve the quality of seismic data analysis results and streamline analysis workflows through research and examination on basic technologies for seismic data analyses | JGI, Inc. | 11 |
| Research on advanced satellite remote sensing technologies | To expand and enhance our business scope through the research and application of advanced satellite remote sensing technologies | JGI, Inc. | 10 |
| Others | — | Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. JGI, Inc. GEOSYS, Inc. | 53 |
| Total | | | 388 |

Item 3. Information about Facilities

1. Overview of Capital Expenditures

During the fiscal year under review, JAPEX made capital investment (after elimination of intersegment transactions) of ¥78,050 million, which corresponds to the total amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets acquired.

In the Japan segment, capital investment of ¥8,024 million was made mainly for the drilling of production wells and the construction of production facilities.

In the North America segment, capital investment of ¥65,605 million was made, which mainly consists of the development expenditure for tight oil joint development projects in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

In the Europe segment, capital investment of ¥4,420 million was made, which mainly consists of the development expenditure for a block (commonly known as Seagull Block) located offshore in the UK North Sea.

No capital investment was made in the Middle East and Other segments.

The other capital expenditure for the fiscal year under review includes the expenditure of ¥24,004 million for the development and other projects at the Garraf oil field in Iraq in the Middle East segment, which was recorded as payments of recoverable accounts.

2. Major Facilities (Facilities by Office)

Major facilities of the JAPEX Group by segment are as follows:

(1) Japan

(a) Reporting company

| Office (Location) | Description of facilities | Carrying amount (Millions of yen) | | | | | | Number of employees (Persons) |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Buildings and structures | Machinery, equipment and vehicles | Land (Area: m ²) | Wells | Other | Total | |
| Hokkaido District Office (Tomakomai City, Hokkaido) | Production facilities Gas supply facilities Offices | 0 | 0 | 0 (718,516) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 [22] |
| Akita District Office (Akita City, Akita) | Production facilities Offices | 621 | 629 | 259 (178,231) | 100 | 50 | 1,660 | 69 [29] |
| Nagaoka District Office (Note 2) (Nagaoka City, Niigata) | Production facilities Gas supply facilities Offices | 19,000 | 2,299 | 3,517 (625,921) | 7,404 | 413 | 32,635 | 187 [62] |
| Soma District Office (Soma County, Fukushima) | Manufacturing facilities Offices | 8,270 | 9,077 | 4,794 (306,811) | – | 609 | 22,752 | 87 [7] |
| Head Office (Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, and Mihama-ku, Chiba City, Chiba) | Research facilities Welfare facilities Other | 927 | 179 | 709 (30,061) | – | 514 | 2,331 | 551 [111] |

Notes: 1. The carrying amounts shown in the table are those after the write-off of the impairment losses.

2. JAPEX is renting a part of the gas pipeline used in the district for which the Nagaoka District Office operates, and this part is not included in the table.

(b) Domestic subsidiaries

| Company name | Office (Location) | Description of facilities | Carrying amount (Millions of yen) | | | | | | Number of employees (Persons) |
|--------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Buildings and structures | Machinery, equipment, and vehicles | Land (Area: m ²) | Wells | Other | Total | |
| Japec Offshore Ltd. | Head Office Niigata District Office (Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo and Kita-ku, Niigata City, Niigata) | Production facilities Offices | 0 | 0 | 542 (177,329) | 0 | 0 | 543 | 34 [26] |
| Shirone Gas Co., Ltd. | Head Office (Tsubame City, Niigata) | Gas supply facilities, etc. | 75 | 2,109 | 515 (14,124) | – | 54 | 2,754 | 40 [13] |
| JGI, Inc. | Ranzan Research Center (Ranzanmachi, Hiki County, Saitama) | Geophysical exploration equipment | 208 | 37 | 317 (4,847) | – | 368 | 932 | 12 [16] |
| | Head Office (Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo) | Computing equipment | 28 | 0 | – | – | 159 | 187 | 59 [30] |
| JAPEX SKS Corporation | Head office and branches (Minato-ku, Tokyo, Tomakomai City, Hokkaido, and Mitsuke City, Niigata) | Production facilities, etc. | 72 | 344 | 229 (2,475) | – | 26 | 672 | 77 [77] |

Note: The carrying amounts shown in the table are those after the write-off of the impairment losses.

(2) North America

Overseas subsidiaries

| Company name | Office (Location) | Description of facilities | Carrying amount (Millions of yen) | | | | | | Number of employees (Persons) |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Buildings and structures | Machinery, equipment, and vehicles | Land (Area: m ²) | Wells | Other | Total | |
| Japex (U.S.) Corp. | Head Office (Houston, Texas, United States) | Production facilities, etc. | 11,489 | – | – | 103,588 | 63 | 115,141 | 11 [1] |

(3) Europe

Overseas subsidiaries

| Company name | Office (Location) | Description of facilities | Carrying amount (Millions of yen) | | | | | | Number of employees (Persons) |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Buildings and structures | Machinery, equipment, and vehicles | Land (Area: m ²) | Wells | Other | Total | |
| JAPEX UK E&P Ltd. | Head Office (London, United Kingdom) | Production facilities, etc. | 6,137 | 6,385 | – | 10,076 | 4,637 | 27,237 | – [–] |
| JAPEX Norge AS | Head Office (Stavanger, Norway) | Production facilities, etc. | 1,226 | – | – | 1,739 | 52 | 3,017 | 14 [–] |

- Notes: 1. The above figures represent carrying amounts after deducting the depreciation expenses at the end of the fiscal year under review.
2. The figures in the square brackets represent the number of temporary employees, which is not included in the number above.
3. For overseas subsidiaries whose closing dates are different from the consolidated closing date, carrying amounts for the fiscal year of each company are presented.

3. Planned Addition, Retirement, and Other Changes of Facilities

The following describes the status and plans for the addition, expansion, acquisition, and renovation of major facilities as of March 31, 2025.

(1) Japan

| Company name Office name | Location | Description of facilities | Estimated amount of expenditures (Millions of yen) | | Funding method | Commenced To be completed | Increase in capacity after completion |
|---|--|---|---|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | Total amount | Amount already paid | | | |
| Soma District Office, Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. | Shinchi-machi, Fukushima | Gas supply facilities | 1,200 | 243 | Self-financing | December 2024 to December 2026 | 7 skids for LNG tank trucks |
| Hokkaido District Office, Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. | Tomakomai City, Hokkaido | Storage battery facilities and substation | 6,100 | — | Self-financing | H1 2025 to H2 2027 | Output: 20MW/90MWh |
| SK ENGINEERING CO., LTD | Head office and branches (Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Tomakomai City, Hokkaido, Akita City, Akita, and Nagaoka City, Niigata) | A 1500-meter drilling rig | 2,000 | 1,905 | Self-financing and borrowings from the parent company | May 2023 to September 2025 (Note) | — |

Note: The 1500-meter drilling rig of SK ENGINEERING CO., LTD., which has been specified in the Annual Securities Reports since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, is planned to be completed in September 2025, due to a delay in production.

(2) North America

| Company name Office name | Location | Description of facilities | Estimated amount of expenditures (Millions of dollars) | | Funding method | Commenced To be completed | Increase in capacity after completion |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | Total amount | Amount already paid | | | |
| Japex (U.S.) Corp. | Texas, United States | Wells and production facilities, etc. | 17 | — | Self-financing | January 2025 to December 2025 | About 1,100 barrels per day (Note) |

Note: Japex (U.S.) Corp. holds a 5% interest in the tight oil development project in Eagle Ford, Texas, United States. In the table, the production capacity for which the company holds interests is shown.

Item 4. Information about Reporting Company

1. Company's Shares, etc.

(1) Total number of shares

1) Total number of shares

| Class | Total number of shares authorized to be issued (Shares) |
|--------------|---|
| Common stock | 600,000,000 |
| Total | 600,000,000 |

Note: At the meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 14, 2024, JAPEX passed a resolution to conduct a stock split and partially amend its Articles of Incorporation in conjunction with this split. With this stock split, the total number of shares authorized to be issued of JAPEX increased by 480,000,000 shares to 600,000,000 shares on the effective date of said stock split of October 1, 2024.

2) Issued shares

| Class | Number of shares issued as of the end of the period (Shares) (March 31, 2025) | Number of shares issued as of filing date (Shares) (June 23, 2025) | Name of financial instruments exchange on which securities are listed, or authorized financial instruments business association to which securities are registered | Description |
|--------------|--|---|--|--|
| Common stock | 257,000,380 | 257,000,380 | Tokyo Stock Exchange Prime Market | The number of shares constituting one unit is 100 shares |
| Total | 257,000,380 | 257,000,380 | — | — |

Notes: 1. JAPEX cancelled its treasury shares on September 30, 2024, based on the resolutions at the Board of Directors' meetings held on November 10, 2023, and September 26, 2024, resulting in a decrease in the total number of shares issued of 2,900,000 shares.

2. JAPEX conducted a 5-for-1 stock split of shares of common stock on October 1, 2024, based on the resolution at the Board of Directors' meeting held on May 14, 2024, resulting in an increase in the total number of shares issued of 205,600,304 shares.

(2) Share acquisition rights

1) Stock option plans

Not applicable.

2) Shareholder rights plans

Not applicable.

3) Share acquisition rights for other uses

Not applicable.

(3) Exercises of moving strike convertible bonds, etc.

Not applicable.

(4) Changes in the number of issued shares, share capital and legal capital surplus

| Date | Changes in the total number of issued shares (Shares) | Balance of the total number of issued shares (Shares) | Increase (decrease) in the total number of issued shares (Millions of yen) | Balance of share capital (Millions of yen) | Increase (decrease) in legal capital surplus (Millions of yen) | Balance of legal capital surplus (Millions of yen) |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| September 30, 2022 (Note 1) | (2,854,700) | 54,300,076 | — | 14,288 | — | — |
| September 30, 2024 (Note 1) | (2,900,000) | 51,400,076 | — | 14,288 | — | — |
| October 1, 2024 (Note 2) | 205,600,304 | 257,000,380 | — | 14,288 | — | — |

Notes: 1. The decrease in the number of shares is a result of the cancellation of treasury shares.

2. The increase in the number of shares is a result of a 5-for-1 stock split.

(5) Shareholding by shareholder category

As of March 31, 2025

| Category | Status of shares (one unit of shares: 100 shares) | | | | | | | | Number of shares of less than one unit (Shares) |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------|---|
| | National and local governments | Financial institutions | Financial service providers | Other corporations | Foreign investors, etc. | | Individuals and others | Total | |
| | | | | | Non-individuals | Individuals | | | |
| Number of shareholders (Persons) | 14 | 29 | 30 | 418 | 242 | 76 | 37,770 | 38,579 | – |
| Share ownership (Units) | 1,010,411 | 420,795 | 31,112 | 216,824 | 565,852 | 656 | 321,822 | 2,567,472 | 253,180 |
| Percentage of shareholdings (%) | 39.35 | 16.39 | 1.21 | 8.45 | 22.04 | 0.03 | 12.53 | 100.00 | – |

Note: Of 242,680 treasury shares, 2,426 units are included in the “Individuals and others” column, while 80 shares are included in the “Number of shares of less than one unit” column. 8,453 units of JAPEX shares held by the Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account E) as trust assets of the Board Benefit Trust are not included in treasury shares, but are included in “Financial institutions.”

(6) Major shareholders

As of March 31, 2025

| Name | Address | Number of shares held (Shares) | Shareholding ratio (excluding treasury shares) (%) |
|---|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry | 1-3-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo | 97,163,620 | 37.84 |
| The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account) | Akasaka Intercity AIR, 1-8-1 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo | 25,956,900 | 10.11 |
| INPEX CORPORATION | 5-3-1 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo | 7,130,530 | 2.78 |
| Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account) | 1-8-12 Harumi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo | 7,036,500 | 2.74 |
| STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505001 (Standing proxy: Settlement & Clearing Services Dept., Mizuho Bank, Ltd.) | ONE CONGRESS STREET, SUITE 1, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS (Shinagawa Intercity Tower A, 2-15-1 Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo) | 6,292,338 | 2.45 |
| STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505223 (Standing proxy: Settlement & Clearing Services Dept., Mizuho Bank, Ltd.) | P.O. BOX 351 BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS 02101 U.S.A. (Shinagawa Intercity Tower A, 2-15-1 Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo) | 4,762,424 | 1.85 |
| JFE Engineering Corporation | 2-2-3 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo | 4,620,060 | 1.80 |
| THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON 140044 (Standing proxy: Settlement & Clearing Services Dept., Mizuho Bank, Ltd.) | 240 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10286, U.S.A. (Shinagawa Intercity Tower A, 2-15-1 Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo) | 2,458,055 | 0.96 |
| Marubeni-Itochu Steel Inc. | 1-4-1, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo | 2,367,220 | 0.92 |
| INTERACTIVE BROKERS LLC (Standing proxy: Interactive Brokers Securities Japan Inc.) | ONE PICKWICK PLAZA GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT 06830 U.S.A. (3-2-5 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo) | 2,090,300 | 0.81 |
| Total | — | 159,877,947 | 62.27 |

Note: Change reports pertaining to large shareholding reports by Orbis Investment Management Limited dated June 7, 2024, are available for public inspection to the effect that the company held shares in JAPEX as follows as of May 31, 2024. However, the information in the reports is not stated in the preceding table since JAPEX has not confirmed the actual status of shareholding as of March 31, 2025.

A summary of the reports is as follows:

JAPEX conducted a 5-for-1 stock split of shares of common stock on October 1, 2024. The number of share certificates held below represents the number of shares before the stock split.

| Name | Address | Number of share certificates held (Shares) | Shareholding ratio (%) |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| Orbis Investment Management Limited | Orbis House, 25 Front Street, Hamilton, HM 11, Bermuda | 2,664,699 | 4.91 |

(7) Voting rights
1) Issued shares

As of March 31, 2025

| Category | Number of shares (Shares) | Number of voting rights | Description |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Shares without voting rights | — | — | — |
| Shares with restricted voting rights (treasury shares, etc.) | — | — | — |
| Shares with restricted voting rights (other) | — | — | — |
| Shares with full voting rights (treasury shares, etc.) | Common stock 242,600 | — | — |
| Shares with full voting rights (other) | Common stock 256,504,600 | 2,565,046 | — |
| Shares of less than one unit | Common stock 253,180 | — | — |
| Number of issued shares | 257,000,380 | — | — |
| Total number of voting rights | — | 2,565,046 | — |

Notes: 1. The number of “Shares with full voting rights (other)” of common stock includes 845,300 shares of JAPEX (8,453 voting rights) held by the Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account E) as trust assets of the Board Benefit Trust.
2. The number of “Shares of less than one unit” of common stock includes 80 treasury shares held by JAPEX.
3. JAPEX conducted a 5-for-1 stock split of shares of common stock on October 1, 2024. As a result, the number of issued shares increased by 205,600,304 shares to 257,000,380 shares.

2) Treasury shares

As of March 31, 2025

| Name of the shareholder | Address of the shareholder | Number of shares held in own name (Shares) | Number of shares held in others' names (Shares) | Total number of shares held (Shares) | Shareholding ratio (%) |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. | 1-7-12 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo | 242,600 | — | 242,600 | 0.09 |
| Total | — | 242,600 | — | 242,600 | 0.09 |

Notes: 1. 845,300 shares of JAPEX held by the Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account E) as trust assets of the Board Benefit Trust are not included in treasury shares.
2. 2,900,000 treasury shares were cancelled on September 30, 2024.
3. JAPEX conducted a 5-for-1 stock split of shares of common stock on October 1, 2024.

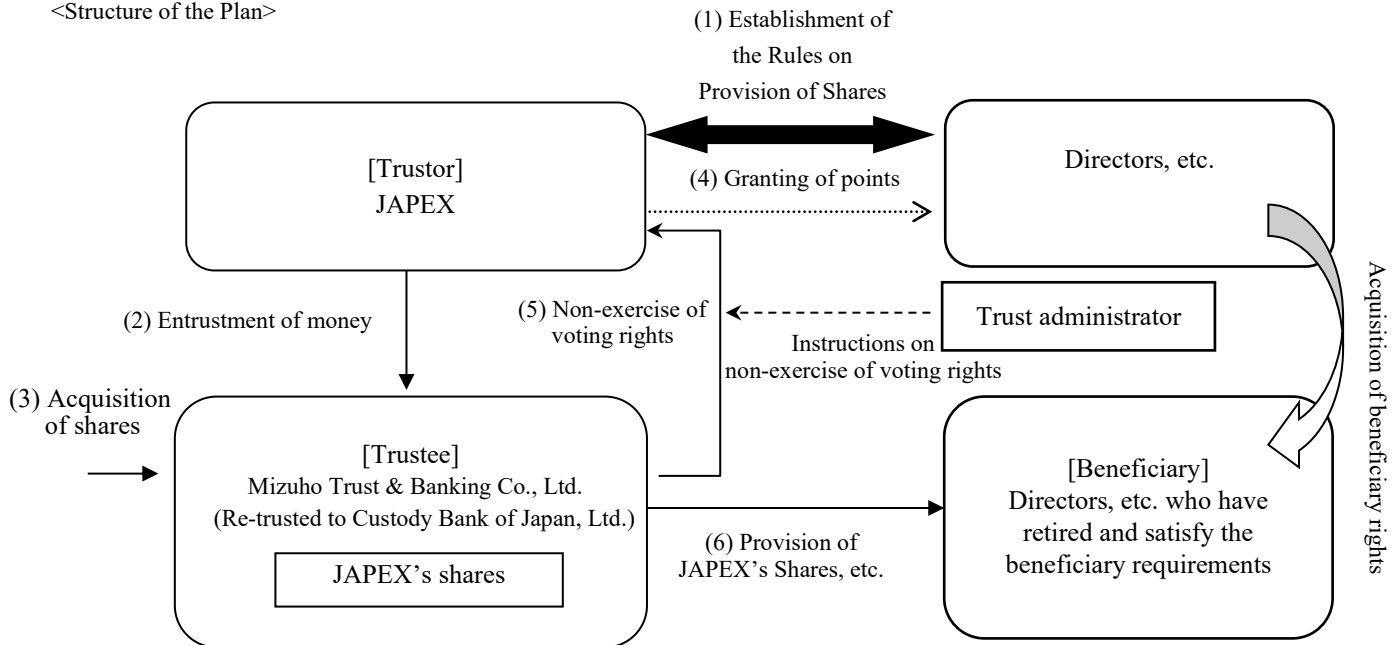
(8) Share ownership plan for Directors and other Officers and employees

1) Overview of the share ownership plan for Directors and other Officers

In accordance with the resolution of the 50th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 26, 2020, JAPEX has introduced a “Board Benefit Trust (BBT)” (hereinafter the “Plan”), a performance-based stock compensation plan for Directors (excluding Outside Directors) and Executive Officers who do not concurrently serve as Directors (hereinafter “Directors, etc.”).

We partially revised the Plan at the 54th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 26, 2024. The revision aims to increase the ratio of performance-based compensation to total compensation to ensure the Plan functions as a proper incentive to enhance JAPEX’s medium- to long-term corporate value and further share value with shareholders.

<Structure of the Plan>



(1) JAPEX obtained approval for officer compensation regarding the Plan at the General Meeting of Shareholders and established the Rules on Provision of Shares to Officers within the approved framework.

(2) JAPEX will entrust money within the scope of the resolution approved at the General Meeting of Shareholders mentioned in (1).

(3) The Trust will acquire JAPEX’s shares through the stock market on which JAPEX’s shares are listed, or by way of subscribing to a disposition of JAPEX’s treasury shares, using the money entrusted as in (2) above as the funds.

(4) JAPEX will grant points to Directors, etc. in accordance with the Rules on Provision of Shares to Officers.

(5) The Trust will not exercise voting rights of JAPEX’s shares held in the Trust in accordance with the instructions of the trust administrator, who is independent from JAPEX.

(6) The Trust will provide those individuals who retire from office as Directors, etc. and fulfill the beneficiary eligibility requirements stipulated in the Rules on Provision of Shares to Officers (hereinafter referred to as the “Beneficiaries”) with JAPEX’s shares, according to the number of points granted to the relevant Beneficiary. However, if a Director, etc. fulfills the requirements stipulated in the Rules on Provision of Shares to Officers, JAPEX will provide the Director, etc. with money equivalent to the fair value of JAPEX’s common stock.

(Note) Pursuant to the Rules on Provision of Shares to Officers, JAPEX may confiscate part or all of the points granted to any Director, etc. as resolved at a meeting of the Board of Directors if such Director, etc. is dismissed or causes significant damage to JAPEX’s or the Group’s business due to his/her execution of duties (so-called malus clause).

2) Total number/amount of shares to be delivered to Directors and other Officers

JAPEX introduced the Plan for the three fiscal years, from the fiscal year ended on March 31, 2021 to the fiscal year ended on March 31, 2023 (hereinafter, the three fiscal years are referred to as the “Initial Period,” and the Initial Period and the period of each five fiscal years that starts after the Initial Period terminated are referred to as the “Applied Period”) and each Applied Period after the Initial Period. JAPEX has contributed funds of ¥141 million (including ¥63 million for Directors) as funds to acquire JAPEX’s shares to be provided to our Directors, etc., and set up the Trust, whose Beneficiaries are the Directors, etc.,

who fulfill the beneficiary eligibility requirements. The Trust has acquired 77,600 shares of JAPEX's shares using the funds entrusted by JAPEX. Furthermore, after the expiration of the Initial Period, in principle, JAPEX shall reasonably estimate the necessary number of shares to provide to the Directors, etc. based on the Plan, and make additional contributions deemed necessary to acquire such shares in advance to the Trust for each Applied Periods until the termination of the Plan. The upper limit number of points to be granted to Directors, etc. is 1,135,000 points. Therefore, the upper limit amount of money to be contributed to the Trust during the Applied Period shall be the amount deemed necessary to acquire 1,135,000 shares.

3) Beneficiaries of the Plan

Beneficiaries are the retired Directors, etc., who satisfy the conditions in the Rules on Provision of Shares to Officers.

2. Acquisition and Disposal of Treasury Shares

Class of Shares, etc.: Acquisition of common stock under Article 155, item 3 of the Companies Act

(1) Acquisition by resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders

Not applicable.

(2) Acquisition by resolution of the Board of Directors

Acquisition in accordance with the provisions of Article 156 of the Companies Act, as applied pursuant to Article 165, paragraph 3 of the same act

| Category | Number of shares (Shares) | Total amount (Yen) |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Status of resolution at the Board of Directors' meeting (held on November 10, 2023) (Purchase period: November 13, 2023, through August 30, 2024) | 3,000,000 | 20,000,000,000 |
| Treasury shares acquired before the fiscal year under review | 1,373,000 | 7,972,976,000 |
| Treasury shares acquired during the fiscal year under review | 1,627,000 | 10,437,555,000 |
| Total number and value of remaining shares resolved | 0 | 1,589,469,000 |
| Unexercised percentage as of the end of the fiscal year under review (%) | 0.00 | 7.95 |
| Treasury shares acquired during the period from April 1, 2025, until the filing date of this Annual Securities Report | — | — |
| Unexercised percentage as of the filing date (%) | 0.00 | 7.95 |

Note: JAPEX conducted a 5-for-1 stock split of shares of common stock on October 1, 2024. As the acquisition of treasury shares based on the resolution of the Board of Directors during the above purchase period took place before the stock split, the number of shares in the table above represents the number of shares before the stock split.

(3) Acquisition not based on the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders or the Board of Directors' meeting

Not applicable.

(4) Disposal of acquired treasury shares and the number of treasury shares held

| Category | Fiscal year under review | | From April 1, 2025, until the filing date of this Annual Securities Report | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Number of shares (Shares) | Total amount of disposal (Yen) | Number of shares (Shares) | Total amount of disposal (Yen) |
| Acquired treasury shares for which subscribers were solicited | — | — | — | — |
| Acquired treasury shares that were cancelled | 2,900,000 | 17,788,575,379 | — | — |
| Acquired treasury shares that were transferred for merger, share exchange, share issuance, and company split | — | — | — | — |
| Other (disposal of treasury shares through a third-party allotment) | 270,750 | 295,117,500 | — | — |
| Treasury shares held | 242,680 | — | 242,680 | — |

- Notes: 1. JAPEX conducted a 5-for-1 stock split of shares of common stock on October 1, 2024. As the “Acquired treasury shares that were cancelled” during the fiscal year under review took place before the stock split, the number of shares in the table above represents the number of shares before the stock split.
2. The “Other (disposal of treasury shares through a third-party allotment)” during the fiscal year under review refers to the disposal of treasury shares to the Employee Stock Ownership Association conducted based on the resolution at the Board of Directors' meeting held on November 25, 2024.
3. The number of shares held during the period from April 1, 2025, until the filing date of this Annual Securities Report does not include shares of less than one unit purchased during the period from June 1, 2025, to the filing date of this Annual Securities Report.
4. The treasury shares held during the fiscal year under review and those held from April 1, 2025, until the filing date of this Annual Securities Report do not include 845,300 shares of JAPEX held by the Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account E) as trust assets of the Board Benefit Trust.

3. Dividend Policy

We aim to sustainably increase corporate value through proactive investment using retained earnings and expansion of our business base, thereby sharing the fruits of our efforts with our shareholders. JAPEX's basic policy for profit distribution is to pay dividends in line with business results for each fiscal year with a target consolidated dividend payout ratio of 30%, while striving to maintain an annual dividend of ¥10 per share even in the event of a temporary downturn in business performance due to factors such as changes in the business environment. (However, in the year when profit attributable to owners of parent fluctuates significantly due to extraordinary income or loss or other exceptional factors, the amount of dividend will be determined in consideration of such fluctuations.)

Based on this policy, the year-end dividend for the fiscal year under review of ¥30 per share is scheduled to be resolved at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 25, 2025.

JAPEX conducted a 5-for-1 stock split of shares of common stock on October 1, 2024. The interim dividend (¥125 per share) paid with the record date of September 30, 2024, is equivalent to ¥25 per share on a post-stock split basis. Therefore, the annual dividend for the fiscal year under review, including the year-end dividend, will be ¥55 per share.

Furthermore, at the Board of Directors' meeting held on May 13, 2025, JAPEX has decided to raise the minimum annual dividend per share from ¥10 to ¥40 under its new dividend policy effective from the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026, in order to stabilize shareholder returns.

Pursuant to Article 454, paragraph 5 of the Companies Act, our Articles of Incorporation stipulate that JAPEX may, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, pay an interim dividend on September 30 of each year as the record date. JAPEX pays dividends twice a year as dividends of surplus: an interim dividend and a year-end dividend. The amount of the interim dividend is resolved at the meeting of the Board of Directors, and the year-end dividend at a General Meeting of Shareholders.

Dividends of surplus for the fiscal year under review are as follows:

| Date of resolution | Total amount of dividends (Millions of yen) | Dividend per share (Yen) |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Resolution at the Board of Directors' meeting held on November 13, 2024 | 6,412 | 125 |
| Resolutions at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 25, 2025 | 7,702 | 30 |

Note: JAPEX conducted a 5-for-1 stock split of shares of common stock on October 1, 2024. The amounts of dividends per share based on the resolutions at the Board of Directors' meeting held on November 13, 2024, and the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 25, 2025, represent the amounts before and after the stock split, respectively.

4. Corporate Governance

(1) Overview of corporate governance

1) Basic views on corporate governance

Contributing to society through a stable energy supply and addressing social issues toward realizing the Sustainable Development Goals is the corporate vision of JAPEX. In order to achieve the corporate vision and to maximize our corporate value in a medium- and long-term perspective, efficient and transparent corporate management and the building of mutual trust relationships with our stakeholders, including shareholders, through ensuring our accountability are required, and corporate governance is one of our important topics as the foundation.

2) Outline of corporate governance structure and reasons for adopting such a structure

(Outline of corporate governance)

At JAPEX, Directors and Executive Officers, who are appointed and assigned duties by the Representative Directors and the Board of Directors, serve as operating officers. The Board of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members, along with the Audit & Supervisory Board that is comprised of all Audit & Supervisory Board Members, are responsible for supervising the execution of their duties. (Company with an Audit & Supervisory Board)

A Board of Directors' meeting is held regularly once a month. Decisions on important business execution are left to the Board. It also serves supervisory functions as it receives business execution reports from Directors or Executive Officers.

In addition, in order to strengthen the supervisory functions of the Board of Directors, JAPEX appointed five insightful and independent Outside Directors as of June 23, 2025 (filing date of this Annual Securities Report). We actively listen to their opinions and advice on the meeting agenda and deliberations, which are highly independent from management and are essential to invigorate discussions at the Board of Directors' meeting. JAPEX has submitted a proposal "Election of Eleven (11) Directors" as an agenda item to be resolved at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 25, 2025. Even if the resolution is approved at the meeting, the number of JAPEX's Outside Directors will remain unchanged.

From the standpoint of accelerating the speed of decision-making, we hold the Executive Committee, composed of Directors and other officers of JAPEX, to make decisions on matters not covered by the decision-making standard of the Board of Directors and to hold a discussion to assist the decision-making in the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee is held twice a month in principle, with extraordinary meetings held as needed.

The Nomination and Compensation Committee has been established under the Board of Directors, with a view toward strengthening the supervisory function of the Board of Directors, by further ensuring transparency and objectivity of the procedures for making decisions concerning the nomination and compensation of Directors.

The status of activities of the Board of Directors and the Nomination and Compensation Committee for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, is as follows:

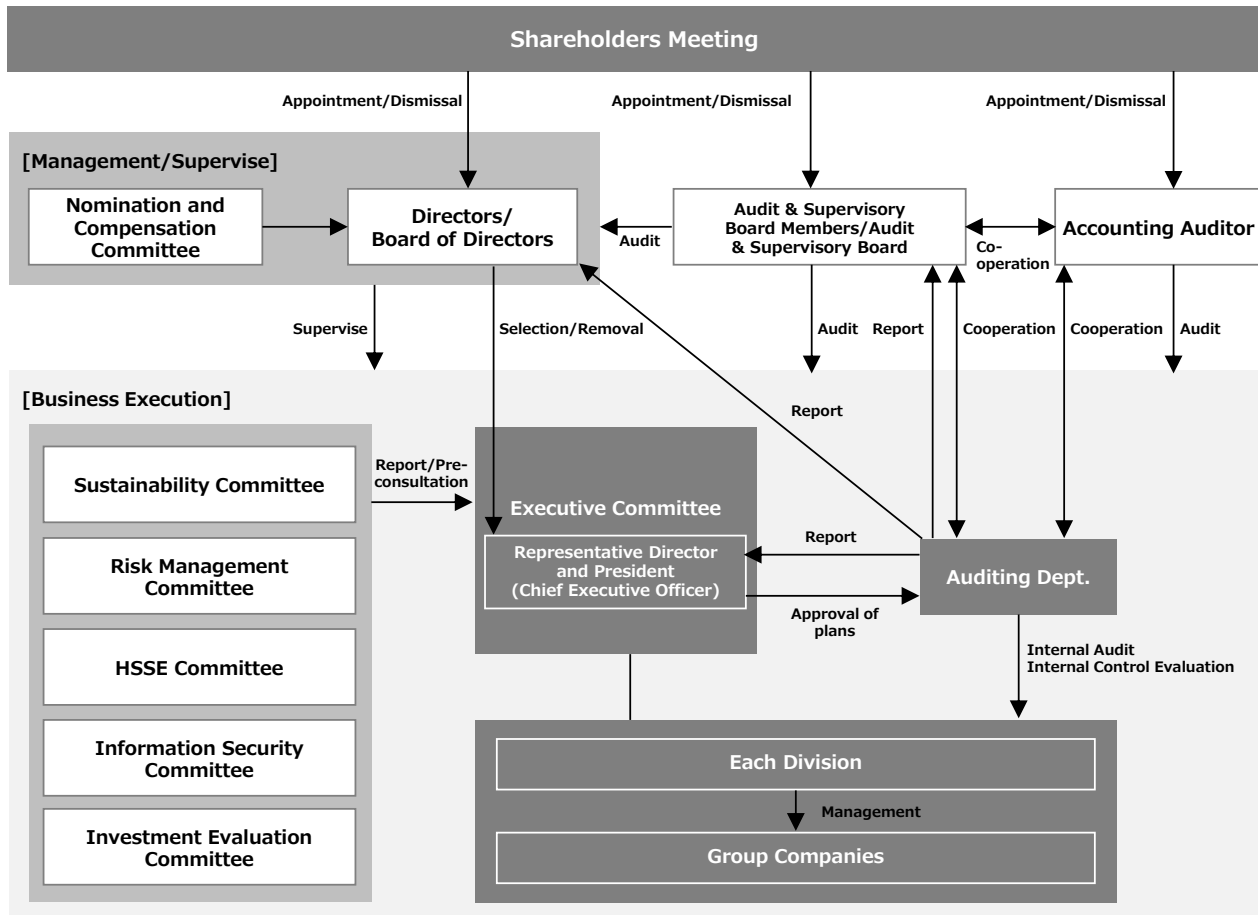
| Organs | Number of Meetings and Detailed Descriptions of Discussions | Attendance by Directors and Members |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Board of Directors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 meetings were held for the fiscal year under review. • Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, the following matters were discussed: matters regarding the general meeting of shareholders, matters regarding the settlement of accounts, matters regarding officers, matters regarding participation in specific projects and loans to relevant subsidiaries, and so forth. • The Board of Directors received general reports on sustainability topics, including the management plan, HSE (health, safety, and environment), personnel strategies, and health management, as well as reports on the above topics as specific items for discussion, and then discussed matters such as the status of efforts. • The Board of Directors received regular reports of production and sales of gas and other energies in Japan and progress in projects, and then discussed matters such as the status of efforts. • In addition to the foregoing, the Board of Directors received reports of specific items for discussion, including DX (digital transformation) and the internal reporting system, and then discussed matters such as the status of efforts. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons attended 14 out of 14 meetings: FUJITA Masahiro, YAMASHITA Michiro, ISHII Yoshitaka, NAKAJIMA Toshiaki, TEZUKA Kazuhiko, ITO Tetsuo ^(Note 1), YAMASHITA Yukari ^(Note 1), KAWASAKI Hideichi ^(Note 1), KITAI Kumiko ^(Note 1), SUGIYAMA Yoshikuni ^(Note 1) • Person attended 11 out of 11 meetings: FUNATSU Jiro • Person attended 3 out of 3 meetings: WATANABE Osamu ^(Note 2) |
| Nomination and Compensation Committee | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four meetings were held for the fiscal year under review. • The committee discussed matters regarding officers (election of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members to be proposed to the general meeting of shareholders and election of Executive Officers, compensation and bonuses for Directors, the skill matrix, officers' share ownership plan, and so forth). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chair and all members (*) attended all meetings of the committee. <p>*Chair: ITO Tetsuo ^(Note 1)</p> <p>Members: FUJITA Masahiro, YAMASHITA Michiro, ITO Tetsuo ^(Note 1), YAMASHITA Yukari ^(Note 1), KAWASAKI Hideichi ^(Note 1)</p> |

Notes: 1. ITO Tetsuo, YAMASHITA Yukari, KAWASAKI Hideichi, KITAI Kumiko, and SUGIYAMA Yoshikuni are the Outside Directors as defined under Article 2, item 15 of the Companies Act.

