



INPEX

INPEX Australia

2022 Tax transparency report



Our company has been an active member of the Australian business community since 1986. INPEX CORPORATION, our parent company, is listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and is 21.19 per cent owned by the Japanese Government.

We are committed to responsibly managing our business activities, including upholding the *Australian Government's Tax Transparency Code*.

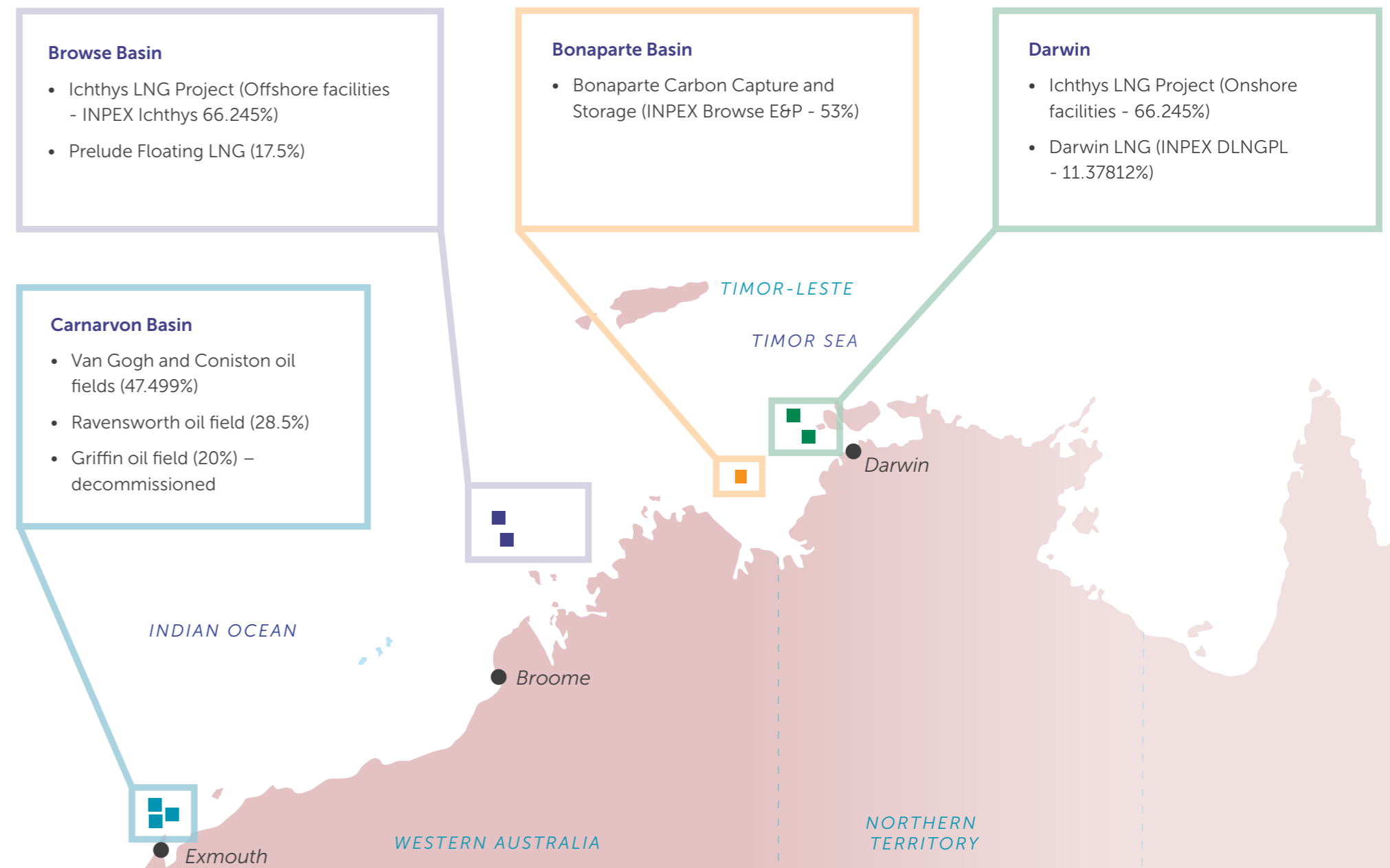
We believe tax transparency strengthens trust and accountability between industry, government and communities, while enhancing the investment environment by encouraging good business practice.

