

ANNUAL REPORT

2026

Financial Section

for your well-being

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Sumitomo Life's English (consolidated) financial statements are audited by KPMG AZSA LLC.
The English financial statements in this report are extracts from the audited financial statements, presented in a partially modified format.
Please refer to the "Financial Statements" for the full text of the audit report and English financial statements.
<https://www.sumitomolife.co.jp/english/annual/>

Organization Overview

◆ History of the Sumitomo Life Group

Based on the aspiration of founder, Toshiyuki Okamoto to “create an ideal life insurance company,” Sumitomo Life was established in May 1907.

In the more than 100 years since our establishment, we have aimed to become an “indispensable insurance group” that contributes to well-being, through ongoing efforts to steadily fulfil the social responsibility to contribute to the realization of a “society of affluence, vitality, health and longevity” through the life insurance business.

<p>Foundation of Hinode Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (1907)</p> <p>Founded by Toshiyuki Okamoto with the aspiration to “create an ideal life insurance company.” Appraised at the time as “the diamond of the industry” for its sound management.</p>  <p>Head office building of Hinode Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo-shi, completed in December, 1913)</p>	<p>1907 May. Established Hinode Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Foundation of Sumitomo Life)</p>
<p>Start of Sumitomo Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (1926)</p> <p>Renamed to Sumitomo Life Insurance Co., Ltd., and started the life insurance business of Sumitomo for social and public interests.</p>  <p>Sumitomo Building (Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka-shi)</p>	<p>1926 May. Name changed to Sumitomo Life Insurance Co., Ltd.</p>
<p>Establishment of Kokumin Life Insurance Co. (1947)</p> <p>Established a new company, Kokumin Life Insurance Co. after the dismantling of large Japanese conglomerates after World War II and started under “the proactive and sound operation policy.”</p>  <p>Head office of Kokumin Life Insurance Co. (Azuchimachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka-shi)</p>	<p>1947 Aug. Established Kokumin Life Insurance Co.</p>
<p>Return to “Sumitomo” brand (1952)</p> <p>Rebranded as Sumitomo Life Insurance Company and set the current Management Policy.</p>  <p>President Taizo Ashida announces the company name change on the radio.</p>	<p>1952 Jun. Name changed to Sumitomo Life Insurance Company.</p>
<p>Establishment of PICC Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (2005)</p> <p>Established PICC Life Insurance Co., Ltd. in partnership with The People’s Insurance Co. (Group) of China Ltd., the parent company of China’s largest non-life insurance company.</p> 	<p>1960 Oct. Established Sumitomo Life Social Welfare Services Foundation (currently, Sumitomo Life Welfare and Culture Foundation).</p>
<p>Establishment of Medicare Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (2010)</p> <p>Established the company to flexibly provide insurance products, adequately coping with various customers’ needs.</p>  <p>Mascot characters Medi-kun’s Family</p>	<p>1977 Dec. Started “Sumisei children’s drawing contests.”</p>
<p>Deployment of a new corporate brand (2011)</p> <p>Implemented the new brand strategy, incorporating the thoughts of our foundation to “create an ideal company” in the message of “empowering your future.”</p> 	<p>1985 Jun. Established Sumitomo Life Health Foundation.</p>
	<p>1986 Feb. Started to distribute “Sumisei Anshin Dayori” (newsletters for customers).</p>
	<p>1990 Apr. Opened “Izumi Hall” (currently, Sumitomolife Izumi Hall). Oct. Started to run “Sosaku Yojijukugo” campaign to create four-character new idioms in kanji.</p>
	<p>2001 Apr. Launched an insurance product “LIVE ONE.” Jul. Completed the head office building.</p>
	<p>2002 Oct. Started to sell annuity products at bank counters. Dec. Sumitomo Mitsui Asset Management Co., Ltd. (currently, Sumitomo Mitsui DS Asset Management Co., Ltd.) started operations.</p>
	<p>2003 Sep. Launched an insurance product “Q Pack.”</p>
	<p>2004 Oct. Formed a business alliance with ALICO Japan (currently, MetLife, Inc.).</p>
	<p>2005 Apr. Launched an insurance product “Sumisei Senkyakubanrai.” Nov. Jointly established PICC Life Insurance Co., Ltd. with The People’s Insurance Co. (Group) of China Ltd.</p>
	<p>2006 Apr. Launched the “designated proxy claim rider.” Jul. Established the “Council for Insurance Payment” consisting of external experts. Sep. Started the Sumisei Direct Service.</p>
	<p>2007 Jan. Opened a “consultation window” and “a free consultation system by external lawyers” for the payments of insurance claims, etc. May. 100th anniversary of foundation. Started the “Child Rearing for a Bright Future Project” (currently, the “Child Raising Project to Empower the Future”). Nov. Launched the “long-term cancer support rider.”</p>
	<p>2008 Mar. Established the “Customer Satisfaction Enhancement Advisors Meeting” consisting of experts outside the company.</p>
	<p>2009 Jan. Launched the “hospitalization coverage enhancement rider.” Oct. Started the full-scale sale of non-life insurance products of Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company for individual and corporate customers. Consolidated subsidiaries involved in insurance agency business and renamed to Izumi Life Designers Co., Ltd.</p>
	<p>2010 Apr. Medicare Life Insurance Co., Ltd. started operations as a life insurance subsidiary. Oct. Disclosed Embedded Value.</p>
	<p>2011 Mar. Started a brand strategy. Deployed a new corporate brand. Started “Sumisei Future Support Activities.”</p>

2012	Mar. Dec.	Enhanced the "Sumisei Future Support Activities." Formed a strategic business alliance with Baoviet Holdings (Vietnam).	Strategic business alliance with Baoviet Holdings in Vietnam (2012) Entered the Vietnamese market through investing in Baoviet Holdings, the largest insurance and financial group of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. 
2013	Mar. Aug. Dec.	Launched insurance products "Cancer PLUS," "Kyu-Q-Tai GO," and "Doctor GO," and started the "Sumisei Second Opinion Service" (currently, Sumisei Medical Navigation). Launched an insurance product "Value Care," and started the "Sumisei Care Advice Service." Formed a strategic business alliance with PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk and PT BNI Insurance. Launched "Tanoshimi Wonderful," and "Tanoshimi Mirai."	Strategic business alliance with PT BNI Insurance (2013) Entered the Indonesian market through investing in PT BNI Insurance, a life insurance subsidiary of PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, one of the major state-owned commercial banks in the Republic of Indonesia. 
2014	Mar. Jun. Sep.	Started the "Sumisei After School Project." Started the direct payment service of advanced medical treatment benefits to medical institutions. Acquired full ownership of Medicare Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Opened "Sumisei Health Consultation Dial."	Acquisition of full ownership of "Symetra Financial Corporation," a U.S. life insurance group (2016) Entered the U.S. market to support long-term enhancement of our policyholder interests through strengthening our earnings base, realizing risk diversification, and enjoying the U.S. market growth. 
2015	Jul. Sep.	Transitioned to a Company with Three Committees. Launched an insurance product "1-UP."	
2016	Feb. Jul. Oct.	Acquired full ownership of Symetra Financial Corporation, a U.S. life insurance group. Started the "Japan Vitality Project." Formed a business alliance with NN Life Insurance Company.	Launch of "SUMITOMO LIFE Vitality" (2018) An insurance product to "reduce risks themselves" through the evaluation of continuous health enhancement activities including annual medical checkups and daily exercises after enrollment, making a clear departure from conventional life insurance products which determine insurance premiums based on health conditions at enrollment or at a specific point in time. Rewards are provided by partner companies which sympathize with the philosophy and objective of "SUMITOMO LIFE Vitality." 
2017	Mar. May. Jul.	Launched an insurance product "Prime Fit." Started "Sumisei Vitality Action," a social contribution program, commemorating the 110th anniversary of foundation of Sumitomo Life. Acquired INSURANCE DESIGN as a subsidiary.	
2018	Apr. Jul. Oct. Nov.	Established "Sumitomo Life Digital Innovation Labs." Launched an insurance product "SUMITOMO LIFE Vitality." Formed a business alliance with Sony Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Formed a business alliance with AXA Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Co-founded "Well Aging Co-creation Lab" with AXA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	
2019	Apr. Jun. Aug. Oct.	Held the first "parkrun event" in Japan. Invested in Singapore Life Pte. Ltd. (Singlife). Acquired AIARU Small Amount & Short Term Insurance Co., Ltd. as a subsidiary. Started to develop "Sumitomo Life Vitality Plaza outlets." Launched "Well Aging Support - ASUNOEGAO"	Acquisition of AIARU Small Amount & Short Term Insurance Co., LTD. as a subsidiary (2019) Promoted "multi-channel and multi-product strategy" through AIARU Small Amount & Short Term Insurance Co., Ltd. which flexibly develops and sells products to meet specific market needs.
2020	Mar. Nov.	Launched an insurance product "Dementia PLUS." Established "SUMISEI INNOVATION FUND."	Formulation of "Sumitomo Life Group Vision 2030" (2023) "Sumitomo Life Group Vision 2030" was formulated to realize the Sustainability Management Policy. The Group's vision for 2030 is to become an "indispensable insurance group" that contributes to well-being, and to provide the value of well-being to as many stakeholders as possible.
2021	Jan. Mar. Apr.	Started the web-based application service for payment claims. Launched an insurance product "Cancer PLUS ALIVE." Set reduction targets toward net-zero greenhouse gas emissions.	
2022	Mar. May.	"SUMITOMO LIFE Vitality" topped one million enrollments. Launched "Sumisei Dementia Insurance." Formulated the Sustainability Management Policy.	Acquisition of full ownership of Singlife (2024) Made an initial investment in Singlife in 2019, aiming for capturing the cutting-edge digital technologies and business models. Through the acquisition of full ownership, we will promote the realization and maximization of group synergies. 
2023	Mar. Apr. Dec.	Formulated "Sumitomo Life Group Vision 2030." Sumitomo Life Group set GHG emissions reduction targets. Launched "Vitality Smart" Made PREVENT a part of Sumitomo Life Group	
2024	Mar. Jun. Sep.	Acquired full ownership of Singlife Launch of "Vitality Employee Benefit Type" Launch of "Three Major Diseases PLUS ALIVE"	Launched "Doru-Tsumi Vitality" (2026) Launched "Doru-Tsumi Vitality," the first life insurance product in the industry* to enable an integrated approach to asset formation and health promotion. *As of September 2025, based on research by Sumitomo Life 
2025	Jan. Mar.	"SUMITOMO LIFE Vitality" topped two million enrollments Launched "Chakin"	
2026	Jan. Feb. Mar.	Implemented "Vitality Walks" with 100 local governments Launched "Doru-Tsumi Vitality" Began providing "Sumitomo Life version of healthy life expectancy reports," which use the "Sumitomo Life version of healthy life expectancy," to companies Launched "Vitality Employee Benefit Type Comprehensive Platform"	

◆ Main Business Areas and Organizational Structure

Main business areas of the Company, its subsidiaries, and affiliated companies and the organizational structure are as follows.

1. Main business areas

a. Insurance and insurance-related businesses

Regarding insurance businesses, the Company, Medicare Life Insurance Co., Ltd., and one other company run a life insurance business, and AIARU Small Amount & Short Term Insurance Co., Ltd. runs a small amount and short-term insurance business. Regarding domestic insurance-related businesses, Izumi Life Designers Co., Ltd. and three other companies run an insurance solicitation business, Agent IG Holdings, Inc. runs an insurance-related business as a holding company, and two other companies run a defined contribution pension administration business and a life insurance

confirmation business. Regarding overseas insurance-related business, Symetra Financial Corporation, Singapore Life Holdings Pte. Ltd. and Baoviet Holdings operate overseas insurance-related business as financial holding companies.

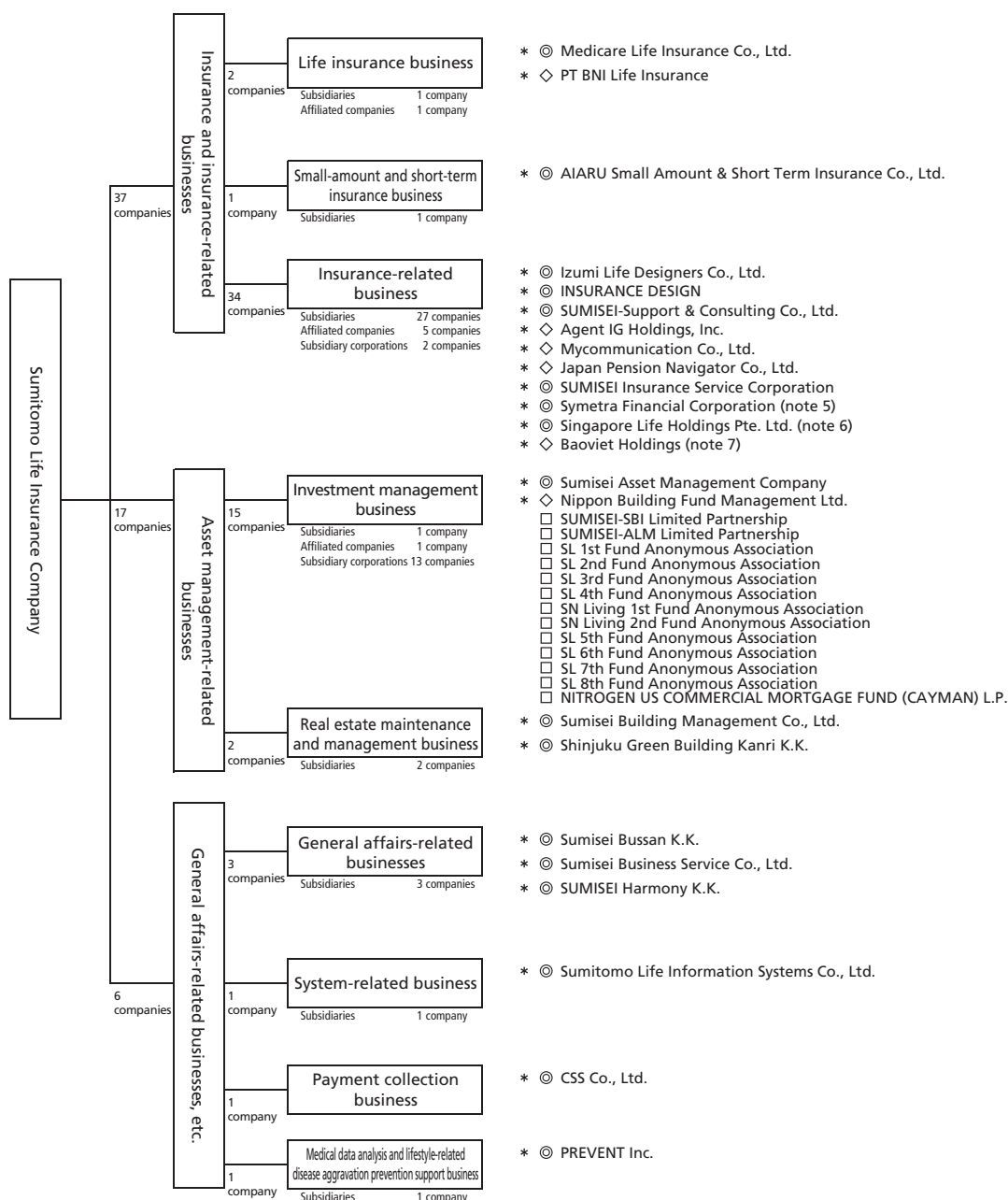
b. Asset management-related businesses

Sumisei Asset Management Company and Fourteen other companies run an investment management business. Sumisei Building Management Co., Ltd. and one other company run a maintenance management business of real estates they own.

c. General affairs-related businesses, etc.

Sumisei Bussan K.K. and two other companies run general affairs-related business, Sumitomo Life Information Systems Co., Ltd. runs system-related business, and CSS Co., Ltd. runs payment collection business. PREVENT Inc. runs medical data analysis and lifestyle-related disease aggravation prevention support business.

2. Business structure chart



Notes: 1. This chart shows the situation as of March 31, 2026.

2. Companies marked by "◎" are subsidiaries (subsidiaries specified in Article 2, paragraph (12) of the Insurance Business Act). Companies marked by "◇" are affiliated companies (affiliated companies specified in Article 13-5-2, paragraph (4) of the Enforcement Order of the Insurance Business Act). Companies marked by "□" are subsidiary corporations (subsidiary corporations excluding subsidiaries specified in Article 13-5-2, paragraph (3) of the Enforcement Order of the Insurance Business Act).

3. Companies marked by " * " are consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method as of March 31, 2026.

4. As of July 1, 2025, the Company's former domestic affiliated company, Agent Insurance Group, Inc., changed its name to Agent IG Holdings, Inc., a domestic affiliated company of the Company, as a result of the establishment of a holding company and a share transfer.

5. Sixteen subsidiaries of Symetra Financial Corporation including Symetra Life Insurance Company are included in our subsidiaries and subsidiary corporations.

6. Seven subsidiaries of Singapore Life Holdings Pte. Ltd. including Singapore Life Ltd. are included in our subsidiaries.

7. Baoviet Life Corporation, which is a subsidiary of Baoviet Holdings, is included in our affiliated companies.

◆ Subsidiaries and Affiliated Companies

Domestic

As of March 31, 2026

Name	Main business site	Issued capital (Millions of yen)	Main business	Establishment	Proportion of voting rights held by Sumitomo Life among voting rights held by all shareholders, members, or investors (%)	Proportion of voting rights held by subsidiaries and affiliated companies of Sumitomo Life (%)
Medicare Life Insurance Co., Ltd.*	1-11-12, Fukagawa, Koto-ku, Tokyo	80,000	Life insurance business	Oct. 1, 2009	100.00	—
AIARU Small Amount & Short Term Insurance Co., Ltd.*	15-18, Nihonbashi Kodenmacho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	299	Small-amount and short-term insurance business	Apr. 25, 1984	100.00	—
Izumi Life Designers Co., Ltd.*	3-3-5, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo	100	Insurance solicitation business	Jan. 4, 1983	100.00	—
INSURANCE DESIGN*	2-3-10, Nishi Honmachi, Nishi-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka	20	Insurance solicitation business	Jul. 1, 2008	95.00	—
SUMISEI-Support Consulting Co., Ltd.*	6-14-1, Nishi Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	100	Insurance solicitation business	Apr. 3, 1995	100.00	—
Agent IG Holdings, Inc.*	3-29, Ichigaya Honmuracho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	397	Holding company	Jul. 1, 2025	20.93	—
Mycommunication Co., Ltd.*	3-19-3, Aoi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi	76	Insurance solicitation business	May 1, 2000	43.00	—
Japan Pension Navigator Co., Ltd.*	1-3-4, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	1,600	Defined contribution pension administration business	Sep. 21, 2000	15.95	—
SUMISEI Insurance Service Corporation*	1-2-20, Kujo Minami, Nishi-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka	15	Life insurance confirmation business	May 1, 1978	80.00	20.00
Sumisei Asset Management Company*	6-14-1, Nishi Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	100	Investment management business	Apr. 1, 2022	100.00	—
Nippon Building Fund Management Ltd.*	2-3-1, Nihonbashi Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	495	Investment trust business and investment corporation asset management business	Sep. 19, 2000	35.00	—
Sumisei Building Management Co., Ltd.*	14-1, Nihonbashi Koamicho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	100	Real estate maintenance and management business	Jun. 1, 1967	100.00	—
Shinjuku Green Building Kanri K.K.*	6-14-1, Nishi Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	20	Real estate maintenance and management business	Oct. 30, 1985	3.52	61.17
Sumisei Bussan K.K.*	1-2-20, Kujo Minami, Nishi-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka	10	Merchandising business	Jan. 13, 1969	100.00	—
Sumisei Business Service Co., Ltd.*	1-4-70, Shiromi, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka	70	Clerical work agency	Jan. 4, 1985	100.00	—
SUMISEI Harmony K.K.*	1-4-35, Shiromi, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka	50	Administrative business	Feb. 1, 2001	100.00	—
Sumitomo Life Information Systems Co., Ltd.*	4-1-14, Miyahara, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka	300	Computer operations	May 12, 1971	100.00	—
CSS Co., Ltd.*	3-6-2, Bingomachi, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka	10	Payment collection business	Feb. 16, 1976	100.00	—
PREVENT Inc.*	1-26-12, Aoi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi	100	Medical data analysis and lifestyle-related disease aggravation prevention support business	Jul. 15, 2016	100.00	—

Notes: 1. Companies marked by “*” are consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method as of March 31, 2026.
2. SUMISEI-SBI Limited Partnership and eleven other companies in the investment management business are also our subsidiary corporations.