2. Director WATANABE Osamu retired on June 26, 2024.

In addition to the above structure, risk is managed by the Risk Management Committee and other internal committees of JAPEX. For details, please refer to 3) Other matters regarding corporate governance (Status of development of risk management system).

<Corporate Governance Structure>



(Reasons for adopting the current corporate governance structure)

As stated above, JAPEX has put in place a structure where Outside Directors comment on and supervise the corporate management by operating officers from an independent standpoint, and audits on Directors' performance of duties are conducted by Audit & Supervisory Board Members, along with the Audit & Supervisory Board. Such a structure has been working well and fully ensures objective and appropriate decision-making. Therefore, we believe that JAPEX is capable of strengthening its corporate governance by adopting a corporate structure of a company with an audit & supervisory board.

3) Other matters regarding corporate governance

(Matters concerning the development of the internal control system)

At JAPEX, the Risk Management Committee and the Auditing Dept. take initiative to continue efforts to monitor and develop a system to ensure appropriate business operations. JAPEX develops such a system required by the Companies Act and the Regulations for Enforcement of the Companies Act in accordance with the following policies.

- (i) Systems to ensure that the execution of duties by JAPEX's Directors and employees complies with laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation

To ensure that the execution of duties by Directors and employees of JAPEX conforms to laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation, JAPEX establishes the JAPEX Group Code of Ethics and Conduct and develops a system to ensure compliance and thoroughness with the code.

Likewise, JAPEX makes its Directors and employees to follow laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation in the performance of their duties by establishing the Risk Management Committee chaired by the President, which deliberates important compliance-related matters and manages the status of implementation, as well as by ensuring thorough awareness of compliance through internal training. At the same time, JAPEX organizes an internal reporting system with internal and external contact points for reporting and consultation that are independent from the company organization.

In addition, each department manages the execution of its duties following own business regulations and manuals, and the internal audit department, which is controlled directly by the President, audits the systems and execution status of various management activities and reports the results to the President, the Board of Directors and the Audit & Supervisory Board.

Further, to secure the reliability of financial reporting, JAPEX organizes and properly operates an internal control system for financial reporting, and the internal audit department independently evaluates the effectiveness of the system and reports the results to the President, the Board of Directors, and the Audit & Supervisory Board.

- (ii) Systems concerning the retention and management of information on the execution of duties by Directors

JAPEX retains the minutes of Board of Directors meetings, approval for management, various contracts, and other major documents that indicate the execution status of operations. The details of the system are stipulated by the document handling regulations.

- (iii) Regulations and other systems relating to managing risks of loss

JAPEX reviews the credit management regulations, market risk management and derivative trading regulations, and other emergency response procedures, and, where necessary, prepares manuals and other documents from the perspective of risk management.

At the same time, the Risk Management Committee evaluates and manages cross-company risks.

- (iv) Systems to ensure that Directors execute their duties efficiently

The Board of Directors meets monthly in principle to conduct swift decision-making on agenda items on which the Executive Committee has deliberated in advance. The Board of Directors also ensures efficient execution by delegating authority in accordance with the decisions and authorization regulations.

- (v) Systems to ensure appropriate business activities in the business group comprised of JAPEX and its subsidiaries

Through the JAPEX Group Code of Ethics and Conduct and the Management Plan, JAPEX sets forth the common direction and goals to be pursued by the Group as its management policy, and the entire Group works together to achieve them.

Likewise, JAPEX Group makes efficient decisions and executes duties appropriately in a timely manner. JAPEX appropriately operates group management agreements, etc., so that it can consult with and receive reports on important matters from its subsidiaries in advance. In addition, in accordance with the Subsidiary and Associate Management Regulations, JAPEX's departments in charge of managing subsidiaries and associates and corporate divisions, etc., support the subsidiaries in the development and operation of internal control systems, as well as risk management to ensure appropriate operations of the entire Group.

Our subsidiaries establish and operate a system similar to our system that is stipulated in the preceding four items, depending on the type of business, size, and other attributes. Our subsidiaries' directors report to JAPEX on the status of execution of their duties regularly or as needed.

Furthermore, JAPEX's internal reporting system applies to subsidiaries, and our internal audit department audits subsidiaries as necessary.

- (vi) Matters relating to employees who assist in the duties of the Audit & Supervisory Board

At the request of its Audit & Supervisory Board, JAPEX appoints one or more employees as Audit & Supervisory Board office members.

- (vii) Matters relating to the independence of the employees set forth in the preceding item from the Directors

Personnel-related decisions on the relevant employees, including appointment and transfer, are subject to the prior agreement of the Audit & Supervisory Board.

- (viii) Matters relating to ensuring the effectiveness of instructions given by Audit & Supervisory Board Members to the relevant employees

The employees appointed by the Audit & Supervisory Board office perform their duties in accordance with the instructions of the Audit & Supervisory Board, and operating departments cooperate with such employees in the performance of their duties.

- (ix) Systems for our Directors and employees and subsidiaries' Directors to report to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members

(a) Our Directors make monthly business reports at Board of Directors meetings and circulate requests for management approval to Audit & Supervisory Board Members (Note). In addition, the Director or employee must immediately report to the Audit & Supervisory Board Member if he/she discovers any facts that may cause significant damage to JAPEX.

(b) Our subsidiaries' director, Audit & Supervisory Board Member, or employee must report to the Audit & Supervisory Board Member when he/she discovers any fact that may cause significant damage to JAPEX. The same also applies to matters deemed necessary in connection with the performance of duties.

Note: Specifically, the full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members receive requests for management approval in accordance with the segregation of duties among Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

(x) Systems to ensure that persons who made a report as set forth in the preceding item are not treated disadvantageously due to such reporting

Applicable to JAPEX and its subsidiaries, the handling procedures for such reporting stipulate that no person who made a report as set forth in the preceding item is subjected to any disadvantageous treatment for such reporting.

(xi) Matters relating to policies concerning the procedure for advance payment or reimbursement of expenses that arise in the execution of duties by Audit & Supervisory Board Members, or other expenses or obligations that arise in such execution of duties

Audit & Supervisory Board Members may request prepayment, reimbursement, or other payment in case it is necessary to execute their duties by writing with the reason, amount, and other details. Based on the writing, JAPEX makes advance payments or reimbursements.

(xii) Other systems to ensure effective audits of Audit & Supervisory Board Members

JAPEX ensures that the Audit & Supervisory Board Members have opportunities to exchange opinions with the Representative Directors and the Accounting Auditor to enhance cooperation and information sharing.

Likewise, the Audit & Supervisory Board Members cooperate with the internal audit department through periodic exchanges of opinions to improve the effectiveness of the audits.

(Status of development of risk management system)

In order to adequately operate the internal control system, we have set up various internal committees and developed a system for risk management. For information on risk management by the Risk Management Committee and the Sustainability Committee, please refer to "Item 2. Overview of Business, 2. Views and Initiatives on Sustainability, (1) Sustainability in general, <Risk management>" above. JAPEX has also established specialized committees, the Information Security Committee and the Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Committee, to deliberate important issues concerning information security and occupational health and safety, respectively.

Deliberation results and verification results obtained by these internal committees are reported to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors as needed before they discuss related matters.

(System to ensure appropriate business activities in subsidiaries)

The Auditing Dept. conducts internal audits on our subsidiaries based on an annual audit plan to ensure the appropriateness of their business activities. Audit results are reported to the President, as well as to the Board of Directors, Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and the Audit & Supervisory Board, and corrective actions are taken as needed.

The Auditing Dept. evaluates the development and operating status of subsidiaries' overall internal control for financial reporting, and the evaluation results are utilized in internal control audits conducted by the Accounting Auditor, and are reported to the Board of Directors, Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and the Audit & Supervisory Board.

In accordance with subsidiary and associate management regulations, JAPEX concludes a group management agreement with relevant companies to monitor their corporate management. JAPEX also conducts audits on our major subsidiaries by full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Auditing Dept.

(Outline of the limited liability agreement)

JAPEX amended the Articles of Incorporation at the General Meeting of Shareholders as of June 2015, enacted the new article related to the limited liability agreement with Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and each

Outside Director and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member executed the agreement based on the above article. The outline of the limited liability agreement is as follows:

(i) The limited liability agreement with Outside Directors

In the case where Outside Director(s) is(are) liable for damages which have arisen to JAPEX under paragraph 1, Article 423 of the Companies Act, given his/her performance of duties are made faithfully and without any gross negligence, he/she should be liable for damages to JAPEX within the limit of minimum amount as stipulated in each item of paragraph 1, Article 425 of the Companies Act and should automatically be exempted from any liabilities beyond the minimum amount by JAPEX.

(ii) The limited liability agreement with Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members

In the case where Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member(s) is(are) liable for damages which have arisen to JAPEX under paragraph 1, Article 423 of the Companies Act, given his/her performance of duties are made faithfully and without any gross negligence, he/she should be liable for damages to JAPEX within the limit of minimum amount as stipulated in each item of paragraph 1, Article 425 of the Companies Act and should automatically be exempted from any liabilities beyond the minimum amount by JAPEX.

(Outline of Directors' and Officers' liability insurance contract)

JAPEX has concluded a Directors' and Officers' liability insurance contract as stipulated in Article 430-3, paragraph 1 of the Companies Act with an insurance company. The insureds bear no responsibility for payment of the insurance premiums.

i) Scope of the persons insured

- JAPEX's Directors, Audit & Supervisory Board Members, Executive Officers, Counselors, Fellows, and management employees, including those who have already retired or resigned
- Officers and management employees of JAPEX's subsidiaries, etc., including those who have already retired or resigned

Notes: 1. Persons with high expertise in JAPEX's specific professional fields have been appointed as Fellows to support corporate management (JAPEX has one Fellow as of March 31, 2025).

2. Management employees of JAPEX's associates overseas are not covered by the insurance contract.

ii) Outline of the insurance contract

This insurance contract covers compensation for damages borne by the insured persons (third-party damage suit and shareholder derivative suit) in the event of claims made against them for actions taken (or inaction) in their roles as officers of JAPEX and JAPEX's subsidiaries, etc., during the coverage period.

Overseas, this insurance contract covers compensation for the first claimed damages borne by the insured persons of JAPEX and JAPEX's subsidiaries and associations covered by the insurance contract during the coverage period due to their unjust behavior.

Provided, however, that there are certain exemptions. For example, the damage caused as a result of any conduct in violation of laws and regulations or the damage covered by other forms of insurance shall not be covered.

4) Quorum of Directors

The Articles of Incorporation of JAPEX stipulate that the number of Directors is to be 18 or fewer.

5) Requirement for the adoption of resolutions for electing Directors

Our Articles of Incorporation stipulate that the Directors of JAPEX shall be elected by a majority vote of all eligible shareholders present at a General Meeting of Shareholders, which shall have attendance of shareholders holding, in aggregate, not less than one third (1/3) of the total voting rights of all eligible shareholders.

The Articles of Incorporation also stipulate that cumulative voting shall not be used for the resolution to elect Directors.

6) Decision-making body of interim dividends

Pursuant to Article 454, paragraph 5 of the Companies Act, our Articles of Incorporation stipulate that JAPEX may, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, pay an interim dividend on September 30 of each year as the record date. This is intended to return profits to shareholders in a flexible manner.

7) Decision-making body for the purchase of treasury shares

Pursuant to Article 165, paragraph 2 of the Companies Act, our Articles of Incorporation stipulate that, upon resolution of the Board of Directors, JAPEX may acquire its treasury shares by trading in the market etc. as stipulated in paragraph 1 of the same article. This is to facilitate the purchase of treasury shares with flexibility.

8) Requirement for the adoption of a special resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders

Our Articles of Incorporation stipulate that resolutions under Article 309, paragraph 2 of the Companies Act shall only be adopted by two thirds (2/3) or more of the votes of the shareholders at a General Meeting of Shareholders which shall have attendance of shareholders holding, in aggregate, not less than one third (1/3) of the total eligible voting rights. This is intended to facilitate the smooth operations of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Overview of the measures to prevent large-scale acquisition of our company's shares (Takeover Defense Measures)

(1) Basic policy regarding the person controlling decisions relative to policies for our finances and business

JAPEX considers that the person controlling our financial and business policy decisions should fully understand the content of our finances and business and the source of our corporate value, and is eligible to protect and enhance corporate value and ultimately the shareholders' common interests in a continuing and sustainable manner.

JAPEX believes that the decision on an acquisition proposal associated with the transfer of corporate control should ultimately be made based on the general decision of our shareholders. Furthermore, JAPEX does not disapprove of large-scale share acquisition that contributes to our corporate value and ultimately the shareholders' common interests.

Nevertheless, among large-scale share acquisitions, there are many that do not contribute to the corporate value and the shareholders' common interests, in light of their purpose, including such that cause a clear infringement on the corporate value and the shareholders' common interests, such that has the risk of a de facto coercion against the shareholders to sell their shares, such that does not provide sufficient time and/or information for the Board of Directors and the shareholders consideration of the content of the large-scale share acquisition or for the Board of Directors to propose an alternative plan, and such that require consultation and negotiation with the acquirer to draw out a more favorable condition than the conditions presented from the acquirer.

The large-scale share acquirer should understand the source of our corporate value, described in (2)1 below, not to mention the content of JAPEX's finances and business, and unless he or she protects and enhances them over medium to long term, our corporate value and ultimately the shareholders' common interests will be damaged.

JAPEX considers such a large-scale acquirer that does not contribute to our corporate value and the shareholders' common interests inappropriate as the controlling person to determine the policies of our finances and business, and thus consider necessary to protect our corporate value and ultimately the shareholders' common interests by taking essential and substantial measures against such attempts.

(2) Special undertakings that contribute to the source of our corporate value and to the realization of the basic policy

1. Source of our corporate value

JAPEX has developed its business, focusing on improving the self-sufficiency of oil and natural gas since its foundation in 1955. Starting out with zero reserves, JAPEX has established its current business base by compounding discoveries of new oil and gas fields one after another, and is operating the businesses of exploration, development, production, and distribution of oil and natural gas resources as its core business.

The source of our corporate value lies in our business model where we conduct exploration, development, and distributing in integrated manner, upon our ownership of oil and natural gas interests, while providing, in Japan, a stable supply of gas using infrastructure such as pipelines and LNG terminals and supplying electricity from natural gas-fired power generation and renewable energy sources. As such, JAPEX conducts businesses with a highly public nature, as well as taking on a crucially important responsibility in terms of maintaining and ensuring a stable supply and safe operation as an enterprise involved in the supply of energy, which is comparable to the bloodstream of industrial activity and civic life. Moreover, to contribute to the realization of a carbon-neutral society, JAPEX is working toward the early commercialization of CCS and CCUS, mainly utilizing E&P technologies.

This business model is backed with JAPEX's 1) advanced exploration technology for oil and natural gas, 2) comprehensive technological capabilities such as oil/gas field development technology and operation know how both in and out of Japan, 3) construction of a strong infrastructure such as natural gas transport pipelines and LNG terminals in Japan, and 4) trust relationships with our stakeholders including customer, stockholder and community, based on the buildup of a stable, long-term supply record due to the aforementioned network.

It is not uncommon for it to take more than 10 years to reach the production stage from exploration of a new oil or gas field in the E&P business. In addition, in order to contribute to the realization of a carbon-neutral society, it is required to develop business with a long-term perspective and contribute to society through consideration for the protection of the global environment. Also, in the view of today's international energy situation, in which the global competition with regard to the securement of energy resources is intensifying, efforts for improvement of corporate technology and know-how, securing human resources, and the further enrichment of trust relationships with each stakeholder are essential for the continuing growth of the business and enhancement of our corporate value. This, we believe, is still what brings the future maintenance and improvement of our corporate value and thus of the common interest of our stockholders.

2. Undertakings for the improvement of corporate value

In view of the irreversible changes in energy demand structure due to global progress toward decarbonization, in May 2021, we formulated and announced "JAPEX2050," which outlines our responsibilities toward the realization of a carbon-neutral society and our direction for future business development.

In addition, in March 2022, we formulated and announced the "JAPEX Management Plan 2022–2030," which sets forth a basic policy of improving profitability and building a business foundation for 2030 and beyond.

A summary of "JAPEX2050" and "JAPEX Management Plan 2022–2030" is as described in "Item 2. Overview of Business, 1. Management Policy, Business Environment, and Issues to be Addressed, (2) Medium- to long-term management strategies and issues to be addressed."

By steadily implementing "JAPEX2050" and "JAPEX Management Plan 2022–2030," we will continue to contribute to the realization of a carbon-neutral society in 2050 and further increase our growth and corporate value as a comprehensive energy company.

3. Fortification of Corporate Governance

JAPEX plans to implement the above measures and intends to acquire and improve our corporate value and consequently the common interest of our shareholders. Furthermore, we believe that our path to sustainable growth over the long term lies in efficient and transparent management and building relationships of trust by fulfilling our accountability to shareholders and other stakeholders. To this end, we are striving to enhance corporate governance.

First of all, Directors or Executive Officers, who are appointed and assigned duties by the Representative Directors and Board of Directors, serve as JAPEX's operating officers. The Board of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members (along with the Audit & Supervisory Board that is comprised of all Audit & Supervisory Board Members) assume the role of supervising the execution of their duties.

In addition, in order to strengthen the supervisory function of the Board of Directors, JAPEX has appointed five Outside Directors who are highly independent and have deep insight. The Outside Directors contribute to vigorous discussion at meetings of the Board of Directors by actively providing comments on proposals and deliberations. In addition, with a view to providing sufficient information to Outside Directors, thereby helping them perform their role appropriately, JAPEX has arrangements in place including liaison meetings for Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members for providing preliminary briefing to Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members on proposals for the Board of Directors, as well as for exchanging information and opinions among them.

All Audit & Supervisory Board Members attend the Board of Directors' Meeting, and the full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members also attend the other important meetings as well as exchange opinions with Directors who execute business operations or Executive Officers as appropriate, thus serving in the supervisory function. Furthermore, as an internal audit, the Auditing Dept. evaluates the systems and execution of various management activities of JAPEX from the viewpoint of legality and rationality, and provides suggestions and advice for improvement and rationalization to the subject departments as necessary.

Furthermore, the Nomination and Compensation Committee has been established under the Board of Directors, with a view toward strengthening the supervisory function of the Board of Directors, by further ensuring the transparency and objectivity of the procedures for making decisions concerning the nomination and compensation of Directors.

On the other hand, concerning the internal control, the Auditing Dept., as the main actor, is continuing its inspection and development of the framework to ensure due business operation.

Furthermore, in addition to such corporate governance in management mechanisms, we anticipate attaining the optimal business execution appropriately, through improved transparency of management brought by IR activities such as results briefings and enrichment of the website.

- (3) Undertakings based on the basic policy to prevent inappropriate persons from controlling decisions regarding our financial and business policies (the “Plan”)

1. Purpose of the Plan

The Plan has been adopted according to the Basic Policy described above (1) for the purpose of ensuring and improving our corporate value and the common interests of our shareholders.

The Board of Directors, as set forth in the Basic Policy, considers a person who performs the large-scale acquisition of JAPEX share certificates, etc., without contributing to our corporate value and/or the common interests of our shareholders, inappropriate for making financial and business policy decisions regarding JAPEX. The Plan aims to prevent the control of our financial and business policies by such inappropriate persons and deter large-scale acquisitions that are detrimental to our corporate value and/or the common interests of our shareholders. At the same time, the Plan shall allow JAPEX’s Board of Directors to ensure the necessary information and time required to propose an alternative plan to our shareholders or for our shareholders to sufficiently judge whether such a large-scale acquisition of JAPEX share certificates, etc., is acceptable and/or allow negotiation and other measures to be taken on behalf of our shareholders.

2. Overview of the Plan

The Plan determines the necessary procedure for achieving the aforementioned purpose, such as demanding the prior provision of information from the acquirer, upon the emergence of a person who intends to acquire 20% or more of JAPEX share certificates, etc.

In case the decision of not implementing the Plan has been made by the Board of Directors based on the procedures of the Plan, the acquirer shall be authorized to make a large-scale acquisition of JAPEX share certificates, etc., only after such a board decision.

In case the acquirer does not comply with the procedure set forth in the Plan or the intended large-scale acquisition of JAPEX share certificates, etc., has a risk of impairing our corporate value and/or the common interest of our shareholders and if the predetermined requirements for the implementation of the Plan are satisfied, JAPEX shall allot share options without contribution regarding those with exercise conditions in which the exercise of rights by the acquirer is, in principle, impermissible or with acquisition clauses where JAPEX may, in principle, acquire share options from persons other than the acquirer in exchange for JAPEX shares and shall implement any other reasonable measures that could be taken under the laws and regulations and JAPEX’s Articles of Incorporation.

In the event that the allotment of share options without contribution is executed according to the Plan, and associated by its execution or acquisition by JAPEX, when JAPEX shares are issued to all shareholders except for the acquirer, the percentage of voting rights the acquirer holds may be diluted up to a maximum of approximately 50%.

With regard to the decision whether to implement or not implement the allotment of share options without contribution, or to acquire, according to the Plan, in order to eliminate the arbitrary decision of the Board of Directors, it shall undergo the objective decision of the Independent Committee constituted only of Outside Director etc., who are independent from JAPEX’s Board of Directors pursuant to the Independent Committee Provision.

The following persons are members of the Independent Committee.

ITO Tetsuo, Outside Director, JAPEX

YAMASHITA Yukari, Outside Director, JAPEX

KAWAKITA Chikara, Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member, JAPEX

Moreover, in the event that the allotment of share options without contribution is implemented according to the Plan, the Board of

Directors shall, in principle, convoke a general meeting of the shareholders to confirm the decision of the shareholders concerning said implementation of the allotment of share options without contribution.

We aim to ensure transparency of the process of these procedures through the timely disclosure of appropriate information to our shareholders.

The effective period of the Plan shall be until the close of the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders regarding the latest fiscal year ending within three years after the close of the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, which is the same as the delegation period of the authority to decide the matters concerning the allotment of the Share Options without contribution in the Plan to be in accordance with the resolution of the 53rd Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on June 27, 2023.

However, even before the expiration of the effective period, if a resolution to abolish the Plan is made by the Board of Directors, the Plan shall be abolished at that point in time.

Details of the Plan is available on our website. Please refer to our news release “Renewal of the Measures to Prevent Large-scale Acquisition of Our Company Shares (Takeover Defense Measures)” issued on May 12, 2023.

(https://www.japex.co.jp/en/news/uploads/pdf/JAPEX20230512_TDM_Update_e.pdf)

(4) Decision and its reason of the Board of Directors concerning the Plan

1. The Plan must be in accordance with the Basic Policy

The Plan is a framework in accord with the Basic Policy that ensures our corporate value and consequently the common interest of our shareholders, by enabling the decision-making of shareholders concerning the acceptance of the Acquisition, or ensuring the information and time necessary for the proposal of an alternative plan by the Board of Directors, and/or enabling negotiation or other communication with the Acquirer on behalf of the shareholders, in the event of Acquisition of JAPEX share certificates, etc.

2. The Plan must not harm the common interest of our shareholders and must not serve the purpose of retaining the position of our corporate officers.

JAPEX considers the Plan to be not detrimental to the common interest of our shareholders and that it does not serve the purpose of retaining the position of our corporate officers for the following reasons:

1) That the Plan satisfies the guiding requirements of the takeover defense measure:

The Plan satisfies the three principles (1) the principle of protecting and enhancing corporate value and shareholders’ common interests; (2) the principle of prior disclosure and shareholders’ will; and (3) the principle of ensuring the necessity and reasonableness of defensive measures, set forth in the Guidelines Regarding Takeover Defense for the Purposes of Protection and Enhancement of Corporate Value and the Shareholders’ Common Interests announced by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Justice on May 27, 2005.

2) That the Plan respects the decision of the shareholders:

The introduction of the Plan was tabled and discussed at the 38th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 25, 2008, to confirm the intention of shareholders and was approved at the meeting. So were the updates of the Plan at the following Ordinary General Meetings of Shareholders: the 41st meeting held on June 24, 2011; the 44th meeting held on June 25, 2014; the 47th meeting held on June 28, 2017; the 50th meeting held on June 26, 2020; and the 53rd meeting held on June 27, 2023.

And the Board of Directors made it clear that JAPEX holds a General Meeting of Shareholders to hear shareholders’ decisions regarding the implementation of the Plan for certain cases depicted in the Plan.

In addition, the Plan contains a sunset provision that stipulates an effective period of approximately three years. Alongside, even before the expiration of the effective period, if a resolution abolishing the Plan is made by the Board of Directors, the Plan shall be abolished at that time. In that context, the intention of our shareholders will be reflected in the prevalence of the Plan.

3) Respect for the decision of the Outsider Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members and information disclosure

The practical decisions on the operations of the Plan are executed by the Independent Committee, which only consists of Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members who are independent.

Furthermore, the overview of the decision is to be disclosed to our shareholders, ensuring the framework for a transparent

operation of the Plan to serve the corporate value and the common interest of our shareholders.

4) Establishment of reasonable objective requirements

The Plan shall not be implemented if it does not meet the reasonable objective requirements, ensuring the framework to prevent the arbitrary implementation by the Board of Directors.

5) Hearing opinions from third-party experts

When an acquirer emerges, the Independent Committee may receive advice from financial advisors, certified public accountants, lawyers, certified tax accountants, consultants, and other experts at the expense of JAPEX. This creates a mechanism for securing the fairness and objectivity of the decisions given by the Independent Committee to a stronger degree.

6) That the takeover defense measure is not a dead-hand or slow-hand type measure

A large-scale purchaser of JAPEX share certificates, etc., can appoint Directors of their own designation in a general meeting of the shareholders and abolish this Plan through the Board of Directors constituted of such Directors.

Therefore, the Plan is not a dead-hand type takeover defense measure (a takeover defense measure of which implementation cannot be deterred even with the replacement of over half of the constituting members of the Board of Directors). Furthermore, the assumption of Directors at JAPEX does not employ the staggered system, which does not make the Plan a slow-hand type takeover defense measure (a takeover measure of which implementation takes time to deter due to the impossibility of an all-together replacement of the constituting members of the Board of Directors).

(2) Directors and Senior Management

1) List of Directors and Senior Management

i) Directors and senior management of JAPEX as of June 23, 2025 (filing date of this Annual Securities Report) are as follows:

Male: 13, Female: 2 (percentage of females among Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members: 13.3%)

| Position | Name | Date of birth | Business experience | Term of office | Number of shares held (Shares) |
|---|----------------------|---------------|--|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Representative Director Chairman | FUJITA Masahiro | Nov. 12, 1954 | Apr. 1977 Joined the Ministry of International Trade and Industry Jul. 2008 Director-General, Trade and Economic Corporation Bureau, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Nov. 2010 Executive Officer, Sumitomo Corporation Jun. 2018 Representative Director, Executive Vice President, Sumitomo Corporation Apr. 2019 Representative Director, Assistant to President and CEO, Sumitomo Corporation Jun. 2019 Representative Director, Executive Vice President, JAPEX Oct. 2019 Representative Director, President & CEO, JAPEX Oct. 2019 Chairman, JAPEX Montney Ltd. Oct. 2019 Representative Director, President, JAPEX Offshore Ltd. Nov. 2019 Representative Director, President, JAPEX Garraf Ltd. Apr. 2024 Representative Director, Chairman, JAPEX (to present) | Note 3 | 78,270 |
| Representative Director President Chief Executive Officer | YAMASHITA Michiro | Oct. 27, 1959 | Apr. 1982 Joined JAPEX Jun. 2005 General Manager of Corporate Planning Dept. Apr. 2010 Vice President of Environment and Innovative Technology Projects Division Jun. 2011 Vice President of Environment and Innovative Technology Projects Division Jun. 2013 Executive Officer Jun. 2016 Managing Executive Officer Jun. 2018 Director, Managing Executive Officer Apr. 2022 Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer Mar. 2024 Representative Director, President, JAPEX Garraf Ltd. (to present) Apr. 2024 Representative Director, President & CEO, JAPEX (to present) Apr. 2024 Representative Director, President, JAPEX Offshore Ltd. (to present) | Note 3 | 47,285 |
| Representative Director Advisor | ISHII Yoshitaka | Apr. 3, 1957 | Apr. 1981 Joined JAPEX Apr. 2010 General Manager of Technical Dept., Nagaoka Division Office Jun. 2014 Executive Officer, General Manager of Nagaoka Division Office, Domestic Project Division Apr. 2017 Executive Officer, General Manager of Nagaoka District Office Jun. 2017 Managing Executive Officer, General Manager of Nagaoka District Office Nov. 2017 Managing Executive Officer, Vice President of Inter-regional Gas Supply Division and Vice President of Soma Project Division Jun. 2018 Representative Director and President, Fukushima Gas Power Co., Ltd. (to present) Jun. 2018 Director, Managing Executive Officer, President of Inter-regional Gas Supply Division and President of Soma Project & Power Business Division Oct. 2018 Director, Managing Executive Officer, President of Inter-regional Gas Supply Division and President of Soma Project & Power Business Division Jun. 2020 Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer, President of Power Business Division Jun. 2021 Representative Director, Executive Vice President, President of Power Business Division Apr. 2025 Representative Director, Advisor (to present) | Note 3 | 42,500 |

| Position | Name | Date of birth | Business experience | Term of office | Number of shares held (Shares) |
|---|----------------------|---------------|--|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Director Senior Managing Executive Officer President of Corporate Strategy Division | NAKAJIMA Toshiaki | May 1, 1962 | Apr. 1986 Joined JAPEX Jun. 2010 General Manager of Corporate Planning Dept. Jun. 2011 General Manager of Corporate Strategy Dept. Jun. 2019 Executive Officer Jun. 2021 Managing Executive Officer Jun. 2022 Director, Managing Executive Officer Apr. 2025 Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer (to present) | Note 3 | 29,415 |
| Director Commissioned Advisor | TEZUKA Kazuhiko | Nov. 6, 1960 | Dec. 1983 Joined JAPEX Jun. 2005 General Manager of Development & Engineering Laboratory, Research Center Jun. 2011 General Manager of Development & Engineering Laboratory, Research Center, Technical Division Apr. 2014 General Manager of Advanced Technology Laboratory, Research Center, Technical Division Jun. 2014 General Manager of Research Center, Technical Division Jun. 2020 Executive Officer, President of Technical Division Apr. 2022 Managing Executive Officer, President of Technical Division Jun. 2023 Director, Managing Executive Officer Apr. 2025 Director, Commissioned Advisor (to present) | Note 3 | 25,245 |
| Director Managing Executive Officer In charge of Secretary Office, Administration & Legal Dept. and Human Resources Dept. | FUNATSU Jiro | Aug. 4, 1964 | Apr. 1988 Joined JAPEX Jun. 2012 General Manager of Administration Dept., Hokkaido District Office, Domestic Project Division Jun. 2013 General Manager of Administration Dept. Jun. 2018 General Manager of Administration & Legal Dept. Jul. 2020 General Manager of Human Resources Dept. Apr. 2023 Executive Officer Apr. 2024 Managing Executive Officer Jun. 2024 Director, Managing Executive Officer (to present) | Note 3 | 9,415 |
| Director | ITO Tetsuo | Mar. 15, 1948 | Apr. 1975 Appointed as a prosecutor Jun. 2001 Head of Special Investigation Force, Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office Jan. 2009 Deputy Prosecutor-General, Supreme Public Prosecutors Office Apr. 2011 Attorney, registered at Daiichi Tokyo Bar Association (to present) Apr. 2011 Of Counsel at Nishimura & Asahi Jun. 2016 Director, JAPEX (to present) Jul. 2023 Attorney, Sawayaka Law Office (to present) | Note 3 | — |
| Director | YAMASHITA Yukari | Oct. 23, 1959 | Oct. 1985 Joined The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan Jun. 2011 Board Member, Unit Manager of Global Environment & Sustainable Development Unit, The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan Jul. 2011 Board Member, Director in charge of the Energy Data and Modelling Center, The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan Jun. 2019 Director, JAPEX (to present) Jun. 2020 Managing Director in charge of the Energy Data and Modelling Center, The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (to present) | Note 3 | — |
| Director | KAWASAKI Hideichi | Jan. 10, 1947 | Apr. 1970 Joined Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd. Apr. 2001 Executive Officer, Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd. Apr. 2004 Senior Vice President, Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd. Jun. 2005 Managing Director, Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd. Apr. 2009 Vice President, Representative Director, Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd. Jun. 2009 President, Representative Director, Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd. Apr. 2016 Chairman of the Board, Representative Director, Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd. Jun. 2018 Chairman of the Board, Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd. Jun. 2020 Director, JAPEX (to present) | Note 3 | 5,000 |

| Position | Name | Date of birth | Business experience | Term of office | Number of shares held (Shares) |
|--|--------------------|---------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Director | KITAI Kumiko | Oct. 29, 1952 | Apr. 1976 Joined Ministry of Labor Jul. 1999 Deputy Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture Aug. 2005 Director General, Employment Environment and Equal Employment, Children and Families Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare Sep. 2006 Director-General of Secretariat, Central Labour Relations Commission Aug. 2007 Executive Director, Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association Apr. 2012 Attorney registered at Daini Tokyo Bar Association (to present) Jul. 2014 Attorney, Kachidoki Law Office (to present) Jun. 2022 Director, JAPEX (to present) | Note 3 | — |
| Director | SUGIYAMA Yoshikuni | Oct. 11, 1954 | Apr. 1978 Joined The Yomiuri Shimbun Jun. 2010 Director, Tokyo Head Office, The Yomiuri Shimbun Jun. 2011 Director, Yomiuri Shimbun Holdings (to present) Jun. 2011 Managing Director, Tokyo Head Office, The Yomiuri Shimbun Jun. 2012 Senior Managing Director, The Yomiuri Shimbun Tokyo Head Office Jun. 2014 Representative Director, President, The Yomiuri Shimbun Seibu Head Office Jun. 2015 Representative Director, President, The Yomiuri Shimbun Osaka Head Office Jun. 2019 Board Director, Nippon Television Holdings, Inc. Jun. 2020 Representative Director, President, Nippon Television Holdings, Inc. Jun. 2022 Director, JAPEX (to present) Jun. 2022 Representative Director, Chairman, Nippon Television Holdings, Inc. (to present) | Note 3 | — |
| Audit & Supervisory Board Member (full-time) | MOTOYAMA Yoshihiko | Apr. 23, 1960 | Apr. 1983 Joined JAPEX Jan. 2007 General Manager of Accounting & Procurement Dept., Sapporo Division Office (later Hokkaido Division Office) Jul. 2013 General Manager of Procurement Dept. Jun. 2019 Executive Officer Jun. 2021 Commissioned Advisor Jun. 2021 Corporate Auditor, JAPEX Offshore Ltd. Jun. 2022 Audit & Supervisory Board Member (full-time), JAPEX (to present) | Note 4 | 16,000 |
| Audit & Supervisory Board Member (full-time) | TAKAHATA Shinichi | Jun. 24, 1961 | Apr. 1984 Joined JAPEX Feb. 2016 General Manager of Technical Planning & Coordination Dept., Technical Division Jun. 2019 Executive Officer, Vice President of Technical Division Jun. 2020 Executive Officer, General Manager of Nagaoka District Office Apr. 2023 Commissioned Advisor, Assistant of the executive in charge of Corporate Strategy Dept. Jun. 2024 Audit & Supervisory Board Member (full-time) (to present) | Note 3 | 13,500 |
| Audit & Supervisory Board Member | KAWAKITA Chikara | Oct. 15, 1954 | Apr. 1977 Joined the Ministry of Finance Jul. 2010 Commissioner, National Tax Agency Oct. 2012 Professor, Graduate School of Law, Hitotsubashi University Jun. 2013 Outside Director, ITOCHU Corporation Oct. 2014 Deputy Chairperson, General Insurance Rating Organization of Japan Jun. 2019 Outside Audit & Supervisory Committee member, KONAMI GROUP CORPORATION Jun. 2022 Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member, JAPEX (to present) | Note 5 | — |

| Position | Name | Date of birth | Business experience | Term of office | Number of shares held (Shares) |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Audit & Supervisory Board Member | KATO Yoshitaka | Sep. 17, 1951 | Nov. 1974 Joined Tetsuzo Ota Audit Office (later Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC) Sep. 1978 Registered as certified public accountant (to present) May 1998 Representative Partner, Ota Showa Audit Corporation (later Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC) Jun. 2006 Managing Executive Partner, Ernst & Young ShinNihon Audit Corporation (later Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC) Aug. 2008 Chairman and CEO, ShinNihon LLC (later Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC) Jun. 2015 Outside Corporate Auditor, Sumitomo Chemical Company, Limited Jun. 2015 Outside Corporate Auditor, Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd. Jun. 2016 Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member, SUMITOMO CORPORATION Jun. 2024 Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member, JAPEX (to present) Jun. 2025 Outside Director, Audit & Supervisory Committee Member, Sumitomo Chemical Company, Limited (to present) | Note 6 | — |
| Total | | | | | 266,630 |

- Notes: 1. Directors ITO Tetsuo, YAMASHITA Yukari, KAWASAKI Hideichi, KITAI Kumiko, and SUGIYAMA Yoshikuni are the Outside Directors as defined under Article 2, item 15 of the Companies Act.
2. Audit & Supervisory Board Members KAWAKITA Chikara and KATO Yoshitaka are the Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members as defined under Article 2, item 16 of the Companies Act.
3. The terms of office shall expire at the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for the last fiscal year ending within one year after the election on June 26, 2024.
4. The terms of office shall expire at the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for the last fiscal year ending within three years after the election on June 28, 2022.
5. The terms of office shall expire at the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for the last fiscal year ending within four years after the election on June 28, 2022.
6. The terms of office shall expire at the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for the last fiscal year ending within four years after the election on June 26, 2024.
7. The number of JAPEX's shares held by each officer includes the number of shares to be delivered after his/her retirement under the share-based compensation plan.
8. Director YAMASHITA Yukari is registered as NIWA Yukari in the family register. YAMASHITA has been used in her career.
9. TAKANO Osamu was appointed by JAPEX as a Fellow as of April 1, 2023. Fellows support the management with a high degree of expertise in specialized fields.
10. JAPEX has introduced an Executive Officer System.

