

Q1: What is the expected number of LNG cargoes delivered from Freeport during this fiscal year as part of the assumptions for the latest revised forecast?

A1: Freeport LNG expects to restart operations partially soon as it has received a series of regulatory approvals for the preparatory work for resumption. In our revised forecast for the end of the fiscal year, however, we take a conservative view, assuming that Freeport will not resume operations before the end of the fiscal year.

Q2: What are the estimated losses per month in Domestic Energy segment due to Freeport's delay in the restart?

A2: The losses due to a one-month delay in the restart depends on market conditions. If the spot price for replacement LNG procurement is at the same level as the price of LNG from Freeport, we will not incur significant losses. Due to the high spot prices in the last nine months, we expect more than 130 billion yen in losses due to the shutdown during those months. In the current stable market conditions, losses of that magnitude are unlikely.

Q3: What does "decline in availability of own power supply" mean, as stated as a factor of the 6.0 billion-yen downward revision of the electricity business full-year forecast?

A3: It means that our in-house power sources' operating rate declined due to the LNG procurement volume shortage. It does not mean that we had power plant trips or operation issues.

Q4: The invested capital has increased from 2 trillion yen at the end of the last fiscal year to 2.3 trillion yen in the forecast for the end of the current fiscal year. What is the invested capital increase impact on profit from an ROIC perspective?

A4: The invested capital increased not for a specific purpose but mainly due to the following two reasons; An increase in the valuation of overseas assets because of a weaker yen: An increase in inventories and accounts receivable because of higher feedstock prices and other factors.

Q5: What is the reason behind recording the sale of cross-held shares as extraordinary income this year instead of non-operating income last year?

A5: When recording the amount, we take into account its scale. Since the amount is 10.4 billion yen, a significant figure, we recorded it as an extraordinary income for this fiscal year.

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