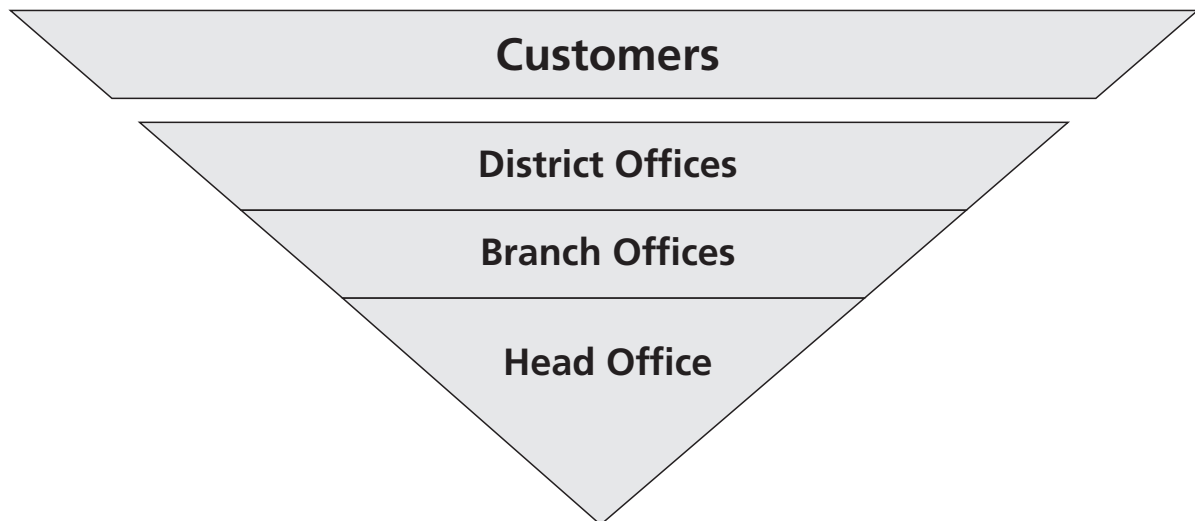
Overseas

As of March 31, 2026

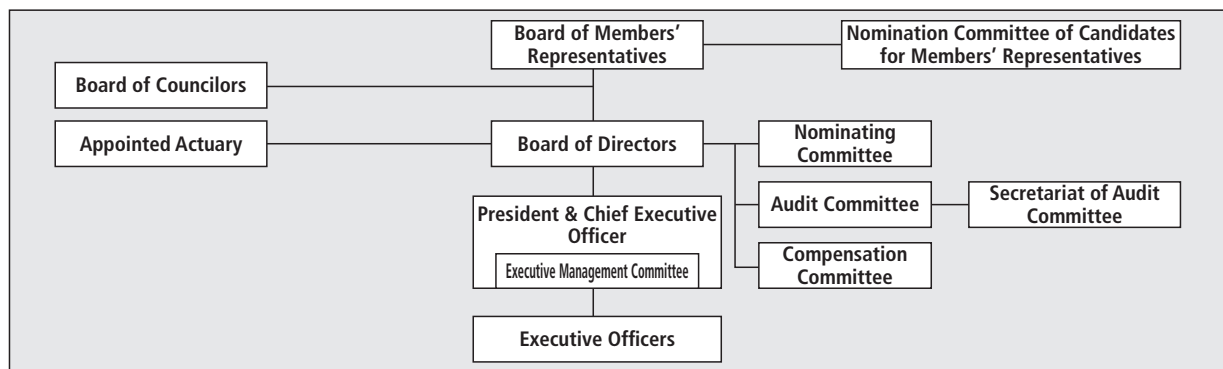
Name	Main business site	Issued capital	Main business	Establishment	Proportion of voting rights held by Sumitomo Life among voting rights held by all shareholders, members, or investors (%)	Proportion of voting rights held by subsidiaries and affiliated companies of Sumitomo Life (%)
PT BNI Life Insurance*	Centennial Tower, Jl. Gatot Subroto Kav 24-25 Jakarta Selatan 12930, Indonesia	IDR 300,699 million	Life insurance business	Nov. 28, 1996	39.99	—
Symetra Financial Corporation*	777 108th Avenue NE, Suite 1200, Bellevue, Washington, USA	\$1	Financial holding company	Feb. 25, 2004	100.00	—
Singapore Life Holdings Pte. Ltd.*	5 Straits View, #1-18, The Heart, Singapore 018935	SGD2,258 million	Financial holding company	Jul. 17, 2020	100.00	—
Baoviet Holdings*	No. 8, Le Thai To Street, Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi	VND 7,423,227 million	Financial holding company	Oct. 15, 2007	22.08	—

Notes: 1. Companies marked by “*” are consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method as of March 31, 2026.
2. Sixteen subsidiaries of Symetra Financial Corporation including Symetra Life Insurance Company are included in our subsidiaries and subsidiary corporations.
3. Seven subsidiaries of Singapore Life Holdings Pte. Ltd. including Singapore Life Ltd. are included in our subsidiaries.
4. Baoviet Life Corporation, which is a subsidiary of Baoviet Holdings, is included in our affiliated companies.
5. NITROGEN US COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE FUND (CAYMAN) L.P., which runs an investment management business, is included in our subsidiaries.

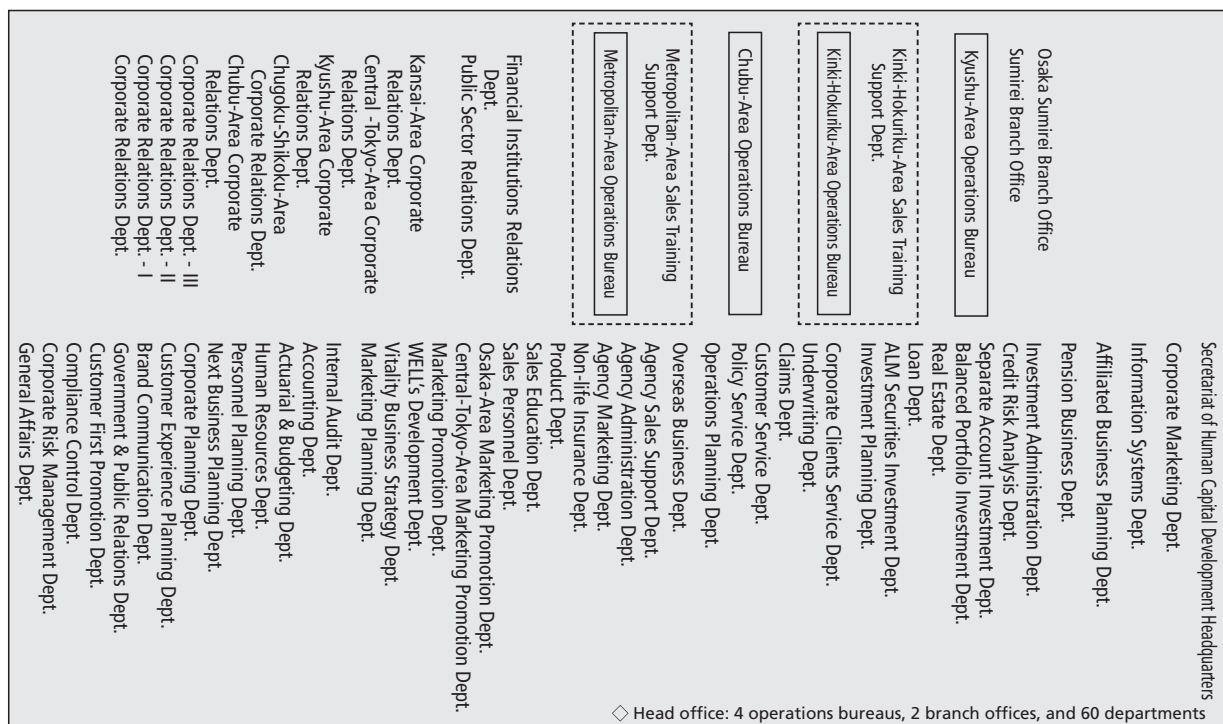
◆ Organizational Chart (as of April 1, 2026)



● Management Organization



● Head Office



● Branch Offices

◇ Branch offices: 90

◆ Overview of Organization

Branch Offices

Classification	As of March 31, 2025* ¹	As of March 31, 2026* ²
Branch Offices	90	90
Sumirei Branch Offices	2	2
District Offices	1,536	1,532
Total	1,628	1,624

Enrollments and New Recruits of Employees

Classification	Enrollments as of March 31, 2025	Enrollments as of March 31, 2026	New recruits in fiscal 2024	New recruits in fiscal 2025	As of March 31, 2026	
					Average age	Average years of service
Administrative Staff	10,406	10,427	497	542	47years and 6months	17years and 5months
Male	4,028	4,021	117	165	47years and 7months	22years and 0months
Female	6,378	6,406	380	377	47years and 4months	14years and 6months
Managerial track	4,016	4,099	113	175	46years and 3months	22years and 6months
General business track	4,391	4,465	255	248	45years and 8months	15years and 2months
Sales representatives	31,911	32,445	5,041	5,453	46years and 3months	12years and 4months
Male	330	331	17	30	49years and 5months	16years and 9months
Female	31,581	32,114	5,024	5,423	46years and 2months	12years and 3months
District managers in fixed locations, general sales representatives, and sales management staff	3,100	3,141	173	193	40years and 5months	14years and 1month
Other sales representatives	28,811	29,304	4,868	5,260	46years and 10months	12years and 2months

Average Monthly Salary (Administrative Staff)

(Thousands of yen)

Classification	March 2025	March 2026	Rate of increase
Administrative Staff	370	384	+3.8%

Note: The average monthly salaries are regular salaries for March of each year, including taxes and excluding bonuses and overtime wages.

Average Salary (Sales Representatives)

(Thousands of yen)

Classification	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025	Rate of increase
Sales representatives	283	292	+3.2%

Note: The average monthly salaries are regular salaries for each year including taxes and excluding bonuses.

Wage Differences between Men and Women

Classification	Wage differences between men and women (ratio of women's wages to men's wages)	
	FY2024 results	FY2025 results
All workers	42.3%	43.3%
Full-time workers	42.1%	43.4%
(Administrative Staff)*	54.7%	56.0%
(Among which, managerial track)	76.4%	76.7%
(Among which, general business track)	126.1%	119.2%
(Among which, district managers in fixed locations, sales management staff, general sales representatives)	84.5%	87.4%
(Sales representatives)*	89.9%	86.3%
Part-time and fixed-term workers	59.6%	61.5%

*District managers in fixed locations, sales management staff, and general sales representatives are included in "administrative staff."

Note: Target period: FY2025 (April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

Wages: Total of base salary, non-standard salary (overtime pay, etc.), bonuses, commuting expenses, etc. However, this excludes retirement pay, relocation allowances, and self-rented housing subsidies.

Full-time workers: This does not include loaned employees, either seconded from outside the Company to the Company or vice versa.

Part-time and fixed-term workers: This includes office partners, experts, consulting staff, etc., but excludes temporary staff.

For part-time workers, their average annual wage is calculated based on the number of headcounts converted based on full-time workers' scheduled working hours (8 hours per day).

Supplementary explanation:

- There are no differences between men and women in employment regulations or other company rules, and differences in wages between men and women are mainly due to differences in the gender composition in different job categories.
- The following factors are also responsible for the wage differences between men and women.
 - Many female workers have previously left work due to family reasons, meaning that the average years of service of female workers currently employed is shorter than those of men.
 - Male workers account for a significant number of the employees in the job categories subject to transfers involving relocation (Allowances and other benefits are provided to employees who are subject to transfers involving relocation.)
 - The Company is committed to creating a rewarding workplace where each member of a diverse workforce can flourish in their own way, in a fair environment and with mutual respect. We are implementing initiatives to promote the active involvement of women, such as fostering female managers, supporting their career development, promoting work-life balance and flexible working styles, reforming consciousness and cultivating corporate culture. In addition, we have formulated an action plan that aims to increase the ratio of women in managerial positions to 50% or more and the ratio of women in positions equivalent to general managers to 15% or more by the end of FY2030.
- Through these initiatives, we aim to narrow the wage differences between men and women.

◆ Product development through business alliances

We respond to a broad range of customer needs by forming business alliances as a means of responding flexibly to changing times.

[Enhancing corporate-oriented products]

Having reached an agreement in principle on a business alliance with NN Life Insurance in October 2016, we began handling its corporate term-life insurance in Sumitomo Life's sales representative channel in April 2017 with the goal of improving our response to the diversifying needs of our customers.

[Sales of U.S. dollar-denominated insurance]

In order to better meet diversifying customer needs in the context of the global and domestic interest rate environment, we entered into a business alliance with Sony Life Insurance in July 2018 and began selling Sony Life's U.S. dollar-denominated insurance policies through Sumitomo Life's sales representative channel in January 2019.

[Non-life insurance business initiatives]

In order to further enhance our service lineup for customers, in September 2008, we entered into a basic agreement with Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd. to strengthen our business alliance and since October 2009, its non-life insurance products have been sold totally through Sumitomo Life's sales representative channel.

In addition, in September 2025, we entered into a business alliance agreement with Anicom Insurance, Inc. and Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd., and began selling Anicom Insurance, Inc.'s pet insurance in an effort to expand the scope of our coverage.

We will continue to provide "comprehensive coverage" that integrates life and non-life insurance to cover all risks in the lives of our customers and their families.

◆ Number of Members' Representatives and Process of Selection

Number of Members' Representatives

Our articles of incorporation specify that the number of Members' Representatives shall be 180, and the term of office shall be four years, subject to a maximum of two terms (eight years) in total. The half of the total number of Members' Representatives are selected every two years. The Members' Representatives are selected from a wide range of regions, ages, and occupations, etc. to represent the members and verify management from diverse perspectives. In addition, from the perspective of appropriately reflecting the will of members in management through substantive deliberation and the exercise of voting rights by the Members' Representatives at the Board of Members' Representatives meetings, we believe that the Company's number of Members' Representatives is at an appropriate level.

Process of selecting Members' Representatives

In the election of Members' Representatives, the Nomination Committee of Candidates for Members' Representatives determines the candidates for Members' Representatives, and the Members' Representatives are elected through a vote of confidence by all members.

The Company strives to ensure the diversity of Members' Representatives by determining the candidates for Members' Representatives in the following two ways. A maximum of 20 out of 180 Members' Representatives shall be elected through a candidacy.

- Candidates for Members' Representatives recommended by the Nomination Committee of Candidates for Members' Representatives
These are candidates who are recommended by the Nomination Committee of Candidates for Members' Representatives from a wide range of members, taking into consideration a balance of factors such as region, age, and occupation.
- Candidates for Members' Representatives elected through a candidacy
These are candidates who nominate themselves in response to an open call for applications by the Nomination Committee of Candidates for Members' Representatives.

A vote of confidence by all members is held for each "candidate for Members' Representative" determined by the Nomination Committee of Candidates for Members' Representatives, and when the number of non-confidence vote for a candidate is less than one tenth of the total number of members, the candidate passes the vote of confidence.

Nomination Committee of Candidates for Members' Representatives

The Nomination Committee of Candidates for Members' Representatives consists of ten or less members selected from members at the Board of Members' Representatives Meeting. Note that the secretary-general of the Nomination Committee of Candidates for Members' Representatives is appointed from external human resources, from the perspective of assuring justice in the process of selecting Members' Representatives and independency of the Nomination Committee of Candidates for Members' Representatives.

The Nomination Committee of Candidates for Members' Representatives formulates the standard of election of candidates for Members' Representatives in order to appropriately reflect wide ranges of opinions of members in each layer to the Board of Members' Representatives. At each election, the committee determines "candidates for Members' Representatives recommended by the Nomination Committee of Candidates for Members' Representatives" according to the standard with the allocation of a quorum and the election policies including the proportion by occupation, age, and gender.

In addition, in determining "candidates for Members' Representatives elected through a candidacy," we define the requirements and procedures for members to nominate themselves for Members' Representatives, as well as the determination method if the number of candidates exceeds the fixed number.

Eligibility Requirements for Candidates for Members' Representatives

1. Eligibility for candidates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A member of the Company b. A person whose period of service as a Members' Representative does not exceed two terms c. A person who does not assume the responsibility of a Members' Representative of other life insurance companies d. A person who is not an incumbent executive officer or an employee of the Company
2. Requirements for Members' Representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A person who holds recognition and interests for life insurance business, and insights relevant as a Members' Representative b. A person who is capable of acting as a Members' Representative including attending the Board of Members' Representatives Meetings c. A person who can make a fair judgement at the Board of Members' Representatives Meetings, etc., from the perspective of promoting increased benefits of members as a whole d. A person who is capable of monitoring the business and management of the Company and making meaningful proposals from following perspectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A person who is capable of making proposals from the perspective of an insurance policyholder (2) A person who is capable of making proposals from the perspective of an expert (3) A person who is capable of making proposals from the perspective of corporate management

Selection Standards for Candidates for Members' Representatives

1. Allocation standard of Members' Representatives by areas	The number of Members' Representatives by areas are determined in proportion with the number of members by areas. The number shall be one, in case the number calculated based on the proportion by areas is less than one. Note that a certain number of members can be determined regardless of areas and the number of members.
2. Composition standard of Members' Representatives	Members' Representatives are selected from a wide range of layers, in light of well-balanced diversity.

Financial Information

★ Consolidated

◆ Indicators of Major Operations

Indicators of Major Operations for the Last Five Fiscal Years

(Millions of yen)

Items	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Ordinary income	3,599,428	4,222,291	4,378,769	5,209,036	5,974,185
Ordinary profit	128,811	39,358	117,791	67,637	6,657
Net surplus attributable to the parent company	45,605	119,992	164,196	47,778	25,848
Comprehensive income (loss)	(424,405)	(826,535)	1,062,308	(91,396)	1,143,865

(Millions of yen)

Items		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026
Total assets		42,994,287	42,632,444	48,124,026	48,861,070	51,577,425
Solvency margin ratio	New standard	—	—	—	—	202.7%
	Old standard	794.6%	679.0%	649.7%	634.9%	—

◆ Financial Statements and Others

1 Consolidated Balance Sheets

Millions of Yen

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
ASSETS:		
Cash and deposits	1,326,363	1,463,735
Call loans	1,152,304	763,400
Monetary claims bought	550,257	549,312
Money held in trust	62,022	94,102
Securities	38,197,797	40,951,784
Loans	3,559,146	3,733,551
Tangible fixed assets	667,974	654,049
Land	436,865	430,039
Buildings	197,710	203,424
Lease assets	13,321	9,427
Construction in progress	10,811	3,658
Other tangible fixed assets	9,265	7,499
Intangible fixed assets	617,302	676,799
Software	56,301	64,193
Goodwill	335,193	325,194
Other intangible fixed assets	225,807	287,411
Due from agents	145	253
Reinsurance receivables	51,250	77,027
Other assets	2,062,225	2,184,918
Net defined benefit assets	182,882	313,456
Deferred tax assets	436,981	121,997
Allowance for possible loan losses	(5,583)	(6,963)
Total assets	48,861,070	51,577,425
LIABILITIES:		
Policy reserves and other reserves	39,468,291	40,869,543
Reserve for outstanding claims	234,773	273,312
Policy reserves	39,022,438	40,380,874
Policyholders' dividend reserves	211,078	215,356
Reinsurance payables	73,582	67,638
Corporate bonds	550,123	850,410
Other liabilities	6,186,424	6,140,866
Payables under repurchase agreements	3,725,641	3,254,870
Other	2,460,782	2,885,996
Net defined benefit liabilities	2,731	2,482
Accrued retirement benefits for directors	1	2
Reserve for price fluctuation	931,700	919,433
Deferred tax liabilities	21,246	21,695
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	12,738	12,660
Total liabilities	47,246,838	48,884,732
NET ASSETS:		
Foundation funds	50,000	50,000
Reserve for redemption of foundation funds	639,000	639,000
Reserve for revaluation	2	2
Surplus	213,424	170,089
Total funds, reserve and surplus	902,427	859,092
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	561,899	1,621,161
Deferred gains (losses) on derivatives under hedge accounting	(65,609)	(97,561)
Land revaluation differences	(46,740)	(43,190)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	141,501	161,780
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	99,680	177,786
Valuation differences on insurance contract liabilities of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates	21,692	14,244
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	712,424	1,834,220
Non-controlling interests	(619)	(619)
Total net assets	1,614,231	2,692,693
Total liabilities and net assets	48,861,070	51,577,425

② Consolidated Statements of Income and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
[Consolidated Statements of Income]

Millions of Yen

	Years ended March 31, 2025	Years ended March 31, 2026
Ordinary income	5,209,036	5,974,185
Insurance premiums and other	3,401,839	3,760,326
Investment income	1,709,574	2,099,209
Interest, dividends and other income	1,274,628	1,330,234
Gains on money held in trust	1,391	3,692
Gains on trading securities	129,391	165,696
Gains on sales of securities	273,733	340,250
Gains on redemption of securities	10,799	10,302
Foreign exchange gains	—	128,231
Other investment income	19,629	23,923
Investment gains on separate accounts	—	96,877
Other ordinary income	97,622	114,649
Ordinary expenses	5,141,399	5,967,527
Benefits and other payments	2,579,865	3,206,309
Claims paid	645,772	698,173
Annuity payments	477,362	518,304
Benefits payments	576,426	633,782
Surrender benefits	670,868	787,081
Other refunds	209,434	568,967
Provision for policy reserves and other reserves	940,779	1,155,256
Provision for reserves for outstanding claims	10,493	32,323
Provision for policy reserves	930,082	1,122,335
Provision for interest on policyholders' dividend reserves	203	597
Investment expenses	773,541	708,762
Interest expenses	71,186	90,203
Losses on sales of securities	260,581	436,007
Losses on valuation of securities	8,345	26,486
Losses on redemption of securities	701	1,226
Losses on derivative financial instruments	227,255	24,161
Foreign exchange losses	69,667	—
Provision for allowance for possible loan losses	801	526
Depreciation of real estate for investments	10,051	10,465
Other investment expenses	111,490	119,683
Investment losses on separate accounts	13,460	—
Operating expenses	654,260	695,679
Other ordinary expenses	192,952	201,518
Ordinary profit	67,637	6,657
Extraordinary gains	17	16,419
Gains on disposals of fixed assets	17	4,153
Reversal of reserve for price fluctuation	—	12,266
Extraordinary losses	39,777	2,339
Losses on disposals of fixed assets	4,606	954
Impairment losses	10,839	688
Provision for reserve for price fluctuation	23,600	—
Payments to social responsibility reserve	731	696
Surplus (loss) before income taxes	27,877	20,737
Current	68,387	62,471
Deferred	(88,003)	(67,437)
Total income taxes	(19,616)	(4,966)
Net surplus	47,493	25,704
Net surplus (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(284)	(144)
Net surplus attributable to the Parent Company	47,778	25,848

[Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income]

Millions of Yen

	Years ended March 31, 2025	Years ended March 31, 2026
Net surplus	47,493	25,704
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(138,890)	1,118,161
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	(264,643)	1,059,998
Deferred gains (losses) on derivatives under hedge accounting	(29,249)	(31,951)
Land revaluation differences	(404)	—
Foreign currency translation adjustments	98,968	22,869
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	42,493	78,105
Valuation differences on insurance contract liabilities of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates	8,988	(5,697)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates under the equity method	4,956	(5,163)
Comprehensive income (loss)	(91,396)	1,143,865
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Parent Company	(91,030)	1,144,095
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(365)	(229)

③ Status of Loans under the Insurance Business Act

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans	—	—
Doubtful loans	665	461
Loans in arrears for three months or longer	221	1,929
Restructured loans	3,399	3,153
Subtotal	4,286	5,544
[Percentage of total]	[0.05]	[0.06]
Normal loans	8,301,557	8,963,086
Total	8,305,844	8,968,631

Notes: 1. Bankrupt or quasi-bankrupt loans represent loans or quasi-loans to borrowers who have fallen into bankruptcy due to reasons such as the filing of a petition for the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, the commencement of reorganization proceedings or the commencement of rehabilitation proceedings.
2. Doubtful loans represent loans with a strong likelihood that the loan principal cannot be recovered or interest cannot be received according to the contract due to the borrower, although not yet in bankruptcy, experiencing difficulties in financial position and business performance (excluding loans in the above Note 1).
3. Loans in arrears for three months or longer represent loans on which payments of principal or interest are past due over three months from the day following the contractual due date (excluding loans in the above notes 1 and 2).
4. Restructured loans represent loans that have been restructured to provide certain concessions favorable to the borrowers such as by reducing or waiving interest payments, by rescheduling repayments of principal or payments of interest, or by waiving claims for borrowers in order to support or financially rehabilitate such borrowers (excluding loans in the above notes 1 through 3).
5. Normal loans represent loans that do not fall under the classifications in the above notes 1 through 4, and where the borrower has no financial or business performance problems.