Executive Officers who are not concurrently serving as Directors are as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| Managing Executive Officer | President of Overseas Business Division I | ABE Satoshi |
| Managing Executive Officer | President of Japan Carbon Neutral Division | IKENO Tomonori |
| Managing Executive Officer | President of Overseas Business Division II | YAMADA Tomomi |
| Managing Executive Officer | President of Marketing & Sales Division, in charge of Procurement Dept. | NAGAHAMA Yasushi |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Managing Executive Officer | General Manager of Nagaoka District Office Special Mission as the officer in charge of preparation of new Domestic Operations & Supply Division | NAKANO Masanori |
| Managing Executive Officer | In charge of LNG Marketing & Procurement Office | OHAMA Tadashi |
| Managing Executive Officer | President of Power Business Division | YASUI Akira |
| Executive Officer | President of Technical Division, President of Domestic E&P Project Division, in charge of HSE Dept. Special Mission as advisor to the officer in charge of preparation of new Domestic Operations & Supply Division | TAKAHASHI Toshihiro |
| Executive Officer | President of Gas Supply & Facility Engineering Division Special Mission as advisor to the officer in charge of preparation of new Domestic Operations & Supply Division | SUDA Akira |
| Executive Officer | In charge of Finance & Accounting Dept. | NISHIMURA Yutaka |
| Executive Officer | Vice President of Overseas Business Division I | HIRATA Kazunari |
| Executive Officer | Vice President of Overseas Business Division I | TAKETANI Atsushi |
| Executive Officer | Vice President of Marketing & Sales Division, General Manager of Hokkaido Marketing & Sales Office of Marketing & Sales Division | OYAMA Takashi |
| Executive Officer | General Manager of Akita District Office, General Manager of Administration Dept. of Akita District Office Special Mission as advisor to the officer in charge of preparation of new Domestic Operations & Supply Division | HINO Tomoyuki |

- ii) JAPEX has submitted proposals “Election of Eleven (11) Directors” and “Election of Two (2) Corporate Auditors” as agenda items to be resolved at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 25, 2025. If the resolutions are approved at the meeting, the Directors and senior management of JAPEX and their terms of office will be as follows. The positions and other attributes of the officers listed in the table below show the details, including matters to be resolved (position and other attributes) at the Board of Directors’ meeting to be held immediately after the said Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

Male: 13, Female: 2 (percentage of females among Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members: 13.3%)

| Position | Name | Date of birth | Business experience | Term of office | Number of shares held (Shares) |
|---|----------------------|---------------|--|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Representative Director Chairman | FUJITA Masahiro | Nov. 12, 1954 | Apr. 1977 Joined the Ministry of International Trade and Industry Jul. 2008 Director-General, Trade and Economic Corporation Bureau, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Nov. 2010 Executive Officer, Sumitomo Corporation Jun. 2018 Representative Director, Executive Vice President, Sumitomo Corporation Apr. 2019 Representative Director, Assistant to President and CEO, Sumitomo Corporation Jun. 2019 Representative Director, Executive Vice President, JAPEX Oct. 2019 Representative Director, President & CEO, JAPEX Oct. 2019 Chairman, JAPEX Montney Ltd. Oct. 2019 Representative Director, President, JAPEX Offshore Ltd. Nov. 2019 Representative Director, President, JAPEX Garraf Ltd. Apr. 2024 Representative Director, Chairman, JAPEX (to present) | Note 3 | 78,270 |
| Representative Director President Chief Executive Officer | YAMASHITA Michiro | Oct. 27, 1959 | Apr. 1982 Joined JAPEX Jun. 2005 General Manager of Corporate Planning Dept. Apr. 2010 Vice President of Environment and Innovative Technology Projects Division Jun. 2011 Vice President of Environment and Innovative Technology Projects Division Jun. 2013 Executive Officer Jun. 2016 Managing Executive Officer Jun. 2018 Director, Managing Executive Officer Apr. 2022 Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer Mar. 2024 Representative Director, President, JAPEX Garraf Ltd. (to present) Apr. 2024 Representative Director, President & CEO, JAPEX (to present) Apr. 2024 Representative Director, President, JAPEX Offshore Ltd. (to present) | Note 3 | 47,285 |
| Director Senior Managing Executive Officer President of Corporate Strategy Division | NAKAJIMA Toshiaki | May 1, 1962 | Apr. 1986 Joined JAPEX Jun. 2010 General Manager of Corporate Planning Dept. Jun. 2011 General Manager of Corporate Strategy Dept. Jun. 2019 Executive Officer Jun. 2021 Managing Executive Officer Jun. 2022 Director, Managing Executive Officer Apr. 2025 Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer (to present) | Note 3 | 29,415 |
| Director Managing Executive Officer In charge of Secretary Office, Administration & Legal Dept. and Human Resources Dept. | FUNATSU Jiro | Aug. 4, 1964 | Apr. 1988 Joined JAPEX Jun. 2012 General Manager of Administration Dept., Hokkaido District Office, Domestic Project Division Jun. 2013 General Manager of Administration Dept. Jun. 2018 General Manager of Administration & Legal Dept. Jul. 2020 General Manager of Human Resources Dept. Apr. 2023 Executive Officer Apr. 2024 Managing Executive Officer Jun. 2024 Director, Managing Executive Officer (to present) | Note 3 | 9,415 |

| Position | Name | Date of birth | Business experience | Term of office | Number of shares held (Shares) |
|--|------------------|---------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Director Managing Executive Officer President of Overseas Business Division II | YAMADA Tomomi | Dec. 4, 1962 | Apr. 1985 Joined JAPEx Jun. 2011 General Manager of Reservoir Development Dept., Technical Division Jul. 2013 General Manager of Iraq Project Dept., Middle East, Africa, & Europe Project Division Jun. 2020 Vice President of Middle East, Asia, & Europe Project Division and Advisor to President of Technical Division Oct. 2021 Vice President of Overseas Project Management Division and Advisor to President of Technical Division Apr. 2022 Executive Officer, Vice President of Overseas Business Division II, and Advisor to President of Technical Division Apr. 2023 Managing Executive Officer and President of Overseas Business Division II Jun. 2025 Director, Managing Executive Officer and President of Overseas Business Division II (to present) | Note 3 | 30,940 |
| Director Managing Executive Officer General Manager of Nagaoka District Office Special Mission as the officer in charge of preparation of new Domestic Operations & Supply Division | NAKANO Masanori | Mar. 20, 1965 | Apr. 1987 Joined JAPEx Jun. 2014 General Manager of Advanced Technology Laboratory, Research Center, Technical Division Feb. 2016 General Manager of Innovative Technology Development Dept., Environment and Innovative Technology Projects Division Jun. 2019 General Manager of Environmental Technology Dept., Technical Division Jun. 2020 General Manager of Exploration & Development Dept., Domestic E&P Project Division Jun. 2021 Vice General Manager of Soma District Office Apr. 2022 Executive Officer and General Manager of Soma District Office Apr. 2023 Executive Officer and General Manager of Nagaoka District Office Apr. 2025 Managing Executive Officer and General Manager of Nagaoka District Office Jun. 2025 Director, Managing Executive Officer and General Manager of Nagaoka District Office (to present) | Note 3 | 15,795 |
| Director | YAMASHITA Yukari | Oct. 23, 1959 | Oct. 1985 Joined The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan Jun. 2011 Board Member, Unit Manager of Global Environment & Sustainable Development Unit, The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan Jul. 2011 Board Member, Director in charge of the Energy Data and Modelling Center, The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan Jun. 2019 Director, JAPEx (to present) Jun. 2020 Managing Director in charge of the Energy Data and Modelling Center, The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (to present) | Note 3 | — |
| Director | KITAI Kumiko | Oct. 29, 1952 | Apr. 1976 Joined Ministry of Labor Jul. 1999 Deputy Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture Aug. 2005 Director General, Employment Environment and Equal Employment, Children and Families Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare Sep. 2006 Director-General of Secretariat, Central Labour Relations Commission Aug. 2007 Executive Director, Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association Apr. 2012 Attorney registered at Daini Tokyo Bar Association (to present) Jul. 2014 Attorney, Kachidoki Law Office (to present) Jun. 2022 Director, JAPEx (to present) | Note 3 | — |

| Position | Name | Date of birth | Business experience | Term of office | Number of shares held (Shares) |
|--|--------------------|---------------|--|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Director | SUGIYAMA Yoshikuni | Oct. 11, 1954 | <p>Apr. 1978 Joined The Yomiuri Shimbun</p> <p>Jun. 2010 Director, Tokyo Head Office, The Yomiuri Shimbun</p> <p>Jun. 2011 Director, Yomiuri Shimbun Holdings (to present)</p> <p>Jun. 2011 Managing Director, Tokyo Head Office, The Yomiuri Shimbun</p> <p>Jun. 2012 Senior Managing Director, The Yomiuri Shimbun Tokyo Head Office</p> <p>Jun. 2014 Representative Director, President, The Yomiuri Shimbun Seibu Head Office</p> <p>Jun. 2015 Representative Director, President, The Yomiuri Shimbun Osaka Head Office</p> <p>Jun. 2019 Board Director, Nippon Television Holdings, Inc.</p> <p>Jun. 2020 Representative Director, President, Nippon Television Holdings, Inc.</p> <p>Jun. 2022 Director, JAPEX (to present)</p> <p>Jun. 2022 Representative Director, Chairman, Nippon Television Holdings, Inc. (to present)</p> | Note 3 | — |
| Director | KAKIGI Koji | May 3, 1953 | <p>Apr. 1977 Joined Kawasaki Steel Corporation (later JFE Steel Corporation)</p> <p>Apr. 2007 Managing Executive Officer, JFE Steel Corporation</p> <p>Apr. 2010 Senior Managing Executive Officer, JFE Steel Corporation</p> <p>Apr. 2012 Vice President, JFE Steel Corporation</p> <p>Apr. 2015 President and CEO, JFE Steel Corporation</p> <p>Jun. 2015 Representative Director, JFE Holdings, Inc.</p> <p>Apr. 2019 Representative Director, President and CEO, JFE Holdings, Inc.</p> <p>Jun. 2025 Director, JAPEX (to present)</p> | Note 3 | — |
| Director | WADA Masaki | Dec. 21, 1961 | <p>Apr. 1987 Appointed as prosecutor</p> <p>Jul. 2014 Chief Public Prosecutor of Hakodate District Public Prosecutors Office</p> <p>Jan. 2017 Director-General of the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Jan. 2019 Director of Trial Department, Supreme Public Prosecutors Office</p> <p>May 2020 Director-General of Public Security Intelligence Agency</p> <p>Jan. 2023 Superintending Prosecutor of Hiroshima High District Public Prosecutors Office</p> <p>Mar. 2025 Registered as attorney (Daiichi Tokyo Bar Association) (to present)</p> <p>Mar. 2025 Attorney, HANZOMON SOGO LAW OFFICE (to present)</p> <p>Jun. 2025 Director, JAPEX (to present)</p> | Note 3 | — |
| Audit & Supervisory Board Member (full-time) | TAKAHATA Shinichi | Jun. 24, 1961 | <p>Apr. 1984 Joined JAPEX</p> <p>Feb. 2016 General Manager of Technical Planning & Coordination Dept., Technical Division</p> <p>Jun. 2019 Executive Officer, Vice President of Technical Division</p> <p>Jun. 2020 Executive Officer, General Manager of Nagaoka District Office</p> <p>Apr. 2023 Commissioned Advisor, Assistant of the executive in charge of Corporate Strategy Dept.</p> <p>Jun. 2024 Audit & Supervisory Board Member (full-time) (to present)</p> | Note 4 | 13,500 |
| Audit & Supervisory Board Member (full-time) | ASAI Masaru | Jan. 27, 1964 | <p>Apr. 1982 Joined JAPEX</p> <p>Feb. 2020 General Manager of Media & Investor Relations Dept.</p> <p>Jun. 2020 General Manager of Corporate Communication Office</p> <p>Apr. 2023 Advisor to President of Power Business Division</p> <p>Apr. 2024 Commissioned Advisor, Assistant of President of Power Business Division</p> <p>Jun. 2025 Audit & Supervisory Board Member (full-time) (to present)</p> | Note 4 | 1,200 |
| Audit & Supervisory Board Member | KAWAKITA Chikara | Oct. 15, 1954 | <p>Apr. 1977 Joined the Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Jul. 2010 Commissioner, National Tax Agency</p> <p>Oct. 2012 Professor, Graduate School of Law, Hitotsubashi University</p> <p>Jun. 2013 Outside Director, ITOCHU Corporation</p> <p>Oct. 2014 Deputy Chairperson, General Insurance Rating Organization of Japan</p> <p>Jun. 2019 Outside Audit & Supervisory Committee member, KONAMI GROUP CORPORATION</p> <p>Jun. 2022 Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member, JAPEX (to present)</p> | Note 5 | — |

| Position | Name | Date of birth | Business experience | Term of office | Number of shares held (Shares) |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Audit & Supervisory Board Member | KATO Yoshitaka | Sep. 17, 1951 | Nov. 1974 Joined Tetsuzo Ota Audit Office (later Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC) Sep. 1978 Registered as certified public accountant (to present) May 1998 Representative Partner, Ota Showa Audit Corporation (later Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC) Jun. 2006 Managing Executive Partner, Ernst & Young ShinNihon Audit Corporation (later Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC) Aug. 2008 Chairman and CEO, ShinNihon LLC (later Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC) Jun. 2015 Outside Corporate Auditor, Sumitomo Chemical Company, Limited Jun. 2015 Outside Corporate Auditor, Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd. Jun. 2016 Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member, SUMITOMO CORPORATION Jun. 2024 Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member, JAPEX (to present) Jun. 2025 Outside Director, Audit & Supervisory Committee Member, Sumitomo Chemical Company, Limited (to present) | Note 6 | — |
| Total | | | | | 225,820 |

- Notes: 1. Directors YAMASHITA Yukari, KITAI Kumiko, SUGIYAMA Yoshikuni, KAKIGI Koji, and WADA Masaki are the Outside Directors as defined under Article 2, item 15 of the Companies Act.
2. Audit & Supervisory Board Members KAWAKITA Chikara and KATO Yoshitaka are the Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members as defined under Article 2, item 16 of the Companies Act.
3. The terms of office shall expire at the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for the last fiscal year ending within one year after the election on June 25, 2025.
4. The terms of office shall expire at the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for the last fiscal year ending within four years after the election on June 25, 2025.
5. The terms of office shall expire at the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for the last fiscal year ending within four years after the election on June 28, 2022.
6. The terms of office shall expire at the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for the last fiscal year ending within four years after the election on June 26, 2024.
7. The number of JAPEX's shares held by each officer includes the number of shares to be delivered after his/her retirement under the share-based compensation plan.
8. Director YAMASHITA Yukari is registered as NIWA Yukari in the family register. YAMASHITA has been used in her career.
9. TAKANO Osamu was appointed by JAPEX as a Fellow as of April 1, 2023. Fellows support the management with a high degree of expertise in specialized fields.
10. JAPEX has introduced an Executive Officer System.

Executive Officers who are not concurrently serving as Directors are as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| Managing Executive Officer | President of Overseas Business Division I | ABE Satoshi |
| Managing Executive Officer | President of Japan Carbon Neutral Division | IKENO Tomonori |
| Managing Executive Officer | President of Marketing & Sales Division, in charge of Procurement Dept. | NAGAHAMA Yasushi |
| Managing Executive Officer | In charge of LNG Marketing & Procurement Office | OHAMA Tadashi |
| Managing Executive Officer | President of Power Business Division | YASUI Akira |

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------|
| Executive Officer | President of Technical Division, President of Domestic E&P Project Division, in charge of HSE Dept. Special Mission as advisor to the officer in charge of preparation of new Domestic Operations & Supply Division | TAKAHASHI Toshihiro |
| Executive Officer | President of Gas Supply & Facility Engineering Division Special Mission as advisor to the officer in charge of preparation of new Domestic Operations & Supply Division | SUDA Akira |
| Executive Officer | In charge of Finance & Accounting Dept. | NISHIMURA Yutaka |
| Executive Officer | Vice President of Overseas Business Division I | HIRATA Kazunari |
| Executive Officer | Vice President of Overseas Business Division I | TAKETANI Atsushi |
| Executive Officer | Vice President of Marketing & Sales Division, General Manager of Hokkaido Marketing & Sales Office of Marketing & Sales Division | OYAMA Takashi |
| Executive Officer | General Manager of Akita District Office, General Manager of Administration Dept. of Akita District Office Special Mission as advisor to the officer in charge of preparation of new Domestic Operations & Supply Division | HINO Tomoyuki |

11. At the Board of Directors' meeting held on May 13, 2025, JAPEx has decided to change the business duties of Executive Officers on July 1, 2025, in line with the reorganization to be implemented on the same day.

| Name | Position | Business Duty (before change) | Business Duty (after change) |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| NAKANO Masanori | Managing Executive Officer | General Manager of Nagaoka District Office Special Mission as the officer in charge of preparation of new Domestic Operations & Supply Division | President of Domestic Development Project Division |
| TAKAHASHI Toshihiro | Executive Officer | President of Technical Division, President of Domestic E&P Project Division, in charge of HSE Dept. Special Mission as advisor to the officer in charge of preparation of new Domestic Operations & Supply Division | President of Technical Division, in charge of HSE Dept. |
| SUDA Akira | Executive Officer | President of Gas Supply & Facility Engineering Division Special Mission as advisor to the officer in charge of preparation of new Domestic Operations & Supply Division | Vice President of Domestic Development Project Division |
| HINO Tomoyuki | Executive Officer | General Manager of Akita District Office, General Manager of Administration Dept. of Akita District Office Special Mission as advisor to the officer in charge of preparation of new Domestic Operations & Supply Division | Vice President of Domestic Development Project Division, General Manager of General Mining Office of Domestic Development Project Division, General Manager of Akita District Office |

12. The skill matrix of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members is as follows:

| Name | Position | Corporate manage- ment | Financial affairs, accounting, and tax affairs | Legal affairs and risk manage- ment | ESG and sustainability | Knowledge about energy industry | Global business | Technology and DX |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|
| FUJITA Masahiro | Representative Director and Chairman | ○ | | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | |
| YAMASHITA Michiro | Representative Director President Chief Executive Officer | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | |
| NAKAJIMA Toshiaki | Director | | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | | ○ |
| FUNATSU Jiro | Director | | | ○ | ○ | ○ | | |
| YAMADA Tomomi | Director | | | | | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| NAKANO Masanori | Director | ○ | | | | ○ | | ○ |
| YAMASHITA Yukari | Outside Director | | | | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| KITAI Kumiko | Outside Director | | | ○ | ○ | | | |
| SUGIYAMA Yoshikuni | Outside Director | ○ | | ○ | ○ | ○ | | |
| KAKIGI Koji | Outside Director | ○ | | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | |
| WADA Masaki | Outside Director | | | ○ | ○ | | | |
| TAKAHATA Shinichi | Audit & Supervisory Board Member (full-time) | | | | | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| ASAI Masaru | Audit & Supervisory Board Member (full-time) | | ○ | ○ | | ○ | | |
| KAWAKITA Chikara | Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member | ○ | ○ | ○ | | | | |
| KATO Yoshitaka | Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member | ○ | ○ | ○ | | | | |

2) Outside Officers

(The number of Officers)

The number of JAPEX's Outside Directors as of June 23, 2025 (filing date of this Annual Securities Report) is five, and the number of its Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members is two. Noted that the number and structure of outside officers will remain unchanged after the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 25, 2025.

(Personal, capital, material business relationships, or any other conflicts of interest with JAPEX)

The personal, capital, material business relationships or any other conflicts of interest with JAPEX as of June 23, 2025 (filing date of this Annual Securities Report) are as follows.

JAPEX has entered into business transactions with Nishimura & Asahi, where Outside Director ITO Tetsuo served as Of Counsel. However, considering the scale and nature of the transactions, the decision-making of JAPEX will not be significantly affected. In addition, no relationships exist that may raise a conflict of interest with our other general shareholders.

JAPEX has entered into business transactions with The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan, where Outside Director YAMASHITA Yukari serves as a Managing Director. However, considering the scale and the nature of the transactions, the decision-making of JAPEX will not be significantly affected. In addition, no relationships exist that may raise a conflict of interest with our other general shareholders.

Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member KATO Yoshitaka served as Chairman and CEO at an audit firm serving as the Accounting Auditor (currently Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC), but he has never been directly involved in accounting audits of JAPEX and about 11 years have passed since he retired from the audit firm in June 2014. In addition, the amount of fees paid by the JAPEX Group to the audit firm for FY2024 totaled ¥128 million, which is less than 1% of the firm's net sales. Therefore, the audit firm does not economically depend on the JAPEX Group. Considering the scale and the nature of the relationships with KATO and the audit firm, the decision-making of JAPEX will not be significantly affected. In addition, no relationships exist that may raise a conflict of interest with our other general shareholders.

All the Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members, including the ones above, do not have conflicts of interest with JAPEX.

The personal, capital, material business relationships or any other conflicts of interest with JAPEX after the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 25, 2025, will be as follows.

JAPEX has entered into business transactions with The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan, where Outside Director YAMASHITA Yukari serves as a Managing Director. However, considering the scale and the nature of the transactions, the decision-making of JAPEX will not be significantly affected. In addition, no relationships exist that may raise a conflict of interest with our other general shareholders.

JFE Engineering Corporation, a subsidiary of JFE Holdings, Inc., where Outside Director KAKIGI Koji served as Representative Director from June 2015 to April 2024, is a major shareholder of JAPEX with a shareholding ratio of 1.80% as of March 31, 2025. JAPEX places orders for construction work and other services with JFE Engineering Corporation, but the total annual payments made by JAPEX to JFE Engineering Corporation accounted for less than 1% of JFE Engineering Corporation's net sales. Given that about one year has passed since he retired from his position as Director of JFE Holdings, Inc., and considering both the shareholding ratio and the transaction volume as of March 31, 2025, with JFE Engineering Corporation, the decision-making of JAPEX will not be significantly affected. In addition, no relationships exist that may raise a conflict of interest with our other general shareholders.

Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member KATO Yoshitaka served as Chairman and CEO at an audit firm serving as the Accounting Auditor (currently Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC), but he has never been directly involved in accounting audits of JAPEX and about 11 years have passed since he retired from the audit firm in June 2014. In addition, the amount of fees paid by the JAPEX Group to the audit firm for FY2024 totaled ¥128 million, which is less than 1% of the firm's net sales. Therefore, the audit firm does not economically depend on the JAPEX Group. Considering the scale and the nature of the relationships with KATO and the audit firm, the decision-making of JAPEX will not be significantly affected. In addition, no relationships exist that may raise a conflict of interest with our other general shareholders.

All the Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members, including the ones above, do not have conflicts

of interest with JAPEX.

(Functions and roles to be played in corporate governance and criteria or policies concerning independence)

We believe that, by appointing Outside Directors, the supervisory functions of the Board of Directors will be strengthened. We also believe that, by letting the Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members actively comment on and give advice on the meeting agenda, deliberations, and other matters from an independent standpoint from management, we can invigorate discussion at the meeting of the Board of Directors.

JAPEX nominates Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members who have experience as a corporate manager at a private firm, and persons with legal expertise, among others, because such persons can provide supervision and wide-ranging proposals to our management based on their abundant experience and deep insight. In addition to meeting the independence criteria stipulated by the Tokyo Stock Exchange, JAPEX regards a person as independent if the person does not meet any of the following conditions:

- i) An executive of a company that provides products or services to JAPEX and for which the amount paid by JAPEX exceeds 2% of the consolidated net sales of the company in any of the last three fiscal years
- ii) An executive of a company in which JAPEX's borrowings account for more than 2% of the consolidated total assets of JAPEX in any of the last three fiscal years
- iii) An executive of a company to which JAPEX provides products or services and whose payments to JAPEX exceed 2% of the consolidated net sales of JAPEX in any of the last three fiscal years
- iv) A person who has received compensation exceeding ¥10 million per year from JAPEX as a consultant, accounting expert, or legal expert in any of the last three years, in addition to officer compensation (in the case of an organization such as a corporation or association, a person who belongs to such organization)
- v) A relative within the second degree of kinship of a person who falls under any of (1) through (4) below:
 - (1) A person listed in i) to iv) above
 - (2) An executive of a subsidiary of JAPEX
 - (3) A director who is not an executive of a subsidiary of JAPEX (limited to cases where an Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member is designated as an independent officer)
 - (4) A person who fell into (2) or (3) above, or was an executive of JAPEX (including a director who is not an executive if an Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member is designated as an independent officer) in the past three years

(Our stance on the appointment)

We believe the current appointment of Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members as of June 23, 2025 (filing date of this Annual Securities Report) is reasonable from a standpoint of governance, such as the number and structure of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

The reasons for the appointment are as follows:

| | Name | Reasons for Appointment |
|--|--------------------|--|
| Outside Director | ITO Tetsuo | He has extensive knowledge and experience as a legal specialist. We expect him to identify JAPEX's business challenges with accuracy and pose questions that contribute to reasonable and appropriate decision-making. Therefore, we have appointed him as an Outside Director. |
| | YAMASHITA Yukari | She has extensive insight through her experience as a researcher at the institute, which conducts surveys and research on energy economics as well as energy and environmental policies. We expect to receive valuable proposals that would help JAPEX grow steadily for a long time as a comprehensive energy company. Therefore, we have appointed her as an Outside Director. |
| | KAWASAKI Hideichi | He has extensive insight of corporate management in general that comes from abundant managerial experience in global firms in telecommunications and other areas. Based on the experience, we expect useful proposals from him that would help JAPEX deal with a range of challenges. Therefore, we have appointed him as an Outside Director. |
| | KITAI Kumiko | She has deep insight that comes from abundant experience of working at government offices in the field of labor administration and extensive knowledge on labor and other laws. We expect her to provide supervision over and proposals to our corporate management from a legal expert perspective. Therefore, we have appointed her as an Outside Director. |
| | SUGIYAMA Yoshikuni | He has deep insight and abundant corporate management experience gained at a newspaper company and other media businesses. We expect him to provide supervision over our corporate management from an objective and neutral standpoint, as well as wide-ranging proposals that would help JAPEX grow sustainably and enhance its corporate value in the medium to long run. Therefore, we have appointed him as an Outside Director. |
| Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member | KAWAKITA Chikara | Based on his abundant experience and deep insight in policy execution at the Ministry of Finance and as a professor at a graduate school, we consider him capable of conducting audits appropriately from an objective standpoint, independent from our management team engaged in JAPEX's business execution. Therefore, we have appointed him as an Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member. |
| | KATO Yoshitaka | Based on his specialist knowledge and extensive experience in finance, accounting, taxation, and risk management through his organizational management as Chairman and CEO of an audit firm and his many years of work as a certified public accountant, we consider him capable of conducting audits appropriately from an objective standpoint, independent from our management team engaged in JAPEX's business execution. Therefore, we have appointed him as an Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member. |

We believe the appointment of Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members after the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 25, 2025 is also reasonable from a standpoint of governance such as the number and structure of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

The reasons for the appointment are as follows:

| | Name | Reasons for Appointment |
|--|--------------------|---|
| Outside Director | YAMASHITA Yukari | She has extensive insight through her experience as a researcher at the institute, which conducts surveys and research on energy economics as well as energy and environmental policies. We expect to receive valuable proposals that would help JAPEX grow steadily for a long time as a comprehensive energy company. Therefore, we have appointed her as an Outside Director. |
| | KITAI Kumiko | She has deep insight that comes from abundant experience of working at government offices in the field of labor administration and extensive knowledge of labor and other laws. We expect her to provide supervision over and proposals to our corporate management from a legal expert perspective. Therefore, we have appointed her as an Outside Director. |
| | SUGIYAMA Yoshikuni | He has deep insight and abundant corporate management experience gained at a newspaper company and other media businesses. We expect him to provide supervision over our corporate management from an objective and neutral standpoint, as well as wide-ranging proposals that would help JAPEX grow sustainably and enhance its corporate value in the medium to long run. Therefore, we have appointed him as an Outside Director. |
| | KAKIGI Koji | He has broad insight into overall corporate management, cultivated through his extensive executive experience at globally operating companies in industries such as steel manufacturing. We expect him to supervise and provide wide-ranging proposals for JAPEX management. Therefore, we have appointed him as an Outside Director. |
| | WADA Masaki | He has extensive knowledge and experience as a legal and risk management specialist, gained through his many years of service in the legal profession. We expect him to supervise and provide wide-ranging proposals for JAPEX management from the viewpoint of a legal and risk management expert. Therefore, we have appointed him as an Outside Director. |
| Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member | KAWAKITA Chikara | Based on his abundant experience and deep insight in policy execution at the Ministry of Finance and as a professor at a graduate school, we consider him capable of conducting audits appropriately from an objective standpoint, independent from our management team engaged in JAPEX's business execution. Therefore, we have appointed him as an Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member. |
| | KATO Yoshitaka | Based on his specialist knowledge and extensive experience in finance, accounting, taxation, and risk management through his organizational management as Chairman and CEO of an audit firm and his many years of work as a certified public accountant, we consider him capable of conducting audits appropriately from an objective standpoint independent from our management team engaged in JAPEX's business execution. Therefore, we have appointed him as an Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member. |

3) Mutual cooperation between Outside Directors or Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members in supervision or audits and internal audits, audits by Audit & Supervisory Board Members and accounting audits, and relationship with the internal control division

Together with Audit & Supervisory Board Members, Outside Directors are pre-informed of audit plans and receive briefings on auditing results upon receiving the auditor's reports from the Accounting Auditor. In addition, the Outside Officer Liaison Meeting has been set up as a place for outside officers to be pre-informed of the meeting agenda at the Board of Directors' meetings and to provide and exchange information.

Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members are pre-informed of audit plans and receive briefings on auditing results upon receiving the auditor's reports from the Accounting Auditor as members of the Audit & Supervisory Board. Reports on internal audits conducted by the Auditing Dept. and the Internal Control Report prepared by the department are submitted to the Audit & Supervisory Board and explained by the department.

(3) Audits

1) Audits by Audit & Supervisory Board Members

(Structure and members)

The number of Audit & Supervisory Board Members is four, two of whom are Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members as of June 23, 2025 (the filing date of this Annual Securities Report). Each member exercises auditing authority independently based on the auditing policy, and the Audit & Supervisory Board determines the audit policy and the division of duties among the members.

Audit & Supervisory Board Members KAWAKITA Chikara and KATO Yoshitaka both have considerable knowledge of finance and accounting. While KAWAKITA acquired such knowledge from his experience in policy execution at the Ministry of Finance, KATO acquired it from his long-term work experience as a certified public accountant. Audit & Supervisory Board Members KAWAKITA Chikara and KATO Yoshitaka both will remain in their positions as Audit & Supervisory Board Members of JAPEX after the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 25, 2025.