We invite you to review our sixth annual tax transparency report which highlights the positive social and economic contribution INPEX is making in Australia through our tax contributions.

村山 敬博

Tetsu Murayama
President Director, Australia
December 2023

INPEX in Australia



International related party dealings

All international dealings by INPEX are conducted in accordance with Australian and international tax law, and in keeping with the arm's length principle recommended by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

INPEX follows global taxation trends and endeavours to respond to new developments. In particular, INPEX will monitor developments in legislation governing international transactions in Japan and other G20 countries based on the report of the OECD/G20 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project, which aims to prevent multinational enterprises from exploiting gaps and loopholes in tax rules to shift profits to low or no tax locations.

INPEX's head office is in Tokyo, and its Australian companies draw on INPEX's global pool of resources.

Business Services

INPEX companies in Australia draw on technical and general administrative services in Japan to assist local operations. This maintains consistency across INPEX's global operations.

Financing

INPEX has a treasury company based in Singapore that manages all intragroup cash and funding needs and provides the risk management associated with running multiple currencies across the globe.

Trading

INPEX has a trading company in Japan that INPEX Ichthys and INPEX Alpha Ltd use to sell product to end customers. This trading company manages the interface and marketing arrangements.

Transfers within Integrated Projects

INPEX Ichthys sells feed gas from the Ichthys gas condensate field to Ichthys LNG under a pricing formula based on the OECD residual profit sharing transfer pricing methodology.

INPEX DLNGPL receives a share of a gas pipeline tariff from INPEX Sahul, Ltd (INPEX's upstream participant on the Bayu-Undan project) for the use of the gas pipeline.

INPEX companies in Australia

INPEX has eight Australian-based entities and two branches of Japanese companies. These companies are all governed in accordance with the corporations laws of Australia and Japan. They are 100 per cent owned and controlled by INPEX. In 2022, INPEX held a share of 66.245 per cent in Ichthys LNG Pty Ltd, which is an incorporated joint venture company. This company processes the feed gas sold to it by the Ichthys Upstream Joint Venture Participants. Ichthys LNG Pty Ltd is not covered in this report.

	<i>Company/branch name</i>	<i>Australian head company</i>	<i>Japanese head company</i>	<i>Ultimate beneficial owner</i>	<i>Participating interest in project name/function</i>
Multi-entity consolidation (MEC)	INPEX Holdings Australia Pty Ltd (IHAPL)		INPEX Browse, Ltd	INPEX CORPORATION	Holding company
	INPEX Browse E&P Pty Ltd (IBEPL)		INPEX Browse, Ltd	INPEX CORPORATION	Exploration permits (petroleum and carbon capture and storage)
	INPEX Ichthys Pty Ltd (IIPL)	INPEX Holdings Australia Pty Ltd (IHAPL)	INPEX Browse, Ltd	INPEX CORPORATION	Ichthys upstream project
	INPEX Oil & Gas Australia Pty Ltd (IOGA)		INPEX CORPORATION	INPEX CORPORATION	Prelude Floating LNG
	INPEX New Energy Business Australia Pty Ltd (NEBA)	INPEX Holdings Australia Pty Ltd (IHAPL)	INPEX Browse, Ltd	INPEX CORPORATION	Renewable investment company
	INPEX Operations Australia Pty Ltd (IOAPL)	INPEX Holdings Australia Pty Ltd (IHAPL)	INPEX Browse, Ltd	INPEX CORPORATION	Operating company
	INPEX Australia Pty Ltd (IAPL)		INPEX CORPORATION	INPEX CORPORATION	Australian payroll company
	INPEX DLNGPL Pty Ltd (IDLNGPL)		INPEX CORPORATION	INPEX CORPORATION	Darwin LNG
Branch of Japanese entity	INPEX Browse, Ltd (IBL)		INPEX CORPORATION	INPEX CORPORATION	Holding company
	INPEX Alpha, Ltd (Alpha)		INPEX CORPORATION	INPEX CORPORATION	Griffin Ravensworth Van Gogh Coniston