④ Status of Insurance Claims Paying Ability of the Insurance Company and Insurance Subsidiaries (Consolidated Solvency Margin Ratio)

a. Solvency margin ratio, qualifying capital resources and capital requirement

(Millions of yen, %)

Items	As of March 31, 2026
Qualifying capital resources (A)	8,298,283
Capital requirement (B)	4,092,050
Solvency margin ratio ((A) / (B))	202.7%

(Note) In calculating the solvency margin ratio as of the last day of the current fiscal year, in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Financial Services Agency Public Notice No. 74 of 2025, and notwithstanding the provisions of Article 182 of the same Notice, the adjustment coefficient multiplied by the capital requirement of subsidiaries subject to the deduction and aggregation method is set to 1.5.

b. Composition of qualifying capital resources

(Millions of yen)

Items	As of March 31, 2026
Tier 1 capital resources ((B) - (C)) (A)	6,325,781
Tier 1 capital resources before regulatory adjustments (B)	7,929,499
Tier 1 financial instruments for which there is no limit	—
Tier 1 financial instruments for which there is a limit	—
Tier 1 capital elements other than financial instruments	7,929,499
Surplus	2,123,303
Share premium (excluding amounts included in Tier 2 capital resources)	—
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,835,133
Other capital contributions	—
Non-controlling interests (after application of the limit)	(787)
Economic value-based adjustments	3,971,848
Regulatory adjustments to Tier 1 capital resources (C)	1,603,717
Intangible fixed assets (net of related deferred tax liabilities)	422,210
Deferred tax assets	1,338
Prepaid pension costs or net defined benefit assets (net of related deferred tax liabilities)	241,185
Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 1 capital resources	—
Investments in own Tier 1 financial instruments	542,068
Reinsurance assets arising from non-qualifying reinsurance	—
Value of encumbered assets in excess of related liabilities and capital requirements	396,914
Tier 2 capital resources ((E) - (F) - (G)) (D)	1,421,911
Tier 2 capital resources before regulatory adjustments (E)	1,421,911
Tier 2 financial instruments	896,455
Amount in excess of the limit on Tier 1 financial instruments for which there is a limit	—
Paid-up Tier 2 financial instruments	896,455
Non-paid-up Tier 2 financial instruments	—
Tier 2 capital elements other than financial instruments	525,455
Share premium resulting from the issuance of financial instruments included in Tier 2 financial instruments	—
Amount deducted from Tier 1 capital resources in respect of encumbered assets	396,914
Tier 2 basket (after application of the limit)	128,541
Regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital resources (F)	—
Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 capital resources	—
Investments in own Tier 2 financial instruments	—
Deduction due to the limit on Tier 2 capital resources (G)	—
Contribution from subsidiaries subject to the deduction and aggregation method (H)	550,590
Qualifying capital resources ((A) + (D) + (H))	8,298,283

c. Composition of capital requirement

(Millions of yen)

Items	As of March 31, 2026
Life insurance risk (A)	2,113,688
Mortality risk	246,327
Longevity risk	76,549
Morbidity/Disability risk	467,007
Lapse risk	1,808,700
Expense risk	291,145
Credit for exercising management actions	—
Non-life insurance risk (B)	2,002
Catastrophe risk (C)	47,237
Market risk (D)	3,538,529
Interest rate risk	339,550
Spread risk	394,102
Equity risk	2,286,741
Real estate risk	278,374
Currency risk	1,415,760
Asset concentration risk	62,382
Credit for exercising management actions	—
Credit risk (E)	655,556
Operational risk (F)	151,686
Effect of the cap on the overall credit for management actions (G)	—
Diversification effects (H)	1,543,862
Non-insurance risk (I)	14,573
Capital requirement before tax effects ((A) + (B) + (C) + (D) + (E) + (F) + (G) - (H) + (I)) (J)	4,979,412
Utilisable tax effect on capital requirement (K)	1,079,157
Contribution from subsidiaries subject to the deduction and aggregation method (L)	191,795
Capital requirement after tax effects ((J) - (K) + (L))	4,092,050

(Note) The amounts of the individual risks comprising capital requirement do not match the simple sum of the amounts presented in the breakdown, as they are calculated by aggregating those amounts using pre-scribed correlation coefficients that take diversification effects into account.

(Note) As non-life insurance risk is immaterial, its breakdown is omitted.

(Note) As catastrophe risk is immaterial, its breakdown is omitted.

d. Economic Value-Based Balance Sheet

(As of March 31, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

	(1)	(2)	(3) (1)-(2)	(4)	(5)	(3)+(4)+(5)
	Financial accounting- based amount	Deduction due to the application of the deduction and aggregation method	Amount after application of the deduction and aggregation method Financial accounting- based amount after adjustments	Reclassification amount	Revaluation amount	Economic value-based amount
Assets:						
Total assets	51,577,425	7,981,225	43,596,200	981,141	(2,848,035)	41,729,307
Cash and deposits	1,457,072	315,929	1,141,142	—	—	1,141,142
Call loans	763,400	—	763,400	—	—	763,400
Monetary claims bought	549,312	—	549,312	—	(9,114)	540,198
Money held in trust	94,102	—	94,102	(69,153)	—	24,949
Securities	39,987,793	7,119,980	32,867,813	(875,549)	(2,419,666)	29,572,597
Loans	3,733,551	1,834,035	1,899,515	648,689	(199,504)	2,348,701
Tangible fixed assets	654,049	5,384	648,665	261,369	209,732	1,119,766
Land	430,039	—	430,039	207,430	257,827	895,298
Buildings	203,424	219	203,205	53,843	(48,072)	208,977
Lease assets	9,427	2,488	6,939	—	—	6,939
Construction in progress	3,658	—	3,658	94	(22)	3,730
Other tangible fixed assets	7,499	2,677	4,822	—	—	4,822
Intangible fixed assets	676,799	254,446	422,352	99,815	(99,816)	422,351
Software	64,193	7,469	56,724	—	—	56,724
Goodwill	325,194	43,359	281,834	—	—	281,834
Other intangible fixed assets	287,411	203,617	83,793	99,815	(99,816)	83,792
Net defined benefit assets	313,456	—	313,456	—	—	313,456
Deferred tax assets	121,997	93,740	28,257	8,792	(35,711)	1,338
Allowance for possible loan losses	(6,963)	(6,032)	(930)	929	—	0
Other assets	2,229,435	(1,805,539)	4,034,974	123,333	(145,219)	4,013,088
Assets held in separate accounts	1,003,417	169,280	834,137	—	—	834,137
Reinsurance recoverables	—	—	—	782,915	(148,736)	634,179
Liabilities:						
Total liabilities	48,884,732	7,981,225	40,903,507	(333,983)	(6,819,883)	33,749,640
Total insurance liabilities (policy reserves and other reserves)	40,869,543	6,463,450	34,406,093	495,646	(8,806,680)	26,095,059
Current estimates (excluding items belonging to regulatory reserves from policy reserves and other reserves)	40,412,385	6,463,450	33,948,935	952,803	(9,610,980)	25,290,759
Margin Over Current Estimate (MOCE)	—	—	—	—	—	804,299
Items belonging to regulatory reserves (contingency reserve, etc.)	457,157	—	457,157	(457,157)	—	—
Total non-insurance liabilities	8,015,189	1,517,774	6,497,414	(829,629)	1,986,796	7,654,581
Corporate bonds	850,410	55,605	794,805	—	2,103	796,908
Net defined benefit liabilities	2,482	—	2,482	—	—	2,482
Accrued retirement benefits for directors	2	—	2	—	—	2
Reserve for price fluctuation	919,433	—	919,433	(919,433)	—	—
Deferred tax liabilities	21,695	(5,660)	27,356	21,453	1,986,621	2,035,431
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	12,660	—	12,660	(12,660)	—	—
Income taxes payable	81,850	5,128	76,722	—	—	76,722
Other liabilities	6,126,654	1,462,701	4,663,952	81,011	(1,929)	4,743,035

	(1)	(2)	(3) ((1)-(2))	(4)	(5)	(3)+(4)+(5)
	Financial accounting- based amount	Deduction due to the application of the deduction and aggregation method	Amount after application of the deduction and aggregation method Financial accounting- based amount after adjustments	Reclassification amount	Revaluation amount	Economic value-based amount
Net assets:						
Total net assets	2,692,693	—	2,692,693	1,315,124	3,971,848	7,979,666
Total funds, reserve and surplus	859,092	912	858,179	1,315,124	—	2,173,303
Foundation funds	50,000	—	50,000	—	—	50,000
Reserve for redemption of foundation funds	639,000	—	639,000	—	—	639,000
Reserve for revaluation	2	—	2	—	—	2
Surplus	170,089	912	169,176	(48,895)	—	120,281
Regulatory reserves		—	—	1,364,019	—	1,364,019
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	1,834,220	(912)	1,835,133	—	—	1,835,133
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available- for-sale securities	1,621,161	(9,696)	1,630,858	—	—	1,630,858
Deferred gains (losses) on derivatives under hedge accounting	(97,561)	(7,274)	(90,286)	—	—	(90,286)
Land revaluation differences	(43,190)	—	(43,190)	—	—	(43,190)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	161,780	—	161,780	—	—	161,780
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	177,786	—	177,786	—	—	177,786
Valuation differences on insurance contract liabilities of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates	14,244	16,058	(1,813)	—	—	(1,813)
Non-controlling interests	(619)	—	(619)	—	—	(619)
Economic value-based adjustments						3,971,848

Notes to the Economic Value-based Balance Sheet

FY2025 As of March 31, 2026

1. Legal Basis

The economic value-based balance sheet is prepared in accordance with Financial Services Agency Public Notice No. 74 and No. 75 of 2025, pursuant to Article 59-3, Paragraph 1, Item 3(c) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

2. Policy for Preparing the Economic Value-Based Balance Sheet

(1) Asset valuation methods

1) The asset valuation methods for major consolidated life insurance companies are as follows:

A. Financial instruments, etc. recorded under assets

Financial instruments, etc. are revalued at fair value using the fair values disclosed in accordance with ASBJ Guidance No. 19 "Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments." However, stocks in affiliated companies are stated at their consolidated balance sheet amounts (the amounts of stocks in affiliated companies denominated in foreign currencies are revalued into Japanese yen using the exchange rates as of the reporting date).

In addition, investment trusts, etc. subject to reclassification are revalued at fair value after being recorded, to the extent possible, in assets underlying held exposure (hereinafter the "look-through approach").

For certain stocks with no market prices, etc. and investments in partnerships, etc., the proportionality principle is applied, taking into consideration factors such as the materiality of the impact on the calculation results, and the amounts are stated at their consolidated balance sheet amounts.

B. Real estate and leasehold

Investment properties are valued based on the fair value indicated in the "Accounting Standard for Disclosures about Fair Value of Investment and Rental Property" and the "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Disclosures about Fair Value of Investment and Rental Property," while real estate other than investment properties are valued based on the fair value used when calculating the "net realizable value" indicated in the "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Impairment of Fixed Assets." In cases where the valuation of land subject to a leasehold is required in conducting a fair value measurement of a leasehold, such valuation is performed in accordance with the above accounting standards and guidance.

C. Reinsurance recoverables from reinsured insurance contracts

Reinsurance recoverables are recorded under assets as the probability-weighted average of the present value of future cash flows associated with the reinsurance contracts. Reinsurance recoverables are calculated using assumptions and discount rates that are consistent with the assumptions and discount rates applied in the calculation of the current estimates for the reinsured insurance contracts. Furthermore, the proportionality principle is applied and the uncertainty of recovering reinsurance claims, etc., arising from the reinsurer's default is not taken into account.

D. Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are stated at their consolidated balance sheet amount plus the amount of deferred tax assets arising from adjustments to economic valuation.

2) For major consolidated life insurance companies, fair value measurement is generally required for certain stocks with no market prices, etc. and investments in partnerships, etc. However, as a main application of the proportionality principle in asset valuation, their consolidated balance sheet amounts are used as a practical expedient, taking into account factors such as their materiality to the calculation results. The impact of applying the proportionality principle on the solvency margin ratio, etc. is immaterial.

3) In calculating on a consolidated basis, insurance companies and subsidiaries, etc. accounted for by the equity method that are classified as non-insurance businesses have not been reclassified or revalued.

(2) Liability valuation methods

1) The liability valuation methods for major consolidated life insurance companies are as follows:

A. Economic value-based insurance liabilities

Economic value-based insurance liabilities are valued by adding a margin that takes into consideration the inherent uncertainty in current estimates (hereinafter "MOCE") to the current estimates, which are calculated as the probability-weighted average of the present values of future cash flows associated with insurance contracts recognized on the reporting date, discounted at a prescribed discount rate. The specific details are as follows:

I. Recognition

In valuing the amount of economic value-based insurance liabilities, all insurance contracts to which the Company is a party as of the reporting date are recognized.

II. Estimation of future cash flows

i. Contract boundaries

The contract boundaries that define future cash flows associated with recognized insurance contracts are determined based on the rights and obligations under the insurance contracts.

ii. Assumptions included in the estimation of future cash flows

Future cash flows are valued using assumptions that reflect past and present performance as well as expected future experiences. The methods for setting major assumptions are as follows:

- Mortality and morbidity rates: Set in consideration of public data such as standard mortality tables and medical statistics, recent performance, and expected future trends.
- Lapse and renewal rates: Set in consideration of recent performance and expected future policyholder behavior.
- Operating expense rate: Set in consideration of recent performance and expected future inflation.

We regularly monitor each of the assumptions, comparing them with actual results, and verify the methods used to set them.

Policyholder dividends are valued based on expected future experiences, the yield curve used for valuation, and the reasonable expectations of policyholders.

In addition, guarantees and options arising from dynamic dividends, dynamic surrenders, market value adjustments for foreign currency-denominated products, and minimum guaranteed interest rates for products with variable assumed interest rates, etc. are valued using probabilistic calculation.

III. Discount rate

The discount rate used to discount future cash flows is the risk-free rate yield curve plus the adjusted spread.

The adjusted spread is calculated for each set of insurance contracts underwritten by the Company, categorized according to certain requirements (referred to as "insurance contract portfolios"), and all insurance contract portfolios are classified into a general bucket for calculation. Discount rates by major currency and maturity are as follows:

[Japanese yen]

Applicable bucket	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years
General bucket	1.89%	2.49%	3.01%	3.58%

IV. MOCE

MOCE is calculated by multiplying the discounted present value of future estimated capital requirement by the cost of capital rate stipulated in Article 29 of Financial Services Agency Public Notice No. 74 of 2025. Estimated capital requirement is calculated by multiplying the amount of risk on the reporting date by the run-off pattern.

B. Financial instruments, etc. recorded under liabilities

Financial instruments, etc. are revalued at fair value. Changes in the Company's credit standing are not taken into consideration during this revaluation. However, financial instruments, etc. included in qualifying capital resources are stated at their consolidated balance sheet amounts.

C. Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities are stated at their consolidated balance sheet amount plus the amount of deferred tax liabilities arising from adjustments to economic valuation.

2) For major consolidated life insurance companies, fair value measurement is generally required for the reserve for deferred insurance claims, allocated portions of dividend reserves, reserves for outstanding claims, etc. However, as a main application of the proportionality principle in liability valuation, their consolidated balance sheet amounts are used as a practical expedient, taking into account factors such as their materiality to the calculation results. The impact of applying the proportionality principle on the solvency margin ratio, etc. is immaterial.

3) Among the assumptions included in the estimation of future cash flows for major consolidated life insurance companies, expert judgment is applied to the period of improvement trends reflected in the mortality rate, the allocation of actual operating expenses to new contract costs, maintenance costs, etc. in setting the operating expense rate, and the dynamic lapse rate related to policyholder behavior.

4) In calculating on a consolidated basis, insurance companies and subsidiaries, etc. accounted for by the equity method that are classified as non-insurance businesses have not been reclassified or revalued.

(3) Scope of consolidation or application of the equity method in consolidated calculations

The scope of consolidation has not been changed from the scope of consolidation in the consolidated balance sheets or the scope of application of the equity method.

The Company applies the deduction and aggregation method in consolidated calculations. The subsidiaries subject to the deduction and aggregation method are as follows:

Symetra Life Insurance Company
Symetra National Life Insurance Company
First Symetra National Life Insurance Company of New York
Symetra Reinsurance Corporation

(4) Other policies for preparing the economic value-based balance sheet

In addition to the application of the proportionality principle described in (1) Asset valuation methods and (2) Liability valuation methods above, the main items to which simplified treatment is applied based on the proportionality principle to the overall valuation of assets and liabilities are as follows.

- For Singapore Life Holdings Pte. Ltd., the proportionality principle is applied to the overall valuation of assets and liabilities, taking into consideration factors such as the materiality of the impact on the calculation results, and a simplified treatment using Singapore's local regulatory figures is implemented.
- In principle, the consolidated effective tax rate is calculated excluding companies that apply the deduction and aggregation method. However, taking into consideration factors such as the materiality of the impact on the calculation results, the Company applies the proportionality principle and, for simplicity, includes companies that apply the deduction and aggregation method in the calculation.

The impact of the application of the proportionality principle on the calculation results of the solvency margin ratio, etc. is immaterial.

FY2025 As of March 31, 2026

3. Matters related to Accounting Estimates for the Preparation of the Economic Value-Based Balance Sheet

(1) Matters related to accounting estimates

1) Financial instruments for which market prices in active markets are not available

A. The amounts recorded on the economic value-based balance sheet for the current fiscal year are 15,578,041 million yen in assets and 1,802,210 million yen in liabilities.

B. Information that contributes to the understanding of the content of accounting estimates

I. Method for calculating the amount recorded on the economic value-based balance sheet for the current fiscal year

As described in Note 2. (1) Asset valuation methods and Note 2. (2) Liability valuation methods.

II. Major assumptions regarding the amount recorded on the economic value-based balance sheet for the current fiscal year and the impact on the economic value-based balance sheet for the next fiscal year

The major assumptions are as described in Note 2. (1) Asset valuation methods and Note 2. (2) Liability valuation methods. The fair value of these financial instruments may fluctuate significantly in the next fiscal year due to changes in assumptions used in their calculation, such as national government bond yields and credit spreads.

2) Economic value-based insurance liabilities

A. The amount recorded on the economic value-based balance sheet for the current fiscal year is 26,095,059 million yen.

B. Information that contributes to the understanding of the content of accounting estimates

I. Method for calculating the amount recorded on the economic value-based balance sheet for the current fiscal year

As described in Note 2. (2) Liability valuation methods.

II. Major assumptions regarding the amount recorded on the economic value-based balance sheet for the current fiscal year and the impact on the economic value-based balance sheet for the next fiscal year

The major assumptions are as described in Note 2. (2) Liability valuation methods. Current estimates and MOCE may fluctuate significantly in the next fiscal year due to changes in the mortality rate, morbidity rate, lapse rate, renewal rate, operating expense rate, and discount rate.

4. Assets Held in Separate Accounts

"Assets held in separate accounts" includes the amount of assets classified as separate accounts or other similar accounts as defined in Article 118, Paragraph 1 of the Insurance Business Act.

5. Significant Subsequent Events

On June 29, 2026, the Company made an early redemption of 30,000 million yen in subordinated bonds subject to a subordination clause stipulating that the repayment of such obligations ranks behind other debts.

On February 2, 2026, Singapore Life Holdings Pte. Ltd. newly took out SGD 550 million in foreign currency-denominated borrowings. In addition, on February 24, 2026, Singapore Life Holdings Pte. Ltd. redeemed early SGD 550 million in foreign currency-denominated subordinated bonds subject to a subordination clause stipulating that repayment of such obligations ranks behind other debts.

e. Matters concerning the economic valuation of securities

(As of March 31, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

Securities	29,572,597
National government bonds	10,706,617
Local government bonds	127,176
Corporate bonds	2,338,538
Domestic stocks	3,872,538
Foreign securities	12,258,478
Foreign national government bonds	1,873,776
Foreign local government bonds	704,071
Foreign corporate bonds	6,812,900
Foreign stocks	1,189,463
Other foreign securities	1,678,265
Other securities	269,248

(Note) As the deduction and aggregation method is applied, the above amounts are attributable to companies applying the standard method and do not include amounts attributable to subsidiaries subject to the deduction and aggregation method.

(Note) The amounts listed in this table do not include amounts belonging to separate accounts, etc.

f. Adjustments for differences in insurance liabilities by product

(As of March 31, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

Items	(1) Financial accounting- based amount	(2) Reinsurance gross-up	(3) Update of non-economic assumptions	(4) Update of economic assumptions	(5) Others	(1) + (2) + (3) + (4) + (5) Economic value- based amount (excluding MOCE)
Insurance liabilities	33,948,935	782,915	(4,111,077)	(5,189,144)	(140,869)	25,290,759
Life insurance contracts, etc.	33,940,994	782,821	(4,111,077)	(5,189,144)	(140,249)	25,283,343
Individual life insurance	16,742,814	418,189	(4,152,239)	(3,600,869)	72,639	9,480,535
Individual annuities	9,287,652	266,394	(181,433)	(1,177,365)	5,377	8,200,626
Group insurance	27,921	29	(103)	—	20,283	48,131
Group annuities	2,779,905	—	220,602	(401,030)	6,669	2,606,147
Others	5,102,699	98,206	2,095	(9,879)	(245,220)	4,947,902
Non-life insurance contracts, etc.	7,941	93	—	—	(620)	7,415
Reinsurance recoverables	—	782,915	70,075	(148,267)	(70,543)	634,179
Life insurance contracts, etc.	—	782,821	70,075	(148,267)	(70,543)	634,085
Individual life insurance	—	418,189	72,460	(142,060)	(70,462)	278,127
Individual annuities	—	266,394	(2,385)	(6,206)	(81)	257,720
Group insurance	—	29	—	—	—	29
Group annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	98,206	—	—	—	98,206
Non-life insurance contracts, etc.	—	93	—	—	—	93

(Note) As the deduction and aggregation method is applied, the above amounts are attributable to companies applying the standard method and do not include amounts attributable to subsidiaries subject to the deduction and aggregation method.

(Note) As the amounts of insurance liabilities and reinsurance recoverables related to non-life insurance contracts, etc. are immaterial, the description of each item in the breakdown of "Non-life insurance contracts, etc." is omitted.