In addition, JAPEX has submitted a proposal “Election of Two (2) Corporate Auditors” as an agenda item to be resolved at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 25, 2025. Even if the resolution is approved at the meeting, the number of JAPEX’s Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members will remain unchanged.

(Activities)

All Audit & Supervisory Board Members attend the Board of Directors and the Outside Officer Liaison Meeting, and full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members attend the Executive Committee and other important management meetings to perform the function of management supervision by exchanging opinions as necessary with Directors and Executive Officers responsible for business execution.

The Audit & Supervisory Board is held once a month, in principle. During the fiscal year under review, 12 meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board were held. The attendance rate of each Audit & Supervisory Board Member is as follows:

| Title | Name | Attendance rate for the Audit & Supervisory Board during the fiscal year under review |
|--|---------------------|---|
| Audit & Supervisory Board Member (full-time) | NAKAMURA Mitsuyoshi | 100% (2/2) |
| | MOTOYAMA Yoshihiko | 100% (12/12) |
| | TAKAHATA Shinichi | 100% (10/10) |
| Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member | KAWAKITA Chikara | 100% (12/12) |
| | MOTOYAMA Hiroshi | 100% (2/2) |
| | KATO Yoshitaka | 100% (10/10) |

The Audit & Supervisory Board resolved, reported, deliberated on, and discussed the following matters throughout the fiscal year under review.

Eleven matters were resolved, which included audit plans of Audit & Supervisory Board Members (audit policies, the contents and methods of interim and year-end audits, and so forth), agreement on the selection of the Accounting Auditor and the determination of audit fees, and preparation of an audit report of Audit & Supervisory Board and notification of the contents thereof.

Thirty-five matters were reported, which included key audit matters reviewed, audit results, assessment results of the Accounting Auditor, and the audit progress as of the first and third quarters, semi-annual review results, and annual accounting audit results by the Accounting Auditor.

Two matters were deliberated on and discussed, which included business reports and compensation for Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

2) Internal audits

Internal audits of JAPEX are conducted by the Auditing Dept. under the direct management of the President. The Auditing Dept. has been assigned four staff members to conduct internal audits, and they assess the systems and status of

implementation of various management activities in light of the lawfulness and reasonableness and provide guidance and advice to improve or rationalize audited matters, as necessary.

Internal audits are conducted following the annual plan in order, and the Auditing Dept. reports the results of each audit to the President and shares them with officers in charge of the audited matters and full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

The Auditing Dept. also evaluates the internal control for financial reporting pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act by having six staff members engage in that evaluation. The evaluation results are utilized in internal control audits conducted by the Accounting Auditor and are reported to the Audit & Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors.

3) Accounting audits

(Matters concerning the audit firm)

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC. was the audit firm that conducted audits on the financial statements and internal control for the fiscal year under review, and the continuous audit period is 50 years. Certified public accountants who executed the audit duties are as follows:

Name: YAMAZAKI Kazuhiko, MORONUKI Kentaro, OTSUKI Masahiro

Composition of assistants to the audit engagement: 12 certified public accountants and 28 other individuals

(Policy and reasons for appointing the audit firm)

JAPEX's Audit & Supervisory Board has formulated "Standards for Appointment of Accounting Auditor." Specifically, the Board makes a decision on such appointment based on the comprehensive consideration after conducting an interview with the audit firm to examine and confirm 1) outline of the audit firm; 2) system for conducting audits, etc.; and 3) estimated audit fee, and exchanging opinions and coordinating with execution division.

Based on the above standard, JAPEX has reappointed Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC.

When the Accounting Auditor has breached or contravened laws or regulations such as the Companies Act, has neglected their duties, or has engaged in conduct unbecoming as an Accounting Auditor, or when considered necessary by the Audit & Supervisory Board, the Board decides the content of proposal on dismissal or non-reappointment of the Accounting Auditor. Based on such a decision, the Board of Directors submits the proposal to a General Meeting of Shareholders.

If the Accounting Auditor falls under any of the items of Article 340, paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, the Audit & Supervisory Board dismisses the Accounting Auditor with the consent of all Audit & Supervisory Board Members. In such a case, an Audit & Supervisory Board Member designated by the Audit & Supervisory Board shall report the dismissal of the Accounting Auditor and the reason for it at the first General Meeting of Shareholders convened after the dismissal.

(Evaluation of audit firm by Audit & Supervisory Board and its members)

The Audit & Supervisory Board has formulated the "Standards for Evaluation of Accounting Auditor" consisting of seven evaluation items: 1) quality control of the audit firm; 2) auditing team; 3) audit fee, etc.; 4) communication with Audit & Supervisory Board Members; 5) Relationship with management, etc.; 6) group audit; and 7) fraud risk. The evaluation was conducted on auditing certified public accountants, etc., for each of the items above and concluded that the audit firm satisfied all the standards.

4) Details of audit fees, etc.

(a) Audit fees paid to auditing certified public accountants, etc.

| Category | Previous fiscal year | | Fiscal year under review | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Fees for audit certification services (Millions of yen) | Fees for non-audit services (Millions of yen) | Fees for audit certification services (Millions of yen) | Fees for non-audit services (Millions of yen) |
| Reporting company | 81 | 21 | 93 | 8 |
| Consolidated subsidiaries | 24 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| Total | 105 | 22 | 118 | 9 |

(Previous fiscal year)

Non-audit services provided to JAPEX include a study on revision of laws concerning Health, Safety and Environment (HSE), support for response to human rights issues, and third-party assurance services for non-financial information (ESG data).

Non-audit services provided to consolidated subsidiaries include services for income and expenditure statements for the gas transportation service.

(Fiscal year under review)

Non-audit services provided to JAPEX include a study on laws concerning Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) and support for response to human rights issues.

Non-audit services provided to consolidated subsidiaries include services for income and expenditure statements for the gas transportation service.

(b) Audit fees paid to the same network (Ernst & Young LLC.) to which auditing certified public accountants, etc., belong (excluding fees specified in (a) above)

| Category | Previous fiscal year | | Fiscal year under review | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Fees for audit certification services (Millions of yen) | Fees for non-audit services (Millions of yen) | Fees for audit certification services (Millions of yen) | Fees for non-audit services (Millions of yen) |
| Reporting company | 13 | 0 | 5 | — |
| Consolidated subsidiaries | 53 | 30 | 96 | 7 |
| Total | 66 | 30 | 101 | 7 |

(Previous fiscal year)

Non-audit services provided to JAPEX include advice concerning tax matters regarding overseas business trips by JAPEX's employees.

Non-audit services provided to consolidated subsidiaries include tax-related advice and instruction to Japex (U.S.) Corp., Japex Garraf Ltd., and JAPEX UK E&P Ltd.

(Fiscal year under review)

No non-audit services were provided to JAPEX.

Non-audit services provided to consolidated subsidiaries include tax-related advice and instruction to JAPEX UK E&P Ltd. and JAPEX Norge AS.

(c) Details of fees for other significant audit certification services

(Previous fiscal year)

Not applicable.

(Fiscal year under review)

Not applicable.

(d) Policy for determining audit fees

Audit fees paid by JAPEX to an auditing certified public accountant, etc., are determined based on the number of days required for the audit and other factors.

(e) Reasons for the Audit & Supervisory Board's consent to fees for the Accounting Auditor

The Audit & Supervisory Board, after receiving the necessary documents and reports from relevant departments of JAPEX and the Accounting Auditor, assessed and deliberated whether the audit plans of the Accounting Auditor, the status of the performance of duties by the Accounting Auditor, and the calculation basis for the estimation of audit fees were appropriate. Consequently, the Audit & Supervisory Board concluded that the amount was appropriate and consented to the amount of fees to be paid to the Accounting Auditor in accordance with Article 399, paragraph 1 of the Companies Act.

(4) Compensation for Directors and other Officers

1) Policy for determining the compensation amount for Directors and other officers, or the calculation method thereof

(a) Compensation for Directors

Compensation for Directors is determined based on the policy for determining the compensation of directors set by the Board of Directors after deliberation by the Nomination and Compensation Committee. In determining the details of compensation for each Director for the fiscal year under review, the Nomination and Compensation Committee deliberated on the draft based on the determination policy. The Board of Directors, therefore, judged that the details were in line with the determination policy, with respect for the Committee's deliberation results. The policy for determining the compensation of directors is outlined below.

| | |
|---|--|
| Basic policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding the compensation of directors, the compensation structure can function as an incentive to sustainably enhance corporate value. When deciding the compensation of individual directors, our basic policy is to set an appropriate level in consideration of the roles aligned with their position. Specifically, the compensation of directors (excluding outside directors) comprises base compensation and performance-linked compensation (bonuses and share-based compensation). Compensation for outside directors is only base compensation, considering their duty of supervising management. |
| Policy for determining base compensation (monetary compensation) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Base compensation of JAPEX's directors is fixed monthly monetary compensation and is decided in comprehensive consideration of their position, balance with market standard and employees' salaries, number of years of service, and more. |
| Policy for determining performance-linked, or non-monetary compensation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of performance-linked compensation, bonuses are paid at certain times every year based on consolidated net income as an indicator measuring their contribution to results for the corresponding fiscal year. Specifics are decided in comprehensive consideration of their position, dividends, the level of employee bonuses, their contributions as directors to corporate management in each fiscal year, past results, payment record, and more. Individual Director's contribution to JAPEX's management is measured based on the achievement of previously set annual goals and business plans (including GHG reduction target), human resource management, leadership, and execution ability, in addition to the aforementioned contribution to business performance. Of performance-linked compensation, share-based compensation is based on the Rules on Provision of Shares to Officers approved by the Board of Directors within the limit approved at the General Meeting of Shareholders. JAPEX shares are equivalent to the number of points provided in line with their positions and performance (using a total return ratio as a general rule as an indicator of performance evaluation based on JAPEX's recognition that returning profits to shareholders is an important management issue) and a monetary amount equivalent to the market price of said shares is provided as a general rule to directors upon retirement. |
| Policy concerning the ratio of compensation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We aim for the ratio of performance-linked compensation (bonuses and share-based compensation) to total compensation to be around 30% at standard amounts. To ensure the compensation system can better function as an incentive to sustainably enhance corporate value, we will consider revising the ratio as appropriate. |
| Matters on the determination of compensation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding individual compensation, the Representative Director and President is entrusted with the specific details based on a resolution by the Board of Directors. That authority enables the allocation of bonuses based on each director's base compensation and the director's contribution to corporate management. It also enables the setting of the specific timing of the payment. Calculation methods for base compensation and bonuses are deliberated in advance at the Nomination and Compensation Committee. The Representative Director and President must decide the method with respect to the results of the deliberations. The provision of points in share-based compensation is reported in advance to the Nomination and Compensation Committee. |

(b) Compensation for Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Compensation for Audit & Supervisory Board Members is determined after consulting with Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and within the limit approved at a General Meeting of Shareholders.

(c) Details of non-monetary performance-linked compensation

In accordance with the resolution of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, JAPEX has introduced a share-based compensation plan (Board Benefit Trust) for Directors (excluding Outside Directors) and Executive Officers who do not concurrently serve as Directors, as mentioned in (h) below.

(d) Policy on determining payment ratios of performance-linked and non-performance-linked compensation

The policy is the same as (a) above.

(e) Indicators used for performance-linked compensation, reasons why we use them, and how we decide on the amount of the performance-linked compensation

Performance-linked compensation is composed of bonuses and share-based compensation. For bonuses, consolidated profit is used as an indicator to measure contribution to business performance for the corresponding fiscal year. For share-based compensation, a total shareholder return ratio is used as an indicator of performance evaluation, as JAPEX recognizes that returning profits to shareholders is an important management issue. By setting these indicators, we aim to raise awareness among Directors, etc., of improving business performance for the corresponding fiscal year, as well as to motivate them to contribute to the improvement of the business performance and corporate value of JAPEX over the medium and long term and the improvement of profit distribution to shareholders. The amount of performance-linked compensation is decided in accordance with the policy for determining compensation for Directors described in (a) above.

(f) Target and actual figures of indicators used for performance-linked compensation

Of performance-linked compensation, the specific target for the indicator used for bonuses (consolidated profit) has not been set, as our business performance is often affected by external factors such as fluctuations of crude oil and natural gas prices as well as foreign exchange rates, and therefore it is difficult to set right figure that works as an incentive. For the fiscal year under review, JAPEX posted consolidated profit of ¥81,153 million. The indicator for the fiscal year under review used for share-based compensation was the total return ratio. The target for the fiscal year under review was 30% as stated in (h) below, and the actual total return ratio for the fiscal year under review was 30.25%.

(g) Policy on determination of compensation amount by position or the calculation method thereof

As described in the policy for determining compensation for Directors in (a) above, our basic policy for deciding the compensation amount for Directors is to set it at an appropriate level in consideration of their roles and others according to their position.

(h) Summary of resolutions related to compensation at General Meetings of Shareholders

- i) The following was resolved on monetary compensation for Directors at the General Meeting of Shareholders. The number of eligible Directors as of the filing date is 11, including five Outside Directors.

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of the General Meeting of Shareholders' resolution | June 26, 2024, at the 54th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders |
| Resolution summary | Up to ¥50 million per month (of which up to ¥6 million per month is for Outside Directors) Note: The amount does not include the portion of employees' salaries for Directors who concurrently serve as employees. |

- ii) The following was resolved on share-based compensation for Directors at the General Meeting of Shareholders: The number of eligible Directors (excluding Outside Directors) as of the filing date is six.

[Introduction of a share-based compensation plan (Board Benefit Trust)]

| | |
|---|--|
| Date of the General Meeting of Shareholders' resolution | June 26, 2020, at the 50th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders |
| Resolution summary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JAPEX will introduce a share-based compensation plan (Board Benefit Trust) for Directors, etc., and provide the share-based compensation to JAPEX's Directors separately from their monetary compensation. • The outline of the Board Benefit Trust (BBT) is as stated below, and the details are left to the Board of Directors' decision. |

(Board Benefit Trust)

| | |
|--|---|
| Outline of the Plan | The Plan is a share-based compensation plan under which JAPEX's shares are acquired through a trust (the "Trust"), using money contributed by JAPEX as financial funds, and Directors, etc., are provided with JAPEX's shares and an amount of money equivalent to the market value of JAPEX's shares ("JAPEX's Shares, etc.") through the Trust, in accordance with the Rules on Provision of Shares to Officers. |
| Persons eligible for the Plan | Directors (excluding Outside Directors) and Executive Officers who do not concurrently serve as Directors |
| Timing of provision | Upon retirement from office |
| Number of shares to be provided | Accumulated points are calculated in accordance with the "Point calculation method" below. The number of shares to be provided shall be decided upon retirement. (1 point = 1 share) |
| Applicable period for granting points and timing thereof | The applicable period shall be one year following the (re)appointment of an officer (from the date of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to the prior day of the next year's Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders), and points shall be granted at the date of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. |
| Conditions for granting points | Each of the Directors, etc., shall be in office as of the last day (March 31) of the fiscal year preceding the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders each year. |
| Point calculation method | <p>The number of points shall be calculated in accordance with the Rules on Provision of Shares to Officers based on position, JAPEX's business performance, etc.</p> <p>(*) For the initial three fiscal years, JAPEX shall use the annual dividend amount as an indicator to evaluate performance (target amount: ¥50), with a range of fluctuation from 0% to 120%, assuming that the payout ratio at the target value is 100%.</p> <p>The total number of points granted to Directors, etc., per fiscal year shall be limited to 31,400 points (including 14,000 points for Directors).</p> |
| Applicable period | The initial period shall be three fiscal years, up to FY2022, and the subsequent applicable period is expected to be every five fiscal years. |
| Trust amount (amount of compensation, etc.) | <p>JAPEX shall contribute money as defined below to the Trust as the financial funds for the Trust to acquire JAPEX's shares.</p> <p>1) Initial three fiscal years: up to ¥141 million (including ¥63 million for Directors)</p> <p>2) Every five fiscal years afterwards: up to ¥235 million (including ¥105 million for Directors)</p> |
| Acquisition method of JAPEX's shares | In principle, JAPEX's shares shall be acquired from stock exchange markets (or may be through the disposal of JAPEX's treasury shares). |

Note: The Board of Directors resolved with respect to the "point calculation method" specified above at its meeting held on March 31, 2023 that a total shareholder return ratio (target value: 30%) would be used as a general rule as an indicator of performance evaluation for the policy for provision of share-based compensation from FY2023 onwards, with a range of fluctuation from 0% to 120%, assuming that the payment ratio at the target value is 100%. The total return ratio will be used as an indicator of performance evaluation for the acquired points to be allocated from FY2024 onwards.

[Partial revision of the share-based compensation plan (Board Benefit Trust)]

After the introduction, the share-based compensation plan (Board Benefit Trust) was partially revised in order to increase the ratio of the performance-linked compensation to total compensation, to function as an appropriate incentive for improving JAPEX's corporate value over the medium and long term, and to further promote value sharing with shareholders.

| | |
|---|--|
| Date of the General Meeting of Shareholders' resolution | June 26, 2024, at the 54th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders |
| Resolution summary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total number of points granted to Directors, etc., per fiscal year shall be limited to 45,400 points (including 18,300 points for Directors). • As for the trust amount, JAPEX will, in principle, reasonably estimate the number of shares necessary to provide JAPEX's Shares, etc. to Directors, etc. under the Plan, and make additional contributions to the Trust of the funds deemed necessary for the Trust to acquire the shares in advance for each Applicable Period. • The amount of compensation, etc. to be received by a Director shall be based on the total number of points to be granted to the Director at the time the points are granted, multiplied by the carrying amount per share of JAPEX's shares held by the Trust (however, in the event of a stock split, allotment of shares without contribution, or consolidation of shares, etc. of JAPEX's shares, reasonable adjustments will be made in accordance with such ratio, etc.). |

iii) The following was resolved on compensation for Audit & Supervisory Board Members at the General Meeting of Shareholders. There were four eligible Audit & Supervisory Board Members as of the filing date.

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of the General Meeting of Shareholders' resolution | June 24, 2015, at the 45th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders |
| Resolution summary | Up to ¥8 million per month |

(i) Name of the person responsible for deciding on the compensation amount, the calculation method thereof, and details and scope of his/her discretion

Under (a) above, regarding individual compensation of Directors for the fiscal year under review, the Board of Directors delegated the Representative Director and President YAMASHITA Michiro to decide the amount of base compensation, allocation of bonuses based on contribution to corporate management, and the specific timing of the payment for each Director. The reason for the delegation is that the Representative Director and President is in the best position to evaluate each Director, while taking into account the comprehensive business performance of JAPEX and other factors. Before finally deciding on the delegated matters, their adequacy, etc., was verified by the Nomination and Compensation Committee.

(j) Activities of the Board of Directors and the Committee in deciding on compensation amount, etc.

Compensation for Directors and other officers for the fiscal year under review is decided after going through deliberation at the Nomination and Compensation Committee, which is then followed by deliberation and resolution by the Board of Directors. The following are activities for the fiscal year under review:

(Board of Directors)

| Date of meeting | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| May 14, 2024 | • Resolution on partial revision to the performance-based stock compensation plan for Directors |
| June 26, 2024 | • Resolution on the determination of the compensation amount for Directors, allocation of bonuses for Directors, and the payment of retirement benefits to retiring Directors |
| November 13, 2024 | • Resolution on additional contributions for the performance-based stock compensation plan |

(Nomination and Compensation Committee)

| Date of meeting | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| May 13, 2024 | • Deliberation on the determination of the compensation amount of Directors and the payment of bonuses for Directors |

2) Total amount of compensation by position, type of compensation, and number of recipients

| Position | Total amount of consolidated compensation (Millions of yen) | Total amount of each type of compensation (Millions of yen) | | | Number of recipients (Persons) |
|--|---|---|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Base compensation | Bonus | Share-based compensation | |
| Directors (excluding Outside Directors) | 339 | 236 | 66 | 35 | 7 |
| Audit & Supervisory Board Members (excluding Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members) | 50 | 50 | — | — | 3 |
| Outside officers | 82 | 82 | — | — | 8 |

- Note: 1. The above number of recipients includes one Director who retired upon the conclusion of the 54th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 26, 2024, and two Audit & Supervisory Board Members who resigned upon the conclusion of the same meeting.
2. The above amount comprises the amount paid or allocated for base compensation, provision for bonuses, and provision equivalent to money provided based on the acquired points under share-based compensation that were provided during the fiscal year.
3. In addition to the total amount of consolidated compensation, retirement benefits of ¥103 million were awarded to one Director who retired upon the conclusion of the 54th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 26, 2024 as the final awarding of retirement benefits due to the abolishment of the retirement benefits system based on the resolution at the 45th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 24, 2015.

(5) Shareholdings

1) Standards for and views on the classification of investment shares

JAPEX classifies shares of companies we have determined to be necessary to promote smooth business execution and to maintain good business relationships for the purpose of achieving sustainable growth and enhancing medium- to long-term corporate value as “investment shares held for purposes other than pure investment (strategic shareholdings)” separately from investment shares held for pure investment purposes.

2) Investment shares held for purposes other than pure investment

i) Shareholding policy, method of verification of the rationale for shareholdings, and details of verification by the Board of Directors, etc., of the appropriateness of shareholdings of individual issues

To verify the reasonableness of these shareholdings, the Board of Directors performs a qualitative evaluation related to the appropriateness of the purpose of holding for each issue and a quantitative evaluation on whether the benefits and risks from each holding are commensurate with JAPEX’s cost of capital every year. If we determine that it has become less reasonable to hold certain issues based on these evaluations, we reduce the number of those shareholdings.

ii) Number of issues and carrying amount

| | Number of issues | Total balance sheet amount (Millions of yen) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Unlisted shares | 20 | 2,000 |
| Shares other than unlisted shares | 4 | 58,387 |

(Issues whose number of shares increased during the fiscal year under review)

| | Number of issues | Total acquisition price related to the increase in the number of shares (Millions of yen) | Reasons for the increase |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Unlisted shares | — | — | — |
| Shares other than unlisted shares | — | — | — |

(Issues whose number of shares decreased during the fiscal year under review)

| | Number of issues | Total sales price related to the decrease in the number of shares (Millions of yen) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Unlisted shares | 1 | — |
| Shares other than unlisted shares | 1 | 53,981 |

Note: The decrease in the number of issues of unlisted shares is a result of the completion of the liquidation of the relevant stock company.

iii) Numbers of specified investment shares and deemed holding investment shares by issue, and their balance sheet amount

Specified investment shares

| Issue | Fiscal year under review | Previous fiscal year | Purpose of holding, outlines of business collaboration, quantitative effect of holding, and the reason for the increase in the number of shares | Holding of JAPEX's shares |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------|
| | Number of shares (Shares) | Number of shares (Shares) | | |
| | Total balance sheet amount (Millions of yen) | Total balance sheet amount (Millions of yen) | | |
| INPEX CORPORATION | 26,723,300 | 53,446,600 | Since JAPEX took the initiative in establishing North Sumatra Offshore Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd., the precursor to INPEX CORPORATION (hereinafter "INPEX") in 1966, JAPEX has held a certain number of its shares since then, although its management was separated from ours later. INPEX places its upstream oil and gas business as its core business, and jointly promotes part of its overseas projects with JAPEX. JAPEX, therefore, holds INPEX's shares to facilitate the business relationship. Because the quantitative effect of the shareholding involves trade secrets, etc., it is difficult to disclose such information. However, JAPEX has conducted a qualitative assessment on the appropriateness of the purposes of holding as well as a quantitative assessment on benefits and risks associated with the holding, and concluded that the shareholding was reasonable. | Yes |
| | 54,983 | 125,091 | | |
| Nitto Boseki Co., Ltd. | 660,000 | 660,000 | The company is an important customer along the JAPEX's natural gas pipeline, and JAPEX holds its shares to maintain a favorable trading relationship. Because the quantitative effect of the shareholding involves trade secrets, etc., it is difficult to disclose such information. However, JAPEX has conducted a qualitative assessment on the appropriateness of the purposes of holding as well as a quantitative assessment on benefits and risks associated with the holding, and concluded that the shareholding was reasonable. | No |
| | 2,745 | 3,940 | | |
| MITSUBISHI GAS CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC. | 163,770 | 163,770 | The company and JAPEX jointly conduct business at the Group's major oil and gas fields, including the Iwafune-oki oil and gas field and the Higashi-Niigata gas field. JAPEX holds its shares to facilitate business relationships as well as to maintain favorable trading relationships. Because the quantitative effect of the shareholding involves trade secrets, etc., it is difficult to disclose such information. However, JAPEX has conducted a qualitative assessment on the appropriateness of the purposes of holding as well as a quantitative assessment on benefits and risks associated with the holding, and concluded that the shareholding was reasonable. | Yes |
| | 380 | 424 | | |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---|-----|
| Hokkaido Gas Co., Ltd. | 550,000 | 110,000 | The company is an important customer for our sale of natural gas in Hokkaido, and JAPEX holds its share to maintain favorable trading relationship. Because the quantitative effect of the shareholding involves trade secrets, etc., it is difficult to disclose such information. However, JAPEX has conducted a qualitative assessment on the appropriateness of the purposes of holding as well as a quantitative assessment on benefits and risks associated with the holding, and concluded that the shareholding was reasonable. | Yes |
| | 278 | 278 | | |

Note: The Board of Directors verified the reasonableness of these shareholdings at its meeting held in December 2024.

JAPEX does not have deemed holdings of investment shares.

3) Investment shares held for pure investment purposes

| Category | Fiscal year under review | | Previous fiscal year | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | Number of issues | Total balance sheet amount (Millions of yen) | Number of issues | Total balance sheet amount (Millions of yen) |
| Unlisted shares | — | — | — | — |
| Shares other than unlisted shares | 3 | 138 | 3 | 152 |

| Category | Fiscal year under review | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Total of dividends received (Millions of yen) | Total of gain (loss) on sale (Millions of yen) | Total of valuation gain (loss) (Millions of yen) |
| Unlisted shares | — | — | — |
| Shares other than unlisted shares | 3 | — | 52 |

Item 5. Financial Information

1. Basis for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Non-consolidated Financial Statements

- (1) The consolidated financial statements of JAPEX are prepared in accordance with the Ordinance on Terminology, Forms, and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements (Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No. 28 of 1976).
- (2) The non-consolidated financial statements of JAPEX are prepared in accordance with the Ordinance on the Terminology, Forms, and Preparation Methods of Financial Statements (Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No. 59 of 1963; hereinafter referred to as the “Ordinance on Financial Statements, etc.”).

JAPEX falls under the company allowed to file specified financial statements and prepares its non-consolidated financial statements pursuant to the provisions of Article 127 of the Ordinance on Financial Statements, etc.

2. Audit Certificate

Pursuant to the provisions set forth in Article 193-2, paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, JAPEX’s consolidated and non-consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year from April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025, have been audited by Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC.

3. Special Measures to Ensure the Appropriateness of Consolidated Financial Statements, etc.

JAPEX has taken special measures to ensure the appropriateness of the consolidated financial statements, etc. Specifically, JAPEX has joined the Financial Accounting Standards Foundation and has participated in seminars held by the foundation in order to understand accounting standards properly and establish a system that allows JAPEX to adapt to changes in accounting standards appropriately.

1 Consolidated Financial Statements, etc.

(1) Consolidated financial statements

1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Assets | | |
| Current assets | | |
| Cash and deposits | 169,997 | 118,358 |
| Notes and accounts receivable - trade | *1,*2 40,790 | *1,*2 43,441 |
| Contract assets | 820 | 1,115 |
| Securities | 3,000 | 24,000 |
| Merchandise and finished goods | 2,602 | 3,368 |
| Work in process | 40 | 62 |
| Raw materials and supplies | 19,885 | 14,332 |
| Other | 12,684 | 26,222 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | (53) | (63) |
| Total current assets | 249,768 | 230,838 |
| Non-current assets | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | | |
| Buildings and structures | *3 194,088 | *3 207,305 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (150,437) | (158,665) |
| Buildings and structures, net | 43,650 | 48,640 |
| Wells | 163,906 | 249,702 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (93,079) | (127,492) |
| Wells, net | 70,826 | 122,209 |
| Machinery, equipment and vehicles | *3 156,073 | *3 159,827 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (131,848) | (138,075) |
| Machinery, equipment and vehicles, net | 24,225 | 21,751 |
| Land | 11,530 | 11,346 |
| Construction in progress | 16,003 | 16,568 |
| Other | *3 28,925 | *3 28,017 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (18,860) | (20,944) |
| Other, net | 10,064 | 7,073 |
| Total property, plant and equipment | 176,300 | 227,590 |
| Intangible assets | 5,265 | 5,095 |
| Investments and other assets | | |
| Investment securities | *4,*5 180,415 | *4,*5 180,280 |
| Long-term loans receivable | 1,247 | 1,136 |
| Deferred tax assets | 5,738 | 943 |
| Retirement benefit asset | 3,363 | 4,086 |
| Other | 39,040 | 31,664 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | (47) | (38) |
| Allowance for overseas investment loss | (163) | — |
| Total investments and other assets | 229,593 | 218,074 |
| Total non-current assets | 411,160 | 450,760 |
| Total assets | 660,928 | 681,598 |

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Liabilities | | |
| Current liabilities | | |
| Notes and accounts payable - trade | 9,520 | 11,150 |
| Current portion of long-term borrowings | 250 | – |
| Income taxes payable | 5,309 | 11,943 |
| Contract liabilities | 115 | 94 |
| Provisions | 169 | 154 |
| Other | 33,730 | 25,808 |
| Total current liabilities | 49,095 | 49,152 |
| Non-current liabilities | | |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 41,739 | 33,134 |
| Retirement benefit liability | 3,414 | 3,288 |
| Asset retirement obligations | 24,687 | 34,311 |
| Provisions | – | 328 |
| Other | 4,417 | 4,126 |
| Total non-current liabilities | 74,258 | 75,188 |
| Total liabilities | 123,354 | 124,340 |
| Net assets | | |
| Shareholders' equity | | |
| Share capital | 14,288 | 14,288 |
| Retained earnings | 397,846 | 445,499 |
| Treasury shares | (8,094) | (997) |
| Total shareholders' equity | 404,040 | 458,791 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | | |
| Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities | 84,686 | 36,630 |
| Deferred gains or losses on hedges | 8,704 | 11,513 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | 4,881 | 18,795 |
| Remeasurements of defined benefit plans | 1,589 | 2,014 |
| Total accumulated other comprehensive income | 99,862 | 68,953 |
| Non-controlling interests | 33,671 | 29,512 |
| Total net assets | 537,574 | 557,257 |
| Total liabilities and net assets | 660,928 | 681,598 |

2) Consolidated Statement of Income and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of yen)

| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Net sales | *1 325,863 | *1 389,082 |
| Cost of sales | *2, *3 238,567 | *2, *3 289,924 |
| Gross profit | 87,296 | 99,157 |
| Exploration expenses | 3,536 | 3,172 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | *4, *5 28,512 | *4, *5 33,972 |
| Operating profit | 55,247 | 62,012 |
| Non-operating income | | |
| Interest income | 2,265 | 2,492 |
| Dividend income | 4,090 | 4,610 |
| Share of profit of entities accounted for using equity method | 214 | — |
| Foreign exchange gains | 7,634 | — |
| Other | 1,495 | 840 |
| Total non-operating income | 15,700 | 7,944 |
| Non-operating expenses | | |
| Interest expenses | 626 | 2,646 |
| Share of loss of entities accounted for using equity method | — | 252 |
| Foreign exchange losses | — | 1,812 |
| Administrative expenses of inactive oil and gas field | 821 | 394 |
| Commitment fees | 320 | 304 |
| Other | 370 | 324 |
| Total non-operating expenses | 2,139 | 5,735 |
| Ordinary profit | 68,808 | 64,221 |
| Extraordinary income | | |
| Gain on sale of non-current assets | *6 1 | *6 61 |
| Gain on sale of investment securities | — | 45,698 |
| Other | — | 80 |
| Total extraordinary income | 1 | 45,840 |
| Extraordinary losses | | |
| Loss on retirement of non-current assets | *7 25 | *7 321 |
| Impairment losses | — | 950 |
| Loss on step acquisitions | — | 175 |
| Other | 0 | — |
| Total extraordinary losses | 25 | 1,447 |
| Profit before income taxes | 68,784 | 108,614 |
| Income taxes - current | 10,895 | 15,619 |
| Income taxes - deferred | 1,172 | 10,147 |
| Total income taxes | 12,067 | 25,766 |
| Profit | 56,716 | 82,848 |
| Profit attributable to non-controlling interests | 3,055 | 1,694 |
| Profit attributable to owners of parent | 53,661 | 81,153 |

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of yen)

| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Profit | 56,716 | 82,848 |
| Other comprehensive income | | |
| Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities | 38,357 | (48,056) |
| Deferred gains or losses on hedges | 9,237 | 1,887 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | 2,636 | 14,213 |
| Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of tax | 998 | 424 |
| Share of other comprehensive income of entities accounted for using equity method | 141 | 621 |
| Total other comprehensive income | * 51,370 | * (30,908) |
| Comprehensive income | 108,087 | 51,939 |
| Comprehensive income attributable to | | |
| Comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent | 105,032 | 50,244 |
| Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests | 3,054 | 1,695 |

3) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)

(Millions of yen)

| | Shareholders' equity | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| | Share capital | Capital surplus | Retained earnings | Treasury shares | Total shareholders' equity |
| Balance at beginning of period | 14,288 | – | 362,989 | (136) | 377,141 |
| Changes during period | | | | | |
| Dividends of surplus | | | (18,732) | | (18,732) |
| Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent | | | 53,661 | | 53,661 |
| Change in scope of equity method | | | (71) | | (71) |
| Purchase of treasury shares | | | | (7,973) | (7,973) |
| Disposal of treasury shares | | | | 15 | 15 |
| Cancellation of treasury shares | | | | | – |
| Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus | | | | | – |
| Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity | | | | | |
| Total changes during period | – | – | 34,857 | (7,957) | 26,899 |
| Balance at end of period | 14,288 | – | 397,846 | (8,094) | 404,040 |

| | Accumulated other comprehensive income | | | | | Non-controlling interests | Total net assets |
|--|---|------------------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities | Deferred gains or losses on hedges | Foreign currency translation adjustment | Remeasurements of defined benefit plans | Total accumulated other comprehensive income | | |
| Balance at beginning of period | 46,324 | (699) | 2,275 | 590 | 48,491 | 31,536 | 457,169 |
| Changes during period | | | | | | | |
| Dividends of surplus | | | | | | | (18,732) |
| Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent | | | | | | | 53,661 |
| Change in scope of equity method | | | | | | | (71) |
| Purchase of treasury shares | | | | | | | (7,973) |
| Disposal of treasury shares | | | | | | | 15 |
| Cancellation of treasury shares | | | | | | | – |
| Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus | | | | | | | – |
| Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity | 38,361 | 9,404 | 2,606 | 998 | 51,371 | 2,135 | 53,506 |
| Total changes during period | 38,361 | 9,404 | 2,606 | 998 | 51,371 | 2,135 | 80,405 |
| Balance at end of period | 84,686 | 8,704 | 4,881 | 1,589 | 99,862 | 33,671 | 537,574 |