Taxation governance and standards

All INPEX companies and branch entities operating in Australia are compliant with Australian tax law. INPEX companies that operate in Australia either pay income tax now, or will pay income tax once major development projects move into the production phase. Other employment and transactional taxes will remain payable throughout the operational life of development projects.

The boards of directors for INPEX companies that operate in Australia are responsible for maintaining a system of risk management, governance and controls across all business operations, including the approach to tax, supported by executive management.

The directors and executive management of INPEX acknowledge that tax is one of our important social responsibilities for the contribution this makes to the social and economic development of the countries and regions in which we operate. INPEX meets this responsibility by ensuring the proper payment of tax in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations and conducting our tax affairs in a transparent manner. The INPEX *Global Taxation Policy*, which dictates the direction and resources for INPEX entities globally, reflects our socially responsible approach. A copy of the global tax policy can be found at <https://www.inpex.co.jp/english/csr/governance/tax.html>.

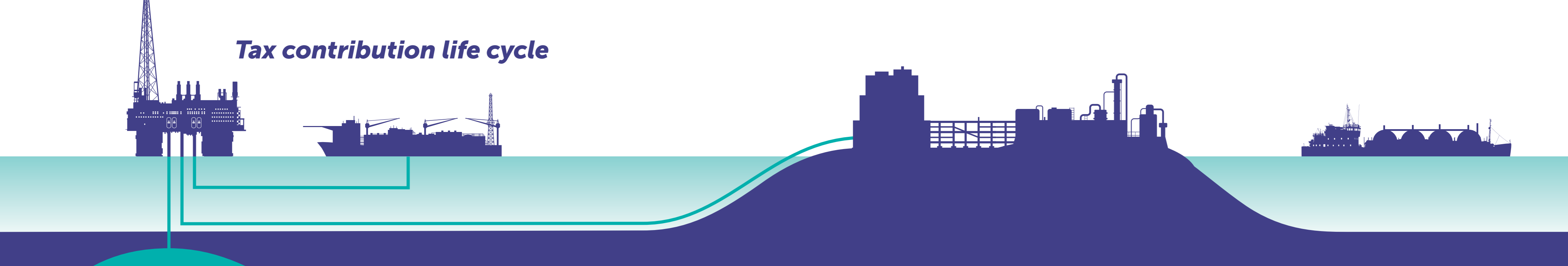
In addition to the *Global Taxation Policy*, INPEX companies that operate in Australia also follow the Company's *Tax Standard* which sets out the approach to tax risk management, compliance processes, as well as engagement with the ATO and other revenue agencies.

INPEX periodically draws on its internal audit and risk functions to test compliance with the *Tax Standard*, and to continuously improve reporting on processes and governance matters. Significant matters relating to taxation affairs are also audited by external auditors. Global taxation governance of INPEX ensures material companies are subject to Japan's Sarbanes-Oxley *Financial Instruments and Exchange Act 2006*, in addition to the laws of the countries in which the companies are based.

INPEX's *Code of Conduct* stipulates that the company must build sound and appropriate relationships with government and administrative authorities. INPEX is in regular communication with the ATO and responds in a cooperative and timely way to information requests. INPEX aims for certainty on material tax positions it adopts. INPEX engages with the ATO when matters are significant, complex or uncertain.

INPEX provides workforce education and training to actively promote tax compliance of its people, as required by their roles.