(Note) Insurance liabilities and reinsurance recoverables relating to life insurance contracts issued by overseas subsidiaries are included in the "Others" category.

g. Sensitivity analysis of solvency margin ratio, qualifying capital resources and capital requirement
(As of March 31, 2026)

(%, Millions of yen)

Items	Figures as of March 31, 2026	50bp upward parallel shift in JPY risk-free yield curve	50bp downward parallel shift in JPY risk-free yield curve	50bp upward parallel shift in U.S. dollar risk-free yield curve	50bp downward parallel shift in U.S. dollar risk-free yield curve	50bp downward shift in the JPY ultimate forward rate (UFR)	10% decline in equity and real estate values	10% appreciation of the Japanese yen
Solvency margin ratio	202.7%	198.5% (△4.2%)	207.1% (4.4%)	201.7% (△1.0%)	203.9% (1.2%)	202.6% (△0.1%)	195.6% (△7.1%)	202.1% (△0.6%)
Qualifying capital resources	8,298,283	8,321,781 (23,497)	8,268,426 (△29,857)	8,202,432 (△95,851)	8,399,771 (101,487)	8,282,161 (△16,122)	7,666,966 (△631,317)	7,896,152 (△402,130)
Total assets	41,729,307	41,015,447 (△713,859)	42,507,053 (777,746)	41,424,680 (△304,626)	42,052,947 (323,639)	41,729,901 (594)	40,819,397 (△909,909)	40,472,690 (△1,256,616)
Insurance liabilities (excluding MOCE)	25,290,759	24,529,356 (△761,402)	26,128,583 (837,824)	25,113,610 (△177,148)	25,479,900 (189,141)	25,314,289 (23,530)	25,248,176 (△42,582)	24,625,593 (△665,165)
Margin Over Current Estimate (MOCE)	804,299	819,578 (15,278)	785,218 (△19,081)	811,955 (7,655)	795,827 (△8,472)	803,500 (△799)	804,299 (—)	796,025 (△8,274)
Non-insurance liabilities	7,654,581	7,663,348 (8,766)	7,643,443 (△11,138)	7,617,866 (△36,715)	7,693,427 (38,845)	7,648,567 (△6,014)	7,418,929 (△235,652)	7,472,683 (△181,897)
Net assets	7,979,666	8,003,164 (23,497)	7,949,808 (△29,857)	7,881,248 (△98,417)	8,083,791 (104,125)	7,963,544 (△16,122)	7,347,991 (△631,674)	7,578,387 (△401,278)
Contribution to qualifying capital resources from subsidiaries subject to the deduction and aggregation method	550,590	550,590 (—)	550,590 (—)	553,156 (2,565)	547,952 (△2,638)	550,590 (—)	550,947 (357)	495,531 (△55,059)
Capital requirement	4,092,050	4,190,353 (98,303)	3,991,986 (△100,064)	4,066,122 (△25,928)	4,119,214 (27,163)	4,087,788 (△4,261)	3,919,350 (△172,699)	3,906,824 (△185,225)
Life insurance risk	2,113,688	2,303,266 (189,577)	1,912,281 (△201,407)	2,133,231 (19,542)	2,092,068 (△21,620)	2,108,362 (△5,326)	2,113,688 (—)	2,093,931 (△19,757)
Market risk	3,538,529	3,538,490 (△39)	3,539,584 (1,055)	3,493,918 (△44,611)	3,586,053 (47,523)	3,536,336 (△2,193)	3,286,466 (△252,062)	3,336,953 (△201,576)
Contribution to capital requirement from subsidiaries subject to the deduction and aggregation method	191,795	191,795 (—)	191,795 (—)	191,483 (△312)	191,853 (57)	191,795 (—)	191,801 (5)	172,616 (△19,179)

(Note) The figures in parentheses show the difference between the “figures for each scenario” and the “figures as of March 31, 2026.”

h. Assumptions and methods used in the calculation of the consolidated solvency margin ratio

● Scope of consolidation

The scope of consolidation has not been changed from the scope of consolidation in the consolidated balance sheets or the scope of application of the equity method. The Company applies the deduction and aggregation method in consolidated calculations. The subsidiaries subject to the deduction and aggregation method are as follows:

Symetra Life Insurance Company
Symetra National Life Insurance Company
First Symetra National Life Insurance Company of New York
Symetra Reinsurance Corporation

● Assumptions and methods related to the calculation of current estimates

The assumptions and methods of major consolidated life insurance companies are as follows:

<Discount rate>

As described in Note 2. (2) Liability valuation methods to the economic value-based balance sheet.

<Method for setting non-economic assumptions taken into account in the calculation of future cash flows associated with insurance contracts>

As described in Note 2. (2) Liability valuation methods to the economic value-based balance sheet.

<Content of guarantees and options reflected in future cash flows associated with insurance contracts, and their valuation methods>

As described in Note 2. (2) Liability valuation methods to the economic value-based balance sheet.

● Assumptions and methods related to the calculation of capital requirement

The assumptions and methods of major consolidated life insurance companies are as follows:

<Risk mitigation methods>

In the calculation of life insurance risk, etc., reinsurance is recognized as a risk mitigation method. With respect to said reinsurance, we confirm that the transfer of risk is clearly defined and that we have a direct right of recourse against the reinsurer in the event of the reinsurer's default, etc.

In the calculation of market risk, forward exchange contracts are recognized as a risk mitigation method. Regarding this risk mitigation method, we have confirmed the requirements for risk mitigation effects based on Article 49 of Financial Services Agency Public Notice No. 74 of 2025, and have reflected the updates to the risk mitigation method in cases where updates to hedge accounting, etc. are expected. In making these updates, we have taken the update costs into consideration and confirmed the liquidity of the forward exchange contracts.

In calculating credit risk, only cash and national government bonds are recognized as collateral accepted as a credit risk mitigation method.

<Application of company-specific stress coefficient method in the calculation of life insurance risk>

With the exception of certain risks, the company-specific stress coefficient method related to life insurance risk is applied in the calculation of life insurance risk.

The stress coefficients used in the calculation are as follows:

	Standard coefficient	Company-specific stress coefficient
Mortality risk	12.5%	10.7%
Longevity risk	20.0%	41.7%
Morbidity/Disability risk		
Product category that provides medical expense coverage Long-term	12.0%	7.1%
Product category that provides a lump-sum payment in the event of a health event Long-term	20.0%	14.6%
Product category that provides short-term periodic benefits Long-term	12.0%	6.4%
Lapse risk (level and trend)	25.0%	25.4%

(Note) Descriptions of risks that are not covered are omitted.

By applying this method and using stress coefficients calculated based on the Company's past data, we have performed a life insurance risk assessment that more accurately reflects our actual risk profile.

●Other important assumptions and methods used in the calculation of the solvency margin ratio

In addition to the application of the proportionality principle described in Note 2, the main items to which simplified treatment is applied based on the proportionality principle to the overall calculation of the solvency margin ratio are as follows.

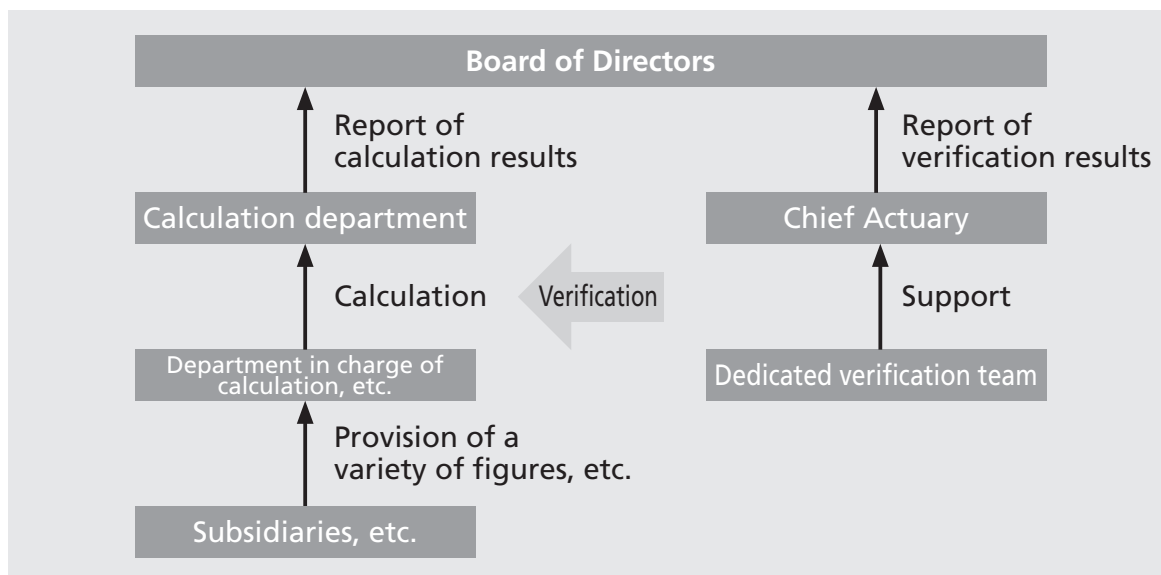
- For Singapore Life Holdings Pte. Ltd., the proportionality principle is applied to the overall valuation of qualifying capital resources and capital requirement, taking into consideration factors such as the materiality of the impact on the calculation results, and a simplified treatment using Singapore's local regulatory figures is implemented.
- In principle, the consolidated effective tax rate is calculated excluding companies that apply the deduction and aggregation method. However, taking into consideration factors such as the materiality of the impact on the calculation results, the Company applies the proportionality principle and, for simplicity, includes companies that apply the deduction and aggregation method in the calculation.

The impact of the application of the proportionality principle on the calculation results of the solvency margin ratio, etc. is immaterial.

i. Outline of procedures and systems for calculation and verification of the consolidated solvency margin ratio

At Sumitomo Life, the procedures and systems for calculating the solvency margin ratio are defined in the Financial Soundness and Actuarial Management Policy formulated by the Board of Directors, which designates the Actuarial & Budgeting Department as the department responsible for financial soundness and actuarial management. Furthermore, the Solvency Margin Ratio Calculation Regulations define a calculation department responsible for compiling the overall solvency margin ratio and a department in charge of calculation, etc. responsible for compiling each item used in the calculation of the solvency margin ratio. In these departments, a system is in place to obtain necessary figures from subsidiaries, etc., calculate the solvency margin ratio, and report the results to the Board of Directors.

In addition, as part of the procedures and systems related to the verification of the solvency margin ratio, the Financial Soundness and Actuarial Management Policy stipulates that the Chief Actuary is responsible for verifying the solvency margin ratio, and defines the roles and responsibilities of the Chief Actuary. The Board of Directors resolves to appoint a person with the necessary knowledge and experience as the Chief Actuary. In the verification process conducted by the Chief Actuary, a dedicated verification team that is not in charge of calculation is established in the Actuarial & Budgeting Department to assist in the verification from an independent standpoint. The Chief Actuary is required to prepare and report to the Board of Directors, in accordance with the Financial Soundness and Actuarial Management Policy, a report on the verification of insurance liabilities used in calculating the solvency margin ratio and a report on the verification of the overall solvency margin ratio.



11 Status of Insurance Claims Paying Ability of Insurance Subsidiaries

(Solvency margin ratio)

Solvency margin ratio, qualifying capital resources and capital requirement

(Medicare Life Insurance Co., Ltd.)

(Millions of yen, %)

Items	As of March 31, 2026
Qualifying capital resources (A)	468,932
Capital requirement (B)	170,521
Solvency margin ratio ((A) / (B))	274.9%

12 Segment Information

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025), and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026), segment information and its related information are omitted because there is only one business segment in the Company and its subsidiaries.

7 Status of Embedded Value

Embedded Value

The Sumitomo Life Group's embedded value increased ¥1,902.7 billion year on year due to positive results of the insurance business such as acquiring new policies and securing earnings from policies in force, and due to the rise in domestic stock prices.

¥7,687.5 billion

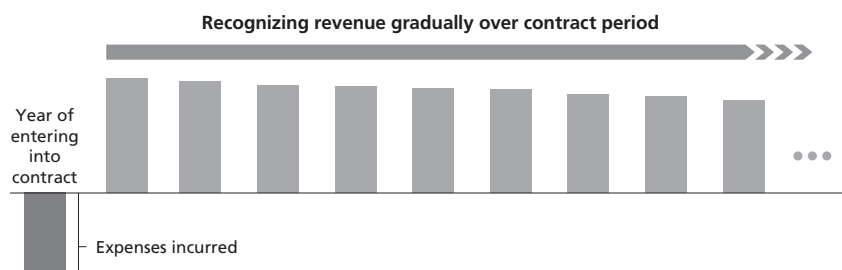
(Sumitomo Life's [non-consolidated] embedded value: ¥7,498.0 billion)

What is embedded value?

Embedded value is calculated by adding the present value of expected future profits from policies in force (value of policies in force) to the adjusted net worth as of the base date of calculation. Under current statutory accounting practices, the initial cost is recognized at the time of entering into the contract, and subsequently revenue is

recognized gradually over the contract period. Given such a pattern of profit or loss recognition, strong sales performance for a period can result in a deterioration of profit or loss for that period. Therefore, it is not necessarily easy to assess the actual financial position of an insurance company based on its accounting financial results.

Pattern of Profit or Loss Recognition of Life Insurance Contracts

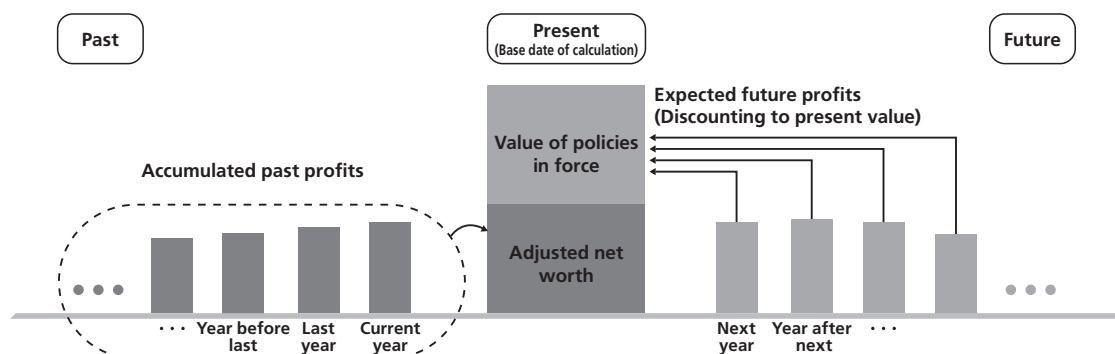


On the other hand, since embedded value assesses the value of an insurance company by adding expected future profits from policies in force to accumulated past profits, it is an indicator that compensates for the lack of information in statutory accounting as described above. We also believe that embedded value plays an important role as an indicator representing key aspects of enterprise value including the company's

financial strength and growth potential, thereby providing useful information to policyholders and various other stakeholders.

The Group embedded value is calculated in compliance with the European Embedded Value ("EEV") Principles established by the CFO Forum, which consists of Chief Financial Officers (CFOs) of major European insurance companies.

Embedded Value (Value of Policies in Force + Adjusted Net Worth)



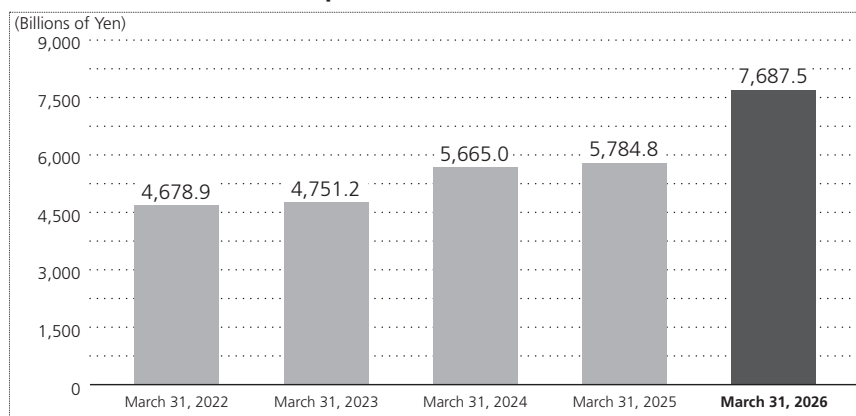
Adjusted Net Worth

It is a measure of net asset value as of the base date of calculation, representing the value of net assets based on the mark-to-market value of assets held, adjusted by the addition of retained earnings in liabilities.

Value of Policies in Force

It is the value of expected future profits from policies in force discounted to present value as of the base date of calculation.

EEV (Sumitomo Life Group)



The Sumitomo Life Group's EEV and Value of New Business as of March 31, 2026

(Billions of yen)	
	As of March 31, 2026
EEV	7,687.5
Value of policies in force	6,289.6
Adjusted net worth	1,397.9
Fiscal 2025	
Value of new policies	148.7

Value of New Policies

The present value of expected future profits from new business acquired during fiscal 2025.

- *1. The EEV of the Sumitomo Life Group is calculated as follows: Sumitomo Life's EEV plus the combined EEV of Medicare Life, Symetra, and Singlife, less Sumitomo Life's book value of equity of Medicare Life, Symetra, and Singlife. Singlife is included in the EEV of the Sumitomo Life Group from March 31, 2024.
- *2. The method used to calculate Singlife's embedded value was revised from the traditional method to the method based on the EEV principles as of March 31, 2025. The embedded value as of March 31, 2024 was also reevaluated based on this method.
- *3. The calculation method for embedded value as of March 31, 2026 has been partially changed.

For details on the calculation method and other information, please refer to the "Disclosure of European Embedded Value (summary) as of March 31, 2026" posted on our website.

Principal Assumptions

The key assumptions used in the EEV calculation are as follows:

Economic Assumptions

In calculating the certainty equivalent present value of future profits, the yield on government bonds as of the base date of calculation is used as the risk-free rate, taking into account our asset portfolio and the market liquidity.

Non-economic Assumptions

All cash flows (premiums, operating expenses, benefits and claims, cash surrender value, tax, etc.) are projected applying the best estimate assumptions, referring to past, current and expected future experience.

Independent Third-party Review

To ensure the appropriateness and validity of our EEV, we have commissioned an independent third party to review it and have received a written opinion that the calculation methodology and assumptions are in compliance with the EEV Principles.

Impact of Changes in Assumptions (Sensitivity)

The impact of changes in assumptions on the Sumitomo Life Group's EEV is as follows:

(Billions of yen)		
Assumptions	EEV	Change
EEV as of the end of fiscal 2025	7,687.5	—
Sensitivity 1: 50-bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	7,594.3	(93.2)
Sensitivity 2: 50-bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	7,761.4	73.8
Sensitivity 3: 10% decline in equity and real estate values	7,221.8	(465.6)
Sensitivity 4: 10% decline in maintenance expenses	7,819.4	131.8
Sensitivity 5: 10% decline in surrender and lapse rate	7,864.7	177.2
Sensitivity 6: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for life insurance products	7,985.2	297.7
Sensitivity 7: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for annuities	7,683.8	(3.7)
Sensitivity 8: Setting required capital at statutory minimum level	7,776.9	89.3
Sensitivity 9: 25% increase in implied volatilities of equity and real estate values	7,685.3	(2.1)
Sensitivity 10: 25% increase in implied volatilities of swaptions	7,661.6	(25.9)

Reference: Breakdown of EEV in terms of ALM strategy

The value of policies in force is calculated assuming the future investment yield to be the yield on government bonds as of the base date of calculation. Therefore, when interest rates decline, the value of policies in force decreases reflecting lower expected future prospects of investment return.

As life insurance products are long-term liabilities, Sumitomo Life invests in and holds primarily yen-denominated interest-bearing assets such as long-term bonds and loans in our ALM strategy, which include long-term bonds with relatively high yields that have been invested in the past.

Accordingly, even if the yield on government bonds (i.e., the assumed future investment yield for the calculation of the value of policies in force) declines, the actual future investment return from these assets does not decrease. A decline in the yield of government bonds leads to an increase in the adjusted net worth through unrealized gains on assets held, compensating for the decrease in the value of policies in force.

Thus, in determining expected future profits from policies in force, it is necessary to consider not only the value of policies

in force but also unrealized gains (losses) on yen-denominated interest-bearing assets and others.

The sum of the value of policies in force and unrealized gains (losses) on yen-denominated interest-bearing assets and others as of March 31, 2026 is ¥4,023.7 billion.

(Billions of yen)	
	As of March 31, 2026
EEV	7,687.5
Total net assets on the balance sheet + Retained earnings in liabilities	1,073.0
Value of policies in force + Unrealized gains (losses) on yen-denominated interest-bearing assets and others	4,023.7
Value of policies in force	6,289.6
Unrealized gains (losses) on yen-denominated interest-bearing assets and others	(2,265.9)
Unrealized gains (losses) on assets other than yen-denominated interest-bearing assets and others	2,590.7

★ Non- Consolidated

◆ Indicators of Major Operations

Indicators of Major Operations for the Last Five Fiscal Years

(Millions of yen)

Items	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Ordinary income	3,094,278	3,495,347	3,564,941	3,427,936	3,964,948
Ordinary profit	145,962	61,852	147,276	97,688	64,905
Core business profit* ¹	333,397	236,366	261,745	340,547	350,092
Net surplus	58,342	147,204	71,946	86,068	83,383
Total foundation funds* ²	639,000	639,000	689,000	689,000	689,000
Total assets	36,443,323	35,298,166	38,201,001	36,722,496	37,656,023
Of which, separate account assets	828,542	790,519	881,798	847,107	912,272
Policy reserves	27,884,255	28,305,473	28,761,989	28,749,390	28,687,235
Loans	2,192,253	2,198,274	2,164,509	2,069,452	2,060,390
Securities	31,362,641	28,829,411	32,471,386	30,338,695	31,817,336
Solvency margin ratio* ³	New standard	—	—	—	208.5%
	Old standard	809.0%	812.8%	717.6%	743.2%
Ratio of appropriation of surplus for policyholders' dividend reserves* ⁴	99.9%	38.8%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%
Number of employees	45,336	44,049	42,511	42,317	42,872
Number of members (policyholders)* ⁵	6,822,043	6,794,814	6,730,295	6,645,134	6,581,231
Policies in force* ⁶	102,157,551	98,931,950	95,565,502	92,608,729	90,329,436
Individual life insurance	54,104,252	51,058,435	47,970,986	45,684,667	44,498,476
Individual annuities	14,753,173	14,504,025	14,276,267	13,810,476	13,327,358
Group insurance	33,300,124	33,369,489	33,318,247	33,113,585	32,503,600
Policies in force for group annuities* ⁷	2,716,382	2,699,982	2,790,981	2,754,573	2,779,591

*1. Core business profit is based on new definitions applied since fiscal 2022, under which hedging costs related to foreign exchange, among others, are included in calculation. Figures for prior years are calculated using the same definitions.

*2. Total foundation funds include reserve for redemption of foundation funds.

*3. Based on Financial Services Agency Public Notice No. 74 of 2025, the calculation standard for the solvency margin ratio has been revised starting from the fiscal 2025 financial results (including a change to an economic value-based evaluation method and stricter risk measurement). Therefore, the figures for fiscal 2021 to 2024 and fiscal 2025 are calculated using different standards.

*4. Ratio of appropriation of surplus for policyholders' dividend reserves is the ratio of the total amount appropriated to policyholders' dividend reserve and policyholders' dividend equilibrium reserve to the amount calculated pursuant to Article 30-4 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

*5. In the case of a mutual company, "Members" refers to policyholders (excluding those not eligible for the distribution of surplus).

*6. Policies in force are the total policies in force for individual life insurance, individual annuities and group insurance. Individual annuities are the total of annuity resources at the start of annuities for policies prior to the commencement of annuity payment and policy reserves for policies after the commencement of annuity payment.

*7. Policies in force for group annuities indicate the amount of policy reserves.