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

| | Shareholders' equity | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| | Share capital | Capital surplus | Retained earnings | Treasury shares | Total shareholders' equity |
| Balance at beginning of period | 14,288 | – | 397,846 | (8,094) | 404,040 |
| Changes during period | | | | | |
| Dividends of surplus | | | (15,673) | | (15,673) |
| Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent | | | 81,153 | | 81,153 |
| Change in scope of equity method | | | | | – |
| Purchase of treasury shares | | | | (11,029) | (11,029) |
| Disposal of treasury shares | | (37) | | 338 | 301 |
| Cancellation of treasury shares | | (17,788) | | 17,788 | – |
| Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus | | 17,825 | (17,825) | | – |
| Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity | | | | | |
| Total changes during period | – | – | 47,653 | 7,096 | 54,750 |
| Balance at end of period | 14,288 | – | 445,499 | (997) | 458,791 |

| | Accumulated other comprehensive income | | | | | Non-controlling interests | Total net assets |
|--|---|------------------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities | Deferred gains or losses on hedges | Foreign currency translation adjustment | Remeasurements of defined benefit plans | Total accumulated other comprehensive income | | |
| Balance at beginning of period | 84,686 | 8,704 | 4,881 | 1,589 | 99,862 | 33,671 | 537,574 |
| Changes during period | | | | | | | |
| Dividends of surplus | | | | | | | (15,673) |
| Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent | | | | | | | 81,153 |
| Change in scope of equity method | | | | | | | – |
| Purchase of treasury shares | | | | | | | (11,029) |
| Disposal of treasury shares | | | | | | | 301 |
| Cancellation of treasury shares | | | | | | | – |
| Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus | | | | | | | – |
| Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity | (48,056) | 2,808 | 13,913 | 424 | (30,909) | (4,158) | (35,067) |
| Total changes during period | (48,056) | 2,808 | 13,913 | 424 | (30,909) | (4,158) | 19,682 |
| Balance at end of period | 36,630 | 11,513 | 18,795 | 2,014 | 68,953 | 29,512 | 557,257 |

4) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Millions of yen)

| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Profit before income taxes | 68,784 | 108,614 |
| Depreciation | 27,646 | 49,906 |
| Impairment losses | — | 950 |
| Loss on retirement of property, plant and equipment | 23 | 321 |
| Decrease (increase) in retirement benefit asset | (1,659) | (723) |
| Increase (decrease) in provision for loss on disaster | (1,967) | (170) |
| Increase (decrease) in allowance for overseas investment loss | (178) | (163) |
| Interest and dividend income | (6,355) | (7,103) |
| Interest expenses | 626 | 2,646 |
| Foreign exchange losses (gains) | (8,558) | 1,383 |
| Loss (gain) on sale of short-term and long-term investment securities | — | (45,698) |
| Share of loss (profit) of entities accounted for using equity method | (214) | 252 |
| recovery of recoverable accounts | 27,775 | 25,767 |
| Decrease (increase) in trade receivables | 7,038 | (2,001) |
| Decrease (increase) in inventories | 1,391 | 4,922 |
| Increase (decrease) in trade payables | (17,495) | 122 |
| Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable - other | 9,191 | (7,755) |
| Increase (decrease) in accrued consumption taxes | (4,175) | 1,423 |
| Other, net | 2,849 | 3,436 |
| Subtotal | 104,722 | 136,131 |
| Income taxes refund (paid) | (14,157) | (5,364) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | 90,564 | 130,766 |

(Millions of yen)

| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Cash flows from investing activities | | |
| Payments into time deposits | (56,233) | (18,185) |
| Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits | 45,757 | 28,073 |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | (65,924) | (90,531) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | 3 | 63 |
| Purchase of intangible assets | (317) | (316) |
| Payments for asset retirement obligations | (19) | (28) |
| Purchase of investment securities | (7,685) | (69,859) |
| Proceeds from sale and redemption of investment securities | 318 | 51,511 |
| Purchase of shares of subsidiaries resulting in change in scope of consolidation | — | (69) |
| Proceeds from sale of shares of subsidiaries | — | 3,036 |
| Payments of recoverable accounts | (25,379) | (24,004) |
| Loan advances | (2,225) | (313) |
| Interest and dividends received | 10,712 | 13,415 |
| Proceeds from dividends of residual property | 378 | 283 |
| proceeds from capital reduction of investments | 653 | 114 |
| Proceeds from distributions from investment partnerships | 749 | 79 |
| Other, net | (448) | (346) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | (99,659) | (107,076) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | |
| Proceeds from short-term borrowings | — | 25,000 |
| Repayments of short-term borrowings | — | (27,927) |
| Repayments of long-term borrowings | (260) | (250) |
| Purchase of treasury shares | (7,973) | (11,029) |
| Dividends paid | (18,726) | (15,671) |
| Dividends paid to non-controlling interests | (919) | (5,854) |
| Interest paid | (461) | (2,647) |
| Repayments of lease liabilities | (256) | (291) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | (28,596) | (38,671) |
| Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents | 4,123 | 3,313 |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | (33,567) | (11,667) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 186,166 | 152,598 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | * 152,598 | * 140,931 |

Notes to consolidated financial statements

(Notes to significant accounting policies for the preparation of consolidated financial statements)

1. The scope of consolidation

(1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 17

Names of major consolidated subsidiaries

JGI, Inc., Japex (U.S.) Corp., Japex Offshore Ltd., Shirone Gas Co., Ltd., Japex Energy Co., Ltd., and Japex Garraf Ltd.

We acquired additional shares of Longboat JAPEX Norge AS, which was an equity-method associate. Therefore, we have changed its name to JAPEX Norge AS and included it in the scope of consolidation.

(2) Names of major unconsolidated subsidiaries

Major unconsolidated subsidiaries

Seiki Plant Services, Co., Ltd. and Japex Canada Limited

(Reason for exclusion from the scope of consolidation)

These unconsolidated subsidiaries have been excluded from the scope of consolidation because they are small in scale, and have no material impact on consolidated financial statements in terms of the total amount of items such as total assets, net sales, profit or loss (amount proportionate to JAPEX's equity interests), and retained earnings (amount proportionate to JAPEX's equity interests).

2. Application of the equity method

(1) Number of unconsolidated subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method: 0

(2) Number of associates accounted for using the equity method: 12

Names of major associates accounted for using the equity method

Energi Mega Pratama Inc., Sakhalin Oil and Gas Development Co., Ltd., Fukushima Gas Power Co., Ltd., and Gulf Coast LNG Holdings LLC

The silent partnership operated by Ozu Biomass Power Co., Ltd., an associate of JAPEX, is included in the scope of entities accounted for using the equity method due to its increased materiality. Meanwhile, Gulf Coast LNG Holdings LLC, an associate of JAPEX, is included in this scope as JAPEX acquired its shares and equity interest.

Longboat JAPEX Norge AS, which was an equity-method associate, is excluded from the scope of entities accounted for using the equity method, as we acquired its additional shares and included it in the scope of consolidation.

(3) Certain unconsolidated subsidiaries (Seiki Plant Services Co., Ltd., Japex Canada Limited, etc.) and associates (DAIWA Exploration & Consulting Co., Ltd., Joban Kyodo Gas Co., Ltd., etc.) are excluded from the scope of entities accounted for using the equity method because such exclusion has no material impact on JAPEX's consolidated financial statements in terms of profit or loss (amount proportionate to JAPEX's equity interests), retained earnings (amount proportionate to JAPEX's equity interests), etc., and they are immaterial as a whole.

(4) Entities accounted for using the equity method whose closing dates are different from the consolidated closing date are accounted for on the basis of their respective closing dates.

(5) Any difference between the cost and the underlying net equity at fair value of investments in entities accounted for using the equity method is amortized by the straight-line method over a period not exceeding 20 years, except for minor accounts that are amortized at one time as incurred.

3. Fiscal years of consolidated subsidiaries

The balance sheet date of Japex (U.S.) Corp., Japex Garraf Ltd., and three other consolidated subsidiaries is December 31.

For Japex Garraf Ltd., the financial statements are based on a provisional settlement of accounts as of the consolidated balance sheet date.

The financial statements of Japex (U.S.) Corp. and three other consolidated subsidiaries, as of their balance sheet dates, are used in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The necessary adjustments have been made to the consolidated financial statements for any significant transactions that occurred between January 1 and the consolidated balance sheet date of March 31.

4. Accounting policies

(1) Accounting policy for measuring significant assets

1) Securities

Held-to-maturity debt securities

Stated at amortized cost.

Available-for-sale securities

Available-for-sale securities other than shares, etc., without market price

Stated at fair value based primarily on the market price at the fiscal year-end. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized directly in net assets, and the cost of securities sold is determined using the moving-average method.

Shares, etc., without market price

Stated at cost using the moving-average method.

Investments in limited partnerships and silent partnerships are recorded by adjusting the amount of equity interest in the net assets of the partnerships to “investment securities.”

2) Derivatives

Stated at fair value.

3) Inventories

Stated at cost (a method in which the carrying amount is written down based on any decline in profitability).

Merchandise and finished goods

Stated mainly by the first-in, first-out method.

Raw materials and supplies

Stated mainly by the moving-average method.

(2) Accounting policy for depreciation/amortization of significant assets

1) Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased assets)

Buildings (excluding attached facilities) acquired on or after April 1, 1998, facilities attached to buildings and structures of certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries acquired on or after April 1, 2016, Sendai gas pipelines, Shiroishi-Koriyama gas pipelines, Soma-Iwanuma gas pipelines, assets of the Hokkaido District Office and Soma District Office of JAPEX, and property, plant and equipment items held by three domestic consolidated subsidiaries are depreciated by the straight-line method.

Property, plant and equipment items held by three foreign consolidated subsidiaries are depreciated by the unit of production method.

Other property, plant and equipment items are depreciated by the declining-balance method.

The principal useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and structures: 2 to 60 years

Wells: 3 years

Machinery, equipment and vehicles: 2 to 22 years

2) Intangible assets (excluding leased assets)

Amortized by the straight-line method.

Capitalized computer software costs are amortized by the straight-line method over a period of 5 years, which is the period available for internal use.

Intangible assets of one foreign consolidated subsidiary are mainly amortized by the unit of production method.

3) Leased assets

Finance leases, which do not transfer ownership of the leased assets to the lessee

Leased assets are depreciated by the straight-line method over the lease terms with no residual value.

(3) Accounting policies for significant provisions

1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

To provide for potential credit losses on receivables, the allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded at the amount determined based on the historical experience of bad debt with respect to ordinary receivables, plus an estimate of uncollectible amounts determined by reference to specific doubtful receivables from customers which are experiencing financial difficulties.

2) Allowance for overseas investment loss

The allowance for overseas investment loss is recorded at the amount determined based on the investees' financial position and other relevant factors for possible losses arising from investments in the exploration and development of overseas natural resources.

3) Provision for loss on disaster

The provision for loss on disaster is recorded at the estimated amount of payment for restoration expenses accompanying disasters.

(4) Accounting treatment of retirement benefits

1) Method of attributing expected benefit to periods

The retirement benefit obligations for employees are attributed to each period by the benefit formula method over the estimated service years of eligible employees.

2) Accounting treatment of actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs

Prior service costs are amortized as incurred by the straight-line method over a certain period (10 years), which is shorter than the average remaining service years of the employees.

Actuarial gains and losses are amortized in the following year in which the gains or losses are recognized by the straight-line method over a certain period (10 years), which is shorter than the average remaining service years of the employees.

3) Application of simplified method for smaller enterprises

Certain consolidated subsidiaries apply the simplified method for calculating retirement benefit expenses and liabilities based on the assumption that the benefits payable, which are calculated as if all eligible employees voluntarily terminated their employment at fiscal year-end, approximate the retirement benefit obligation at year's end.

(5) Accounting policies for significant revenues and expenses

JAPEX and its consolidated subsidiaries conduct the "E&P Business," the "Infrastructure/Utility Business," and "Other businesses" in the four reportable segments provided in the segment information: "Japan," "North America," "Europe," and "Middle East."

With regard to revenues from contracts with clients of JAPEX and its consolidated subsidiaries, the main performance obligations in key businesses and the timing at which these obligations are typically satisfied (i.e., when revenues are typically recognized) are as follows.

1) E&P Business

In the E&P Business, exploration, development, production, production services, and sales of crude oil and natural gas are conducted at business locations in Japan and overseas. It is determined that in these sales, legal ownership and physical possession of assets, as well as significant risks and economic rewards associated with ownership of assets, are transferred, and the right to receive consideration for delivered products is obtained at the time the products are delivered to clients. Thus, revenue is recognized at that time. As for production services, when control over goods or services is transferred to clients over a certain period of time, revenue is recognized according to progress in the satisfaction of performance obligations. Progress is measured using the output approach based on production volume.

2) Infrastructure/Utility Business

In the Infrastructure/Utility Business, sales of gases (natural gas and LNG) and electricity are conducted at business locations in Japan. It is determined that in these sales, legal ownership and physical possession of assets, as well as significant risks and economic rewards associated with ownership of assets, are transferred, and the right to receive consideration for delivered products is obtained at the time the products are delivered to clients. Thus, revenue is recognized at that time.

3) Other businesses

In Other businesses, contract services (drilling and geological surveys, etc.) and sales of oil products are conducted at business locations in Japan. As for contract services, when control over goods or services is transferred to clients over a certain period of time, revenue is recognized according to progress in the satisfaction of performance obligations. For measurement of progress, the input approach based on incurred costs is used. It is determined that in sales of oil products, etc., legal ownership and physical possession of assets, as well as significant risks and economic rewards associated with ownership of assets, are transferred, and the right to receive consideration for delivered products is obtained, at the time the products are delivered to clients. Thus, revenue is recognized at that time.

For all businesses, in assessing performance obligations, it is examined whether the JAPEX Group acts as a principal or an agent. If the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself, as a principal, it presents revenue at the gross amount of consideration in its consolidated statement of income. If the nature is a performance obligation to make arrangements so that these goods or services are provided by other parties, as an agent, it presents revenue at the amount of commissions or fees, or the net amount of consideration, in its consolidated statement of income.

Revenue is recognized based on the transaction price under contracts with clients. If a contract contains multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation at a ratio of the standalone selling price. Since consideration for transactions is usually paid within one year after the satisfaction of performance obligations, such consideration does not include any significant financing component.

(6) Accounting policy for translating significant foreign currency assets and liabilities into yen

Monetary receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into yen at the spot exchange rate on the consolidated balance sheet date, and the resulting translation adjustments are presented as foreign exchange gains or losses. Meanwhile, assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses of foreign consolidated subsidiaries, etc., are translated into yen at the spot exchange rate on their respective balance sheet dates, and the resulting translation adjustments are included in foreign currency translation adjustment under net assets.

(7) Significant hedge accounting

1) Hedge accounting method

Deferral hedge accounting is adopted for hedge transactions. Foreign exchange forward contracts are accounted for using the allocation method if they meet certain criteria.

2) Hedging instruments and hedged items

Hedging instruments: Foreign exchange forward contracts, crude oil swaps, and LNG swaps

Hedged items: Accounts payable – trade, accounts payable – other, proceeds from sale of crude oil, and proceeds from sale of LNG

3) Hedging policy

To avoid future foreign currency fluctuation risk associated with foreign currency transactions, as well as oil and LNG price fluctuation risk, the Group enters into hedge transactions only in connection with the relevant assets, liabilities, and forecast transactions.

4) Method of assessing the effectiveness of hedges

The Group assesses whether the critical terms of the hedging instruments and hedged items are closely aligned, and the hedge transactions are effective in offsetting the price fluctuation, etc., at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis.

Forward exchange contracts accounted for using the allocation method are not subject to the assessment of hedge effectiveness.

(8) Scope of cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows consist of cash on hand, readily available deposits and highly liquid short-term investments with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date

that are exposed to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(9) Other significant matters for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

Accounting treatment of recoverable accounts

Investments made under a development and production service contract are included in recoverable accounts. These investments are recovered by receiving a portion of the crude oil production based on the contract, which is eventually sold to the customers.

In addition, an amount corresponding to the recovered investments at the time of sale is recorded as cost of sales.

(Significant accounting estimates)

Recoverability of deferred tax assets

(1) Amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Deferred tax assets | 28,097 | 29,171 |

Note: The amount is before offset with deferred tax liabilities.

(2) Information about significant accounting estimates on identified items

1) Calculation method

JAPEX reviews the recoverability of deferred tax assets in accordance with the “Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets.”

As of March 31, 2025, deductible temporary differences that are deemed recoverable and net tax loss carried forward are recognized as deferred tax assets as a result of the scheduling of temporary differences based on the estimated amount of taxable income before adding or subtracting temporary differences for the following fiscal year.

In addition, consolidated subsidiaries recognize deferred tax assets in accordance with the respective accounting standards they apply.

2) Major assumptions used for significant accounting estimates

The recoverability of deferred tax assets is largely dependent on estimates of future taxable income. JAPEX and its consolidated subsidiaries estimate the timing and amount of future taxable income in accordance with the tax laws of the respective countries. The assumptions underlying these estimates, such as the sales price of each product, sales volume, and foreign exchange rates, are incorporated into the business plans approved by management.

While the factors affecting the above assumptions include U.S. policy trends and the Russia-Ukraine conflict, we believe that various structural changes brought about by the progress on global decarbonization could be a risk factor for future demand for fossil fuels. In light of the changes in the business environment surrounding our company and the trend of rising global carbon prices, our projection for the medium- to long-term oil price is set at US\$50 per barrel.

Taking into consideration the impact of such business conditions on the future business environment, JAPEX has calculated the amount of deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and net tax loss carried forward can be utilized.

3) Effects on the consolidated financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2026

Any changes in the above assumptions may affect taxable income and increase or decrease the amount of deferred tax assets recorded by JAPEX and its consolidated subsidiaries.

The amount of deferred tax assets may also increase or decrease as a result of reexamining the reasonably estimable future period due to changes in the above assumptions in order to examine the recoverability using taxable income based on future profitability and tax planning estimates for deductible temporary differences and net tax loss carried forward for consolidated subsidiaries.

(New accounting standards not yet applied)

- Accounting Standard for Leases (ASBJ Statement No. 34 issued on September 13, 2024, by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan)
- Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Leases (ASBJ Guidance No. 33 issued on September 13, 2024, by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan) and other relevant ASBJ guidance.

(1) Overview

In an effort to promote consistency between Japanese and international standards, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) has conducted reviews with reference to international accounting standards, aiming to develop accounting standards for leases that require lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases. While the newly issued Accounting Standard for Leases and other relevant ASBJ guidance are based on the single accounting model of IFRS 16 as a basic policy, they incorporate only the key provisions, rather than all provisions of IFRS 16, seeking to be a simple and highly practical standard that does not require adjustment in principle, when IFRS 16 is applied to non-consolidated financial statements.

Similarly to IFRS 16, a single accounting model is applied for cost allocation, requiring the lessee to recognize depreciation charges for the right-of-use assets and the amount equivalent to interest on the lease liabilities for all leases, regardless of whether the lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

(2) Scheduled date of application

The accounting standard and other relevant ASBJ guidance will be applied from the beginning of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2028.

(3) Impact of the application of the accounting standard and other relevant ASBJ guidance

The impact of the application of the Accounting Standard for Leases and other relevant ASBJ guidance on the consolidated financial statements is currently under assessment.

(Additional information)

Share-based compensation plan

JAPEX, based on the resolution of the 50th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 26, 2020, has introduced a “Board Benefit Trust (BBT)” (hereinafter referred to as the “Plan”), a performance-linked share-based compensation plan for JAPEX’s Directors (excluding Outside Directors) and Executive Officers who do not concurrently serve as Directors (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Directors, etc.”). The Plan aims to better clarify the linkage between compensation for Directors, etc., and the business performance and share value of JAPEX in order to further motivate Directors, etc., to contribute to the improvement of the business performance and corporate value of JAPEX over the medium and long term.

(1) Overview of the transaction

Under the Plan, Directors, etc. are provided with JAPEX’s shares and an amount of money equivalent to the market value of JAPEX’s shares (hereinafter referred to as the “Company’s Shares, etc.”) through the trust established based on the Plan, in accordance with the Rules on Provision of Shares to Officers established by JAPEX.

The Directors, etc., shall receive JAPEX’s Shares, etc., upon their retirement from office, in principle.

(2) JAPEX’s shares remaining in the trust

JAPEX’s shares remaining in the trust are recorded as treasury shares under net assets at the carrying amount in the trust (except for incidental costs). The carrying amounts and the numbers of shares of the treasury shares as of March 31, 2024, and 2025 were ¥113 million and 313,000 shares, and ¥699 million and 845,000 shares, respectively.

JAPEX conducted a 5-for-1 stock split of shares of common stock on October 1, 2024. The numbers of shares shown above are based on the assumption that the stock split was conducted at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

(Transfer of shares of a subsidiary)

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on March 25, 2025, JAPEX resolved to transfer all of its shares in JAPEX UK E&P Ltd. (“JUK”), a consolidated subsidiary, and entered into a share transfer agreement on the same date.

(1) Reasons for the transfer

The Seagull Block (located in the central UK North Sea, approximately 230 km east offshore Aberdeen in northeast Scotland), in which JAPEX holds a 15% interest through JUK, has been producing crude oil and natural gas at a rate of approximately 30,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day since November 2023.

Compared to the final investment decision in 2019, the total investment in the Seagull project has increased due to revisions to the development plan and other changes resulting from the impact of the COVID-19. JAPEX has been making dedicated efforts to improve the profitability of the Seagull field. However, the recent introduction of the Energy Profits Levy (EPL) and the increase in tax rates by the UK government in respect of oil and gas projects in the UK have led to a further increase in the sense of uncertainty regarding the business environment in the UK. As a result, JAPEX evaluated that it would be difficult to maintain and expand the profitability of the Seagull field, and JAPEX has decided to sell and transfer all of its JUK shares to Ithaca Energy (UK) Limited for approximately US\$223 million.

(2) Number of shares to be transferred, transfer price, and status of shares held before and after the share transfer

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Number of shares held before transfer | 31,662,000 shares (Number of voting rights: 1) (Voting rights ownership ratio: 100%) |
| Number of shares to be transferred | 31,662,000 shares (Number of voting rights: 1) |
| Transfer price | Approximately US\$223 million (Enterprise value US\$193 million, Interest etc. US\$30 million) In addition, JAPEX received US\$20 million during the fiscal year under review. |
| Number of shares held after transfer | 0 shares (Number of voting rights: 0) (Voting rights ownership ratio: 0%) |

(3) Schedule of the transfer

The share transfer date is scheduled for July 1, 2025.

(Consolidated balance sheet)

*1 Notes and accounts receivable - trade includes accounts receivable from construction contracts.

*2 Notes and accounts receivable - trade include the following receivables arising from contracts with clients.

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Notes receivable - trade | 198 | 131 |
| Accounts receivable - trade | 39,901 | 43,120 |

The above accounts receivable - trade includes accounts receivable from construction contracts.

*3. The amount deducted from the acquisition costs of property, plant and equipment due to government subsidies received, etc., is as follows:

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Buildings and structures | 42 | 42 |
| Machinery, equipment and vehicles | 4,872 | 4,874 |
| Other | 198 | 198 |

*4 Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associates are as follows:

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Investment securities (equity securities) | 18,373 | 79,172 |
| [of the above, investment in jointly controlled entities] | [2,503] | [-] |
| Investment securities (investments in capital) | 5,576 | 9,920 |
| Investment securities (corporate bonds) | 4,204 | 4,344 |

*5 The following assets were pledged as collateral for borrowings of subsidiaries and associates.

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Investment securities | 4,475 | 4,599 |

In addition to the assets pledged as collateral above, investment securities valued at ¥955 million and ¥1,541 million, which have been reduced due to application of the equity method on the consolidated balance sheet, were pledged as collateral as of March 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

6. Liabilities for guarantees

JAPEX provides guarantees for borrowings and other obligations from financial institutions to the following subsidiaries and associates.

(Millions of yen)

| As of March 31, 2024 | | As of March 31, 2025 | |
|--|-------|--|--------|
| Abashiri Biomass Power 3 LLC. | 1,964 | Ozu Biomass Power Co., Ltd. | 6,853 |
| Abashiri Biomass Power 2 LLC. | 1,845 | Abashiri Biomass Power 2 LLC. | 1,708 |
| Kumamoto Mirai LNG Co., Ltd. | 19 | Abashiri Biomass Power 3 LLC. | 1,626 |
| Employees (borrowings for housing funds) | 11 | Kumamoto Mirai LNG Co., Ltd. | 12 |
| | | Employees (borrowings for housing funds) | 8 |
| Total | 3,840 | Total | 10,208 |

7. JAPEX and certain consolidated subsidiaries (JAPEx SKS Corporation, SK ENGINEERING CO., LTD., JGI, Inc., Japex (U.S.) Corp., and Japex Energy Co., Ltd.) have entered into overdraft agreements and loan commitment agreements with five banks (five banks in the previous fiscal year) to facilitate efficient procurement of working capital. The unused balances of these agreements as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Total overdraft limit and commitment line | 93,820 | 93,618 |
| Executed borrowings | — | — |
| Unused balance | 93,820 | 93,618 |

(Consolidated statement of income)

*1 Revenue from contracts with clients

Revenue from contracts with clients is not disclosed separately from other sources of revenue in net sales. Revenue from contracts with clients in net sales is as presented in “Notes to consolidated financial statements (Revenue recognition) 1. Information on disaggregation of revenue from contracts with clients.”

*2 Inventories at the end of the period are stated after write-downs due to a decline in profitability, and the cost of sales includes the following valuation loss of inventories.

| (Millions of yen) | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
| 859 | 3,228 |

*3 Provision for loss on construction contracts included in cost of sales

| (Millions of yen) | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
| 44 | 12 |

*4 Below is a breakdown of major expense items and the amount of selling, general and administrative expenses:

| (Millions of yen) | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
| Personnel expenses | 11,540 | 12,793 |
| [of the above, retirement benefit expenses] | [517] | [430] |
| Subcontracting construction expenses | 3,173 | 3,809 |
| Depreciation | 3,187 | 3,285 |

*5 Total amount of research and development expenses included in general and administrative expenses

| (Millions of yen) | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
| 181 | 388 |

*6 The main components of gain on sale of non-current assets are as follows:

| (Millions of yen) | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
| Machinery, equipment and vehicles | 1 | 0 |
| Land | 0 | 25 |
| Other | — | 35 |
| Total | 1 | 61 |

*7 The main components of loss on sale of non-current assets are as follows:

(Millions of yen)

| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Machinery, equipment and vehicles | 8 | 6 |
| Construction in progress | 0 | 306 |
| Other | 16 | 7 |
| Total | 25 | 321 |

(Changes in presentation)

“Construction in progress,” which was included in “Other” in the previous fiscal year, is separately presented in the fiscal year under review because of the increased quantitative significance. To reflect this change in presentation, the note for the previous fiscal year has been reclassified.

Accordingly, “Other” totaling ¥16 million presented in the previous fiscal year has been reclassified as “Construction in progress” of ¥0 million and “Other” of ¥16 million.

(Consolidated statement of comprehensive income)

* Reclassification adjustments and income taxes, and tax effects relating to other comprehensive income

(Millions of yen)

| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities | | |
| Gains (losses) arising during the year | 53,270 | (17,365) |
| Reclassification adjustments | — | (48,613) |
| Before income taxes and tax effects | 53,270 | (65,979) |
| Income tax and tax effects | (14,913) | 17,923 |
| Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities | 38,357 | (48,056) |
| Deferred gains or losses on hedges | | |
| Gains (losses) arising during the year | 12,242 | 3,280 |
| Reclassification adjustments | 175 | (502) |
| Adjustment for asset acquisition cost | — | (669) |
| Before income taxes and tax effects | 12,417 | 2,108 |
| Income tax and tax effects | (3,179) | (220) |
| Deferred gains or losses on hedges | 9,237 | 1,887 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | | |
| Gains (losses) arising during the year | 2,636 | 16,326 |
| Reclassification adjustments | — | — |
| Before income taxes and tax effects | 2,636 | 16,326 |
| Income tax and tax effects | — | (2,113) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | 2,636 | 14,213 |
| Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of tax | | |
| Gains (losses) arising during the year | 1,726 | 946 |
| Reclassification adjustments | (327) | (388) |
| Before income taxes and tax effects | 1,399 | 558 |
| Income tax and tax effects | (400) | (133) |
| Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of tax | 998 | 424 |
| Share of other comprehensive income of entities accounted for using equity method | | |
| Gains (losses) arising during the year | (98) | 902 |
| Reclassification adjustments | 237 | (127) |
| Adjustment for asset acquisition cost | 2 | (153) |
| Share of other comprehensive income of entities accounted for using equity method | 141 | 621 |
| Total other comprehensive income | 51,370 | (30,908) |

(Consolidated statement of changes in equity)

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)

1. Class and total number of issued shares and class and number of treasury shares

| | Number of shares at the beginning of the fiscal year (Shares) | Increase (Shares) | Decrease (Shares) | Number of shares at the end of the fiscal year (Shares) |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| Issued shares | | | | |
| Common stock | 54,300,076 | – | – | 54,300,076 |
| Total | 54,300,076 | – | – | 54,300,076 |
| Treasury shares | | | | |
| Common stock | 73,730 | 1,373,056 | 8,500 | 1,438,286 |
| Total | 73,730 | 1,373,056 | 8,500 | 1,438,286 |

- Notes: 1. The increase of 1,373,056 shares in treasury shares of common stock comprises an increase of 1,373,000 shares due to the acquisition of treasury shares by resolution of the Board of Directors and an increase of 56 shares due to the purchase of shares less than one unit.
2. The decrease of 8,500 shares in treasury shares of common stock comprises a decrease in shares due to the provision of shares through the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).
3. The number of treasury shares of common stock includes shares held by the Board Benefit Trust (BBT) (71,100 shares at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, and 62,600 shares at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024).
4. The Board of Directors resolved at its meeting held on November 10, 2023, to cancel treasury shares in accordance with the provisions of Article 178 of the Companies Act. However, the cancellation procedures were not completed for the following treasury shares by the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Carrying amount: ¥7,972 million

Class of shares: Common stock

Number of shares: 1,373,000 shares

2. Dividends

(1) Cash dividends paid

| Resolution | Class of shares | Total dividends (Millions of yen) | Dividends per share (Yen) | Record date | Effective date |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 27, 2023 | Common stock | 11,945 | 220 | March 31, 2023 | June 28, 2023 |
| Meeting of the Board of Directors held on November 10, 2023 | Common stock | 6,787 | 125 | September 30, 2023 | December 12, 2023 |

- Notes: 1. The total amount of the dividend at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 27, 2023, includes a dividend of ¥15 million for shares held by the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).
2. The total amount of the dividend at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on November 10, 2023, includes a dividend of ¥7 million for shares held by the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).

(2) Dividend payments whose record date is in the fiscal year under review but whose effective date is in the following fiscal year

| Resolution | Class of shares | Total dividends (Millions of yen) | Source of dividends | Dividends per share (Yen) | Record date | Effective date |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 26, 2024 | Common stock | 9,261 | Retained earnings | 175 | March 31, 2024 | June 27, 2024 |

Note: The total amount of the dividend to be resolved at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on June 26, 2024, includes a dividend of ¥10 million for shares held by the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

1. Class and total number of issued shares and class and number of treasury shares

| | Number of shares at the beginning of the fiscal year (Shares) | Increase (Shares) | Decrease (Shares) | Number of shares at the end of the fiscal year (Shares) |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| Issued shares | | | | |
| Common stock | 54,300,076 | 205,600,304 | 2,900,000 | 257,000,380 |
| Total | 54,300,076 | 205,600,304 | 2,900,000 | 257,000,380 |
| Treasury shares | | | | |
| Common stock | 1,438,286 | 2,823,744 | 3,174,050 | 1,087,980 |
| Total | 1,438,286 | 2,823,744 | 3,174,050 | 1,087,980 |

Notes: 1. JAPEX conducted a 5-for-1 stock split of shares of common stock on October 1, 2024.

- The increase of 205,600,304 shares in total issued shares of common stock comprises an increase due to the stock split.
- The decrease of 2,900,000 shares in total issued shares of common stock comprises a decrease due to the cancellation of treasury shares (before the stock split) by the resolution of the Board of Directors.
- The increase of 2,823,744 shares in treasury shares of common stock comprises an increase of 1,627,000 shares (before the stock split) due to the acquisition of treasury shares by resolution of the Board of Directors, an increase of 647,944 shares due to the stock split, and an increase of 548,800 shares (after the stock split) due to the purchase of JAPEX's shares through the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).
- The decrease of 3,174,050 shares in treasury shares of common stock comprises a decrease of 2,900,000 shares (before the stock split) due to the cancellation of treasury shares by resolution of the Board of Directors, a decrease of 3,300 shares (before the stock split) due to the provision of shares through the Board Benefit Trust (BBT), and a decrease of 270,750 shares (after the stock split) due to the disposal of treasury shares to the Employee Stock Ownership Association.
- The number of treasury shares of common stock includes shares held by the Board Benefit Trust (BBT) (62,600 shares at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, and 845,300 shares at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025).

2. Dividends

(1) Cash dividends paid

| Resolution | Class of shares | Total dividends (Millions of yen) | Dividends per share (Yen) | Record date | Effective date |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 26, 2024 | Common stock | 9,261 | 175 | March 31, 2024 | June 27, 2024 |
| Meeting of the Board of Directors held on November 13, 2024 | Common stock | 6,412 | 125 | September 30, 2024 | December 12, 2024 |

Notes: 1. JAPEX conducted a 5-for-1 stock split of shares of common stock on October 1, 2024. The amounts shown for the dividends per share are the amounts before the stock split.

- The total amount of the dividend at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 26, 2024, includes a dividend of ¥10 million for shares held by the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).
- The total amount of the dividend at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on November 13, 2024, includes a dividend of ¥7 million for shares held by the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).