Tax contribution life cycle



Project phase

Revenues received

Tax contributions

Costs incurred

Explore and appraise

None

Payroll tax
Fringe benefits tax (FBT)
Goods and services tax (GST)

Seismic acquisition
Drilling

Develop

None

Payroll tax
FBT
GST
Duty on imported capital equipment
Interest withholding tax

Capital expenditure

Ramp up

Initial revenues which do not cover costs

Payroll tax
FBT
GST
Duty on imports
Interest withholding tax
Excise/fuel tax

Operating costs
Capital expenditure

Produce

Revenues exceed costs

Payroll tax
FBT
GST
Duty on imports
Interest withholding tax
Excise/fuel tax
Income tax
Petroleum resource rent tax
Offshore Petroleum Levy

Operating costs
Sustaining investment

Abandon

None

Payroll tax
FBT
GST

Decommissioning costs

Ichthys LNG contributing to the Australian economy and community



Investing billions of dollars in one of Australia's largest-ever energy developments



Creating thousands of Australian jobs



Providing taxation revenue for Australian governments



Bringing multi-generational economic and community benefits to the people of Australia for the next 40 years



Global transparency and sustainability initiatives

INPEX is committed to achieving Sustainable Development Goals through its business activities and works within international frameworks to strengthen the social and economic benefits of its operations.

Since October 2012, INPEX has been a part of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), working closely with governments, companies and civil society to promote transparency. EITI monitors and reconciles the payments made by companies to government and government to communities.

Through EITI, INPEX is helping improve governance, reduce corruption and promote economic growth through stronger accountability and transparency.

INPEX supports global standards relating to human rights, such as the International Bill of Human Rights, the International Labor Standards of the International Labor Organization and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In 2011, INPEX adopted the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact, including areas relating to labour, environment and anticorruption

To comply with the *United Kingdom Modern Slavery Act 2015*, since 2016 INPEX Corporation has annually released a statement on its website to disclose the policies, systems and measures that we have in place to prevent slave labor and human trafficking within the Company and throughout the supply chain.

Further, since 2021, INPEX has issued annual Modern Slavery Statements in compliance with the *Australian Modern Slavery Act 2018* in respect of the activities of its Australian subsidiaries.

INPEX is an active member of IPIECA, the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues.

For more information on INPEX's global social and economic benefits and the projected contribution of Ichthys LNG to Australia's economy, please visit the INPEX Australia website at <https://www.inpex.com.au/news-and-updates/publications/>

Reconciliation and effective tax rates for the year

(ended 31 December 2022) (in millions)

Table 2: Accounting income per financial statements and replica of tax note from respective financial statements

Item	*IHAPL (\$USD)	IOGA (\$USD)	IBEPL (\$USD)	IAPL (\$AUD)	IDLNGPL (\$USD)
Total income	4,075	215	0	452	17
Accounting Profit/(Loss) before taxation	2,677	23	-55	0	10
Prima facie tax at 30% Australian tax rate	-803	-7	16	-0	-3
Material Permanent Differences:					
- Prior Year under/over	0	-4	-	-0	-
- De-recognition DTAs	-16	-3	-	-	-
- Non-taxable income	339	-	-	-0	2
- Non-deductible expenses	-13	-1	-10		-1
Total income tax benefit/(expense) per accounts	-493	-14	6	-0	-3
Effective tax rate	18%	59%	-	-	26%

* Denotes the IHAPL accounting group which is IHAPL, IIPL, IOAPL and NEBA only.

Table 2 reconciles accounting profit to income tax expense (accounting). All financial statements for INPEX's Australian companies and branches of Japanese companies are lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC). For the branch entities, Australian tax effect accounting is not required and instead tax effect accounting is applied under tax regimes in Japan and Australia in accordance with Japanese Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

The effective tax rates disclosed in Table 2 are calculated by dividing the relevant company's income tax expense by their accounting profit before taxation. IHAPL and IDLNGPL's low effective tax rates are a consequence of the adjustments required to reflect the equity accounted gains and losses in regards to their investments in Ichthys LNG Pty Ltd and Darwin LNG Pipeline Pty Ltd respectively which is not assessable or deductible for tax purposes (refer to Table 4).