◆ Financial Statements

1 Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

Millions of Yen

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026		As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
ASSETS:			LIABILITIES:		
Cash and deposits	902,108	996,744	Policy reserves and other reserves	29,091,434	29,033,003
Cash	10	10	Reserve for outstanding claims	130,964	130,411
Deposits	902,098	996,734	Policy reserves	28,749,390	28,687,235
Call loans	1,152,304	763,400	Policyholders' dividend reserves	211,078	215,356
Monetary claims bought	550,257	549,312	Reinsurance payables	1,872	2,229
Money held in trust	62,022	94,102	Corporate bonds	448,695	626,455
Securities	30,338,695	31,817,336	Other liabilities	4,475,419	4,374,510
National government bonds	11,216,638	10,969,288	Payables under repurchase agreements	3,725,641	3,254,870
Local government bonds	176,438	155,897	Loans payable	220,000	220,000
Corporate bonds	2,816,441	2,579,468	Income taxes payable	19,744	70,471
Domestic stocks	3,356,408	4,222,859	Accounts payable	61,651	34,746
Foreign securities	12,282,344	13,414,000	Accrued expenses	51,732	52,637
Other securities	490,425	475,821	Deferred income	819	28,528
Loans	2,069,452	2,060,390	Deposits received	66,415	63,617
Policy loans	218,059	210,661	Guarantee deposits received	33,963	35,219
Industrial and consumer loans	1,851,393	1,849,729	Derivative financial instruments	183,414	464,121
Tangible fixed assets	655,303	644,901	Cash collateral received for financial instruments	88,659	129,010
Land	436,862	430,037	Lease obligations	8,350	6,754
Buildings	196,471	202,269	Asset retirement obligations	1,795	1,427
Lease assets	7,817	6,329	Suspense receipts	11,239	10,186
Construction in progress	10,798	3,035	Rest of other liabilities	1,992	2,919
Other tangible fixed assets	3,352	3,228	Reserve for price fluctuation	930,026	917,260
Intangible fixed assets	45,777	44,853	Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	12,738	12,660
Software	35,829	35,819	Total liabilities	34,960,186	34,966,120
Other intangible fixed assets	9,947	9,034	NET ASSETS:		
Reinsurance receivables	759	1,344	Foundation funds	50,000	50,000
Other assets	548,638	529,380	Reserve for redemption of foundation funds	639,000	639,000
Accounts receivable	26,771	29,176	Reserve for revaluation	2	2
Prepaid expenses	9,578	11,933	Surplus	349,875	364,075
Accrued income	171,548	183,166	Reserve for future losses	6,804	7,004
Money on deposit	5,013	4,005	Other surplus	343,071	357,071
Deposits for futures transactions	57,141	41,192	Reserve for fund redemption	10,000	20,000
Derivative financial instruments	77,875	42,641	Fund for price fluctuation allowance	255,000	255,000
Cash collateral paid for financial instruments	127,355	154,009	Reserve for assisting social responsibility	1,313	1,316
Suspense	8,143	9,653	Other reserves	223	223
Other assets	65,211	53,601	Unappropriated surplus	76,534	80,531
Prepaid pension cost	41,743	62,343	Total funds, reserve and surplus	1,038,878	1,053,078
Deferred tax assets	356,340	92,781	Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	822,943	1,770,301
Allowance for possible loan losses	(906)	(869)	Deferred gains (losses) on derivatives under hedge accounting	(52,771)	(90,286)
Total assets	36,722,496	37,656,023	Land revaluation differences	(46,740)	(43,190)
			Total unrealized gains, revaluation reserve and adjustments	723,431	1,636,824
			Total net assets	1,762,310	2,689,902
			Total liabilities and net assets	36,722,496	37,656,023

2 Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

Millions of Yen

	Years ended March 31, 2025	Years ended March 31, 2026
Ordinary income	3,427,936	3,964,948
Insurance premiums and other	2,129,556	2,303,164
Insurance premiums	2,121,125	2,290,454
Reinsurance revenue	6,320	10,606
Other income to policy reserves	2,109	2,103
Investment income	1,214,015	1,516,941
Interest, dividends and other income	930,690	945,323
Interest on deposits	16,644	16,602
Interest and dividends on securities	823,654	833,468
Interest on loans	33,258	34,219
Rent revenue from real estate	37,046	38,347
Other interest and dividend	20,086	22,685
Gains on money held in trust	1,391	3,692
Gains on sales of securities	270,230	334,468
Gains on redemption of securities	10,607	9,794
Foreign exchange gains	—	124,852
Reversal of allowance for possible loan losses	—	24
Other investment income	1,095	1,908
Investment gains on separate accounts	—	96,877
Other ordinary income	84,365	144,842
Annuity supplementary contract premiums	3,611	3,684
Proceeds from deferred insurance	20,238	19,780
Reversal of reserve for outstanding claims	—	553
Reversal of policy reserves	12,598	62,155
Reversal of accrued retirement benefits	13,264	20,600
Other ordinary income	34,652	38,068
Ordinary expenses	3,330,248	3,900,043
Benefits and other payments	2,113,013	2,657,012
Claims paid	546,587	540,460
Annuity payments	476,832	517,746
Benefits payments	335,743	343,540
Surrender benefits	627,295	779,566
Other refunds	55,277	78,597
Reinsurance premiums	71,277	397,101
Provision for policy reserves and other reserves	5,073	597
Provision for reserve for outstanding claims	4,870	—
Provision for interest on policyholders' dividend reserves	203	597
Investment expenses	735,142	754,310
Interest expenses	33,785	46,752
Losses on trading securities	147	143
Losses on sales of securities	252,111	429,695
Losses on valuation of securities	5,971	25,522
Losses on redemption of securities	127	842
Losses on derivative financial instruments	257,131	161,747
Foreign exchange losses	70,079	—
Provision for allowance for possible loan losses	117	—
Depreciation of real estate for investments	10,051	10,465
Other investment expenses	92,159	79,140
Investment losses on separate accounts	13,460	—
Operating expenses	348,273	357,098
Other ordinary expenses	128,744	131,024
Payments of benefits left to accumulate at interest	55,174	50,464
Taxes	28,933	31,416
Depreciation	18,787	18,807
Other ordinary expenses	25,848	30,336
Ordinary profit	97,688	64,905
Extraordinary gains	17	16,918
Gains on disposals of fixed assets	17	4,152
Reversal of reserve for price fluctuation	—	12,766
Extraordinary losses	36,939	2,170
Losses on disposals of fixed assets	3,223	806
Impairment losses	10,784	667
Provision for reserve for price fluctuation	22,200	—
Payments to social responsibility reserve	731	696
Surplus before income taxes	60,766	79,653
Current	41,556	55,816
Deferred	(66,858)	(59,547)
Total income taxes	(25,301)	(3,730)
Net surplus	86,068	83,383

③ Breakdown of Ordinary Profit (Core Business Profit)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Core business profit A	340,547	350,092
Capital gains	515,080	594,801
Gains on money held in trust	(933)	(279)
Gains on trading securities	—	—
Gains on sales of securities	270,230	334,468
Gains on derivative financial instruments	—	—
Foreign exchange gains	—	124,852
Other capital gains	245,782	135,759
Capital losses	651,015	806,064
Losses on money held in trust	—	—
Losses on trading securities	147	143
Losses on sales of securities	252,111	429,695
Losses on valuation of securities	5,971	25,522
Losses on derivative financial instruments	257,131	161,747
Foreign exchange losses	70,079	—
Other capital losses	65,574	188,955
Net capital gains / losses B	(135,934)	(211,262)
Core business profit including net capital gains / losses A+B	204,612	138,829
Nonrecurring gains	6	384,433
Reinsurance revenue	—	—
Reversal of contingency reserves	—	384,433
Reversal of specific allowance for possible loan losses	6	—
Other nonrecurring gains	—	—
Nonrecurring losses	106,930	458,358
Reinsurance premiums	—	—
Provision for contingency reserve	49,400	—
Provision for specific allowance for possible loan losses	—	20
Provision for allowance for specific overseas debt	—	—
Write-off of loans	—	—
Other nonrecurring losses	57,530	458,337
Nonrecurring gains / losses C	(106,924)	(73,924)
Ordinary profit A+B+C	97,688	64,905

(Reference) Breakdown of other items

	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Core business profit	(177,883)	79,771
Financial impact of fluctuations in the surrender benefits amount concerning market value adjustment	318	655
Financial impact of market exchange rate fluctuations concerning foreign currency-denominated insurance policies	(20,590)	133,619
Financial impact of fluctuations in insurance reserve funds concerning index linking	(6,623)	1,242
Interest, dividends and other income from gains (losses) on money held in trust	2,324	3,971
Amount equivalent to foreign exchange hedging costs	(208,088)	(126,808)
Amount equivalent to gain or loss on cancellation of mutual funds	65,255	53,437
Amount equivalent to the foreign exchange fluctuation portion of gain or loss on redemption of securities	(10,479)	(8,951)
Gain or loss on reinsurance of existing policies	—	22,604
Other capital gains	245,782	135,759
Financial impact of fluctuations in the surrender benefits amount concerning market value adjustment	—	—
Financial impact of market exchange rate fluctuations concerning foreign currency-denominated insurance policies	20,590	—
Financial impact of fluctuations in insurance reserve funds concerning index linking	6,623	—
Amount equivalent to foreign exchange hedging costs	208,088	126,808
Amount equivalent to gain or loss on cancellation of mutual funds	—	—
Amount equivalent to the foreign exchange fluctuation portion of gain or loss on redemption of securities	10,479	8,951
Other capital losses	65,574	188,955
Financial impact of fluctuations in the surrender benefits amount concerning market value adjustment	318	655
Financial impact of market exchange rate fluctuations concerning foreign currency-denominated insurance policies	—	133,619
Financial impact of fluctuations in insurance reserve funds concerning index linking	—	1,242
Amount equivalent to foreign exchange hedging costs	—	—
Amount equivalent to gain or loss on cancellation of mutual funds	65,255	53,437
Amount equivalent to the foreign exchange fluctuation portion of gain or loss on redemption of securities	—	—
Other nonrecurring losses	57,530	458,337
Additional provisions of insurance reserve funds for part of the individual annuity contracts after the commencement of annuity payments and part of the whole life insurance contracts	57,530	435,732
Gain or loss on reinsurance of existing policies	—	22,604

◆ Status of Dividends to Policyholders

Policyholder Dividends

Our basic policy towards policyholder dividends is to provide stable returns in consideration of factors including the present and future earnings situation and the level of equity capital, as well as to keep a balance between maintaining a sufficient level of equity capital to withstand downside risk and enhancing policyholder returns. Under the above policy, we have made the following decision on the policyholder dividend rates based on the fiscal 2025 financial results.

Individual life insurance, individual annuities: We increased dividends from difference in interest rates, and maintained the same dividend rates for other dividends.

Group insurance: We generally maintained the same dividend rate.

(Note) We increased dividends for (comprehensive welfare) group term life insurance contracts in line with dividends for individual life insurance and individual annuities.

Group annuities:

New corporate pension plan, employees' pension fund insurance (02), and defined benefit corporate pension plan (02), etc.

The dividend rate was set at 0.09% on policy reserves for the assumed interest rate of 0.75% or 1.25% (with surrender charge upon surrender).

Insured contributory pension plan (02)

The dividend rate was set at 0.04% on policy reserves for the assumed interest rate of 1.25%.

Note: Policy reserves for interest rate-setting rider by new unit account are not included.

Status of Policyholders' Dividends Paid

(Millions of yen, unless otherwise stated)

Policyholders' dividends paid	Fiscal 2024		Fiscal 2025	
	Amount	Year-on-year changes (%)	Amount	Year-on-year changes (%)
	61,018	3.0	61,601	1.0

Status of Dividend Payout Ratio

$$\text{Dividend payout ratio} = \frac{\text{Provision for dividend reserves (¥69.1 billion)}}{\text{Provision for dividend reserves + Provision for internal reserves and surplus (¥71.5 billion)*}} = 49\%$$

(Note) Provision for contingency reserves, reserve for price fluctuation, fund for price fluctuation allowance (including tax effect amounts), reserve for fund redemption, and reserve for fund redemption of foundation funds. However, adjustments are made to exclude the financial impact of fluctuations in the surrender benefits amount concerning market value adjustment, the increase in additional policy reserves for whole life insurance, and the financial impact of reinsurance of existing policies as temporary gains or losses.

◆ Fair Value Information of Securities (Company Total)

1 Fair Value Information of Securities (Company Total)

a. Net valuation gains (losses) on trading securities

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Balance sheet amount	Net valuation gains (losses) included in statement of income	Balance sheet amount	Net valuation gains (losses) included in statement of income
Trading securities	694,231	(56,122)	774,880	47,053

Note: The above table includes money held in trusts for trading.

b. Fair value information of securities (excluding trading securities)

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025				
	Book value	Fair value	Net gains (losses)		
				Gains	Losses
Held-to-maturity debt securities	1,855,593	1,858,670	3,076	104,174	(101,098)
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	13,840,880	12,616,182	(1,224,698)	253,298	(1,477,996)
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies	43,459	51,851	8,392	8,392	—
Available-for-sale securities	12,007,747	13,080,871	1,073,123	1,986,442	(913,318)
Domestic bonds	2,268,686	1,815,847	(452,838)	2,066	(454,905)
Domestic stocks	1,374,169	3,008,954	1,634,784	1,667,123	(32,338)
Foreign securities	7,269,451	7,136,696	(132,755)	266,393	(399,149)
Foreign bonds	5,415,442	5,254,397	(161,044)	96,724	(257,769)
Other foreign securities	1,854,009	1,882,298	28,288	169,668	(141,380)
Other securities	267,547	305,636	38,088	50,601	(12,512)
Monetary claims bought	468,892	454,936	(13,955)	257	(14,213)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	359,000	358,799	(200)	—	(200)
Others	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27,747,681	27,607,575	(140,106)	2,352,307	(2,492,413)
Domestic bonds	14,474,984	12,956,531	(1,518,452)	254,223	(1,772,676)
Domestic stocks	1,374,843	3,009,747	1,634,903	1,667,242	(32,338)
Foreign securities	10,802,413	10,521,924	(280,489)	379,983	(660,472)
Foreign bonds	8,905,618	8,588,566	(317,052)	202,040	(519,092)
Other foreign securities	1,896,795	1,933,357	36,562	177,942	(141,380)
Other securities	267,547	305,636	38,088	50,601	(12,512)
Monetary claims bought	468,892	454,936	(13,955)	257	(14,213)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	359,000	358,799	(200)	—	(200)
Others	—	—	—	—	—

Classification	As of March 31, 2026				
	Book value	Fair value	Net gains (losses)		
				Gains	Losses
Held-to-maturity debt securities	1,989,157	1,826,762	(162,394)	61,107	(223,501)
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	13,629,353	11,425,755	(2,203,597)	46,938	(2,250,536)
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies	43,359	82,729	39,370	39,370	—
Available-for-sale securities	12,027,079	14,396,179	2,369,099	3,109,966	(740,867)
Domestic bonds	2,013,725	1,660,669	(353,056)	1,027	(354,083)
Domestic stocks	1,266,881	3,836,741	2,569,859	2,593,790	(23,931)
Foreign securities	7,636,727	7,757,489	120,761	458,115	(337,354)
Foreign bonds	5,545,829	5,525,884	(19,944)	218,725	(238,669)
Other foreign securities	2,090,898	2,231,604	140,706	239,390	(98,684)
Other securities	220,206	272,649	52,443	56,948	(4,505)
Monetary claims bought	480,538	459,904	(20,633)	84	(20,718)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	409,000	408,724	(275)	—	(275)
Others	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27,688,949	27,731,426	42,477	3,257,383	(3,214,905)
Domestic bonds	13,870,454	11,480,691	(2,389,762)	44,839	(2,434,602)
Domestic stocks	1,267,455	3,837,363	2,569,908	2,593,839	(23,931)
Foreign securities	11,441,295	11,272,092	(169,202)	561,671	(730,873)
Foreign bonds	9,307,611	8,958,381	(349,230)	282,959	(632,189)
Other foreign securities	2,133,683	2,313,711	180,027	278,711	(98,684)
Other securities	220,206	272,649	52,443	56,948	(4,505)
Monetary claims bought	480,538	459,904	(20,633)	84	(20,718)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	409,000	408,724	(275)	—	(275)
Others	—	—	—	—	—

(Note) 1. The above table includes items deemed appropriate to be handled as securities under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act in Japan.

2. The above table does not include stocks with no market prices, etc. and investments in partnerships, etc.

●Held-to-maturity debt securities

Millions of Yen

	Type	As of March 31, 2025			As of March 31, 2026		
		Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
Fair value exceeds the balance sheet amount	Bonds	73,464	76,727	3,263	72,807	73,465	657
	Foreign securities (bonds)	1,061,500	1,162,411	100,911	756,271	816,720	60,449
Fair value does not exceed the balance sheet amount	Bonds	155,629	150,234	(5,395)	199,371	184,274	(15,096)
	Foreign securities (bonds)	565,000	469,296	(95,703)	960,707	752,302	(208,405)
Total		1,855,593	1,858,670	3,076	1,989,157	1,826,762	(162,394)

●Policy-reserve-matching bonds

Millions of Yen

	Type	As of March 31, 2025			As of March 31, 2026		
		Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
Fair value exceeds the balance sheet amount	Bonds	6,184,104	6,432,999	248,894	3,529,150	3,572,305	43,154
	Foreign securities (bonds)	194,629	199,033	4,403	185,570	189,355	3,784
Fair value does not exceed the balance sheet amount	Bonds	5,793,099	4,480,722	(1,312,376)	8,055,399	5,989,977	(2,065,422)
	Foreign securities (bonds)	1,669,047	1,503,426	(165,620)	1,859,232	1,674,118	(185,114)
Total		13,840,880	12,616,182	(1,224,698)	13,629,353	11,425,755	(2,203,597)

For available-for-sale securities, acquisition costs or amortized costs, balance sheet amount and their differences by type are as follows.

●Available-for-sale securities

Millions of Yen

	Type	As of March 31, 2025			As of March 31, 2026		
		Acquisition costs or amortized costs	Balance sheet amount	Difference	Acquisition costs or amortized costs	Balance sheet amount	Difference
Balance sheet amount exceeds acquisition costs or amortized costs	Negotiable certificates of deposit	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Monetary claims bought	18,006	18,264	257	8,617	8,701	84
	Domestic bonds	224,587	226,654	2,066	46,805	47,833	1,027
	Domestic stocks	1,188,275	2,855,398	1,667,123	1,177,319	3,771,110	2,593,790
	Foreign securities	3,369,192	3,636,584	267,391	4,125,157	4,585,544	460,387
	Foreign bonds	2,449,699	2,547,422	97,722	2,827,201	3,048,198	220,997
	Other foreign securities	919,493	1,089,161	169,668	1,297,956	1,537,346	239,390
	Other securities	111,361	161,962	50,601	128,387	185,336	56,948
Balance sheet amount does not exceed acquisition costs or amortized costs	Negotiable certificates of deposit	359,000	358,799	(200)	409,000	408,724	(275)
	Monetary claims bought	450,885	436,672	(14,213)	471,920	451,202	(20,718)
	Domestic bonds	2,044,098	1,589,193	(454,905)	1,966,920	1,612,836	(354,083)
	Domestic stocks	185,894	153,555	(32,338)	89,562	65,631	(23,931)
	Foreign securities	3,899,260	3,500,111	(399,149)	3,509,298	3,171,944	(337,354)
	Foreign bonds	2,964,744	2,706,975	(257,769)	2,716,356	2,477,686	(238,669)
	Other foreign securities	934,516	793,136	(141,380)	792,941	694,257	(98,684)
	Other securities	156,185	143,673	(12,512)	91,818	87,313	(4,505)
Total		12,006,749	13,080,871	1,074,121	12,024,807	14,396,179	2,371,371

Book values of stocks with no market prices, etc. and investments in partnerships, etc. are as follows:

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies	1,300,067	1,453,691
Available-for-sale securities	316,482	376,553
Domestic stocks	21,614	21,156
Foreign stocks	34,558	34,558
Others	260,308	320,837
Total	1,616,550	1,830,244

② Fair Value Information of Money Held in Trust (Company Total)

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025					As of March 31, 2026				
	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Net gains (losses)			Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Net gains (losses)		
			Gains	Losses				Gains	Losses	
Money held in trust	62,022	62,022	—	—	—	94,102	94,102	—	—	—

Note: The fair values, which are deemed as market prices, are based on the values estimated reasonably by the financial institutions from which these securities were purchased.

a. Money held in trusts for trading

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025			As of March 31, 2026		
	Balance sheet amount	Net valuation gains (losses) included in statement of income		Balance sheet amount	Net valuation gains (losses) included in statement of income	
Money held in trusts for trading	62,022	(933)		94,102	(279)	

b. Money held in trusts except for trading

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

③ Fair Value Information of Derivative Transactions (Company Total)

a. Qualitative information

●Transactions details

The Company utilizes derivative instruments shown below according to its asset management policy and specific nature of individual funds it manages.

	Exchange-traded transactions	Over-the-counter transactions
Interest-rate derivative instruments	—	Interest rate swaps, interest rate swaptions
Foreign currency derivative instruments	—	Foreign currency forward contracts, currency swaps, currency options
Stock derivative instruments	Stock index futures, stock index options	Individual stock options, stock index options, stock index forwards
Bond derivative instruments	Bond futures, bond futures options	Cash bond options
Others	—	Multi-asset index options

●Policy

The Company utilizes derivative instruments primarily in order to hedge the risks of fluctuation of values of assets or liabilities held by the Company. It makes a rule not to enter into derivatives transactions that are not consistent with the specific nature of funds it manages (for example, trading of highly-leveraged financial instruments whose fair values widely fluctuate in comparison with those of their underlying assets).

●Purpose

The Company engages in hedge transactions in order to mitigate the foreign currency risk associated with assets denominated in foreign currencies. It also conducts derivative transactions with the view of containing the risk associated with the aforementioned assets within predefined limits. The Company applies hedge accounting to derivative transactions that satisfy the requirements for hedge accounting.

●Risk details

The derivative transactions the Company conducts involve, as in the case with cash assets, market risk and credit risk.

① Market risk

This risk is associated with a fluctuation in the value of portfolios or positions held by the Company primarily caused by the fluctuation in the market for interest rates, stock prices, currency exchange rates as well as a change in cash flows.

② Credit risk

This risk is associated with a fluctuation in the value of portfolios or positions held by the Company due to changes in borrowers' credit standings. (This risk also encompasses a risk that the Company will be unable to gain the expected economic effects from its positions due to the default by counterparties of derivative transactions.)

●Risk management system

① Basic policy on risk management

The Company's basic risk management policy is designed to prevent risks from materializing by ensuring the effective deployment of derivative transactions with respect to the Company's assets and liabilities, as well as periodically monitoring whether relevant departments are in compliance with investment project-specific asset management policies, management rules and reporting systems.

② Risk management department

The Company has an investment risk management department, independent of profit-earning departments, which controls and monitors the risk status concerning derivative transactions along with their underlying assets, such as stocks and bonds.