(2) Dividend payments whose record date is in the fiscal year under review but whose effective date is in the following fiscal year

| Resolution | Class of shares | Total dividends (Millions of yen) | Source of dividends | Dividends per share (Yen) | Record date | Effective date |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 25, 2025 | Common stock | 7,702 | Retained earnings | 30 | March 31, 2025 | June 26, 2025 |

Notes: 1. The dividend payment shown above has been submitted as an agenda item to the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 25, 2025.

2. The total amount of the dividend to be resolved at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 25, 2025, includes a dividend of ¥25 million for shares held by the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).

(Consolidated statement of cash flows)

* Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at end of period and the amount recorded in the consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Cash and deposits | 169,997 | 118,358 |
| Time deposits with maturity over three months | (20,398) | (11,424) |
| Short-term investments, etc. having maturities within three months from the acquisition date | | |
| (Securities) Money management fund | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| (Securities) Negotiable certificates of deposits | — | 20,000 |
| (Other) Repurchase agreement and others | — | 9,996 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 152,598 | 140,931 |

(Leases)

Operating lease transactions

(As lessee)

Future lease payments

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Due within one year | 887 | 895 |
| Due after one year | 6 | 31 |
| Total | 893 | 926 |

(Financial instruments)

1. Information about financial instruments

(1) Policy for measures relating to financial instruments

The Group's policy is to manage operating funds while ensuring funding liquidity and controlling risks. The Group raises necessary funds mainly through funds on hand and bank loans. The Group does not enter into derivative transactions for trading or speculative purposes but uses them to hedge the following risks.

(2) Description of financial instruments and related risk and risk management

Operating receivables such as notes and accounts receivable - trade are exposed to customers' credit risk. The Group works to prevent bad debts by monitoring credit conditions, etc., of customers on a timely basis in accordance with internal credit management rules.

Securities and investment securities mainly consist of equity securities of partner companies, and for those exposed to market fluctuation risk, fair value evaluation is reported to the directors on a regular basis in accordance with the internal regulations. Investment securities mainly consist of equity securities of INPEX CORPORATION recorded at ¥54,983 million and ¥125,091 million as of March 31, 2025, and 2024, representing 30.5% and 69.3% of total investment securities, respectively.

Loans receivable are mainly loans to our subsidiaries for their operating capital and are exposed to credit risk. The Group manages the credit risk appropriately by monitoring the collection status of the loans receivable.

Notes and accounts payable - trade and accounts payable - other are due within one year. Accounts payable - trade and others relating to LNG purchase are exposed to foreign currency fluctuation risk, which is hedged primarily through foreign exchange forward contracts.

Implementation and management of derivative transactions, including foreign exchange forward contracts, are based on the internal regulations that prescribe the authorization and maximum upper limit of the transactions, and the department responsible for derivative transactions executes transactions after obtaining approval from the person responsible for authorization. The Group enters into transactions only with creditworthy financial institutions, etc., to mitigate the counterparty risk. Details of hedge accounting, such as hedging instruments and hedged items, hedging policy, and the method for assessing hedge effectiveness, are described above in "Significant hedge accounting" of "Disclosure of accounting policies."

Liquidity risk associated with financing is managed mainly by preparing monthly financial plans.

(3) Supplementary information on the fair value of financial instruments

As the calculation of fair values of financial instruments includes variable factors, those values may vary if different assumptions are applied.

Also, for the contract amount and other figures related to derivative transactions described in the "Notes to consolidated financial statements (Derivative Transactions)," the contract amount itself does not indicate market risk related to derivative transactions.

2. Fair value of financial instruments

Consolidated balance sheet amount, fair value, and the difference are as follows. “Cash and deposits,” “Notes and accounts receivable - trade,” “Securities,” “Notes and accounts payable - trade,” “Current portion of long-term borrowings,” and “Income taxes payable” are not stated as they are cash, and settled within a short period of term and their fair values approximate their carrying amounts.

As of March 31, 2024

| | Consolidated balance sheet amount (Millions of yen) | Fair value (Millions of yen) | Difference (Millions of yen) |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Investment securities (*1, *2) | 134,210 | 135,290 | 1,080 |
| (2) Long-term loans receivable | 1,247 | 1,247 | – |
| Total assets | 135,457 | 136,537 | 1,080 |
| Derivative transactions (*3) | 1,430 | 1,430 | – |

(*1) Investments in partnerships and other similar entities for which equity interests are reported on a net basis on the consolidated balance sheet are not included in (1) Investment securities. The consolidated balance sheet amount of these investments is ¥23,284 million.

(*2) Shares without market value are not included in “(1) Investment securities.” The consolidated balance sheet amount of such financial instruments is as follows:

| Category | As of March 31, 2024 (Millions of yen) |
|----------------------------|--|
| Unlisted equity securities | 22,920 |

(*3) Receivables and payables arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis.

As of March 31, 2025

| | Consolidated balance sheet amount (Millions of yen) | Fair value (Millions of yen) | Difference (Millions of yen) |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Investment securities (*1, *2) | 62,998 | 63,282 | 283 |
| (2) Long-term loans receivable | 1,136 | 1,136 | – |
| Total assets | 64,135 | 64,419 | 283 |
| Derivative transactions (*3) | 46 | 46 | – |

(*1) Investments in partnerships and other similar entities for which equity interests are reported on a net basis on the consolidated balance sheet are not included in (1) Investment securities. The consolidated balance sheet amount of these investments is ¥33,889 million.

(*2) Shares without market value are not included in “(1) Investment securities.” The consolidated balance sheet amount of such financial instruments is as follows:

| Category | As of March 31, 2025 (Millions of yen) |
|----------------------------|--|
| Unlisted equity securities | 83,392 |

(*3) Receivables and payables arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis.

Note 1: Redemption schedule of monetary receivables and securities with maturities after the consolidated closing date

As of March 31, 2024

| | Due within one year (Millions of yen) | Due after one year through five years (Millions of yen) | Due after five years through ten years (Millions of yen) | Due after ten years (Millions of yen) |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Cash and deposits | 169,995 | — | — | — |
| Notes and accounts receivable - trade | 40,790 | — | — | — |
| Securities and investment securities | | | | |
| Held-to-maturity debt securities | | | | |
| Corporate bonds | — | — | — | 5,413 |
| Available-for-sale securities with maturities | | | | |
| (1) Debt securities (corporate bonds) | — | — | — | 111 |
| (2) Other | — | — | — | — |
| Long-term loans receivable | — | 448 | 535 | 264 |
| Total | 210,785 | 448 | 535 | 5,789 |

As of March 31, 2025

| | Due within one year (Millions of yen) | Due after one year through five years (Millions of yen) | Due after five years through ten years (Millions of yen) | Due after ten years (Millions of yen) |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Cash and deposits | 118,356 | — | — | — |
| Notes and accounts receivable - trade | 43,441 | — | — | — |
| Securities and investment securities | | | | |
| Held-to-maturity debt securities | | | | |
| Corporate bonds | — | — | — | 4,967 |
| Available-for-sale securities with maturities | | | | |
| (1) Debt securities (corporate bonds) | — | — | — | 119 |
| (2) Other | 21,000 | — | — | — |
| Long-term loans receivable | — | 443 | 534 | 158 |
| Total | 182,798 | 443 | 534 | 5,246 |

Note 2: Repayment schedule of long-term borrowings after the consolidated closing date

As of March 31, 2024

| | Due within one year (Millions of yen) | Due after one year through five years (Millions of yen) | Due after five years through ten years (Millions of yen) | Due after ten years (Millions of yen) |
|----------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Long-term borrowings | 250 | — | — | — |
| Total | 250 | — | — | — |

As of March 31, 2025

| | Due within one year (Millions of yen) | Due after one year through five years (Millions of yen) | Due after five years through ten years (Millions of yen) | Due after ten years (Millions of yen) |
|----------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Long-term borrowings | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — |

3. Breakdown of financial instruments by level within the fair value hierarchy

Fair values of financial instruments are categorized into the following three levels according to the observability and materiality of inputs used in the measurement of fair values.

Level 1: Fair value measured using observable inputs, i.e., quoted prices in active markets for assets or liabilities being measured.

Level 2: Fair value measured using observable inputs other than Level 1 inputs.

Level 3: Fair value measured using unobservable inputs.

If multiple inputs are used that are significant to the fair value measurement, the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the level of the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

(1) Financial instruments recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet

As of March 31, 2024

| Category | Fair value (Millions of yen) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Investment securities | | | | |
| Available-for-sale securities | | | | |
| Equity securities | 129,887 | — | — | 129,887 |
| Debt securities (corporate bonds) | — | 111 | — | 111 |
| Derivative transactions | | | | |
| Currency-related transactions | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Commodity-related transactions | — | 1,430 | — | 1,430 |
| Total assets | 129,887 | 1,544 | — | 131,431 |
| Derivative transactions | | | | |
| Currency-related transactions | — | — | — | — |
| Commodity-related transactions | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Total liabilities | — | 2 | — | 2 |

As of March 31, 2025

| Category | Fair value (Millions of yen) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Investment securities | | | | |
| Available-for-sale securities | | | | |
| Equity securities | 58,526 | — | — | 58,526 |
| Debt securities (corporate bonds) | — | 119 | — | 119 |
| Derivative transactions | | | | |
| Currency-related transactions | — | — | — | — |
| Commodity-related transactions | — | 193 | — | 193 |
| Total assets | 58,526 | 313 | — | 58,840 |
| Derivative transactions | | | | |
| Currency-related transactions | — | 76 | — | 76 |
| Commodity-related transactions | — | 70 | — | 70 |
| Total liabilities | — | 146 | — | 146 |

(2) Financial instruments other than those recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet

As of March 31, 2024

| Category | Fair value (Millions of yen) | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Investment securities | | | | |
| Held-to-maturity debt securities | | | | |
| Corporate bonds | — | — | 5,276 | 5,276 |
| Available-for-sale securities | | | | |
| Equity securities | — | 14 | — | 14 |
| Long-term loans receivable | — | 1,247 | — | 1,247 |
| Total assets | — | 1,262 | 5,276 | 6,538 |

As of March 31, 2025

| Category | Fair value (Millions of yen) | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Investment securities | | | | |
| Held-to-maturity debt securities | | | | |
| Corporate bonds | — | — | 4,618 | 4,618 |
| Available-for-sale securities | | | | |
| Equity securities | — | 16 | — | 16 |
| Long-term loans receivable | — | 1,136 | — | 1,136 |
| Total assets | — | 1,153 | 4,618 | 5,772 |

Note: Explanation of valuation techniques and inputs used in the fair value measurement

Investment securities

Listed shares are valued using quoted prices. As listed shares are traded in active markets, their fair value is classified as Level 1.

The fair value of shares other than listed shares is classified as Level 2 because they are traded infrequently in the public market and not considered to have quoted prices in active markets.

The fair value of debt securities (corporate bonds) is measured based on quotes, etc., provided by financial institutions, and is classified as Level 2.

The fair value of held-to-maturity debt securities is measured using the discounted cash flow method based on future cash flows from debt securities and appropriate benchmarks such as the market rate of return. As unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the fair value measurement, it is classified as Level 3.

Long-term loans receivable

The fair value of long-term loans receivable is measured using the discounted cash flow method based on future cash flows and appropriate benchmarks such as the market rate of return, and is classified as Level 2.

Derivative transactions

The fair value of derivative transactions is measured based on quotes, etc., provided by financial institutions, and is classified as Level 2.

(Securities)

1. Held-to-maturity debt securities

As of March 31, 2024

| | Consolidated balance sheet amount (Millions of yen) | Fair value (Millions of yen) | Unrealized gain (loss) (Millions of yen) |
|---|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Securities whose fair value exceeds their consolidated balance sheet amount | 4,204 | 5,276 | 1,072 |
| Securities whose fair value does not exceed their consolidated balance sheet amount | — | — | — |
| Total | 4,204 | 5,276 | 1,072 |

As of March 31, 2025

| | Consolidated balance sheet amount (Millions of yen) | Fair value (Millions of yen) | Unrealized gain (loss) (Millions of yen) |
|---|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Securities whose fair value exceeds their consolidated balance sheet amount | 4,344 | 4,618 | 273 |
| Securities whose fair value does not exceed their consolidated balance sheet amount | — | — | — |
| Total | 4,344 | 4,618 | 273 |

2. Available-for-sale securities

As of March 31, 2024

| | Type | Consolidated balance sheet amount (Millions of yen) | Acquisition cost (Millions of yen) | Unrealized gain (loss) (Millions of yen) |
|---|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Securities whose consolidated balance sheet amount exceeds their acquisition cost | (1) Equity securities | 129,887 | 12,491 | 117,396 |
| | (2) Debt securities | | | |
| | 1) Corporate bonds | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| | 2) Other debt securities | — | — | — |
| | (3) Other | — | — | — |
| | Subtotal | 129,907 | 12,511 | 117,396 |
| Securities whose consolidated balance sheet amount does not exceed their acquisition cost | (1) Equity securities | 6 | 6 | — |
| | (2) Debt securities | | | |
| | 1) Corporate bonds | 91 | 94 | (3) |
| | 2) Other debt securities | — | — | — |
| | (3) Other | 3,000 | 3,000 | — |
| | Subtotal | 3,097 | 3,101 | (3) |
| Total | | 133,005 | 15,612 | 117,393 |

As of March 31, 2025

| | Type | Consolidated balance sheet amount (Millions of yen) | Acquisition cost (Millions of yen) | Unrealized gain (loss) (Millions of yen) |
|---|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Securities whose consolidated balance sheet amount exceeds their acquisition cost | (1) Equity securities | 58,526 | 7,123 | 51,402 |
| | (2) Debt securities | | | |
| | 1) Corporate bonds | 119 | 114 | 5 |
| | 2) Other debt securities | — | — | — |
| | (3) Other | — | — | — |
| | Subtotal | 58,646 | 7,238 | 51,408 |
| Securities whose consolidated balance sheet amount does not exceed their acquisition cost | (1) Equity securities | 6 | 6 | — |
| | (2) Debt securities | | | |
| | 1) Corporate bonds | — | — | — |
| | 2) Other debt securities | — | — | — |
| | (3) Other | 24,000 | 24,000 | — |
| | Subtotal | 24,006 | 24,006 | — |
| Total | | 82,653 | 31,245 | 51,408 |

3. Available-for-sale securities sold

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

| Type | Sales amount (Millions of yen) | Total gain on sale (Millions of yen) | Total loss on sale (Millions of yen) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| (1) Equity securities | 51,066 | 45,698 | — |
| (2) Debt securities | | | |
| 1) Corporate bonds | — | — | — |
| 2) Other debt securities | — | — | — |
| (3) Other | — | — | — |
| Total | 51,066 | 45,698 | — |

(Derivative transactions)

Derivative transactions for which hedge accounting is applied

(1) Currency-related transactions

As of March 31, 2024

| Hedge accounting method | Type of transaction | Major hedged items | Contract amount, etc. (Millions of yen) | Due after one year (Millions of yen) | Fair value (Millions of yen) |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| General treatment | Foreign exchange forward contracts | | | | |
| | Buying US dollar | Accounts payable - other | 47 | — | 1 |
| Total | | | 47 | — | 1 |

As of March 31, 2025

| Hedge accounting method | Type of transaction | Major hedged items | Contract amount, etc. (Millions of yen) | Due after one year (Millions of yen) | Fair value (Millions of yen) |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| General treatment | Foreign exchange forward contracts | | | | |
| | Buying US dollar | Accounts payable - trade | 6,604 | — | (75) |
| | US dollar | Accounts payable - other | 51 | — | (0) |
| Total | | | 6,656 | — | (76) |

(2) Commodity-related transactions

As of March 31, 2024

| Hedge accounting method | Type of transaction | Major hedged items | Contract amount, etc. (Millions of yen) | Due after one year (Millions of yen) | Fair value (Millions of yen) |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| General treatment | Crude oil swap contracts | | | | |
| | Receive fixed rates and pay floating rates | Proceeds from sale of crude oil | 11,729 | 2,145 | 114 |
| | LNG swap contracts | | | | |
| | Receive fixed rates and pay floating rates | Proceeds from sale of LNG | 5,904 | — | 1,313 |
| Total | | | 17,634 | 2,145 | 1,428 |

As of March 31, 2025

| Hedge accounting method | Type of transaction | Major hedged items | Contract amount, etc. (Millions of yen) | Due after one year (Millions of yen) | Fair value (Millions of yen) |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| General treatment | Crude oil swap contracts | | | | |
| | Receive fixed rates and pay floating rates | Proceeds from sale of crude oil | 17,914 | 2,050 | 122 |
| Total | | | 17,914 | 2,050 | 122 |

(Retirement benefits)

1. Overview of retirement benefit plans adopted

JAPEX and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have defined benefit plans, i.e., defined benefit corporate pension plans and lump-sum retirement payment plans.

Certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries participate in the Smaller Enterprise Retirement Allowance Mutual Aid System and calculate retirement benefit liabilities and retirement benefit expenses using the simplified method.

2. Defined benefit plans

(1) Reconciliation between retirement benefit obligations at the beginning of the period and the end of the period (excluding plans applying the simplified method shown in (3))

| | (Millions of yen) | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
| Retirement benefit obligations at beginning of period | 14,377 | 14,086 |
| Service costs | 860 | 801 |
| Interest costs | 125 | 122 |
| Actuarial gains and losses | 92 | (1,368) |
| Retirement benefits paid | (1,369) | (1,475) |
| Retirement benefit obligations at end of period | 14,086 | 12,166 |

(2) Reconciliation between plan assets at the beginning of the period and the end of the period (excluding plans applying the simplified method shown in (3))

| | (Millions of yen) | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
| Plan assets at beginning of period | 13,813 | 15,229 |
| Expected return on plan assets | 138 | 152 |
| Actuarial gains and losses | 1,818 | (421) |
| Contributions from employer | 425 | 425 |
| Retirement benefits paid | (966) | (1,108) |
| Plan assets at end of period | 15,229 | 14,277 |

(3) Reconciliation between retirement benefit liabilities of plans applying the simplified method at the beginning of the period and the end of the period

| | (Millions of yen) | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
| Retirement benefit liability at beginning of period | 1,160 | 1,195 |
| Retirement benefit expenses | 260 | 310 |
| Retirement benefits paid | (148) | (118) |
| Contributions to plans | (76) | (74) |
| Retirement benefit liability at end of period | 1,195 | 1,313 |

(4) Reconciliation between retirement benefit obligations and plan assets at the end of the period and retirement benefit liability and retirement benefit asset on the consolidated balance sheets

| | (Millions of yen) | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
| Funded retirement benefit obligations | 11,866 | 10,191 |
| Plan assets | (15,229) | (14,277) |
| | (3,363) | (4,086) |
| Unfunded retirement benefit obligations | 3,414 | 3,288 |
| Net retirement benefit liability (asset) on consolidated balance sheet | 51 | (798) |
| Retirement benefit liability | 3,414 | 3,288 |
| Retirement benefit asset | (3,363) | (4,086) |
| Net retirement benefit liability (asset) on consolidated balance sheet | 51 | (798) |

(5) Breakdown of retirement benefit expenses

| | (Millions of yen) | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
| Service costs | 860 | 801 |
| Interest costs | 125 | 122 |
| Expected return on plan assets | (138) | (152) |
| Amortization of actuarial gains and losses | (327) | (388) |
| Retirement benefit expenses calculated by simplified method | 260 | 310 |
| Retirement benefit expenses on defined benefit plans | 780 | 693 |

(6) Remeasurements of defined retirement benefit, net of tax

The breakdown of items (before income taxes and tax effects) recorded in remeasurements of defined retirement benefit, net of tax, is as follows:

| | (Millions of yen) | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
| Actuarial gains and losses | 1,399 | 558 |
| Total | 1,399 | 558 |

(7) Remeasurements of defined retirement benefit

The breakdown of items (before income taxes and tax effects) recorded in remeasurements of defined retirement benefit is as follows:

| | (Millions of yen) | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
| Unrecognized actuarial gains and losses | 2,383 | 2,941 |
| Total | 2,383 | 2,941 |

(8) Plan assets

1) Breakdown of plan assets

The percentage of various assets to total plan assets by main category is as follows:

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Debt securities | 49% | 52% |
| Equity securities | 41% | 39% |
| Cash and deposits | 3% | 3% |
| Other | 7% | 6% |
| Total | 100% | 100% |

2) Determination of the long-term expected rate of return

In order to determine the long-term expected rate of return on plan assets, the Group considers the current and expected allocation of plan assets and the current and expected long-term rate of return from various assets constituting plan assets.

(9) Actuarial assumptions

Main actuarial assumptions (weighted averages)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Discount rate | 0.9% | 2.0% |
| Long-term expected rate of return | 1.0% | 1.0% |

(Tax effect accounting)

1. Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities

| | (Millions of yen) | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
| Deferred tax assets | | |
| Net tax loss carried forward (Note 2) | 40,580 | 26,689 |
| Retirement benefit liability | 1,077 | 1,177 |
| Depreciation on non-current assets | 4,048 | 3,794 |
| Assets retirement obligations | 6,476 | 10,812 |
| Impairment losses on non-current assets | 2,157 | 2,258 |
| Investment securities | 841 | 1,300 |
| Foreign tax credit carried forward | 2,218 | 4,486 |
| Other | 6,494 | 7,137 |
| Subtotal deferred tax assets | 63,895 | 57,656 |
| Valuation allowance for net tax loss carried forward (Note 2) | (19,272) | (9,022) |
| Valuation allowance for total of deductible temporary differences | (16,524) | (19,462) |
| Total valuation allowance (Note 1) | (35,797) | (28,485) |
| Total deferred tax assets | 28,097 | 29,171 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | |
| Reserve for mine prospecting | (8,821) | (9,366) |
| Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities | (32,715) | (14,789) |
| Reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | (181) | (177) |
| Undistributed earnings | (471) | (1,399) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | – | (2,113) |
| Retirement benefit asset | (794) | (927) |
| Depreciation of foreign subsidiaries, etc. | (16,419) | (25,700) |
| Deferred gains or losses on hedges | (3,277) | (4,405) |
| Other | (1,417) | (2,483) |
| Total deferred tax liabilities | (64,098) | (61,362) |
| Net deferred tax liabilities | (36,000) | (32,190) |

Notes: 1 The change in valuation allowance is mainly due to a decrease in net tax loss carried forward at the Group level.

2 Net tax loss carried forward and breakdown of deferred tax assets thereof by expiration dates

As of March 31, 2024

| | Expire in one year or less (Millions of yen) | Expire after one year through five years (Millions of yen) | Expire after five years through ten years (Millions of yen) | Expire after ten years/No expiration date (Millions of yen) | Total (Millions of yen) |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|----------------------------|
| Net tax loss carried forward (a) | – | 215 | 23,317 | 17,047 | 40,580 |
| Valuation allowance | – | – | (19,271) | (0) | (19,272) |
| Deferred tax assets | – | 215 | 4,045 | 17,046 | (b) 21,308 |

(a) Net tax loss carried forward is calculated by multiplying the effective statutory tax rate.

(b) Deferred tax assets of ¥21,308 million are recognized for net tax loss carried forward of ¥40,580 million (calculated by multiplying the effective statutory tax rate). Valuation allowance has not been recognized for the part of net tax loss carried forward that is expected to be recoverable from the estimated taxable income in the future.

As of March 31, 2025

| | Expire in one year or less (Millions of yen) | Expire after one year through five years (Millions of yen) | Expire after five years through ten years (Millions of yen) | Expire after ten years/No expiration date (Millions of yen) | Total (Millions of yen) |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|----------------------------|
| Net tax loss carried forward (c) | — | 106 | 15,861 | 10,721 | 26,689 |
| Valuation allowance | — | — | (8,951) | (71) | (9,022) |
| Deferred tax assets | — | 106 | 6,909 | 10,649 | (d) 17,666 |

(c) Net tax loss carried forward is calculated by multiplying the effective statutory tax rate.

(d) Deferred tax assets of ¥17,666 million are recognized for net tax loss carried forward of ¥26,689 million (calculated by multiplying the effective statutory tax rate). Valuation allowance has not been recognized for the part of net tax loss carried forward that is expected to be recoverable from the estimated taxable income in the future.

2. Reconciliation of the effective tax rates reflected in the consolidated statement of income and the effective statutory tax rates

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Effective statutory tax rate | 28.0 | 28.0 |
| (Adjustments) | | |
| Income not taxable permanently for income tax purposes (e.g., dividend income) | (0.3) | (0.2) |
| Expenses not deductible permanently for income tax purposes (e.g., entertainment expenses) | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| Consolidation adjustment items related to the application of the equity method | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Change in valuation allowance | (7.9) | (7.5) |
| Tax rate differences with consolidated subsidiaries | (1.6) | 1.4 |
| Taxation differences with foreign subsidiaries | (2.5) | 1.7 |
| Consolidation adjustment items | (1.7) | 0.2 |
| Tax credit | (0.5) | (0.4) |
| Other | 2.3 | (0.0) |
| Actual effective tax rate after applying tax effect accounting | 17.5 | 23.7 |

3. Adjustment to deferred tax assets and liabilities due to changes in corporate tax rates, etc.

Following the enactment of the Act for Partial Amendment to the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 13 of 2025) in the Diet session on March 31, 2025, a special defense surtax will be imposed from the fiscal year starting on or after April 1, 2026.

Accordingly, the effective statutory tax rate used to calculate deferred tax assets and liabilities for temporary differences expected to be eliminated in or after the fiscal year starting on April 1, 2026, has been changed from 28.0% to 28.9%.

As a result of this change, deferred tax liabilities (net of deferred tax assets) and income taxes - deferred increased by ¥712 million and ¥95 million, respectively, whereas valuation difference on available-for-sale securities and deferred gains or losses on hedges decreased by ¥475 million and ¥141 million, respectively, for the fiscal year under review.

(Business combinations)

Business combination by acquisition

1. Outline of the business combination

(1) Name of the acquired company and details of its business

Name of the acquired company: Longboat JAPEX Norge AS

Details of business: Exploration, development, and production of petroleum resources offshore Norway

(2) Main reason for the business combination

JAPEX aims to further expand its Norwegian business by making Longboat JAPEX Norge AS, which is engaged in exploration and development in multiple oil and natural gas license interests in the Norwegian North Sea and the Norwegian Sea, a subsidiary.

(3) Date of the business combination

July 1, 2024 (deemed acquisition date)

(4) Legal form of the business combination

Acquisition of shares in consideration for cash

(5) Name of the company after the business combination

JAPEX Norge AS

(6) Ratio of voting rights held after the acquisition

Ratio of voting rights held immediately before the business combination: 49.9%

Ratio of voting rights additionally acquired: 50.1%

Ratio of voting rights held after the acquisition: 100.0%

(7) Main grounds for determining the acquiring company

JAPEX is the acquiring company as it acquired the shares in consideration for cash.

2. The period of the acquired company's financial results included in the consolidated financial statements

From July 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024

The closing date of the acquired company is December 31, and the difference between such closing date and the consolidated closing date does not exceed three months. Therefore, the financial statements of the acquired company as of its closing date were used to prepare the consolidated financial statements.

As the acquired company was an equity-method associate, its earnings from January 1, 2024, to June 30, 2024, have been recorded as share of profit of entities accounted for using the equity method.

3. Acquisition cost of the acquired company and breakdown by type of consideration

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------|
| Consideration for acquisition | Market value of shares held immediately before the business combination as of the acquisition date | ¥401 million |
| | Consideration for additional acquisition (cash) | ¥403 million |
| Acquisition cost | | ¥804 million |

4. Difference between the acquisition cost and the total acquisition costs of the respective transactions leading to the acquisition

Loss on step acquisitions: ¥175 million

5. Amount and cause of gain on bargain purchase

(1) Amount of gain on bargain purchase

¥80 million

(2) Cause of gain

Since the fair value of net assets exceeded the acquisition cost at the time of the business combination, the difference is recognized as gain on bargain purchase.

6. Amounts of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of the business combination and their main components

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Current assets | ¥6,018 million |
| Non-current assets | ¥3,426 million |
| Total assets | ¥9,445 million |
| Current liabilities | ¥6,516 million |
| Non-current liabilities | ¥2,044 million |

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Total liabilities | <u>¥8,560 million</u> |
|-------------------|-----------------------|

7. Estimated impact on the consolidated statement of income for the fiscal year under review, assuming that the business combination had been completed at the beginning of the fiscal year and the basis for the estimation

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Net sales | ¥637 million |
| Operating profit | ¥(285) million |
| Ordinary profit | ¥148 million |
| Profit before income taxes | ¥(605) million |
| Profit attributable to owners of parent | ¥(605) million |

(Calculation method of the estimated amount)

The difference between the net sales and profit/loss information calculated assuming that the business combination had been completed at the beginning of the fiscal year under review and the net sales and profit/loss information of the acquiring company in the consolidated statement of income is deemed as the estimated amount of impact.

The estimated amount of impact has not been audited.

(Asset retirement obligations)

1. Asset retirement obligations recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

Asset retirement obligations recognized by the Group are determined based on the estimated costs of decommissioning oil and natural gas wells and production facilities in accordance with laws, land lease contracts, etc., for wells and production facilities in Japan and overseas, and the appropriate discount rates.

The Group estimates the periods in which the obligations are paid out to be approximately 2 to 34 years from the acquisition of assets. This estimate is reasonably made based on the plans for decommissioning wells and facilities or the estimated producing lives of fields if no such plan exists. Discount rates applied are (0.217)% to 2.287% for domestic obligations and 3.088% to 6.144% for overseas.

Although the future costs to be incurred upon decommissioning and the timing when the obligations are incurred are based on the Group's best estimate, uncertainty exists regarding both the amount and timing of incurring these costs.

Changes in the balance of asset retirement obligations are as follows:

| | (Millions of yen) | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
| Balance at beginning of period | 20,043 | 24,687 |
| Increase due to acquisition of new assets | 1,519 | 271 |
| Increase due to change in estimate (Note 1) | 2,876 | 7,858 |
| Change in scope of consolidation (Note 2) | — | 1,016 |
| Accretion expense | 155 | 269 |
| Decrease due to fulfillment of asset retirement obligations | (19) | (28) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | 112 | 252 |
| Balance at end of period | 24,687 | 34,327 |

Notes: 1. Major components of "Increase due to change in estimate" are as follows:

Regarding the asset retirement obligations recorded as expenses pertaining to the future withdrawal of offshore platform and well abandonment in domestic oil and gas fields (hereinafter "expenses pertaining to the withdrawal, etc."), the estimate of the expenses pertaining to the withdrawal, etc. required at the end of the projects was changed in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, as a result of obtaining new information regarding the expenses pertaining to the withdrawal, etc. The increase of ¥2,966 million due to the estimate change was added to the asset retirement obligations balance before the change.

Furthermore, due to said changes in the estimate, operating profit for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, decreased by ¥2,215 million, and ordinary profit and profit before income taxes both decreased by ¥2,929 million.

Regarding the asset retirement obligations recorded as expenses pertaining to the withdrawal of offshore platform and well abandonment in domestic oil and gas fields, etc. (hereinafter "expenses pertaining to the withdrawal, etc."), the estimate of the expenses pertaining to the withdrawal, etc. required at the end of the projects was changed in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, as a result of obtaining new information regarding the sharp rise in prices of materials and equipment and labor cost in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. The increase of ¥6,871 million due to the estimate change was added to the asset retirement obligations balance before the change.

Furthermore, due to said changes in the estimate, operating profit for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, decreased by ¥6,427 million, and ordinary profit and profit before income taxes both decreased by ¥6,750 million.

2. The "Change in scope of consolidation" for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, is the increase due to the inclusion of JAPEX Norge AS, whose shares were additionally acquired by JAPEX, in the scope of consolidation.

2. Asset retirement obligations other than those recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

The Group has obligations to restore sites to their original condition in accordance with laws, land lease contracts, etc., regarding oil and natural gas production facilities. However, maintaining and ensuring a stable supply of natural gas in the Infrastructure/Utility Business, which is the Group's primary business operation, is of high public interest; therefore, even after completion of production activities, the Group plans to continue to use some of the assets held for the purpose of producing and selling oil and gas on a permanent basis in order to fulfill the responsibilities as a supplier for users of natural gas by holistically integrating these assets. Thus, the Group does not recognize the relevant asset retirement obligations since it is impossible at this point to estimate asset retirement obligations on a reasonable basis as of March 31, 2025.

(Revenue recognition)

1. Information on disaggregation of revenue from contracts with clients

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)

(Millions of yen)

| | | Reportable segment | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------|-------------|---------|
| | | Japan | North America | Europe | Middle East | Total |
| E&P Business | Crude oil | 19,410 | 30,107 | 2,282 | 36,182 | 87,983 |
| | Natural gas (overseas) | – | 675 | 327 | – | 1,002 |
| | Subtotal | 19,410 | 30,782 | 2,609 | 36,182 | 88,986 |
| Infrastructure/Utility Business | Natural gas (Japan) | 77,903 | – | – | – | 77,903 |
| | LNG | 28,345 | – | – | – | 28,345 |
| | Electricity | 53,272 | – | – | – | 53,272 |
| | Others | 7,197 | – | – | – | 7,197 |
| | Subtotal | 166,718 | – | – | – | 166,718 |
| Other businesses | Contract services | 6,395 | – | – | – | 6,395 |
| | Oil products/merchandise | 55,423 | – | – | – | 55,423 |
| | Others | 2,137 | – | – | – | 2,137 |
| | Subtotal | 63,956 | – | – | – | 63,956 |
| Revenue from contracts with clients | | 250,084 | 30,782 | 2,609 | 36,182 | 319,660 |
| Revenue from other sources | | 6,378 | (175) | – | – | 6,203 |
| Net sales to outside clients | | 256,463 | 30,607 | 2,609 | 36,182 | 325,863 |

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

| | | Reportable segment | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------|-------------|---------|
| | | Japan | North America | Europe | Middle East | Total |
| E&P Business | Crude oil | 19,813 | 55,205 | 15,660 | 34,311 | 124,991 |
| | Natural gas (overseas) | – | 1,076 | 3,520 | – | 4,597 |
| | Subtotal | 19,813 | 56,281 | 19,181 | 34,311 | 129,588 |
| Infrastructure/Utility Business | Natural gas (Japan) | 73,802 | – | – | – | 73,802 |
| | LNG | 40,938 | – | – | – | 40,938 |
| | Electricity | 51,395 | – | – | – | 51,395 |
| | Others | 16,254 | – | – | – | 16,254 |
| | Subtotal | 182,391 | – | – | – | 182,391 |
| Other businesses | Contract services | 8,572 | – | – | – | 8,572 |
| | Oil products/merchandise | 59,598 | – | – | – | 59,598 |
| | Others | 2,365 | – | – | – | 2,365 |
| | Subtotal | 70,536 | – | – | – | 70,536 |
| Revenue from contracts with clients | | 272,741 | 56,281 | 19,181 | 34,311 | 382,516 |
| Revenue from other sources | | 7,141 | (575) | – | – | 6,565 |
| Net sales to outside clients | | 279,883 | 55,705 | 19,181 | 34,311 | 389,082 |

2. Information that provides the basis for understanding revenue from contracts with clients

Information that provides the basis for understanding revenue is as presented in “Notes to consolidated financial statements (Notes to significant accounting policies for preparation of consolidated financial statements), 4. Disclosure of accounting policies, (5) Accounting policies for significant revenues and expenses.”