IOGA's high effective tax rate is a consequence of permanent asset adjustments required to reflect historic accounting and tax capitalisation events.

INPEX has a prima facie effective tax rate of 68.7 per cent globally. The Japanese statutory tax rate is 28 per cent. For more information on INPEX's global taxation please see note 8 on page 25 in the INPEX Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 at https://www.inpex.co.jp/english/ir/library/pdf/securities/securities20230413_en.pdf



Australian Tax Contribution Summary

Table 3: INPEX Australian Group taxes paid 2011 to 2022 (\$A million)

Tax Payment	2011 – 2021*	2022	Total (\$AUD)
Income Tax	731	8	739
Fringe Benefits Tax	93	11	104
Royalties	-	-	-
Excise	-	-	-
Payroll Tax	150	22	173
Interest Withholding Tax	276	56	332
Stamp Duty	89	-	89
Foreign Resident Withholding Tax	-	0	0
Offshore Petroleum Levy	-	44	44
GST - Denied Input Tax Credits	-	-	-
Total contributions	1,339	142	1,481

*Tax payments between 2011 – 2017 were made during a period when INPEX was investing in a number of Australian LNG projects.

Australian income tax return disclosures for the year

(ended 31 December 2022) (in millions)

Table 4: Australian company accounting profit to tax payable reconciliation (in millions)

Particulars	MEC (\$AUD)	IAPL (\$AUD)	IDLNGPL (\$AUD)
Total income as per tax return	8,430	454	25
Tax return profit/(loss) before adjustments	3,790	0	14
Material adjustments			
Permanent:			
- Equity accounted (profit)/losses - (not assessable)/not deductible	-1,601	-	-8
- Research and development concession – permanent	-	-	-
- Assessable dividend income	-	-	3
- Other permanent	55	0	0
Temporary:			
- Timing adjustments related to assets	-453	-	3
- Borrowing costs	677	-	-
- Tax losses utilised	-2,099	-	-
- Adjustments related to restoration - restoration amounts become deductible once paid for tax purposes	84	-	-8
- Sundry differences	-455	2	0
- Research and development concession - temporary	3	-	-
- Employee provisions	-	16	-
Taxable income/(loss)	0	18	5
Tax payable (at 30%)	0	6	1
Tax credits utilised	-0	-0	-1
Income tax paid	-0	5	0
Tax losses carried forward	994 [^]	-	-
2021 Tax losses carried forward	2,858	-	-

Table 4 reconciles accounting profit to taxable income to tax paid based on lodged tax returns with the ATO. The total income, taxable income and tax payable for IHAPL, IAPL and Alpha will be formally released by the Commissioner of Taxation, as these entities all have total income in excess of AU\$100 million for the income year ended 31 December 2022.

[^] The MEC group operates as a USD functional currency entity, but the tax return must disclose in AUD. The foreign exchange (FX) rate movement for tax return disclosure purposes accounts for why the tax loss movement does not directly correspond with the tax losses utilised in the 2022 income year (AUD-USD exchange rates 2022: 0.7517 and 2021: 0.7514).

Australian income tax return disclosures for the year cont.

(ended 31 December 2022) (in millions)

Tax effect accounting for INPEX branch entities is not performed in Australia, however, INPEX has summarised the branch contributions (in millions) to the lodged tax returns as follows:

Particulars	\$AUD
Total income as per the tax return	340
Tax return profit/(loss) before adjustments	-109
Taxable income/(loss)	5
Tax Payable (at 30%)	2
Combined tax losses carried forward	90
2021 combined tax losses carried forward	145



T: +61 8 6213 6000
F: +61 8 6213 6455
E: enquiries@INPEX.com.au

INPEX Australia
Level 22, 100 St Georges Terrace
Perth, Western Australia 6000



[@INPEXaustralia](https://www.facebook.com/INPEXaustralia)



[@INPEXau](https://www.instagram.com/INPEXau)



[@INPEXaustralia](https://www.linkedin.com/company/INPEXaustralia)



[@INPEXaustralia](https://twitter.com/INPEXaustralia)