③ Risk management rules

"Investment Risk management Policy" and "Regulations for Investment Risk Management" prescribe, among others, the purpose of utilizing derivative transactions, underlying hedged items and the risk management system. In addition, each department including the asset management department is governed by individual detailed risk management rules to conform to their roles.

④ Risk management

Where derivatives are designated as part of a hedge transaction, the Company intends to understand, analyze and control the integrated quantitative risks involved in these hedging instruments and their hedged items as underlying assets.

When the Company enters into derivative transactions that are not for hedging, it sets the maximum trading value and acceptable risk levels as well as loss-cut rules, with the aim of managing positions, risk status and gains or losses related to these transactions.

●Supplementary explanation of quantitative information

① Credit risk status associated with derivative transactions

Where contracts with counterparties provide the rights to set off claims and obligations in the event of default by them, the Company computes the amount of credit risk associated with these derivative contracts using the net-amount based current exposure method, taking account of the credit lines extended to the relevant counterparties.

② Supplementary explanation of transaction gains and losses

The Company enters into hedge contracts after it has clarified the reciprocal interdependence between hedging instruments and hedged items. Therefore, gains and losses arising from derivative transactions (deployed as a means of hedging) should be recognized in combination with gains and losses arising from underlying assets and liabilities, rather than recognizing gains and losses from derivative transactions alone. It thus manages and controls hedging instruments and underlying hedged items as single units, with an eye to evaluating the hedging effects of mitigating the risks associated with fluctuations of foreign exchange rates, interest rates, etc.

Status of credit risk associated with derivative transactions

Hundred Millions of Yen

	Contract value / Notional amount		Estimated amount of credit risk	
	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Interest rate swaps	1,121	1,199	163	133
Interest rate swaptions				
Foreign currency forward contracts	62,896	52,239	1,591	1,146
Currency swaps	14,350	14,119	1,584	2,496
Currency options				
Stock options	5,999	2,000	441	120
Stock index forwards				
Multi-asset index options	2,514	3,219	264	400
Total			2,161	2,326

(Notes) 1. The contract value and notional amount are employed as the basis for calculation, in order to determine the amount of transaction and should not be construed as an indicator of the amount of risk.

2. The estimated amount of credit risk associated with each category of derivative transactions was calculated using the gross amount-based current exposure method without taking account of the credit lines of counterparties extended to the Company, therefore, the aggregate sum of these amounts does not match the total in the table, which was calculated based on the net amount-based current exposure method.

b. Quantitative information

●Breakdown of net gains (losses) (with and without hedge accounting applied)

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025						As of March 31, 2026					
	Interest-related	Currency-related	Stock-related	Bond-related	Others	Total	Interest-related	Currency-related	Stock-related	Bond-related	Others	Total
Hedge accounting applied	(47,668)	19,092	—	—	—	(28,576)	(103,587)	(215,432)	—	—	—	(319,019)
Hedge accounting not applied	—	(33,185)	(3,912)	(270)	(4,232)	(41,601)	—	(46,223)	(3,966)	(964)	2,413	(48,741)
Total	(47,668)	(14,093)	(3,912)	(270)	(4,232)	(70,177)	(103,587)	(261,655)	(3,966)	(964)	2,413	(367,760)

(Note) Net gains (losses) from applying the fair value hedge included in gains and losses on hedge accounting applied, and net gains (losses) included in gain and loss of hedge accounting not applied are recorded on the statements of income.

Net gains (losses) from applying the fair value hedge were net losses of ¥7,387 million and net losses of ¥256,347 million in currency-related as of March 31, 2025 and 2026, respectively.

●Interest-related

(Hedge accounting not applied)

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

(Hedge accounting applied)

Millions of Yen

Hedge accounting model	Type	Main hedged items	As of March 31, 2025			As of March 31, 2026		
			Notional amount/ contract value	Fair value	Notional amount/ contract value	Fair value		
							Over 1 year	Over 1 year
Deferred hedge method	Interest rate swaps Receipts fixed, payments floating	Loans	5,500	5,000	(145)	5,000	5,000	(343)
	Interest rate swaps Receipts fixed, payments floating	Insurance liabilities	375,000	375,000	(62,636)	375,000	375,000	(115,913)
Exceptional method	Interest rate swaps Receipts fixed, payments floating	Loans	700	700	(24)	700	700	(42)
	Receipts floating, payments fixed		112,140	112,140	15,137	119,910	119,910	12,712
Total					(47,668)			(103,587)

●Currency-related

(Hedge accounting not applied)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Type	As of March 31, 2025				As of March 31, 2026			
		Notional amount/ contract value		Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Notional amount/ contract value		Fair value	Net gains (losses)
			Over 1 year				Over 1 year		
Over-the-counter transactions	Foreign currency forward contracts								
	Sold	1,281,382	118,597	(29,762)	(29,762)	809,256	—	(68,963)	(68,963)
	(U.S. dollar)	1,109,847	118,597	(30,244)	(30,244)	674,746	—	(63,360)	(63,360)
	Bought	991,146	125,599	1,752	1,752	535,959	—	29,476	29,476
	(U.S. dollar)	884,161	125,599	1,962	1,962	477,911	—	29,773	29,773
	Currency options								
	Bought								
	Put	797,500	260,000			292,500	—		
	(U.S. dollar)	[7,385]		4,563	(2,822)	[3,786]		—	(3,786)
		760,000	260,000			260,000	—		
	[5,492]		3,283	(2,208)	[2,908]		—	(2,908)	
	(Mexican peso)	37,500	—			32,500	—		
		[1,893]		1,279	(614)	[877]		—	(877)
	Currency swaps	5,156	5,156	(2,353)	(2,353)	5,156	5,156	(2,950)	(2,950)
	(U.S. dollar)	5,156	5,156	(2,353)	(2,353)	5,156	5,156	(2,950)	(2,950)
Total					(33,185)				(46,223)

(Notes) 1. Option fees are shown in [].

2. Net gains (losses) represent the fair values for foreign currency forward contracts and the differences between the option fees and the fair values for option transactions.

(Hedge accounting applied)

Millions of Yen

Hedge accounting model	Type	Main hedged items	As of March 31, 2025			As of March 31, 2026		
			Notional amount/ contract value		Fair value	Notional amount/ contract value		Fair value
				Over 1 year			Over 1 year	
Fair value hedge method	Foreign currency forward contracts Sold (U.S. dollar) (Euro)	Assets denominated in foreign currencies	4,017,144	523,723	(7,387)	3,878,690	741,484	(256,347)
			3,165,243	523,723	(1,957)	2,551,414	741,484	(192,405)
			678,941	—	(7,453)	1,063,959	—	(31,080)
Deferred hedge method	Currency swaps (U.S. dollar)	Assets denominated in foreign currencies	35,351	26,328	(13,235)	26,328	11,025	(12,987)
			35,351	26,328	(13,235)	26,328	11,025	(12,987)
Allocation method	Currency swaps (U.S. dollar)	Assets denominated in foreign currencies	199,346	162,975	(56,727)	512,537	512,537	(115,642)
			199,346	162,975	(56,727)	512,537	512,537	(115,642)
	Currency swaps (U.S. dollar)	Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies	397,695	397,695	96,442	575,455	575,455	169,545
			397,695	397,695	96,442	575,455	575,455	169,545
Total					19,092			(215,432)

●Stock-related

(Hedge accounting not applied)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Type	As of March 31, 2025				As of March 31, 2026			
		Notional amount/ contract value		Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Notional amount/ contract value		Fair value	Net gains (losses)
			Over 1 year				Over 1 year		
Exchange-traded transactions	Stock index futures								
	Sold	7,082	—	(24)	(24)	9,423	—	347	347
	Bought	100,255	—	(1,228)	(1,228)	27,365	—	(579)	(579)
Over-the-counter transactions	Stock index options								
	Bought								
	Put	599,988	200,000			200,000	—		
		[6,765]		4,107	(2,658)	[3,735]		—	(3,735)
	Total				(3,912)				(3,966)

(Notes) 1. Option fees are shown in [].

2. Net gains (losses) represent the fair values for futures trading, and the differences between the option fees and the fair values for option transactions.

(Hedge accounting applied)

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

●Bond-related

(Hedge accounting not applied)

Millions of Yen

Fair value accounting not applied										in millions of yen
Classification	Type	As of March 31, 2025				As of March 31, 2026				
		Notional amount/ contract value		Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Notional amount/ contract value		Fair value	Net gains (losses)	
		Over 1 year				Over 1 year				
Exchange-traded transactions	Bond futures Bought	36,865	—	(270)	(270)	55,217	—	(964)	(964)	
Total					(270)				(964)	

(Note) Net gains (losses) represent the fair values.

(Hedge accounting applied)

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

●Others

(Hedge accounting not applied)

Millions of Yen

		As of March 31, 2025				As of March 31, 2026			
Classification	Type	Notional amount/ contract value		Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Notional amount/ contract value		Fair value	Net gains (losses)
			Over 1 year				Over 1 year		
Over-the-counter transactions	Multi-asset index options								
	Sold								
	Call	59,801	—	20	96	57,943	—	125	(34)
		[116]				[91]			
	Bought								
	Call	251,465	—	1,274	(4,328)	263,990	—	7,872	2,447
		[5,603]				[5,424]			
	Total				(4,232)				2,413

(Notes) 1. Option fees are shown in [].

2. Net gains (losses) represent the differences between the option fees and the fair values.

(Hedge accounting applied)

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

◆ Assets

1 Portfolio Trends (General Account)

a. Asset structure

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share
Cash, deposits and call loans	2,048,398	5.7	1,753,481	4.7
Monetary claims bought	550,257	1.5	549,312	1.5
Money held in trust	62,022	0.2	94,102	0.3
Investment in securities	29,706,486	82.4	31,136,559	84.3
Domestic bonds	14,022,145	38.9	13,517,397	36.6
Domestic stocks	3,215,077	8.9	4,040,557	10.9
Foreign securities	12,011,504	33.3	13,123,924	35.5
Foreign bonds	8,744,574	24.3	9,287,667	25.1
Other foreign securities	3,266,929	9.1	3,836,256	10.4
Other securities	457,759	1.3	454,679	1.2
Loans	2,069,452	5.7	2,060,390	5.6
Policy loans	218,059	0.6	210,661	0.6
Industrial and consumer loans	1,851,393	5.1	1,849,729	5.0
Real estate	644,133	1.8	635,342	1.7
Investment property	480,382	1.3	473,725	1.3
Deferred tax assets	356,340	1.0	92,781	0.3
Other assets	595,334	1.7	614,891	1.7
Allowance for possible loan losses	(906)	(0.0)	(869)	(0.0)
Total	36,031,519	100.0	36,935,992	100.0
Foreign currency denominated assets	10,484,519	29.1	11,533,805	31.2

(Note) The total amount of land, buildings and construction in progress has been recorded as "Real estate."

b. Increase (decrease) in assets

Millions of Yen

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
	Amount	Amount
Cash, deposits and call loans	573,440	(294,917)
Monetary claims bought	70,852	(945)
Money held in trust	37,677	32,080
Investment in securities	(2,082,582)	1,430,072
Domestic bonds	(398,030)	(504,747)
Domestic stocks	(64,866)	825,479
Foreign securities	(1,548,559)	1,112,419
Foreign bonds	(1,276,303)	543,092
Other foreign securities	(272,256)	569,327
Other securities	(71,125)	(3,079)
Loans	(95,057)	(9,061)
Policy loans	(8,716)	(7,398)
Industrial and consumer loans	(86,341)	(1,663)
Real estate	565	(8,790)
Investment property	11,675	(6,657)
Deferred tax assets	148,032	(263,558)
Other assets	(2,635)	19,557
Allowance for possible loan losses	(102)	37
Total	(1,349,809)	904,473
Foreign currency denominated assets	(1,596,023)	1,049,285

(Note) The total amount of land, buildings and construction in progress has been recorded as "Real estate."

2 Investment Yield by Asset (General Account)

%

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Cash, deposits and call loans	1.51	2.94
Monetary claims bought	0.55	0.71
Money held in trust	2.21	2.50
Investment in securities	1.56	2.15
Domestic bonds	1.12	(1.12)
Domestic stocks	8.84	21.86
Foreign securities	1.19	3.56
Foreign bonds	1.15	4.27
Other foreign securities	1.27	1.61
Loans	1.48	2.19
Industrial and consumer loans	1.23	2.04
Real estate	2.29	2.48
Investment property	3.14	3.33
Total	1.38	1.89
Overseas investments	1.10	3.39

(Notes) 1. Investment yield is calculated by dividing investment income less investment expenses by the daily average book value balance.

2. In the calculation of yield, gains or losses on derivatives are included in investment income or expenses.

3. Overseas investments represent the sum of assets denominated in foreign currencies and Japanese yen.

③ Average Balance of Primary Assets (General Account)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Cash, deposits and call loans	1,440,824	1,597,799
Monetary claims bought	589,842	717,779
Money held in trust	32,049	67,332
Investment in securities	29,684,653	28,923,577
Domestic bonds	14,603,582	14,765,204
Domestic stocks	1,552,729	1,469,362
Foreign securities	13,065,327	12,239,078
Foreign bonds	9,411,357	8,946,665
Other foreign securities	3,653,969	3,292,413
Loans	2,031,857	2,007,303
Industrial and consumer loans	1,806,622	1,790,186
Real estate	648,387	646,485
Investment property	473,309	482,272
Total	35,684,626	35,232,706
Overseas investments	14,327,507	13,419,466

④ Proprietary Trading Securities (General Account)

Proprietary trading securities are not handled.

⑤ Trading Volume of Proprietary Trading Securities (General Account)

Proprietary trading securities are not handled.

⑥ Securities by Maturity Date (General Account)

(As of March 31, 2025)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Within 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years to 7 years	Over 7 years to 10 years	Over 10 years	No fixed maturity	Total
Investment in securities	658,112	1,346,281	2,633,255	2,703,300	3,374,742	12,464,946	6,525,847	29,706,486
National government bonds	152,843	796,469	1,615,124	1,824,071	1,188,485	5,517,679	—	11,094,674
Local government bonds	—	—	2,606	12,738	9,910	143,635	—	168,891
Corporate bonds	90,698	203,996	172,235	92,165	160,101	1,592,326	447,056	2,758,580
Domestic stocks							3,215,077	3,215,077
Foreign securities	413,860	344,928	842,103	747,414	1,983,859	5,198,259	2,481,078	12,011,504
Foreign bonds	413,860	329,351	779,356	719,874	1,809,208	4,663,853	29,069	8,744,574
Other foreign securities	0	15,577	62,747	27,539	174,651	534,405	2,452,008	3,266,929
Other securities	710	886	1,184	26,910	32,385	13,046	382,635	457,759
Monetary claims bought	319,935	—	—	—	—	135,001	—	454,936
Negotiable certificates of deposit	358,799	—	—	—	—	—	—	358,799
Others	—	—	—	—	—	42,987	19,034	62,022
Total	1,336,848	1,346,281	2,633,255	2,703,300	3,374,742	12,642,935	6,544,882	30,582,246

(As of March 31, 2026)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Within 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years to 7 years	Over 7 years to 10 years	Over 10 years	No fixed maturity	Total
Investment in securities	578,621	1,605,828	3,202,583	2,458,376	2,914,061	12,784,916	7,592,171	31,136,559
National government bonds	360,089	757,578	2,185,814	1,654,490	343,955	5,549,140	—	10,851,068
Local government bonds	—	—	11,621	7,487	16,743	112,301	—	148,153
Corporate bonds	81,790	192,905	210,565	60,512	239,403	1,295,069	437,929	2,518,176
Domestic stocks							4,040,557	4,040,557
Foreign securities	136,548	654,492	774,470	721,006	2,260,858	5,803,888	2,772,659	13,123,924
Foreign bonds	126,558	637,625	718,675	614,654	2,041,248	5,116,890	32,014	9,287,667
Other foreign securities	9,990	16,866	55,794	106,351	219,610	686,998	2,740,644	3,836,256
Other securities	192	852	20,111	14,880	53,100	24,515	341,026	454,679
Monetary claims bought	335,766	—	—	—	—	124,137	—	459,904
Negotiable certificates of deposit	408,724	—	—	—	—	—	—	408,724
Others	—	—	3,482	—	5,806	59,973	24,839	94,102
Total	1,323,112	1,605,828	3,206,065	2,458,376	2,919,868	12,969,027	7,617,011	32,099,290

(Note) The above table includes items deemed appropriate to be handled as securities under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act in Japan.

7 Domestic Stocks by Industry (General Account)

Millions of Yen, %

Classification		As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
		Amount	Share	Amount	Share
Fishery, agriculture and forestry		373	0.0	483	0.0
Mining		148	0.0	1,262	0.0
Construction		115,462	3.6	141,746	3.5
Manufacturing	Food	100,799	3.1	99,163	2.5
	Textiles and apparel	11,760	0.4	11,014	0.3
	Pulp and paper	6,771	0.2	10,209	0.3
	Chemicals	179,318	5.6	202,405	5.0
	Pharmaceuticals	242,196	7.5	324,923	8.0
	Oil and coal products	10,518	0.3	16,944	0.4
	Rubber products	20,432	0.6	17,602	0.4
	Glass and ceramic products	43,483	1.4	66,183	1.6
	Iron and steel	31,158	1.0	27,592	0.7
	Nonferrous metals	86,368	2.7	224,671	5.6
	Metal products	13,808	0.4	13,674	0.3
	Machinery	202,976	6.3	229,491	5.7
	Electric appliances	440,171	13.7	588,844	14.6
	Transportation equipment	110,077	3.4	93,246	2.3
	Precision instruments	20,352	0.6	27,804	0.7
	Other products	67,382	2.1	60,244	1.5
Electric power and gas		43,743	1.4	73,953	1.8
Transportation, information and communication	Land transportation	161,041	5.0	191,665	4.7
	Marine transportation	24,415	0.8	22,837	0.6
	Air transportation	3,253	0.1	3,306	0.1
	Warehousing and harbor transportation services	14,403	0.4	21,566	0.5
	Information and communication	105,040	3.3	77,044	1.9
Trade and services	Wholesale trade	300,227	9.3	471,665	11.7
	Retail trade	46,757	1.5	52,698	1.3
Finance and insurance	Banking	362,197	11.3	514,278	12.7
	Securities and trading	19,308	0.6	21,746	0.5
	Insurance	275,745	8.6	273,834	6.8
	Other financial services	35,994	1.1	32,408	0.8
Real estate		55,410	1.7	71,548	1.8
Services		63,978	2.0	54,493	1.3
Total		3,215,077	100.0	4,040,557	100.0

(Note) Classification is based on the "Sector classification table" by the "Securities Identification Code Committee."

8 Fair Value Information of Securities (General Account)

a. Net valuation gains (losses) on trading securities

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Balance sheet amount	Net valuation gains (losses) included in statement of income	Balance sheet amount	Net valuation gains (losses) included in statement of income
Trading securities	62,022	(933)	94,102	(279)

Note: The above table includes money held in trusts for trading.

b. Fair value information of securities (with market prices except for trading securities)

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025				
	Book value	Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Gains	Losses
Held-to-maturity debt securities	1,855,593	1,858,670	3,076	104,174	(101,098)
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	13,840,880	12,616,182	(1,224,698)	253,298	(1,477,996)
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies	43,459	51,851	8,392	8,392	—
Available-for-sale securities	12,007,747	13,080,871	1,073,123	1,986,442	(913,318)
Domestic bonds	2,268,686	1,815,847	(452,838)	2,066	(454,905)
Domestic stocks	1,374,169	3,008,954	1,634,784	1,667,123	(32,338)
Foreign securities	7,269,451	7,136,696	(132,755)	266,393	(399,149)
Foreign bonds	5,415,442	5,254,397	(161,044)	96,724	(257,769)
Other foreign securities	1,854,009	1,882,298	28,288	169,668	(141,380)
Other securities	267,547	305,636	38,088	50,601	(12,512)
Monetary claims bought	468,892	454,936	(13,955)	257	(14,213)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	359,000	358,799	(200)	—	(200)
Others	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27,747,681	27,607,575	(140,106)	2,352,307	(2,492,413)
Domestic bonds	14,474,984	12,956,531	(1,518,452)	254,223	(1,772,676)
Domestic stocks	1,374,843	3,009,747	1,634,903	1,667,242	(32,338)
Foreign securities	10,802,413	10,521,924	(280,489)	379,983	(660,472)
Foreign bonds	8,905,618	8,588,566	(317,052)	202,040	(519,092)
Other foreign securities	1,896,795	1,933,357	36,562	177,942	(141,380)
Other securities	267,547	305,636	38,088	50,601	(12,512)
Monetary claims bought	468,892	454,936	(13,955)	257	(14,213)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	359,000	358,799	(200)	—	(200)
Others	—	—	—	—	—

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2026				
	Book value	Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Gains	Losses
Held-to-maturity debt securities	1,989,157	1,826,762	(162,394)	61,107	(223,501)
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	13,629,353	11,425,755	(2,203,597)	46,938	(2,250,536)
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies	43,359	82,729	39,370	39,370	—
Available-for-sale securities	12,027,079	14,396,179	2,369,099	3,109,966	(740,867)
Domestic bonds	2,013,725	1,660,669	(353,056)	1,027	(354,083)
Domestic stocks	1,266,881	3,836,741	2,569,859	2,593,790	(23,931)
Foreign securities	7,636,727	7,757,489	120,761	458,115	(337,354)
Foreign bonds	5,545,829	5,525,884	(19,944)	218,725	(238,669)
Other foreign securities	2,090,898	2,231,604	140,706	239,390	(98,684)
Other securities	220,206	272,649	52,443	56,948	(4,505)
Monetary claims bought	480,538	459,904	(20,633)	84	(20,718)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	409,000	408,724	(275)	—	(275)
Others	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27,688,949	27,731,426	42,477	3,257,383	(3,214,905)
Domestic bonds	13,870,454	11,480,691	(2,389,762)	44,839	(2,434,602)
Domestic stocks	1,267,455	3,837,363	2,569,908	2,593,839	(23,931)
Foreign securities	11,441,295	11,272,092	(169,202)	561,671	(730,873)
Foreign bonds	9,307,611	8,958,381	(349,230)	282,959	(632,189)
Other foreign securities	2,133,683	2,313,711	180,027	278,711	(98,684)
Other securities	220,206	272,649	52,443	56,948	(4,505)
Monetary claims bought	480,538	459,904	(20,633)	84	(20,718)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	409,000	408,724	(275)	—	(275)
Others	—	—	—	—	—

(Note) 1. The above table includes items deemed appropriate to be handled as securities under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act in Japan.