3. Information on the relationship between satisfaction of performance obligations under contract with customers and cash flows generated from said contracts, and the amount and timing of revenue expected to be recognized in the following fiscal year onward, based on contracts with clients existing as of March 31, 2025

(1) Balances, etc., of contract assets and contract liabilities

(Millions of yen)

| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Receivables from contracts with clients at beginning of period | 47,609 | 40,099 |
| Receivables from contracts with clients at end of period | 40,099 | 43,252 |
| Contract assets at beginning of period | 480 | 820 |
| Contract assets at end of period | 820 | 1,115 |
| Contract liabilities at beginning of period | 155 | 115 |
| Contract liabilities at end of period | 115 | 94 |

Contract assets consist primarily of unbilled receivables from construction contracts. Contract liabilities are mainly related to advances received from customers for construction contracts.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Group recognized an immaterial amount of revenue, which was previously included in contract liabilities as of the beginning of the period. The revenue the Group recognized related to performance obligations that were satisfied, or partially satisfied, in previous periods was immaterial.

(2) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The following table summarizes the aggregate transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations in construction contracts, etc., and the period over which revenue is expected to be recognized. The Group has applied the practical expedient to exclude the transactions for contracts with an original expected duration of one year or less and the variable consideration allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations for long-term sales contracts, etc.

(Millions of yen)

| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| One year or less | 300 | 23 |
| Over one year | 16 | 51 |
| Total | 316 | 74 |

4. Note to provision for loss on construction contracts

Provision for loss on construction contracts included in the cost of sales is presented in “Notes to consolidated financial statements (Consolidated statement of income).”

(Segment information, etc.)

[Segment information]

1. Summary of reportable segments

The JAPEX Group's reportable segments are those for which separated financial information is available and which are periodically examined by the Board of Directors to determine allocation of managerial resources and assess business performance, among components of the JAPEX Group.

In addition to business activities in Japan, the JAPEX Group has developed business activities overseas through a project company established at each business location.

Therefore, the JAPEX Group consists of segments by business location and considers "Japan," "North America," "Europe" and "Middle East" as reportable segments.

"Japan" consists of business activities such as exploration, development, and production of crude oil and natural gas, and sale of crude oil as the E&P Business in Japan; sale of natural gas and LNG, generation and sale of electric power, sale of biomass fuel, and contract services for transportation of natural gas, etc. as the Infrastructure/Utility Business; and manufacturing, purchase, sale and transportation of oil products, contract services for well drilling work, etc. as the Other businesses.

"North America" consists of business activities such as exploration, development, production, sale, etc. of crude oil and natural gas as E&P Business in North America.

"Europe" consists of business activities such as exploration, development, production, sale, etc. of crude oil and natural gas as E&P Business in Europe.

"Middle East" consists of business activities such as development, production, sale, etc. of crude oil as E&P Business in the Middle East.

2. Method for calculating net sales, profit (loss), assets and other items by reportable segment

The method for accounting for reported operating segments is basically the same as the description in "Notes to significant accounting policies for preparation of consolidated financial statements." Profit of reportable segments is the figure based on operating profit. Intersegment revenue and transfers are based on prevailing market prices.

3. Information regarding net sales, profit (loss), assets and other items by reportable segment
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)

(Millions of yen)

| | Reportable segment | | | | | Others (Note 1) | Total | Adjustment (Note 2) | Amount on the consolidated financial statements (Note 3) |
|--|--------------------|------------------|--------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|------------------------|---|
| | Japan | North America | Europe | Middle East | Total | | | | |
| Net sales | | | | | | | | | |
| Net sales to outside clients | 256,463 | 30,607 | 2,609 | 36,182 | 325,863 | – | 325,863 | – | 325,863 |
| Intersegment sales or transfers | 6 | – | – | – | 6 | – | 6 | (6) | – |
| Total | 256,470 | 30,607 | 2,609 | 36,182 | 325,869 | – | 325,869 | (6) | 325,863 |
| Segment profit | 51,130 | 11,417 | 426 | 4,750 | 67,725 | – | 67,725 | (12,477) | 55,247 |
| Segment assets | 69,738 | 80,333 | 28,197 | 22,618 | 200,887 | – | 200,887 | 460,041 | 660,928 |
| Other items | | | | | | | | | |
| Depreciation | 11,161 | 15,181 | 695 | 293 | 27,331 | – | 27,331 | 315 | 27,646 |
| Share of profit (loss) of entities accounted for using equity method | 168 | (49) | (529) | 2 | (407) | 622 | 214 | – | 214 |
| Investments in entities accounted for using equity method | 1,526 | 1,457 | 3,032 | – | 6,015 | 7,532 | 13,547 | – | 13,547 |
| Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | 6,445 | 65,690 | 4,652 | 0 | 76,788 | – | 76,788 | 266 | 77,055 |

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

| | Reportable segment | | | | | Others (Note 1) | Total | Adjustment (Note 2) | Amount on the consolidated financial statements (Note 3) |
|--|--------------------|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|------------------------|---|
| | Japan | North America | Europe | Middle East | Total | | | | |
| Net sales | | | | | | | | | |
| Net sales to outside clients | 279,883 | 55,705 | 19,181 | 34,311 | 389,082 | – | 389,082 | – | 389,082 |
| Intersegment sales or transfers | 21 | – | – | – | 21 | – | 21 | (21) | – |
| Total | 279,905 | 55,705 | 19,181 | 34,311 | 389,104 | – | 389,104 | (21) | 389,082 |
| Segment profit | 44,985 | 21,100 | 5,593 | 4,154 | 75,834 | – | 75,834 | (13,821) | 62,012 |
| Segment assets | 67,199 | 129,762 | 32,154 | 20,552 | 249,669 | – | 249,669 | 431,928 | 681,598 |
| Other items | | | | | | | | | |
| Depreciation | 16,538 | 25,562 | 7,152 | 293 | 49,546 | – | 49,546 | 359 | 49,906 |
| Share of profit (loss) of entities accounted for using equity method | 162 | 899 | (1,920) | – | (858) | 605 | (252) | – | (252) |
| Investments in entities accounted for using equity method | 7,769 | 65,404 | – | – | 73,174 | 7,532 | 80,707 | – | 80,707 |
| Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | 8,024 | 65,605 | 4,420 | – | 78,050 | – | 78,050 | 116 | 78,167 |

Notes: 1. The “Others” category represents operating segments that are not included in reportable segments, and includes Russia, etc.

2. Major components of adjustment are as follows:

(1) Segment profit

(Millions of yen)

| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Elimination of intersegment transactions | 1 | 2 |
| Corporate expenses * | (12,478) | (13,824) |
| Total | (12,477) | (13,821) |

* Corporate expenses are mainly general and administrative expenses and experimentation and research expenses, all of which are not attributable to the reportable segments.

(2) Segment assets

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Elimination of intersegment transactions | (9) | (6) |
| Corporate assets *1 | 1,604 | 2,166 |
| Other assets *2 | 458,445 | 429,768 |
| Total | 460,041 | 431,928 |

- *1. Corporate assets are mainly assets for management by the headquarters that do not belong to the reportable segments.
- *2. Assets allocated to segments are recoverable accounts included in property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and investments and other assets, whereas other assets are assets other than property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and recoverable accounts that are not allocated to segments.
- 3. Segment profit was adjusted to operating profit in the consolidated statement of income.

[Related information]

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)

1. Information by product or service

(Millions of yen)

| | E&P Business | | Infrastructure/Utility Business | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Crude oil | Natural gas (overseas) | Natural gas (Japan) | LNG | Electricity | Others |
| Net sales to outside clients | 87,808 | 1,002 | 81,487 | 30,190 | 53,272 | 7,197 |

| | Other businesses | | | Total |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| | Contract services | Oil products/merchandise | Others | |
| Net sales to outside clients | 6,395 | 55,423 | 3,087 | 325,863 |

2. Information by geographical area

(1) Net sales

(Millions of yen)

| Japan | US | Iraq | Others | Total |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 256,438 | 30,607 | 36,207 | 2,609 | 325,863 |

Note: Net sales are classified into countries or regions based on the place where products, etc., were delivered and the location where services were rendered.

(2) Property, plant and equipment

(Millions of yen)

| Japan | US | UK | Others | Total |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 70,404 | 77,698 | 28,197 | 0 | 176,300 |

3. Information by major client

The information is omitted because there are no net sales to outside clients that account for 10% or more of the net sales in the consolidated statement of income.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

1. Information by product or service

(Millions of yen)

| | E&P Business | | Infrastructure/Utility Business | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Crude oil | Natural gas (overseas) | Natural gas (Japan) | LNG | Electricity | Others |
| Net sales to outside clients | 124,415 | 4,597 | 77,538 | 43,990 | 51,395 | 16,254 |

| | Other businesses | | | Total |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| | Contract services | Oil products/merchandise | Others | |
| Net sales to outside clients | 8,572 | 59,598 | 2,720 | 389,082 |

2. Information by geographical area

(1) Net sales

(Millions of yen)

| Japan | US | Iraq | Others | Total |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 279,839 | 55,705 | 34,338 | 19,198 | 389,082 |

Note: Net sales are classified into countries or regions based on the place where products, etc., were delivered and the location where services were rendered.

(2) Property, plant and equipment

(Millions of yen)

| Japan | US | UK | Others | Total |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 68,405 | 127,029 | 29,131 | 3,022 | 227,590 |

3. Information by major client

The information is omitted because there are no net sales to outside clients that account for 10% or more of the net sales in the consolidated statement of income.

[Information on impairment losses on non-current assets by reportable segment]

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

| Japan | North America | Europe | Middle East | Others | Corporate and elimination | Total |
|-------|---------------|--------|-------------|--------|---------------------------|-------|
| 242 | — | 708 | — | — | — | 950 |

[Information on amortization and unamortized balance of goodwill by reportable segment]

Not applicable.

[Information on gain on bargain purchase by reportable segment]

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

| Japan | North America | Europe | Middle East | Others | Corporate and elimination | Total |
|-------|---------------|--------|-------------|--------|------------------------------|-------|
| — | — | 80 | — | — | — | 80 |

Since the fair value of net assets exceeded the acquisition cost at the time of the business combination, the difference is recognized as gain on bargain purchase.

[Information on related parties]

1. Related party transactions

Transactions between the company submitting consolidated financial statements and related parties

Unconsolidated subsidiaries and associates of the company submitting consolidated financial statements

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)

| Type | Names of company, etc. | Location | Share capital or capital contribution (Millions of yen) | Description of business | JAPEX's stake and percentage of voting rights held (%) | Relationship with related party | Description of transaction | Transaction amount (Millions of yen) | Account title | Balance at end of period (Millions of yen) |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|--|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Associate | Fukushima Gas Power Co., Ltd. | Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo | 537 | Operation and contract work of power generation business using a natural gas power plant | (Ownership) Direct 33.30 | Outsourcing of power generation operations Contract work of LNG regasification operations Pledge of collateral Interlocking officers | Pledge of collateral (Note) | 30,374 | — | — |

Note: Terms and conditions of transactions and policies on determination thereof, etc.

JAPEX provides Fukushima Gas Power Co., Ltd. (FGP) with certificates of FGP shares and corporate bonds held by JAPEX as collateral for its borrowings from financial institutions. The transaction amount is the balance of borrowings corresponding to assets pledged as collateral as of the end of the period.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

| Type | Names of company, etc. | Location | Share capital or capital contribution (Millions of yen) | Description of business | JAPEX's stake and percentage of voting rights held (%) | Relationship with related party | Description of transaction | Transaction amount (Millions of yen) | Account title | Balance at end of period (Millions of yen) |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|--|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Associate | Fukushima Gas Power Co., Ltd. | Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo | 537 | Operation and contract work of power generation business using a natural gas power plant | (Ownership) Direct 33.30 | Outsourcing of power generation operations Contract work of LNG regasification operations Pledge of collateral Interlocking officers | Pledge of collateral (Note 1) | 27,925 | — | — |
| Associate | Ozu Biomass Power Co., Ltd. | Ozu City, Ehime | 21,349 | Biomass-fired power generation using wood pellets | (Ownership) Direct 28.28 | Supply of wood pellets Contribution of funds | Debt guarantees (Note 2) | 6,853 | — | — |

Note: Terms and conditions of transactions and policies on determination thereof, etc.

(1) JAPEX provides FGP with certificates of FGP shares and corporate bonds held by JAPEX as collateral for its borrowings from financial institutions. The transaction amount is the balance of borrowings corresponding to assets pledged as collateral as of the end of the period.

(2) JAPEX provides debt guarantees to Ozu Biomass Power Co., Ltd. for its borrowings used for its projects. The transaction amount is the balance of debt guarantees as of the end of the period.

2. Notes to the parent company or material associates

(1) Information on the parent company

Not applicable.

(2) Summarized financial information on material associates

Not applicable for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

(Per Share Information)

| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Net assets per share | ¥1,906.49 | ¥2,062.21 |
| Basic earnings per share | ¥198.89 | ¥314.91 |

Notes: 1. Diluted earnings per share are not presented, since there are no dilutive shares.

2. JAPEX conducted a 5-for-1 stock split of shares of common stock on October 1, 2024. Net assets per share and basic earnings per share were calculated assuming that the stock split was conducted at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

3. The shares of JAPEX held by the Board Benefit Trust (BBT) are included in the treasury shares that are deducted from the total number of issued shares at the fiscal year end when calculating net assets per share (313,000 shares in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, and 845,300 shares in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025).

Moreover, they are also included in the treasury shares that are deducted when calculating the average number of shares during the period in order to calculate basic earnings per share (326,353 shares in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, and 482,251 shares in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025).

4. The basis for calculation of basic earnings per share is as follows:

| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Profit attributable to owners of parent (Millions of yen) | 53,661 | 81,153 |
| Amounts not attributable to common shareholders (Millions of yen) | — | — |
| Profit attributable to owners of parent related to common stock (Millions of yen) | 53,661 | 81,153 |
| Average number of shares during the period (Thousands of shares) | 269,809 | 257,705 |

(Significant subsequent events)

(Transfer of shares of a subsidiary)

JAPEX resolved at the meeting of Executive Committee held on May 29, 2025, to transfer all of its shares in Japex Energy Co., Ltd. (“JPE”), a consolidated subsidiary, to Astomos Energy Corporation and entered into a share transfer agreement on the same date.

(1) Reason for the share transfer

Since the acquisition of JPE in 2009, JAPEX has pursued initiatives such as selling oil products including LPG and fuel oil, through JPE.

In a bid to strengthen profitability and build a medium to long-term business foundation while contributing to realize a carbon-neutral society under the JAPEX Management Plan 2022-2030, the medium to long-term management plan for FY2022 to FY2030 formulated in March 2022, JAPEX has decided to transfer all of its shares in JPE as part of a review of its business portfolio.

(2) Outline of the subsidiary to be transferred

Name: Japex Energy Co., Ltd.

Details of business: Purchase and sale of LNG, oil products, etc.

(3) Name of the transferee of shares

Astomos Energy Corporation

(4) Number of shares to be transferred, transfer price and status of shares held before and after the share transfer

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Number of shares held before transfer | 900 shares (Number of voting rights: 900) (Voting rights ownership ratio: 90%) |
| Number of shares to be transferred | 900 shares (Number of voting rights: 900) |
| Transfer price | ¥101 million |
| Number of shares held after transfer | 0 shares (Number of voting rights: 0) (Voting rights ownership ratio: 0%) |

(5) Schedule of the transfer

First share transfer (334 shares): June 25, 2025 (plan)

Second share transfer (566 shares): December 25, 2025 (plan)

(6) Outlook

JPE is scheduled to be excluded from the scope of consolidation in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026. The impact of the share transfer on the consolidated financial results of JAPEX will be minimal.

5) Annexed Consolidated Detailed Schedules

Schedule of corporate bonds

Not applicable.

Schedule of borrowings, etc.

| Category | Balance at beginning of period (Millions of yen) | Balance at end of period (Millions of yen) | Average interest rate (%) | Borrowing period |
|--|---|---|------------------------------|------------------|
| Short-term borrowings | — | — | — | — |
| Current portion of long-term borrowings | 250 | — | — | — |
| Current portion of lease obligations | 262 | 300 | 5.95 | — |
| Long-term borrowings, less current portion | — | — | — | — |
| Lease obligations, less current portion | 1,324 | 1,182 | 5.65 | 2026 to 2033 |
| Other interest-bearing debt | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 1,836 | 1,482 | — | — |

Notes: 1. “Average interest rate” indicates the weighted average interest rate on the balance of borrowings, etc. at the end of the period.

2. The average interest rate is not presented for lease obligations that are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at the amount before deduction of the amount equivalent to interest included in the aggregate lease payments, but is presented only for those accounted for using the principle method.

3. The scheduled repayment amount of lease obligations (excluding current portion) for five years after the consolidated balance sheet date are as follows.

| | Due after one year through two years (Millions of yen) | Due after two years through three years (Millions of yen) | Due after three years through four years (Millions of yen) | Due after four years through five years (Millions of yen) |
|-------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Lease obligations | 282 | 230 | 210 | 185 |

Schedule of assets retirement obligations

| Category | Balance at beginning of period (Millions of yen) | Increase during period (Millions of yen) | Decrease during period (Millions of yen) | Balance at end of period (Millions of yen) |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Under the Mine Safety Act | 11,203 | 6,904 | 696 | 17,411 |
| Under the provisions of local laws and contracts with regard to oil and natural gas production facilities overseas | 2,538 | 2,799 | 218 | 5,119 |
| Under the Act on Prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disaster | 8,837 | 23 | — | 8,860 |
| Under the provision of land lease contracts and other | 2,107 | 844 | 16 | 2,936 |
| Total | 24,687 | 10,572 | 931 | 34,327 |

(2) Other

Quarterly information for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

| (Quarterly cumulative period) | First three months | First six months | First nine months | Fiscal year under review |
|--|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Net sales (Millions of yen) | 89,465 | 183,606 | 274,820 | 389,082 |
| Profit before income taxes (Millions of yen) | 16,558 | 26,054 | 92,748 | 108,614 |
| Profit attributable to owners of parent (Millions of yen) | 11,493 | 21,139 | 74,440 | 81,153 |
| Basic earnings per share (Yen) | 43.89 | 81.46 | 288.14 | 314.91 |

| (Fiscal period) | First quarter | Second quarter | Third quarter | Fourth quarter |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Basic earnings per share (Yen) | 43.89 | 37.51 | 208.20 | 26.25 |

- Notes: 1. While JAPEX has prepared the quarterly financial information for the first quarter (first three months) and third quarter (first nine months) in accordance with the rules stipulated by the financial instruments exchange, JAPEX has not received an interim review for the financial information for said quarters.
2. JAPEX conducted 5-for-1 stock split of shares of common stock on October 1, 2024. Basic earnings per share was calculated assuming that the stock split was conducted at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

2. Non-consolidated Financial Statements, etc.

(1) Non-consolidated Financial Statements

1) Balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Assets | | |
| Current assets | | |
| Cash and deposits | 97,659 | 57,684 |
| Accounts receivable - trade | *4 19,187 | *4 18,227 |
| Securities | — | 21,000 |
| Investments in leases | 2 | 2 |
| Merchandise and finished goods | 2,433 | 3,238 |
| Raw materials and supplies | 17,913 | 12,991 |
| Advance payments to suppliers | — | 2,789 |
| Prepaid expenses | 1,143 | 1,022 |
| Accrued revenue | *4 248 | *4 324 |
| Short-term loans receivable | — | 9,997 |
| Short-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and associates | 2,387 | 19,951 |
| Accounts receivable - other | *4 5,150 | *4 6,321 |
| Advances paid | *4 610 | *4 699 |
| Other | *4 2,657 | *4 1,043 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | — | (0) |
| Total current assets | 149,393 | 155,292 |
| Non-current assets | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | | |
| Buildings | 8,618 | 8,559 |
| Structures | *1 21,892 | *1 20,259 |
| Wells | 4,871 | 7,505 |
| Machinery and equipment | *1 14,118 | *1 12,193 |
| Vessels | 0 | 0 |
| Vehicles | 0 | 0 |
| Tools, furniture and fixtures | *1 1,439 | *1 1,363 |
| Land | 9,464 | 9,280 |
| Leased assets | 79 | 104 |
| Construction in progress | 406 | 430 |
| Wells in progress | 1,984 | — |
| Total property, plant and equipment | 62,875 | 59,698 |
| Intangible assets | | |
| Leasehold interests in land | 143 | 143 |
| Software | 534 | 559 |
| Other | 150 | 163 |
| Total intangible assets | 828 | 866 |
| Investments and other assets | | |
| Investment securities | *2 156,217 | *2 90,189 |
| Shares of subsidiaries and associates | *2 121,537 | *2 189,424 |
| Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and associates | 46,727 | 48,324 |
| Long-term prepaid expenses | 2,506 | 2,398 |
| Prepaid pension costs | 527 | 881 |
| Other | *4 15,032 | *4 9,645 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | (19) | (19) |
| Allowance for overseas investment loss | (2,715) | (86) |
| Total investments and other assets | 339,812 | 340,758 |
| Total non-current assets | 403,516 | 401,322 |
| Total assets | 552,910 | 556,615 |

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Liabilities | | |
| Current liabilities | | |
| Accounts payable - trade | *4 3,182 | *4 4,356 |
| Lease liabilities | 202 | 208 |
| Accounts payable - other | *4 5,103 | *4 7,152 |
| Accrued expenses | *4 9,489 | *4 5,878 |
| Income taxes payable | 1,561 | 9,120 |
| Advances received | 3 | 3,039 |
| Deposits received | 164 | 257 |
| Deposits received from subsidiaries and associates | 27,573 | 28,589 |
| Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers) | 61 | 66 |
| Provision for loss on disaster | 169 | 25 |
| Asset retirement obligations | – | 16 |
| Other | *4 431 | *4 351 |
| Total current liabilities | 47,944 | 59,062 |
| Non-current liabilities | | |
| Lease liabilities | 1,171 | 1,012 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 34,876 | 18,962 |
| Provision for retirement benefits | 1,766 | 1,711 |
| Provision for share awards | 73 | 144 |
| Provision for loss on disaster | – | 25 |
| Asset retirement obligations | 17,610 | 24,641 |
| Other | 256 | 100 |
| Total non-current liabilities | 55,754 | 46,599 |
| Total liabilities | 103,699 | 105,661 |
| Net assets | | |
| Shareholders' equity | | |
| Share capital | 14,288 | 14,288 |
| Retained earnings | | |
| Legal retained earnings | 3,572 | 3,572 |
| Other retained earnings | | |
| Reserve for mine prospecting | 22,400 | 22,811 |
| Reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | 467 | 437 |
| Reserve for exploration | 47,246 | 47,246 |
| General reserve | 121,600 | 121,600 |
| Retained earnings brought forward | 154,625 | 194,602 |
| Total retained earnings | 349,911 | 390,269 |
| Treasury shares | (8,094) | (997) |
| Total shareholders' equity | 356,105 | 403,560 |
| Valuation and translation adjustments | | |
| Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities | 84,679 | 36,618 |
| Deferred gains or losses on hedges | 8,425 | 10,775 |
| Total valuation and translation adjustments | 93,105 | 47,394 |
| Total net assets | 449,211 | 450,954 |
| Total liabilities and net assets | 552,910 | 556,615 |

2) Statement of income

(Millions of yen)

| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Net sales | *1 190,114 | *1 206,952 |
| Cost of sales | *1 126,726 | *1 148,574 |
| Gross profit | 63,388 | 58,378 |
| Exploration expenses | *1 3,934 | *1 2,941 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | *1, *2 23,106 | *1, *2 27,173 |
| Operating profit | 36,347 | 28,263 |
| Non-operating income | | |
| Interest income | *1 1,685 | *1 4,191 |
| Dividend income | *1 12,350 | *1 13,616 |
| Reversal of allowance for overseas investment loss | 3,761 | 2,466 |
| Foreign exchange gains | 2,885 | – |
| Other | *1 1,254 | *1 614 |
| Total non-operating income | 21,936 | 20,889 |
| Non-operating expenses | | |
| Interest expenses | *1 640 | *1 2,626 |
| Loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and associates | 1,147 | 2,631 |
| Administrative expenses of inactive oil and gas field | 827 | 397 |
| Provision for loss on disaster | 49 | – |
| Foreign exchange losses | – | 1,169 |
| Other | *1 811 | *1 914 |
| Total non-operating expenses | 3,476 | 7,739 |
| Ordinary profit | 54,808 | 41,413 |
| Extraordinary income | | |
| Gain on sale of non-current assets | 0 | 61 |
| Gain on sale of investment securities | – | 45,698 |
| Total extraordinary income | 0 | 45,759 |
| Extraordinary losses | | |
| Loss on retirement of non-current assets | 17 | 317 |
| Impairment losses | – | 242 |
| Other | 0 | – |
| Total extraordinary losses | 18 | 559 |
| Profit before income taxes | 54,790 | 86,613 |
| Income taxes - current | 5,688 | 11,854 |
| Income taxes - deferred | 2,229 | 901 |
| Total income taxes | 7,917 | 12,756 |
| Profit | 46,872 | 73,856 |

3) Statement of Changes in Equity

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)

(Millions of yen)

| | Shareholders' equity | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Share capital | Capital surplus | Retained earnings | | | | | | | |
| | | Other capital surplus | Legal retained earnings | Other retained earnings | | | | | | Total retained earnings |
| | | | | Reserve for overseas investment loss | Reserve for mine prospecting | Reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | Reserve for exploration | General reserve | Retained earnings brought forward | |
| Balance at beginning of period | 14,288 | — | 3,572 | 211 | 21,400 | 492 | 47,246 | 121,600 | 127,248 | 321,771 |
| Changes during period | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reversal of reserve for overseas investment loss | | | | (211) | | | | | 211 | — |
| Provision of reserve for mine prospecting | | | | | 4,500 | | | | (4,500) | — |
| Reversal of reserve for mine prospecting | | | | | (3,500) | | | | 3,500 | — |
| Provision of reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | | | | | | | | | | — |
| Reversal of reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | | | | | | (25) | | | 25 | — |
| Dividends of surplus | | | | | | | | | (18,732) | (18,732) |
| Profit (loss) | | | | | | | | | 46,872 | 46,872 |
| Purchase of treasury shares | | | | | | | | | | — |
| Disposal of treasury shares | | | | | | | | | | — |
| Cancellation of treasury shares | | | | | | | | | | — |
| Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus | | | | | | | | | | — |
| Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total changes during period | — | — | — | (211) | 1,000 | (25) | — | — | 27,377 | 28,140 |
| Balance at end of period | 14,288 | — | 3,572 | — | 22,400 | 467 | 47,246 | 121,600 | 154,625 | 349,911 |

| | Shareholders' equity | | Valuation and translation adjustments | | | Total net assets |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| | Treasury shares | Total shareholders' equity | Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities | Deferred gains or losses on hedges | Total valuation and translation adjustments | |
| Balance at beginning of period | (136) | 335,923 | 46,320 | (721) | 45,599 | 381,522 |
| Changes during period | | | | | | |
| Reversal of reserve for overseas investment loss | | — | | | | — |
| Provision of reserve for mine prospecting | | — | | | | — |
| Reversal of reserve for mine prospecting | | — | | | | — |
| Provision of reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | | | | | | |
| Reversal of reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | | — | | | | — |
| Dividends of surplus | | (18,732) | | | | (18,732) |
| Profit (loss) | | 46,872 | | | | 46,872 |
| Purchase of treasury shares | (7,973) | (7,973) | | | | (7,973) |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| Disposal of treasury shares | 15 | 15 | | | | 15 |
| Cancellation of treasury shares | | – | | | | – |
| Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus | | – | | | | – |
| Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity | | | 38,359 | 9,146 | 47,506 | 47,506 |
| Total changes during period | (7,957) | 20,182 | 38,359 | 9,146 | 47,506 | 67,688 |
| Balance at end of period | (8,094) | 356,105 | 84,679 | 8,425 | 93,105 | 449,211 |

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

| | Shareholders' equity | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Share capital | Capital surplus | Retained earnings | | | | | | | Total retained earnings |
| | | Other capital surplus | Legal retained earnings | Other retained earnings | | | | | | |
| | | | | Reserve for overseas investment loss | Reserve for mine prospecting | Reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | Reserve for exploration | General reserve | Retained earnings brought forward | |
| Balance at beginning of period | 14,288 | — | 3,572 | — | 22,400 | 467 | 47,246 | 121,600 | 154,625 | 349,911 |
| Changes during period | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reversal of reserve for overseas investment loss | | | | | | | | | — | — |
| Provision of reserve for mine prospecting | | | | | 4,211 | | | | (4,211) | — |
| Reversal of reserve for mine prospecting | | | | | (3,800) | | | | 3,800 | — |
| Provision of reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | | | | | | (5) | | | 5 | — |
| Reversal of reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | | | | | | (25) | | | 25 | — |
| Dividends of surplus | | | | | | | | | (15,673) | (15,673) |
| Profit (loss) | | | | | | | | | 73,856 | 73,856 |
| Purchase of treasury shares | | | | | | | | | | — |
| Disposal of treasury shares | | (37) | | | | | | | | — |
| Cancellation of treasury shares | | (17,788) | | | | | | | | — |
| Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus | | 17,825 | | | | | | | (17,825) | (17,825) |
| Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total changes during period | — | — | — | — | 411 | (30) | — | — | 39,976 | 40,357 |
| Balance at end of period | 14,288 | — | 3,572 | — | 22,811 | 437 | 47,246 | 121,600 | 194,602 | 390,269 |

| | Shareholders' equity | | Valuation and translation adjustments | | | Total net assets |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| | Treasury shares | Total shareholders' equity | Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities | Deferred gains or losses on hedges | Total valuation and translation adjustments | |
| Balance at beginning of period | (8,094) | 356,105 | 84,679 | 8,425 | 93,105 | 449,211 |
| Changes during period | | | | | | |
| Reversal of reserve for overseas investment loss | | — | | | | — |
| Provision of reserve for mine prospecting | | — | | | | — |
| Reversal of reserve for mine prospecting | | — | | | | — |
| Provision of reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | | — | | | | — |
| Reversal of reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | | — | | | | — |
| Dividends of surplus | | (15,673) | | | | (15,673) |
| Profit (loss) | | 73,856 | | | | 73,856 |
| Purchase of treasury shares | (11,029) | (11,029) | | | | (11,029) |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------|---------|----------|--------|----------|----------|
| Disposal of treasury shares | 338 | 301 | | | | 301 |
| Cancellation of treasury shares | 17,788 | – | | | | – |
| Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus | | – | | | | – |
| Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity | | | (48,061) | 2,350 | (45,711) | (45,711) |
| Total changes during period | 7,096 | 47,454 | (48,061) | 2,350 | (45,711) | 1,742 |
| Balance at end of period | (997) | 403,560 | 36,618 | 10,775 | 47,394 | 450,954 |

Notes to non-consolidated financial statements

(Significant accounting policies)

1. Accounting policy for measuring assets

(1) Securities

- Held-to-maturity debt securities Stated at amortized cost
 - Shares of subsidiaries and associates Stated at cost using the moving average method
 - Available-for-sale securities
- Available-for-sale securities other than shares, etc., without market price Stated at fair value based primarily on market price at the fiscal year-end. Unrealized gains or losses are recognized directly in net assets, and the cost of securities sold is determined using the moving-average method.
- Shares, etc., without market price Stated at cost using the moving average method
- Investments in limited investment partnerships and silent partnerships are recorded by adding or subtracting the amount of equity interest in the net assets of the partnerships to/from “investment securities.”

(2) Derivatives

Stated at fair value.

(3) Inventories

Stated at cost (a method in which the carrying amount is written down based on any decline in profitability).

- Merchandise and finished goods Stated by the first-in, first-out method.
- Raw materials and supplies Stated by the moving average method.

2. Accounting policy for depreciation/amortization of non-current assets

(1) Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased assets)

Sendai gas pipelines, Shiroishi-Koriyama gas pipelines, Soma-Iwanuma gas pipelines, assets of the Hokkaido District Office and Soma District Office, and buildings (excluding attached facilities) acquired on or after April 1, 1998, are depreciated by the straight-line method. Other assets are depreciated by the declining-balance method. The principal useful lives are summarized as follows:

- Buildings: 2 to 50 years
- Structures: 2 to 60 years
- Wells: 3 years
- Machinery and equipment: 2 to 17 years

(2) Intangible assets (excluding leased assets)

Amortized by the straight-line method. Capitalized computer software costs are amortized by the straight-line method over a period of 5 years, which is the period available for internal use.

(3) Leased assets

Finance leases, which do not transfer ownership of the leased assets to the lessee

Leased assets are depreciated by the straight-line method over the lease terms with no residual value.

3. Accounting policies for provisions

(1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

To provide for potential credit losses on receivables, the allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded at the amount determined based on the historical experience of bad debt with respect to ordinary receivables, plus an estimate of uncollectible amounts determined by reference to specific doubtful receivables from customers who are experiencing financial difficulties.

| | |
|--|---|
| (2) Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers) | To provide for the payment of bonuses to directors and other officers, the provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers) is recorded at the estimated amount of payment at the end of the fiscal year under review. |
| (3) Provision for retirement benefits | <p>To provide for the payment of retirement benefits to employees, etc., the provision for retirement benefits is recorded at the estimated amount of retirement benefit obligations and plan assets at the end of the fiscal year under review.</p> <p>In calculating retirement benefit obligations, JAPEX uses the benefit formula basis to attribute expected retirement benefits to periods up to the end of the fiscal year under review.</p> <p>Prior service costs are amortized as incurred by the straight-line method over a certain period (10 years), which is shorter than the average remaining service years of the employees. Actuarial gains and losses are amortized in the following year in which the gains or losses are recognized by the straight-line method over a certain period (10 years), which is shorter than the average remaining service years of the employees.</p> |
| (4) Allowance for overseas investment loss | The allowance for overseas investment loss is recorded at the amount determined based on the investees' financial position and other relevant factors for possible losses arising from investments in the exploration and development of overseas natural resources. |
| (5) Provision for share awards | To provide for the payment of JAPEX's shares, etc. to directors (excluding outside directors) and executive officers who do not concurrently serve as directors, the provision for share award is recorded at the estimated amount of share awards at the end of the fiscal year under review, in accordance with the Rules on Provision of Shares to Officers. |
| (6) Provision for loss on disaster | The provision for loss on disaster is recorded at the estimated amount of payment for restoration expenses accompanying disasters. |

4. Accounting policies for revenues and expenses

JAPEX conducts the "E&P Business," the "Infrastructure/Utility Business," and "Other businesses" at business locations in Japan.