2. The above table does not include stocks with no market prices, etc. and investments in partnerships, etc.

Book values of stocks with no market prices, etc. and investments in partnerships, etc. are as follows:

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies	1,300,067	1,453,691
Available-for-sale securities	316,482	376,553
Domestic stocks	21,614	21,156
Foreign stocks	34,558	34,558
Others	260,308	320,837
Total	1,616,550	1,830,244

Policy-reserve-matching bonds

- In order to appropriately manage fluctuations in the fair value of assets and liabilities due to fluctuations in interest rates, the Company has identified the following types of insurance policies (subsections), in accordance with Industry Audit Committee Report No. 21, "Temporary Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Policy-Reserve-Matching Bonds in the Insurance Industry," issued by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and has designated the holding category of the corresponding yen-denominated bonds as "Policy-reserve-matching bonds"
 - Individual life insurance and individual annuity (certain types of insurance and a certain percentage of cash flows are excluded)
 - Primary policy of 3-year variable accumulation rate insurance, etc. with guaranteed minimum interest rates
 - Defined benefit corporate pension insurance and new corporate pension insurance (only cash flows expected within the next certain period of years are identified)
 - Insured contributory pension insurance (only cash flows expected within the next certain period of years are identified)
 - Defined contribution pension insurance and interest rate-setting rider by new unit account
 - Interest rate variable whole life insurance (single premium)
 - U.S. dollar-denominated insurance policies
 - Australian dollar-denominated insurance policies (certain types of insurance are excluded)
- The Company periodically verifies that the duration (the extent of fair value fluctuations against fluctuations in interest rates) of the policy reserves of each insurance in these subsections coincides with the duration of the corresponding policy-reserve-matching bonds within a certain range.

c. Fair value information of money held in trust for trading (General Account)

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025					As of March 31, 2026				
	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Net gains (losses)			Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Net gains (losses)		
				Gains	Losses				Gains	Losses
Money held in trust	62,022	62,022	—	—	—	94,102	94,102	—	—	—

Note: The fair values, which are deemed as market prices, are based on the values estimated reasonably by the financial institutions from which these securities were purchased.

(1) Money held in trusts for trading

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Balance sheet amount	Net valuation gains (losses) included in statement of income	Balance sheet amount	Net valuation gains (losses) included in statement of income
Money held in trusts for trading	62,022	(933)	94,102	(279)

(2) Money held in trusts except for trading

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

(Reference)

The following table shows fair values including values calculated based on certain assumptions for “stocks with no market prices, etc. and investments in partnerships, etc.” under the accounting standards for financial instruments.

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025				
	Book value	Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Net gains (losses)	
				Gains	Losses
Held-to-maturity debt securities	1,855,593	1,858,670	3,076	104,174	(101,098)
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	13,840,880	12,616,182	(1,224,698)	253,298	(1,477,996)
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies	1,343,526	1,455,783	112,256	112,256	—
Available-for-sale securities	12,324,230	13,480,221	1,155,991	2,072,197	(916,205)
Domestic bonds	2,268,686	1,815,847	(452,838)	2,066	(454,905)
Domestic stocks	1,395,784	3,030,569	1,634,784	1,667,123	(32,338)
Foreign securities	7,514,610	7,463,440	(51,170)	350,866	(402,036)
Foreign bonds	5,415,442	5,254,397	(161,044)	96,724	(257,769)
Other foreign securities	2,099,168	2,209,042	109,874	254,141	(144,267)
Other securities	317,256	356,627	39,371	51,883	(12,512)
Monetary claims bought	468,892	454,936	(13,955)	257	(14,213)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	359,000	358,799	(200)	—	(200)
Others	—	—	—	—	—
Total	29,364,232	29,410,858	46,625	2,541,927	(2,495,301)
Domestic bonds	14,474,984	12,956,531	(1,518,452)	254,223	(1,772,676)
Domestic stocks	1,580,292	3,215,196	1,634,903	1,667,242	(32,338)
Foreign securities	12,062,674	11,967,634	(95,039)	568,320	(663,359)
Foreign bonds	8,905,618	8,588,566	(317,052)	202,040	(519,092)
Other foreign securities	3,157,055	3,379,067	222,012	366,279	(144,267)
Other securities	418,388	457,759	39,371	51,883	(12,512)
Monetary claims bought	468,892	454,936	(13,955)	257	(14,213)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	359,000	358,799	(200)	—	(200)
Others	—	—	—	—	—

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2026				
	Book value	Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Net gains (losses)	
				Gains	Losses
Held-to-maturity debt securities	1,989,157	1,826,762	(162,394)	61,107	(223,501)
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	13,629,353	11,425,755	(2,203,597)	46,938	(2,250,536)
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies	1,497,050	1,746,022	248,972	248,972	—
Available-for-sale securities	12,403,632	14,889,627	2,485,994	3,232,142	(746,148)
Domestic bonds	2,013,725	1,660,669	(353,056)	1,027	(354,083)
Domestic stocks	1,288,038	3,857,898	2,569,859	2,593,790	(23,931)
Foreign securities	7,933,436	8,171,092	237,655	580,291	(342,635)
Foreign bonds	5,545,829	5,525,884	(19,944)	218,725	(238,669)
Other foreign securities	2,387,606	2,645,207	257,600	361,565	(103,965)
Other securities	278,894	331,338	52,443	56,948	(4,505)
Monetary claims bought	480,538	459,904	(20,633)	84	(20,718)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	409,000	408,724	(275)	—	(275)
Others	—	—	—	—	—
Total	29,519,194	29,888,167	368,973	3,589,160	(3,220,186)
Domestic bonds	13,870,454	11,480,691	(2,389,762)	44,839	(2,434,602)
Domestic stocks	1,470,697	4,040,605	2,569,908	2,593,839	(23,931)
Foreign securities	12,886,268	13,043,561	157,293	893,448	(736,154)
Foreign bonds	9,307,611	8,958,381	(349,230)	282,959	(632,189)
Other foreign securities	3,578,656	4,085,180	506,523	610,489	(103,965)
Other securities	402,235	454,679	52,443	56,948	(4,505)
Monetary claims bought	480,538	459,904	(20,633)	84	(20,718)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	409,000	408,724	(275)	—	(275)
Others	—	—	—	—	—

(Notes) 1. The above table includes items deemed appropriate to be handled as securities under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act in Japan.

2. The difference between the net gains (losses) in the fair value information of securities and the net gains (losses) in this table was ¥186,732 million and ¥326,496 million as of March 31, 2025 and 2026, respectively.

Net gains (losses) on real estate (Land/leasehold)

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Net gains (losses) on real estate	234,978	258,347

(Note) The fair value of land is calculated using the appraisal value based on appraisals by qualified real estate appraisers or the publicly announced appraisal value with certain adjustments.

d. Fair value information of derivative transactions (total of hedge accounting applied/not applied) (General Account)

(1) Breakdown of net gains (losses) (with and without hedge accounting applied)

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025						As of March 31, 2026					
	Interest-related	Currency-related	Stock-related	Bond-related	Others	Total	Interest-related	Currency-related	Stock-related	Bond-related	Others	Total
Hedge accounting applied	(47,668)	19,092	—	—	—	(28,576)	(103,587)	(215,432)	—	—	—	(319,019)
Hedge accounting not applied	—	(32,938)	(2,658)	—	(4,232)	(39,829)	—	(45,840)	(3,735)	—	2,413	(47,161)
Total	(47,668)	(13,845)	(2,658)	—	(4,232)	(68,405)	(103,587)	(261,272)	(3,735)	—	2,413	(366,181)

(Note) Net gains (losses) from applying the fair value hedge included in gains and losses on hedge accounting applied, and net gains (losses) included in gain and loss of hedge accounting not applied are recorded on the statements of income.
Net gains (losses) from applying fair value hedge accounting were net losses of ¥7,387 million and ¥256,347 million for currency-related transactions as of March 31, 2025 and 2026, respectively.

(2) Interest-related

Millions of Yen

Classification	Type	As of March 31, 2025				As of March 31, 2026			
		Notional amount/ contract value		Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Notional amount/ contract value		Fair value	Net gains (losses)
		Over 1 year				Over 1 year			
Over-the-counter transactions	Interest rate swaps								
	Receipts fixed, payments floating	381,200	380,700	(62,805)	(62,805)	380,700	380,700	(116,300)	(116,300)
	Receipts floating, payments fixed	112,140	112,140	15,137	15,137	119,910	119,910	12,712	12,712
Total					(47,668)				(103,587)

(Notes) 1. Net gains (losses) represent the fair values.

(Reference) Details of interest rate swaps

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	As of March 31, 2026						
	Within 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years to 7 years	Over 7 years to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Notional amount (receipts fixed, payments floating)	—	2,000	700	1,000	2,000	375,000	380,700
Average fixed rate (receipt)	—	0.71	0.83	1.24	1.40	0.95	0.95
Average floating rate (payment)	—	1.59	1.51	1.36	1.39	0.67	0.68
Notional amount (payments fixed, receipts floating)	—	47,964	71,946	—	—	—	119,910
Average fixed rate (payment)	—	1.83	2.39	—	—	—	2.17
Average floating rate (receipt)	—	5.09	5.64	—	—	—	5.42

(3) Currency-related

Millions of Yen

Classification	Type	As of March 31, 2025				As of March 31, 2026			
		Notional amount/ contract value	Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Notional amount/ contract value	Fair value	Net gains (losses)		
		Over 1 year			Over 1 year				
Over-the-counter transactions	Foreign currency forward contracts								
	Sold	5,184,922	642,321	(36,899)	(36,899)	4,577,806	741,484	(324,966)	(324,966)
	(U.S. dollar)	4,203,866	642,321	(32,278)	(32,278)	3,150,380	741,484	(255,342)	(255,342)
	(Euro)	738,472	—	(7,926)	(7,926)	1,100,363	—	(31,760)	(31,760)
	Bought	989,312	125,599	1,749	1,749	525,447	—	29,514	29,514
	(U.S. dollar)	882,387	125,599	1,959	1,959	471,821	—	29,789	29,789
	Currency options								
	Bought								
	Put	797,500	260,000			292,500	—		
	(U.S. dollar)	[7,385]		4,563	(2,822)	[3,786]		—	(3,786)
	(Mexican peso)	760,000	260,000	3,283	(2,208)	260,000	—	—	(2,908)
		[5,492]	—			[2,908]			
Currency swaps									
(U.S. dollar)	37,500		1,279	(614)	32,500	—	—	(877)	
	[1,893]				[877]				
	40,507	31,484	(15,589)	(15,589)	31,484	16,181	(15,938)	(15,938)	
	40,507	31,484	(15,589)	(15,589)	31,484	16,181	(15,938)	(15,938)	
Total					(53,561)				(315,175)

(Notes) 1. Option fees are shown in [].

2. Regarding assets and liabilities which are denominated in foreign currencies but have fixed settlement in yen under foreign currency forward contracts and currency swaps and are reported in yen amounts in the balance sheets, those foreign currency forward contracts and currency swaps are excluded from the table above. Currency swaps excluded from disclosure as of March 31, 2025 include contract value in U.S. dollar of ¥597,042 million, fair value of ¥39,715 million and net gains of ¥39,715 million; and those as of March 31, 2026 include contract value in U.S. dollar of ¥1,087,993 million, fair value of ¥53,903 million and net gains of ¥53,903 million.

3. Net gains (losses) represent the fair values for foreign currency forward contracts as well as swap transactions, and the differences between the option fees and the fair values for option transactions.

(4) Stock-related

Millions of Yen

Classification	Type	As of March 31, 2025			As of March 31, 2026		
		Notional amount/ contract value	Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Notional amount/ contract value	Fair value	Net gains (losses)
Over-the-counter transactions	Stock index options Bought Put	599,988 [6,765]	200,000	4,107	200,000 [3,735]	—	(3,735)
Total				(2,658)			(3,735)

(Notes) 1. Option fees are shown in [].

2. Net gains (losses) represent the differences between the option fees and the fair values.

(5) Bond-related

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

(6) Others

Millions of Yen

Classification	Type	As of March 31, 2025			As of March 31, 2026		
		Notional amount/ contract value	Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Notional amount/ contract value	Fair value	Net gains (losses)
Over-the-counter transactions	Multi-asset index options Sold Call	59,801 [116]	—	20	57,943 [91]	—	(34)
	Bought Call	251,465 [5,603]	—	1,274	263,990 [5,424]	7,872	2,447
	Total			(4,232)			2,413

(Notes) 1. Option fees are shown in [].

2. Net gains (losses) represent the differences between the option fees and the fair values.

12 Status of stockholdings

a. Criteria and approach for classifying stock investment

The Company invests in stocks from a medium- to long-term perspective, with the basic idea of obtaining stable returns over the long-term in step with growth in each investee's corporate value. See pp. 46-48 of the main report for responsible investment initiatives, including investments in stocks.

In addition to this basic idea, when deemed necessary for the medium- to long-term business development of the Group, we may hold stocks for strategic purposes such as strengthening relationships through business alliances, expanding growth opportunities for the Group, enhancing profitability, and promoting joint ventures with other companies. These stocks are held as "Stockholdings other than those held solely for pure investment purposes." When holding stocks for strategic purposes, the Company pays attention to the soundness and ensures economic rationality by appropriately understanding risks and pursuing reasonable profits in accordance with such risks, etc. Currently, we do not hold cross-stockholdings for the purpose of acquiring, maintaining or strengthening insurance transactions. Therefore, we have not formulated a uniform reduction policy with a clearly defined timeframe. On the other hand, if a verification of individual stocks reveals that a stockholding is not appropriate or rational, we will take measures including sale or cancellation of investment.

b. Stockholdings other than those held solely for pure investment purposes

① Method of verifying the rationality of stockholding and verification results by the Board of Directors, etc. for individual stocks

Once a year, the Company's Board of Directors, etc. carefully assesses the appropriateness of the purposes of holding individual stocks, as well as the effects and risks associated with holding them, to verify the suitability of continued stockholdings. This verification checks the continuity of the purposes of investment, the status of the realization of the effects expected at the time of investment, the credit status of the investees, and the status of various risks, etc. In addition to the above, listed cross-stockholdings are comprehensively examined based on the following perspectives.

- Strategic purpose effects

We verify whether the purposes of holding the stocks have been achieved, including investment effects that are difficult to quantify, such as the provision of useful information that contributes to our business, the progress of business alliances and collaborations, and contributions to expanding growth opportunities and strengthening the profitability of the Group.

- Effects in light of cost of capital

As a return on invested capital, we check whether the dividend yield of the stocks in question deviates significantly from the return on pure investment stocks or the average expected interest rate. In cases where the investee is in a growth phase and prioritizes business growth over dividends, etc., we do not make a decision based solely on dividend yield, but rather make a comprehensive judgment based on strategic purpose effects, credit risk, financial condition, and other factors.

If this verification reveals that the stockholding is not appropriate or rational, we will take measures including sale or cancellation of investment.

For fiscal 2025, the Board of Directors verified the appropriateness of continued stockholding at its meeting in March 2026. As for listed cross-stockholdings, we have decided to continue holding stocks of IRR Corporation, Karadanote Inc., and Emimen Co., Ltd., as the effects in light of the purpose of holding them have been confirmed. On the other hand, with regard to Advance Create Co., Ltd., in light of the changes in the environment surrounding the company, etc., we have decided to take measures toward cancelling our investment, without assuming the continuation of stockholding.

② Number of stocks and balance sheet amount

Millions of Yen

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	
	Number of stocks	Total balance sheet amount
Unlisted stocks	36	7,879
Listed stocks	4	1,003

*No stocks were changed from stockholdings held solely for pure investment purposes to stockholdings other than those held solely for pure investment purposes in fiscal 2025. In addition, no stocks were changed from stockholdings other than those held solely for pure investment purposes to stockholdings held solely for pure investment purposes from fiscal 2021 to fiscal 2025.

c. Breakdown of stockholdings other than those held solely for pure investment purposes (excluding unlisted stocks)

Stock name	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	Purpose of holding, outline of the business alliance, etc., quantitative impact of the stockholding, and reason for any increase in the number of shares held
	Number of shares held (Thousand shares)	Number of shares held (Thousand shares)	
	Balance sheet amount (Millions of Yen)	Balance sheet amount (Millions of Yen)	
IRRC Corporation	566	566	Held to maintain and strengthen the Company's alliance with the investee in the insurance sector and to obtain shareholder profits from the enhancement of the investee's corporate value on a long-term and stable basis. A subsidiary of the Company has introduced a system developed by a subsidiary of the investee, and we believe this will contribute to the enhancement of the Group's insurance-related businesses. (*1)
	398	482	
Karadanote Inc.	—	650	Held to create customer experience value and expand our customer base through collaboration by leveraging the management resources and services of both companies through a capital and business alliance with the investee. (*1) The Company entered into the business alliance in May 2025, and made an investment in July of the same year.
	—	265	
Advance Create Co., Ltd.	989	989	Held up until now to maintain and strengthen the Company's alliance with the investee. However, as a result of careful examination of the appropriateness of continuing to hold these stocks in light of changes in the environment surrounding the investee, etc., we have decided to take measures toward cancelling our investment, without assuming the continuation of stockholding. The specific timing and method will be considered appropriately, taking into account market conditions, the progress of discussions with the investee, and other factors.
	278	189	
Emimen Co., Ltd.	45	90	The investee is a business partner that provides a senior home introduction service for our Well Aging Support - ASUNOEGAO product, and stocks are held for the purpose of stably providing this service. Furthermore, we judge that collaboration with the investee contributes to improving the Group's services by allowing us to acquire knowledge and know-how related to nursing care and receive introductions to potential partners. (*1) The investee conducted a stock split in fiscal 2025, and the number of shares held increased from 45,000 shares to 90,000 shares.
	80	64	

*1 The quantitative impact of the stockholding is not presented in view of factors such as the need to maintain the confidentiality of individual transaction information. However, the Board of Directors has specifically examined aspects such as the appropriateness of the purpose of holding and the benefits obtained from the shareholding and verified the appropriateness of continuing to hold the relevant stock.

d. Stockholdings for pure investment purposes

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	
	Number of stocks	Total balance sheet amount
Unlisted stocks	203	7,707
Others	1,081	3,947,037

Classification	Year ended March 31, 2026			
	Dividend income	Total gains (losses) from sales	Total valuation gains (losses)	
			Total unrealized gains (losses)	Total impairment losses
Unlisted stocks	196	442	—	(0)
Others	94,310	248,095	2,581,920	(539)

13 Loans (General Account)

Classification	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Policy loans	218,059	210,661
Policy holder loans	200,033	193,466
Premium loans	18,025	17,195
Industrial and consumer loans	1,851,393	1,849,729
[Loans to non-residents]	[153,105]	[165,575]
Corporate loans	1,844,584	1,815,051
[Corporate loans - domestic]	[1,691,479]	[1,649,476]
Loans to national, international and government-affiliated organizations	334	392
Loans to public entities	5,353	33,380
Housing loans	1,117	901
Consumer loans	3	4
Other loans	—	—
Total	2,069,452	2,060,390

14 Industrial and Consumer Loans by Maturity Date (General Account)
(As of March 31, 2025)

Classification	Within 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years to 7 years	Over 7 years to 10 years	Over 10 years	No fixed maturity	Total
Floating-rate loans	62,951	56,191	13,678	74,900	6,224	100,628	80,000	394,574
Fixed-rate loans	118,772	221,511	138,176	161,956	272,932	543,468	—	1,456,818
Total loans	181,723	277,703	151,855	236,856	279,157	644,097	80,000	1,851,393

(As of March 31, 2026)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Within 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years to 7 years	Over 7 years to 10 years	Over 10 years	No fixed maturity	Total
Floating-rate loans	65,754	64,139	76,526	8,139	7,165	95,065	110,000	426,789
Fixed-rate loans	111,969	174,684	155,259	214,552	209,088	557,385	—	1,422,939
Total loans	177,723	238,824	231,786	222,691	216,253	652,450	110,000	1,849,729

15 Loans to Domestic Companies by Company Size (General Account)

Number of borrowers, Millions of Yen, %

Classification		As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
		Amount	Share	Amount	Share
Large companies	Number of borrowers	162	72.0	153	71.8
	Amount of loans	1,484,689	87.8	1,451,769	88.0
Medium-sized companies	Number of borrowers	—	—	—	—
	Amount of loans	—	—	—	—
Small companies	Number of borrowers	63	28.0	60	28.2
	Amount of loans	206,790	12.2	197,706	12.0
Total loans to domestic companies	Number of borrowers	225	100.0	213	100.0
	Amount of loans	1,691,479	100.0	1,649,476	100.0

(Notes) 1. Classifications are defined as follows:

Company size	1. All industries (excluding 2. - 4.)	2. Retail and restaurants	3. Services	4. Wholesale
Large companies	More than 300 employees and Paid-in capital ¥1.0 billion or more	More than 50 employees and Paid-in capital ¥1.0 billion or more	More than 100 employees and Paid-in capital ¥1.0 billion or more	More than 100 employees and Paid-in capital ¥1.0 billion or more
Medium-sized companies	Paid-in capital between ¥0.3 billion and ¥1.0 billion	Paid-in capital between ¥0.05 billion and ¥1.0 billion	Paid-in capital between ¥0.05 billion and ¥1.0 billion	Paid-in capital between ¥0.1 billion and ¥1.0 billion
Small companies	Paid-in capital under ¥0.3 billion or 300 employees or less	Paid-in capital under ¥0.05 billion or 50 employees or less	Paid-in capital under ¥0.05 billion or 100 employees or less	Paid-in capital under ¥0.1 billion or 100 employees or less

2. Number of borrowers is the number of borrowers identified by name and is not the number of loans.

3. The number of employees and the amount of paid-in capital are based on information available to the Company at the time of preparation of these materials.

4. The services industry comprises the "rental and leasing services," "scientific, professional, and technical services," "lodging," "lifestyle and leisure," "education and training," "medical and welfare," and "other services."

5. Size classifications are based on the classification of size used in the Bank of Japan's "Loans and Bills Discounted and New Loans for Fixed Investment by Sector (by Type of Industry)."

16 Industrial and Consumer Loans by Industry (General Account)

Millions of Yen, %

Classification			As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
			Amount	Share	Amount	Share
Domestic	Manufacturing	Food	148,957	8.0	135,123	7.3
		Textiles and apparel	8,576	0.5	7,398	0.4
		Wood, wood products	900	0.0	800	0.0
		Pulp and paper	100	0.0	100	0.0
		Printing	18,360	1.0	19,540	1.1
		Chemicals	—	—	—	—
		Oil and coal products	25,536	1.4	22,811	1.2
		Ceramics, soil and stone	26,800	1.4	16,800	0.9
		Iron and steel	11,007	0.6	11,268	0.6
		Nonferrous metals	11,100	0.6	10,900	0.6
		Metal products	5,050	0.3	5,150	0.3
		General purpose, production, and industrial machinery	—	—	—	—
		Electric appliances	13,868	0.7	13,758	0.7
		Transportation equipment	11,895	0.6	11,253	0.6
		Other manufacturing products	14,765	0.8	14,745	0.8
			1,000	0.1	600	0.0
	Agriculture and forestry		—	—	—	—
		Fishery	—	—	—	—
		Mining, quarrying and gravel mining	—	—	—	—
		Construction	11,944	0.6	20,256	1.1
		Electric power, gas, heat supply and waterworks	283,470	15.3	290,299	15.7
		Information and communication	22,500	1.2	6,750	0.4
		Logistics and postal services	174,117	9.4	175,006	9.5
		Wholesale trade	332,800	18.0	339,800	18.4
		Retail trade	5,046	0.3	4,701	0.3
		Financing and insurance	424,599	22.9	427,804	23.1
		Real estate	188,387	10.2	195,039	10.5
		Rental and leasing services	97,342	5.3	80,465	4.4
		Scientific, professional, and technical services	—	—	—	—
		Lodging	—	—	—	—
		Restaurants	—	—	—	—
		Lifestyle and leisure	—	—	—	—
		Education and training	—	—	—	—
		Medical and welfare	—	—	—	—
		Other services	8,000	0.4	8,000	0.4
		Local organizations and public entities	—	—	—	—
		Individuals (residential/consumption/local taxes/other)	1,121	0.1	905	0.0
		Subtotal	1,698,288	91.7	1,684,154	91.0
Overseas	Governments and public entities	—	—	—	—	
	Financial institutions	153,105	8.3	160,875	8.7	
	Commerce and industry	—	—	4,700	0.3	
	Subtotal	153,105	8.3	165,575	9.0	
Total loans			1,851,393	100.0	1,849,729	100.0

(Notes) Domestic sectors are based on the industry classifications used in the Bank of Japan's "Loans and Bills Discounted and New Loans for Fixed Investment by Sector (by Type of Industry)."