With regard to revenues from contracts with clients of JAPEX, the main performance obligations in key businesses and the timing at which these obligations are typically satisfied (i.e., when revenues are typically recognized) are as follows.

(1) E&P Business

In the E&P Business, exploration, development, production, and sales of crude oil and natural gas are conducted at business locations in Japan. It is determined that in these sales, legal ownership and physical possession of assets, as well as significant risks and economic rewards associated with ownership of assets, are transferred, and the right to receive consideration for delivered products is obtained at the time the products are delivered to clients. Thus, revenue is recognized at that time.

(2) Infrastructure/Utility Business

In the Infrastructure/Utility Business, sales of gases (natural gas and LNG) and electricity are conducted at business

locations in Japan. It is determined that in these sales, legal ownership and physical possession of assets, as well as significant risks and economic rewards associated with ownership of assets, are transferred, and the right to receive consideration for delivered products is obtained at the time the products are delivered to clients. Thus, revenue is recognized at that time.

(3) Other businesses

In Other businesses, contract services (drilling, etc.) and sales of oil products, etc., are conducted at business locations in Japan. As for contract services, when control over goods or services is transferred to clients over a certain period of time, revenue is recognized according to progress in the satisfaction of performance obligations. For measurement of progress, the input approach based on incurred costs is used. It is determined that in sales of oil products, etc., legal ownership and physical possession of assets, as well as significant risks and economic rewards associated with ownership of assets, are transferred, and the right to receive consideration for delivered products is obtained, at the time the products are delivered to clients. Thus, revenue is recognized at that time.

For all businesses, in assessing performance obligations, it is examined whether JAPEX acts as a principal or an agent. If the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself, as a principal, it presents revenue at the gross amount of consideration in its statement of income. If the nature is a performance obligation to make arrangements so that these goods or services are provided by other parties, as an agent, it presents revenue at the amount of commissions or fees, or the net amount of consideration, in its statement of income.

Revenue is recognized based on the transaction price under contracts with clients. If a contract contains multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation at a ratio of the standalone selling price. Since consideration for transactions is usually paid within one year after the satisfaction of performance obligations, such consideration does not include any significant financing component.

5. Accounting policy for translating foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities into yen

Monetary receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into yen at the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and the resulting translation adjustments are presented as foreign exchange gains or losses.

6. Hedge accounting

| | |
|---|--|
| (1) Hedge accounting method | Deferral hedge accounting is adopted for hedge transactions. Foreign exchange forward contracts are accounted for using the allocation method if they meet certain criteria. |
| (2) Hedging instruments and hedged items | Hedging instruments: Foreign exchange forward contracts and LNG swaps Hedged items: Accounts payable – trade and proceeds from sale of LNG |
| (3) Hedging policy | To avoid future foreign currency fluctuation risk associated with foreign currency transactions, etc., JAPEX enters into hedge transactions only in connection with the relevant assets, liabilities and forecast transactions. |
| (4) Method of assessing the effectiveness of hedges | JAPEX assesses whether the critical terms of the hedging instruments and hedged items are closely aligned, and the hedge transactions are effective in offsetting the price fluctuation, etc., at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis. Forward exchange contracts accounted for using the allocation method are not subject to the assessment of hedge effectiveness. |

(Significant accounting estimates)

Recoverability of deferred tax assets

(1) Amounts recorded in the non-consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025

(Millions of yen)

| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Deferred tax assets | 9,959 | 9,648 |

Note: The amount is before netting out with deferred tax liabilities.

(2) Information about significant accounting estimates on identified items

The method of calculating the amount in (1) is the same as that described in “Notes to consolidated financial statements, (Significant accounting estimates), Recoverability of deferred tax assets.”

(Changes in presentation)

Balance sheet

“Short-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and associates,” which were included in “Other” under current assets in the previous fiscal year, are separately presented in the fiscal year under review because of the increased quantitative significance. To reflect this change in presentation, the non-consolidated financial statements for the previous fiscal year have been reclassified.

Accordingly, “Other” totaling ¥5,045 million presented under current assets in the balance sheet for the previous fiscal year has been reclassified as “Short-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and associates” of ¥2,387 million and “Other” of ¥2,657 million.

(Changes in accounting estimates)

Changes in asset retirement obligations estimates

Regarding the asset retirement obligations recorded as expenses pertaining to the withdrawal of offshore platform and well abandonment in domestic oil and gas fields, etc. (hereinafter “expenses pertaining to the withdrawal, etc.”), the estimate of the expenses pertaining to the withdrawal, etc. required at the end of the projects was changed as a result of obtaining new information regarding the sharp rise in prices of materials and equipment and labor cost in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. The increase of ¥6,871 million due to the estimate change was added to the asset retirement obligations balance before the change.

Furthermore, due to said changes in the estimate, operating profit for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, decreased by ¥6,427 million, and ordinary profit and profit before income taxes both decreased by ¥6,750 million.

(Additional information)

Share-based compensation plan

This information is not presented as the same information is disclosed in the “Notes to consolidated financial statements (Additional information).”

Transfer of shares of a subsidiary

This information is not presented as the same information is disclosed in the “Notes to consolidated financial statements (Additional information).”

(Balance sheet)

- *1. For assets acquired in previous years, the amount of the reduction entry due to receipt of a government subsidy is ¥5,000 million. The balance sheet amount is stated net of this amount. The following table summarizes the amount of such accumulated reduction entry of property, plant and equipment.

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Structures | 42 | 42 |
| Machinery and equipment | 4,759 | 4,759 |
| Tools, furniture and fixtures | 198 | 198 |

- *2. The following assets were pledged as collateral for borrowings of subsidiaries and associates.

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Investment securities | 5,413 | 4,967 |
| Shares of subsidiaries and associates | 602 | 586 |

3. Liabilities for guarantees

JAPEX provides guarantees for borrowings and other obligations from financial institutions to the following subsidiaries and associates.

(Millions of yen)

| As of March 31, 2024 | | As of March 31, 2025 | |
|--|-------|--|--------|
| Abashiri Biomass Power 3 LLC. | 1,964 | Ozu Biomass Power Co., Ltd. | 6,853 |
| Abashiri Biomass Power 2 LLC. | 1,845 | Abashiri Biomass Power 2 LLC. | 1,708 |
| Kumamoto Mirai LNG Co., Ltd. | 19 | Abashiri Biomass Power 3 LLC. | 1,626 |
| Employees (borrowings for housing funds) | 11 | Kumamoto Mirai LNG Co., Ltd. | 12 |
| | | Employees (borrowings for housing funds) | 8 |
| Total | 3,840 | Total | 10,208 |

- *4. Monetary receivables from and payables to subsidiaries and associates (excluding those presented separately)

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Short-term receivables | 12,043 | 8,197 |
| Long-term receivables | 130 | 130 |
| Short-term payables | 3,416 | 2,316 |

5. JAPEX has entered into overdraft agreements and loan commitment agreements with four banks to facilitate efficient procurement of working capital. The unused balances of these agreements as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, are as follows:

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Total overdraft limit and commitment line | 88,811 | 88,528 |
| Executed borrowings | — | — |
| Unused balance | 88,811 | 88,528 |

(Statement of income)

*1. Transactions with subsidiaries and associates

(Millions of yen)

| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Volume of operating transactions | | |
| Net sales | 39,721 | 43,942 |
| Purchases | 14,838 | 14,347 |
| Volume of other transactions | 10,009 | 14,341 |

- *2. Selling expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024, and 2025, roughly account for 46% and 49% of SG&A expenses, respectively, while general and administrative expenses account for 54% and 51%, respectively.

Below is a breakdown of major expenses for items and the amount of selling, general and administrative expenses:

(Millions of yen)

| | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 | Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Compensation for directors and other officers | 371 | 372 |
| Salaries for employees, etc. | 7,329 | 8,011 |
| Retirement benefit expenses | 379 | 278 |
| Freight costs | 1,781 | 3,068 |
| Cost of outsourcing construction work | 3,789 | 3,913 |
| Depreciation | 2,683 | 2,763 |

(Securities)

Shares of subsidiaries and associates

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

With regard to the shares of subsidiaries and associates (balance sheet amounts are ¥99,056 million and ¥22,480 million, respectively), JAPEX does not disclose their fair value because of the lack of quoted market prices.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

With regard to the shares of subsidiaries and associates (balance sheet amounts are ¥165,669 million and ¥23,754 million, respectively), JAPEX does not disclose their fair value because of the lack of quoted market prices.

(Tax effect accounting)

1. Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities

| | (Millions of yen) | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
| Deferred tax assets | | |
| Allowance for overseas investment loss | 760 | 25 |
| Net tax loss carried forward | 23,193 | 12,100 |
| Provision for retirement benefits | 558 | 657 |
| Depreciation on non-current asset | 3,914 | 3,678 |
| Investment securities and shares of subsidiaries and associates | 234 | 912 |
| Asset retirement obligations | 4,976 | 7,183 |
| Impairment losses on non-current assets | 2,023 | 2,119 |
| Other | 2,814 | 3,227 |
| Subtotal deferred tax assets | 38,475 | 29,904 |
| Valuation allowance for net tax loss carried forward | (19,199) | (8,912) |
| Valuation allowance for total of deductible temporary differences | (9,315) | (11,342) |
| Total valuation allowance | (28,515) | (20,255) |
| Total deferred tax assets | 9,959 | 9,648 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | |
| Reserve for mine prospecting | (8,397) | (8,921) |
| Reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | (181) | (177) |
| Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities | (32,715) | (14,787) |
| Deferred gains or losses on hedges | (3,276) | (4,388) |
| Other | (265) | (336) |
| Total deferred tax liabilities | (44,836) | (28,611) |
| Deferred tax liabilities, net | (34,876) | (18,962) |

2. Reconciliation of the effective tax rates reflected in the consolidated statement of income and the effective statutory tax rates

| | (%) | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | As of March 31, 2024 | As of March 31, 2025 |
| Effective statutory tax rate | 28.0 | 28.0 |
| (Adjustments) | | |
| Income not taxable for income tax purposes (e.g., dividend income) | (3.6) | (3.4) |
| Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes (e.g., entertainment expenses) | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| Change in valuation allowance | (12.1) | (10.3) |
| Tax credit | (0.6) | (0.4) |
| Taxable temporary differences relating to shares of subsidiaries and others | 1.3 | — |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Actual effective tax rate after applying tax effect accounting | 14.5 | 14.7 |

3. Adjustment to deferred tax assets and liabilities due to changes in corporate tax rates, etc.

Following the enactment of the Act for Partial Amendment to the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 13 of 2025) in the Diet session on March 31, 2025, a special defense surtax will be imposed from the fiscal year starting on or after April 1, 2026.

Accordingly, the effective statutory tax rate used to calculate deferred tax assets and liabilities for temporary differences expected to be eliminated in or after the fiscal year starting on April 1, 2026, has been changed from 28.0% to 28.9%.

As a result of this change, deferred tax liabilities (net of deferred tax assets) and income taxes - deferred increased by ¥712 million and ¥95 million, respectively, whereas valuation difference on available-for-sale securities and deferred gains or losses on hedges decreased by ¥475 million and ¥141 million, respectively, for the fiscal year under review.

(Revenue recognition)

Information that provides the basis for understanding revenue from contracts with clients is as presented in “Notes (Significant accounting policies), 4. Accounting policies for revenues and expenses” in the financial statements.

(Business combinations)

Business combination by acquisition

This information is not presented as the same information is disclosed in the “Notes to consolidated financial statements (Business combinations).”

(Significant subsequent events)

(Transfer of shares of a subsidiary)

This information is not presented as the same information is disclosed in the “Notes to consolidated financial statements (Significant subsequent events).”

4) Annexed Detailed Schedules

Schedule of total property, plant and equipment

(Millions of yen)

| Category | Type of assets | Balance at beginning of period | Additions | Deductions | Depreciation | Balance at end of period | Accumulated depreciation |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Property, plant and equipment | Buildings | 8,618 | 557 | 61 [60] | 555 | 8,559 | 15,166 |
| | Structures | 21,892 | 1,461 | 44 [0] | 3,049 | 20,259 | 131,068 |
| | Wells | 4,871 | 9,707 | 446 | 6,627 | 7,505 | 72,896 |
| | Machinery and equipment | 14,118 | 2,260 | 19 | 4,165 | 12,193 | 106,639 |
| | Vessels | 0 | – | – | – | 0 | 24 |
| | Vehicles | 0 | – | – | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| | Tools, furniture and fixtures | 1,439 | 463 | 0 | 539 | 1,363 | 10,908 |
| | Land | 9,464 | – | 184 [181] | – | 9,280 | – |
| | Leased assets | 79 | 47 | – | 21 | 104 | 3,572 |
| | Construction in progress | 406 | 8,256 | 8,231 | – | 430 | – |
| | Wells in progress | 1,984 | 945 | 2,929 | – | – | – |
| | Total | 62,875 | 23,699 | 11,918 [242] | 14,958 | 59,698 | 340,292 |
| Intangible assets | Leasehold interests in land | 143 | – | – | – | 143 | – |
| | Software | 534 | 258 | 10 | 224 | 559 | 413 |
| | Other | 150 | 285 | 258 | 14 | 163 | 111 |
| | Total | 828 | 544 | 269 | 238 | 866 | 525 |

Notes: 1. The figures in the square brackets under the “Deductions” column represent the amounts of impairment losses recognized, which are included in the numbers above.

2. Major components of the increase during the period are as follows:

Wells: Increase in asset retirement obligations ¥6,234 million

Schedule of allowances and provisions

(Millions of yen)

| Account title | Balance at beginning of period | Increase during period | Decrease during period | Balance at end of period |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | 19 | 0 | – | 20 |
| Allowance for overseas investment loss | 2,715 | 1,362 | 3,991 | 86 |
| Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers) | 61 | 66 | 61 | 66 |
| Provision for loss on disaster | 169 | 51 | 170 | 50 |
| Provision for share awards | 73 | 86 | 15 | 144 |

(2) Components of major assets and liabilities

This information is not presented as JAPEX prepares the consolidated financial statements.

(3) Other

Not applicable.

Item 6. Outline of Share-related Administration of Reporting Company

| | |
|--|---|
| Fiscal year | From April 1 to March 31 |
| Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders | June |
| Record date | March 31 |
| Record date of dividends of surplus | September 30 March 31 |
| Number of shares constituting one unit | 100 shares |
| Purchase of shares of less than one unit | |
| Handling office | (Special account) Stock Transfer Agency Department, Head Office, Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. 1-3-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan |
| Transfer agent | (Special account) Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. 1-3-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan |
| Forwarding office | _____ |
| Purchase fee | Amounts equivalent to fees determined by the share handling regulations of JAPEX in relation to entrustment of the purchase and sale of securities |
| Method of public notice | Public notice shall be given electronically; provided, however, that in the event that JAPEX is unable to give electronic public notice due to an accident or other unavoidable reason, public notice shall be given by publication in The Nihon Keizai Shimbun published in Tokyo. JAPEX will give public notice on the following URL: https://www.japex.co.jp/ |
| Special benefits for shareholders | Not applicable. |

Note: Provisions regarding rights pertaining to shares of less than one unit

The Articles of Incorporation of JAPEX have the following provisions regarding rights pertaining to shares of less than one unit:

Article 9 (Rights Pertaining to Shares of Less than One Unit (*tangen*))

Any Company shareholder holding less than one unit (*tangen*) shall be unable to exercise any rights other than those set out below:

1. Rights stipulated in the items of Article 189, paragraph 2 of the Companies Act
2. Rights of pre-emption in respect of issues of shares or grants of share acquisition rights, in proportion to their shareholdings.

Item 7. Reference Information of the Reporting Company

1. Information about the Parent of the Reporting Company

JAPEX does not have any company or entity as its parent.

2. Other Reference Information

From the beginning of the fiscal year under review until the filing date of this Annual Securities Report, JAPEX has filed the following documents:

(1) Annual Securities Report, attached document thereof and Confirmation Letter

Filed for the 54th term ended March 31, 2024 (from April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024) with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on June 26, 2024.

(2) Internal Control Report and attached document thereof

Filed with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on June 26, 2024.

(3) Semi-annual Securities Report and Confirmation Letter

Filed for the six months ended September 30, 2024 (from April 1 to September 30, 2024) of the 55th term ended March 31, 2025, with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on November 13, 2024.

(4) Extraordinary Reports

Filed the Extraordinary Report pursuant to Article 19, paragraph 2, item 9-2 (Result of exercise of voting rights at a general meeting of shareholders) of the Cabinet Office Ordinance on Disclosure of Corporate Affairs with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on July 5, 2024.

Filed the Extraordinary Report pursuant to Article 19, paragraph 2, item 12 and item 19 (Event which may have serious effects on the financial position, operating results and cash flow statuses of the Company and consolidated companies) of the Cabinet Office Ordinance on Disclosure of Corporate Affairs with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on November 21, 2024.

Filed the Extraordinary Report pursuant to Article 19, paragraph 2, item 3 (Changes in specified subsidiaries) of the Cabinet Office Ordinance on Disclosure of Corporate Affairs with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on April 4, 2025.

Filed the Extraordinary Report pursuant to Article 19, paragraph 2, item 3 (Changes in specified subsidiaries) of the Cabinet Office Ordinance on Disclosure of Corporate Affairs with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on May 29, 2025.

(5) Securities Registration Statement (Reference Method) and attached document thereof

Filed the Securities Registration Statement on the disposal of treasury shares as granting of shares through the Employee Stock Ownership Association with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on November 25, 2024.

(6) Share Buyback Reports

Filed for the reporting period from June 1 to June 30, 2024, with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on July 12, 2024.

Filed for the reporting period from July 1 to July 31, 2024, with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on August 14, 2024.

Filed for the reporting period from August 1 to August 31, 2024, with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on September 12, 2024.

(7) Amendment Reports of the Annual Securities Reports and Confirmation Letters

Filed for the 54th term ended March 31, 2024 (from April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024) with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on August 8, 2024.

Filed for the 54th term ended March 31, 2024 (from April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024) with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on January 31, 2025.

(TRANSLATION ONLY)

Section 2 Information of the Reporting Company's Guarantor, etc.

Not applicable.

Independent Auditor's Report and Internal Control Audit Report

June 23, 2025

The Board of Directors

Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC

Tokyo Office

YAMAZAKI Kazuhiko
Designated and Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

MORONUKI Kentaro
Designated and Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

OTSUKI Masahiro
Designated and Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

<Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements>

Opinion

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 193-2, paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, we have audited the consolidated financial statements of Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. (the "Company") provided in the Financial Information section in the Company's Annual Securities Report, namely, the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2025, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, and consolidated statement of cash flows for the fiscal year from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025, and the notes to significant accounting policies for preparation of consolidated financial statements and other notes and the annexed consolidated detailed schedules.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") as of March 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

| Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets | |
|---|--|
| Key Audit Matters and the Reasoning | Auditor's Response |
| <p>As described in "Notes to consolidated financial statements, (Significant accounting estimates)," the Group recorded deferred tax assets before offsetting deferred tax liabilities of ¥29,171 million as of March 31, 2025. Of the item above, the Company submitting consolidated financial statements recorded deferred tax assets of ¥9,648 million including ¥3,187 million recognized for some part of net tax loss carried forward.</p> <p>As a result of performing the scheduling of deductible temporary differences based on the estimated taxable income before adding/deducting temporary differences over the reasonably estimable period as of the end of the current fiscal year, the Group recorded its deferred tax assets for the recoverable deductible temporary differences and net tax loss carried forward.</p> <p>The recoverability of deferred tax assets largely depends on the estimation of future taxable income. Selling prices and volumes are used as primary assumptions for estimating the timing and amount of future taxable income.</p> <p>E&P Business and Infrastructure/Utility Business are primary businesses of the Company. These primary assumptions are significantly affected by irreversible structural changes and decarbonization trends in various areas such as energy demand and environmental issues. These estimates largely depend on business plans and also impacts the determination of reasonably estimable periods of future taxable income according to corporate classifications based on the Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets (ASBJ Guidance No.26). Such estimates entail uncertainties under which management has difficulty making decisions and providing evidence. In addition, deferred tax assets have significance in terms of amount. Taking these matters into consideration, we determined that recoverability of deferred tax assets of the Company is a key audit matter.</p> | <p>For the purpose of considering the recoverability of deferred tax assets of the Company, we examined the appropriateness of the corporate judgments and reasonably estimable periods of future taxable income relating to corporate classifications based on the Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets (ASBJ Guidance No.26), including whether or not such judgements and periods satisfy the requirements of paragraph 29 of the same Implementation Guidance. Since the reasons for having incurred significant net tax loss had been discussed in and before the previous fiscal year, we especially discussed the business environment surrounding the Company with its management and examined whether the Company could show reasonable grounds that it would generate taxable income before adding/deducting temporary differences for approximately three to five years in the future.</p> <p>Furthermore, to consider the appropriateness of the estimation of taxable income for the following fiscal year, we discussed with management the management environment and underlying business plans, including the decarbonization trends, the policy trends in the United States, the Russia-Ukraine situation, and trends in the domestic economy. We mainly performed the procedures below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – We compared the actual sales volumes with the estimates formulated in the past to assess the effectiveness of the estimation processes determined by management. – We considered the consistency between the estimates of taxable income for the following fiscal year and the business plans approved by management, and discussed with management when there was a gap therebetween. – We compared crude oil and natural gas prices, the basis of selling prices, with estimated prices announced by external research firms, and discussed with management the impact of the economic environment, such as the decarbonization trends, on the prices of crude oil and natural gas. – We compared sales volumes with past results for each major product and merchandise, such as crude oil, natural gas, and electricity, and considered the consistency between production amounts and the results of reserve assessment for crude oil and natural gas. <p>In addition to the above, when the scheduling of deductible temporary differences and taxable temporary differences at the end of the fiscal year was based on management's judgment, we considered the consistency with the business plans, and discussed with management such matters.</p> |

Other Information

The other information consists of the information included in the annual securities report, other than the consolidated financial statements, the non-consolidated financial statements, and our auditor's reports thereon. Management is responsible for the preparation and disclosure of the other information. The Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the Directors' execution of duties relating to the design and operations of the reporting process about the other information.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated, and to pay attention to whether there are any other indications of material errors in the other information aside from such material inconsistency.

If we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information based on the work we have performed, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management, the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for designing and operating such internal control as management determines necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing whether it is appropriate to prepare the consolidated financial statements with the assumption of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosing, as required by accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, matters related to going concern.

The Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the Directors' execution of duties relating to the design and operations of the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our responsibilities are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion on the consolidated financial statements based on our audit from an independent standpoint. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

In accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. The procedures selected or applied depend on the auditor's judgement. In addition, we obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- Consider internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for our risk assessments, while the purpose of the audit of the consolidated financial statements is not expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the management and their method of application, as well as the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management and related notes thereto.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis for preparing the consolidated financial statements. And, based on the audit evidence obtained, determine whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related notes to the consolidated financial statements or, if such notes are inadequate, to express a qualified opinion with exceptions on the consolidated financial statements. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate whether the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, as well as the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and accounting events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and conduct the audit of consolidated financial statements to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Group that provides a basis for the expression of an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and inspection of the audit of consolidated financial statements. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board regarding the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our

audit, and other matters required by auditing standards.

We also provide the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board with a statement that we have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Japan, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied to reduce threats to an acceptable level.

Of the matters communicated with the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period as key audit matters in our auditor's report and describe the matters in our auditor's report. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

<Audit of Internal Control>

Opinion

Pursuant to Article 193-2, paragraph 2 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, we have audited the Internal Control Report of Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. as of March 31, 2025.

In our opinion, the accompanying Internal Control Report, in which Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. states that internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2025, presents fairly, in all material respects, the assessment of internal control over financial reporting, in accordance with standards for assessment of internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our internal control audit in accordance with auditing standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Internal Control Audit section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management, the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board for the Internal Control Report

Management is responsible for designing and operating effective internal control over financial reporting, and for preparing and fairly presenting its report on internal control in accordance with standards for assessment of internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan.

The Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing and verifying the design and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

Internal control over financial reporting may not fully prevent or detect misstatements in financial reporting.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Internal Control Audit

Our responsibilities are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Internal Control Report is free from material misstatement and to issue an internal control audit report that includes our opinion on the Internal Control Report based on our internal control audit from an independent standpoint.

In accordance with auditing standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Perform audit procedures to obtain audit evidence for the assessment results for internal control over financial reporting in the Internal Control Report. Internal control audit procedures selected and applied depend on the auditor's judgment, taking into account the significance of effects on the reliability of financial reporting.
- Evaluate the overall presentation of the Internal Control Report, including the appropriateness of the scope, procedures and results of management's assessments of internal control over financial reporting.
- Plan and conduct the audit of internal control to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence about the results of the assessments of internal control over financial reporting in the Internal Control Report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and inspection of the audit of the Internal Control Report. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board regarding the scope and timing of the planned internal control audit, results thereof, significant deficiencies in internal control to be disclosed that we identify during our audit and those that were remediated, and other matters required by auditing standards for internal control.

We also provide the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board with a statement that we have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Japan, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied to reduce threats to an acceptable level.

<Fee-related Information>

The fees for the audits of the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries and other services provided by us and other EY member firms are presented in "4. Corporate Governance, (3) Audits" included in "Information about Reporting Company."

Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its engagement partners do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

- Notes: 1. The original of the above Independent Auditor's Report is kept separately by the Company (the reporting company of the Annual Securities Report).
2. The associated XBRL data are not included in the scope of the audit.

Independent Auditor's Report

June 23, 2025

The Board of Directors

Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Tokyo Office

YAMAZAKI Kazuhiko
Designated and Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

MORONUKI Kentaro
Designated and Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

OTSUKI Masahiro
Designated and Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

<Audit of Non-consolidated Financial Statements>

Opinion

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 193-2, paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, we have audited the non-consolidated financial statements of Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. (the "Company") provided in the "Financial Information" section in the Company's Annual Securities Report, namely, the non-consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2025, and the non-consolidated statement of income and non-consolidated statement of changes in equity and the notes to significant accounting policies for the 55th fiscal year from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025, and the related notes and the annexed detailed schedules.

In our opinion, the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2025, and its financial performance for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Non-consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the non-consolidated financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the non-consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the non-consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming the auditor's opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets

As described in "Notes to non-consolidated financial statements, (Significant accounting estimates)," the Company recorded deferred tax assets before offsetting deferred tax liabilities of ¥9,648 million as of March 31, 2025. Of the item above, the Company recorded deferred tax assets of ¥3,187 million for some part of net tax loss carried forward. The statement is omitted because the details are the same as those of the key audit matters (Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets) described in the auditor's report for the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

The other information consists of the information included in the annual securities report, other than the consolidated financial statements, the non-consolidated financial statements, and our auditor's reports thereon. Management is responsible for the preparation and disclosure of the other information. The Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the Directors' execution of duties relating to the design and operations of the reporting process about the other information. Our opinion on the non-consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the non-consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the non-consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated, and to pay attention to whether there are any other indications of material errors in the other information aside from such material inconsistency.

If we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information based on the work we have performed, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management, the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board for the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting non-consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for designing and operating such internal control as management determines necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the non-consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the non-consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing whether it is appropriate to prepare the non-consolidated financial statements with the assumption of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosing, as required by accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, matters related to going concern.

The Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the Directors' execution of duties relating to the design and operations of the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Our responsibilities are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the non-consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion on the non-consolidated financial statements based on our audit from an independent standpoint. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these non-consolidated financial statements.

In accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the non-consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. The procedures selected or applied depend on the auditor's judgement. In addition, we obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- Consider internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for our risk assessments, while the purpose of the audit of the non-consolidated financial statements is not expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the management and their method of application, as well as the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management and related notes thereto.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis for preparing the non-consolidated financial statements. And, based on the audit evidence obtained, determine whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related notes to the non-consolidated financial statements or, if such notes are inadequate, to express a qualified opinion with exceptions on the non-consolidated financial statements. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate whether the overall presentation of the non-consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, as well as the overall presentation, structure and content of the non-consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, and whether the non-consolidated financial statements represent the underlying

transactions and accounting events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board regarding the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit, and other matters required by auditing standards.

We also provide the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board with a statement that we have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Japan, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied to reduce threats to an acceptable level.

Of the matters communicated with the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the non-consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year as key audit matters in our auditor's report and describe the matters in our auditor's report. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

<Fee-related Information>

The fees-related information is presented in the auditor's report for the consolidated financial statements.

Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its engagement partners do not have any interest in the Company which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Notes 1. The original of above Independent Auditor's Report is kept separately by the Company (the reporting company of the Annual Securities Report).

2. The associated XBRL data are not included in the scope of the audit.

Cover

| | |
|---|---|
| Document title | Confirmation Letter |
| Clause of stipulation | Article 24-4-2, paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act |
| Place of filing | Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau |
| Filing date | June 23, 2025 |
| Company name | Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. |
| Company name in English | Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. |
| Title and name of representative | YAMASHITA Michiro, Representative Director and President |
| Title and name of Chief Financial Officer | Not applicable. |
| Address of registered headquarters | 1-7-12 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo |
| Place for public inspection | Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. (2-1 Nihombashi Kabutocho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo) |

(TRANSLATION ONLY)

1. Matters Related to Adequacy of Statements Contained in the Annual Securities Report

YAMASHITA Michiro, Representative Director and President of Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd., has confirmed that this Annual Securities Report for the 55th term (from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025) is adequately stated under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan.

2. Special Notes

There are no special matters to be noted.

Cover

| | |
|---|---|
| Document title | Internal Control Report |
| Clause of stipulation | Article 24-4-4, paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act |
| Place of filing | Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau |
| Filing date | June 23, 2025 |
| Company name | Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. |
| Company name in English | Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. |
| Title and name of representative | YAMASHITA Michiro, Representative Director and President |
| Title and name of Chief Financial Officer | Not applicable. |
| Address of registered headquarters | 1-7-12 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo |
| Place for public inspection | Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. (2-1 Nihombashi Kabutocho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo) |

1. Matters Related to the Basic Framework for Internal Control over Financial Reporting

YAMASHITA Michiro, Representative Director and President of Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd. (“JAPEX”) is responsible for the design and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of JAPEX, and designed and operated internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the basic framework for internal control set forth in the “On the Revision of the Standards and Practice Standards for Management Assessment and Audit concerning Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Council Opinions)” published by the Business Accounting Council.

Note that internal control over financial reporting aims at achieving its objectives to a reasonable extent given that all individual components of internal control are integrated and function as a whole.

Therefore, due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not operate effectively due to misjudgments, carelessness or collusion among two or more individuals or may not necessarily respond to unexpected changes in internal or external environments when controls were designed for non-routine transactions. As a result, internal control over financial reporting may not fully prevent or detect misstatements in financial reporting.

2. Matters Related to Scope of Assessment, Record Date, and Assessment Procedures

YAMASHITA Michiro, Representative Director and President of JAPEX determined the required scope of assessment of internal control over financial reporting from the perspective of quantitative and qualitative impacts on the reliability of financial reporting and likelihood of material misstatement and assessed the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, in accordance with assessment standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan with a record date of March 31, 2025.

For company-level controls and period-end financial reporting processes, a total of 11 companies, including JAPEX and its consolidated subsidiaries and equity-method associates, were assessed for the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Other consolidated subsidiaries and equity-method associates were not included in the scope of assessment of company-level controls as they were deemed not to have a material impact on financial reporting.

He assessed the design and operation of company-level controls and period-end financial reporting processes, as well as the degree of impact they have on process-level controls by performing procedures such as inquiries to concerned parties and verification of records after appropriately understanding and analyzing the internal controls to be assessed as a whole.

The business activities conducted by JAPEX and its consolidated subsidiaries and equity-method associates as a whole are mainly categorized into the “E&P Business,” the “Infrastructure/Utility Business,” and “Other businesses.” They are engaged in the sale of crude oil, natural gas, LNG (liquefied natural gas), oil products, electricity and other products and the provision of contract services to customers utilizing their production, manufacturing, transport, and other facilities, and therefore, the impact of our business activities on financial reporting is considered to be proportional to their net sales.

Given that the evaluation of company-level internal controls was determined to be effective, it was deemed appropriate to select significant locations or business units in the descending order of net sales until the total reached approximately two-thirds of consolidated net sales. As a result, JAPEX, Japex Garraf Ltd., and Japex (U.S.) Corp. were included in the scope of assessment.

Regarding the scope of the assessment of process-level controls of the significant locations or business units, all business processes related to the accounts that are closely associated with our business activities, namely, net sales, accounts receivable – trade, recoverable accounts, and property, plant and equipment, were included in the scope of assessment. Additionally, the following business processes that have a significant impact on JAPEX’s business activities were added to the scope of assessment individually.

- Business processes that account for a large portion of the cost of sales of JAPEX’s products for sale or those processes with large transaction amount, which are related to the cost of sales and accounts payable - trade of LNG that are affected by fluctuations in oil price and exchange rates, among other factors
- Business processes relating to JAPEX’s significant accounts involving estimates and management’s judgment that have a material quantitative impact, namely, business processes relating to raw material valuation of LNG inventories, valuation of securities, allowance for overseas investment loss, asset retirement obligations, and taxes and tax effects of JAPEX.

For the business processes included in the scope of assessment, he identified key controls that would have a material impact on the reliability of financial reporting after analyzing the individual business processes, and assessed the effectiveness of internal control by assessing the design and operation of internal control with regard to the key controls through such means as inspection of relevant documents, inquiries to appropriate responsible persons and staff in charge, observation of business operations, and verification of records on the performance of internal controls.

3. Matters Related to the Results of the Assessment

As a result of performing the assessment procedures described above, YAMASHITA Michiro, Representative Director and President of JAPEX concluded that internal control over financial reporting of JAPEX as of March 31, 2025 was effective.

4. Supplementary Matters

Not applicable.

5. Special Notes

Not applicable.