14 Loans by Collateral (General Account)

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share
Secured loans	6,645	0.4	3,346	0.2
Loans secured by securities	—	—	—	—
Loans secured by real estate, movables and foundations	6,645	0.4	3,346	0.2
Loans secured by personal guarantees	—	—	—	—
Guarantee loans	9,695	0.5	9,305	0.5
Fiduciary loans	1,833,930	99.1	1,836,171	99.3
Other loans	1,121	0.1	905	0.0
Industrial and consumer loans	1,851,393	100.0	1,849,729	100.0
Subordinated loans	208,300	11.3	233,300	12.6

15 Status of Loans under the Insurance Business Act

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans	—	—
Doubtful loans	665	461
Loans in arrears for three months or longer	—	—
Restructured loans	3,399	3,153
Subtotal	4,065	3,615
[Percentage of total]	[0.06]	[0.05]
Normal loans	6,807,188	7,286,040
Total	6,811,253	7,289,655

Notes: 1. Bankrupt or quasi-bankrupt loans represent loans or quasi-loans to borrowers who have fallen into bankruptcy due to reasons such as the filing of a petition for the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, the commencement of reorganization proceedings or the commencement of rehabilitation proceedings.
2. Doubtful loans represent loans with a strong likelihood that the loan principal cannot be recovered or interest cannot be received according to the contract due to the borrower, although not yet in bankruptcy, experiencing difficulties in financial position and business performance (excluding loans in the above Note 1).
3. Loans in arrears for three months or longer represent loans on which payments of principal or interest are past due over three months from the day following the contractual due date (excluding loans in the above notes 1 and 2).
4. Restructured loans represent loans that have been restructured to provide certain concessions favorable to the borrowers such as by reducing or waiving interest payments, by rescheduling repayments of principal or payments of interest, or by waiving claims for borrowers in order to support or financially rehabilitate such borrowers (excluding loans in the above notes 1 through 3).
5. Normal loans represent loans that do not fall under the classifications in the above notes 1 through 4, and where the borrower has no financial or business performance problems.

(Reference) Status of Allowance for possible loan losses

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Balance of specific allowance for possible loan losses	241	248
Balance of general allowance for possible loan losses	665	620
Total allowance for possible loan losses	906	869

16 Status of Loans in Trust from Contract for Replacement of Loss

Not applicable.

17 Status of Insurance Claims Paying Ability (Solvency Margin Ratio)

a. Solvency Margin Ratio, Qualifying Capital Resources and Capital Requirement

(Millions of yen, %)

Items	As of March 31, 2026
Qualifying capital resources (A)	8,441,340
Capital requirement (B)	4,048,185
Solvency margin ratio ((A) / (B))	208.5%

b. Composition of Qualifying Capital Resources

(Millions of yen)

Items	As of March 31, 2026
Tier 1 capital resources ((B) - (C)) (A)	7,081,945
Tier 1 capital resources before regulatory adjustments (B)	7,705,645
Tier 1 financial instruments for which there is no limit	—
Tier 1 financial instruments for which there is a limit	—
Tier 1 capital elements other than financial instruments	7,705,645
Surplus	2,309,087
Share premium (excluding amounts included in Tier 2 capital resources)	—
Total unrealized gains, revaluation reserve and adjustments	1,636,824
Other capital contributions	—
Economic value-based adjustments	3,759,734
Regulatory adjustments to Tier 1 capital resources (C)	623,700
Intangible fixed assets (net of related deferred tax liabilities)	44,852
Deferred tax assets	—
Prepaid pension costs or net defined benefit assets (net of related deferred tax liabilities)	240,729
Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 1 capital resources	—
Investments in own Tier 1 financial instruments	—
Reinsurance assets arising from non-qualifying reinsurance	—
Value of encumbered assets in excess of related liabilities and capital requirements	338,119
Tier 2 capital resources ((E) - (F) - (G)) (D)	1,359,394
Tier 2 capital resources before regulatory adjustments (E)	1,359,394
Tier 2 financial instruments	896,455
Amount in excess of the limit on Tier 1 financial instruments for which there is a limit	—
Paid-up Tier 2 financial instruments	896,455
Non-paid-up Tier 2 financial instruments	—
Tier 2 capital elements other than financial instruments	462,939
Share premium resulting from the issuance of financial instruments included in Tier 2 financial instruments	—
Amount deducted from Tier 1 capital resources in respect of encumbered assets	338,119
Tier 2 basket (after application of the limit)	124,819
Regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital resources (F)	—
Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 capital resources	—
Investments in own Tier 2 financial instruments	—
Deduction due to the limit on Tier 2 capital resources (G)	—
Qualifying capital resources ((A) + (D))	8,441,340

c. Composition of Capital Requirement

(Millions of yen)

Items	As of March 31, 2026
Life insurance risk (A)	1,779,011
Mortality risk	237,303
Longevity risk	56,139
Morbidity/Disability risk	304,526
Lapse risk	1,542,521
Expense risk	249,837
Credit for exercising management actions	—
Non-life insurance risk (B)	—
Catastrophe risk (C)	30,825
Market risk (D)	4,214,237
Interest rate risk	320,471
Spread risk	374,253
Equity risk	2,887,189
Real estate risk	276,611
Currency risk	1,665,403
Asset concentration risk	167,935
Credit for exercising management actions	—
Credit risk (E)	423,344
Operational risk (F)	93,945
Effect of the cap on the overall credit for management actions (G)	—
Diversification effects (H)	1,326,780
Capital requirement before tax effects ((A) + (B) + (C) + (D) + (E) + (F) + (G) - (H)) (I)	5,214,583
Utilisable tax effect on capital requirement (J)	1,166,398
Capital requirement after tax effects ((I) - (J))	4,048,185

(Note) The amounts of the individual risks comprising capital requirement do not match the simple sum of the amounts presented in the breakdown, as they are calculated by aggregating those amounts using prescribed correlation coefficients that take diversification effects into account.

(Note) As catastrophe risk is immaterial, its breakdown is omitted.

d. Economic Value-Based Balance Sheet

(As of March 31, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1) + (2) + (3)
	Financial accounting-based amount	Reclassification amount	Revaluation amount	Economic value-based amount
Assets:				
Total assets	37,656,023	715,094	(2,030,334)	36,340,782
Cash and deposits	990,081	—	—	990,081
Call loans	763,400	—	—	763,400
Monetary claims bought	549,312	—	(9,114)	540,198
Money held in trust	94,102	(69,153)	—	24,949
Securities	31,136,559	(875,549)	(2,156,629)	28,104,379
National government bonds	10,851,068	1,397,615	(1,617,810)	10,630,873
Local government bonds	148,153	—	(37,373)	110,779
Corporate bonds	2,518,176	144	(381,522)	2,136,798
Domestic stocks	4,040,557	3,711	—	4,044,268
Foreign securities	13,123,924	(2,089,684)	(119,923)	10,914,316
Other securities	454,679	(187,336)	—	267,342
Loans	2,060,390	640,084	(198,358)	2,502,116
Tangible fixed assets	644,901	261,369	209,732	1,116,002
Land	430,037	207,430	257,827	895,295
Buildings	202,269	53,843	(48,072)	208,041
Lease assets	6,329	—	—	6,329
Construction in progress	3,035	94	(22)	3,107
Other tangible fixed assets	3,228	—	—	3,228
Intangible fixed assets	44,853	(1)	—	44,852
Software	35,819	—	—	35,819
Other intangible fixed assets	9,034	(1)	—	9,033
Prepaid pension cost	62,343	—	247,620	309,963
Deferred tax assets	92,781	—	(92,781)	—
Allowance for possible loan losses	(869)	869	—	—
Other assets	498,135	123,393	—	621,529
Assets held in separate accounts	720,030	—	—	720,030
Reinsurance recoverables	—	634,082	(30,803)	603,279

Liabilities:				
Total liabilities	34,966,120	(590,914)	(5,790,069)	28,585,136
Total insurance liabilities (policy reserves and other reserves)	29,033,003	245,333	(7,699,672)	21,578,665
Current estimates (excluding items belonging to regulatory reserves from policy reserves and other reserves)	28,582,788	695,549	(8,401,647)	20,876,690
Margin Over Current Estimate (MOCE)	—	—	—	701,975
Items belonging to regulatory reserves (contingency reserve, etc.)	450,215	(450,215)	—	—
Total non-insurance liabilities	5,933,116	(836,248)	1,909,603	7,006,471
Corporate bonds	626,455	—	—	626,455
Reserve for price fluctuation	917,260	(917,260)	—	—
Deferred tax liabilities	—	12,660	1,909,603	1,922,264
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	12,660	(12,660)	—	—
Income taxes payable	70,471	—	—	70,471
Other liabilities	4,306,268	81,011	—	4,387,280
Net assets:				
Total net assets	2,689,902	1,306,008	3,759,734	7,755,645
Total funds, reserve and surplus	1,053,078	1,306,008	—	2,359,087
Foundation funds	50,000	—	—	50,000
Reserve for redemption of foundation funds	639,000	—	—	639,000
Reserve for revaluation	2	—	—	2
Surplus	364,075	(48,895)	—	315,180
Regulatory reserves	—	1,354,904	—	1,354,904
Total unrealized gains, revaluation reserve and adjustments	1,636,824	—	—	1,636,824
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	1,770,301	—	—	1,770,301
Deferred gains (losses) on derivatives under hedge accounting	(90,286)	—	—	(90,286)
Land revaluation differences	(43,190)	—	—	(43,190)
Economic value-based adjustments	—	—	—	3,759,734

Notes to the Economic Value-Based Balance Sheet

FY2025 As of March 31, 2026

1. Legal Basis

The economic value-based balance sheet is prepared in accordance with Financial Services Agency Public Notice No. 74 and No. 75 of 2025, pursuant to Article 59-2, Paragraph 1, Item 5 (d) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

2. Policy for Preparing the Economic Value-Based Balance Sheet

(1) Asset valuation methods

1) The Company's main asset valuation methods are as follows:

A. Financial instruments, etc. recorded under assets

Financial instruments, etc. are revalued at fair value using the fair values disclosed in accordance with ASBJ Guidance No. 19 "Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments." However, stocks in subsidiaries and affiliated companies are stated at their balance sheet amounts (the amounts of stocks in subsidiaries and affiliated companies denominated in foreign currencies are revalued into Japanese yen using the exchange rates as of the reporting date).

In addition, investment trusts, etc. subject to reclassification are revalued at fair value after being recorded, to the extent possible, in assets underlying held exposure (hereinafter the "look-through approach").

For certain stocks with no market prices, etc. and investments in partnerships, etc., the proportionality principle is applied, taking into consideration factors such as the materiality of the impact on the calculation results, and the amounts are stated at their balance sheet amounts.

B. Real estate and leasehold

Investment properties are valued based on the fair value indicated in the "Accounting Standard for Disclosures about Fair Value of Investment and Rental Property" and the "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Disclosures about Fair Value of Investment and Rental Property," while real estate other than investment properties are valued based on the fair value used when calculating the "net realizable value" indicated in the "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Impairment of Fixed Assets." In cases where the valuation of land subject to a leasehold is required in conducting a fair value measurement of a leasehold, such valuation is performed in accordance with the above accounting standards and guidance.

C. Prepaid pension cost

The amount of prepaid pension cost is revalued to include unrecognized actuarial gains (losses) and unrecognized past service costs.

D. Reinsurance recoverables from reinsured insurance contracts

Reinsurance recoverables are recorded under assets as the probability-weighted average of the present value of future cash flows associated with the reinsurance contracts. Reinsurance recoverables are calculated using assumptions and discount rates that are consistent with the assumptions and discount rates applied in the calculation of the current estimates for the reinsured insurance contracts. Furthermore, the proportionality principle is applied and the uncertainty of recovering reinsurance claims, etc., arising from the reinsurer's default is not taken into account.

2) Fair value measurement is generally required for certain stocks with no market prices, etc. and investments in partnerships, etc. However, as a main application of the proportionality principle in asset valuation, their balance sheet amounts are used as a practical expedient, taking into account factors such as their materiality to the calculation results. The impact of applying the proportionality principle on the solvency margin ratio, etc. is immaterial.

(2) Liability valuation methods

1) The Company's main liability valuation methods are as follows:

A. Economic value-based insurance liabilities

Economic value-based insurance liabilities are valued by adding a margin that takes into consideration the inherent uncertainty in current estimates (hereinafter "MOCE") to the current estimates, which are calculated as the probability-weighted average of the present values of future cash flows associated with insurance contracts recognized on the reporting date, discounted at a prescribed discount rate. The specific details are as follows:

I. Recognition

In valuing the amount of economic value-based insurance liabilities, all insurance contracts to which the Company is a party as of the reporting date are recognized.

II. Estimation of future cash flows

i. Contract boundaries

The contract boundaries that define future cash flows associated with recognized insurance contracts are determined based on the rights and obligations under the insurance contracts.

ii. Assumptions included in the estimation of future cash flows

Future cash flows are valued using assumptions that reflect past and present performance as well as expected future experiences. The methods for setting major assumptions are as follows:

- Mortality and morbidity rates: Set in consideration of public data such as standard mortality tables and medical statistics, recent performance, and expected future trends.
- Lapse and renewal rates: Set in consideration of recent performance and expected future policyholder behavior.
- Operating expense rate: Set in consideration of recent performance and expected future inflation.

We regularly monitor each of the assumptions, comparing them with actual results, and verify the methods used to set them.

Policyholder dividends are valued based on expected future experiences, the yield curve used for valuation, and the reasonable expectations of policyholders.

In addition, guarantees and options arising from dynamic dividends, dynamic surrenders, market value adjustments for foreign currency-denominated products, and minimum guaranteed interest rates for products with variable assumed interest rates, etc. are valued using probabilistic calculation.

III. Discount rate

The discount rate used to discount future cash flows is the risk-free rate yield curve plus the adjusted spread.

The adjusted spread is calculated for each set of insurance contracts underwritten by the Company, categorized according to certain requirements (referred to as "insurance contract portfolios"), and all insurance contract portfolios are classified into a general bucket for calculation. Discount rates by major currency and maturity are as follows:

[Japanese yen]

Applicable bucket	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years
General bucket	1.89%	2.49%	3.01%	3.58%

IV. MOCE

MOCE is calculated by multiplying the discounted present value of future estimated capital requirement by the cost of capital rate stipulated in Article 29 of Financial Services Agency Public Notice No. 74 of 2025. Estimated capital requirement is calculated by multiplying the amount of risk on the reporting date by the run-off pattern.

B. Financial instruments, etc. recorded under liabilities

Financial instruments, etc. are revalued at fair value. Changes in the Company's credit standing are not taken into consideration during this revaluation. However, financial instruments, etc. included in qualifying capital resources are stated at their balance sheet amounts.

C. Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities are stated at their balance sheet amount plus the amount of deferred tax liabilities arising from adjustments to economic valuation.

2) Fair value measurement is generally required for the reserve for deferred insurance claims, allocated portions of dividend reserves, reserves for outstanding claims, etc. However, as a main application of the proportionality principle in liability valuation, their balance sheet amounts are used as a practical expedient, taking into account factors such as their materiality to the calculation results. The impact of applying the proportionality principle on the solvency margin ratio, etc. is immaterial.

3) Among the assumptions included in the estimation of future cash flows, expert judgment is applied to the period of improvement trends reflected in the mortality rate, the allocation of actual operating expenses to new contract costs, maintenance costs, etc. in setting the operating expense rate, and the dynamic lapse rate related to policyholder behavior.

3. Matters related to Accounting Estimates for the Preparation of the Economic Value-Based Balance Sheet

(1) Matters related to accounting estimates

1) Financial instruments for which market prices in active markets are not available

A. The amounts recorded on the economic value-based balance sheet for the current fiscal year are 15,833,838 million yen in assets and 1,386,775 million yen in liabilities.

B. Information that contributes to the understanding of the content of accounting estimates

I. Method for calculating the amount recorded on the economic value-based balance sheet for the current fiscal year

As described in Note 2. (1) Asset valuation methods and Note 2. (2) Liability valuation methods.

II. Major assumptions regarding the amount recorded on the economic value-based balance sheet for the current fiscal year and the impact on the economic value-based balance sheet for the next fiscal year

The major assumptions are as described in Note 2. (1) Asset valuation methods and Note 2. (2) Liability valuation methods. The fair value of these financial instruments may fluctuate significantly in the next fiscal year due to changes in assumptions used in their calculation, such as national government bond yields and credit spreads.

2) Economic value-based insurance liabilities

A. The amount recorded on the economic value-based balance sheet for the current fiscal year is 21,578,665 million yen.

B. Information that contributes to the understanding of the content of accounting estimates

I. Method for calculating the amount recorded on the economic value-based balance sheet for the current fiscal year

As described in Note 2. (1) Asset valuation methods and Note 2. (2) Liability valuation methods.

II. Major assumptions regarding the amount recorded on the economic value-based balance sheet for the current fiscal year and the impact on the economic value-based balance sheet for the next fiscal year

The major assumptions are as described in Note 2. (2) Liability valuation methods. Current estimates and MOCE may fluctuate significantly in the next fiscal year due to changes in the mortality rate, morbidity rate, lapse rate, renewal rate, operating expense rate, and discount rate.

4. Assets Held in Separate Accounts

"Assets held in separate accounts" includes the amount of assets classified as separate accounts or other similar accounts as defined in Article 118, Paragraph 1 of the Insurance Business Act.

5. Significant Subsequent Events

On June 29, 2026, the Company made an early redemption of 30,000 million yen in subordinated bonds subject to a subordination clause stipulating that the repayment of such obligations ranks behind other debts.

e. Adjustment for differences by type of foreign securities

(As of March 31, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

Items	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1) + (2) + (3)
	Financial accounting-based amount	Reclassification amount	Revaluation amount	Economic value-based amount
Foreign securities	13,123,924	(2,089,684)	(119,923)	10,914,316
Foreign national government bonds	1,285,798	2,775	(2,665)	1,285,907
Foreign local government bonds	588,299	102,193	(89)	690,402
Foreign corporate bonds	7,413,569	(1,161,219)	(326,529)	5,925,820
Foreign stocks	1,362,511	346,927	209,362	1,918,802
Other foreign securities	2,473,745	(1,380,361)	—	1,093,383

(Note) The amounts listed in this table do not include amounts belonging to separate accounts, etc.

f. Adjustments for differences in insurance liabilities by product

(As of March 31, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

Items	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1) + (2) + (3) + (4) + (5)
	Financial accounting-based amount	Reinsurance gross-up	Update of non-economic assumptions	Update of economic assumptions	Others	Economic value-based amount (excluding MOCE)
Insurance liabilities	28,582,788	634,082	(3,558,807)	(4,886,546)	105,172	20,876,690
Life insurance contracts, etc.	28,582,788	634,082	(3,558,807)	(4,886,546)	105,172	20,876,690
Individual life insurance	16,338,272	367,658	(3,599,969)	(3,298,271)	72,737	9,880,428
Individual annuities	9,287,652	266,394	(181,433)	(1,177,365)	5,377	8,200,626
Group insurance	27,921	29	(103)	—	20,283	48,131
Group annuities	2,779,905	—	220,602	(401,030)	6,669	2,606,147
Others	149,035	—	2,095	(9,879)	103	141,356
Non-life insurance contracts, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reinsurance recoverables	—	634,082	80,310	(111,032)	(81)	603,279
Life insurance contracts, etc.	—	634,082	80,310	(111,032)	(81)	603,279
Individual life insurance	—	367,658	82,695	(104,825)	—	345,528
Individual annuities	—	266,394	(2,385)	(6,206)	(81)	257,720
Group insurance	—	29	—	—	—	29
Group annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-life insurance contracts, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—

g. Sensitivity analysis of solvency margin ratio, qualifying capital resources and capital requirement

(As of March 31, 2026)

(%, Millions of yen)

Items	Figures as of March 31, 2026	50bp upward parallel shift in JPY risk-free yield curve	50bp downward parallel shift in JPY risk-free yield curve	50bp upward parallel shift in U.S. dollar risk-free yield curve	50bp downward parallel shift in U.S. dollar risk-free yield curve	50bp downward shift in the JPY ultimate forward rate (UFR)	10% decline in equity and real estate values	10% appreciation of the Japanese yen
Solvency margin ratio	208.5%	204.7% (△3.8%)	212.2% (3.7%)	207.4% (△1.1%)	209.6% (1.1%)	208.3% (△0.2%)	202.6% (△5.9%)	208.6% (0.1%)
Qualifying capital resources	8,441,340	8,469,535 (28,195)	8,407,925 (△33,414)	8,352,282 (△89,057)	8,536,384 (95,044)	8,428,860 (△12,479)	7,748,860 (△692,479)	8,022,987 (△418,352)
Total assets	36,340,782	35,643,812 (△696,970)	37,099,923 (759,141)	36,145,332 (△195,449)	36,551,610 (210,828)	36,340,936 (154)	35,379,539 (△961,243)	35,562,707 (△778,074)
Insurance liabilities (excluding MOCE)	20,876,690	20,119,636 (△757,053)	21,707,815 (831,125)	20,796,974 (△79,715)	20,964,301 (87,611)	20,895,914 (19,224)	20,876,690 (—)	20,713,888 (△162,801)
Margin Over Current Estimate (MOCE)	701,975	722,920 (20,945)	676,373 (△25,601)	709,862 (7,887)	693,259 (△8,715)	700,228 (△1,746)	701,975 (—)	699,463 (△2,511)
Non-insurance liabilities	7,006,471	7,017,414 (10,943)	6,993,502 (△12,968)	6,971,906 (△34,564)	7,043,359 (36,888)	7,001,627 (△4,843)	6,737,707 (△268,763)	6,812,062 (△194,409)
Net assets	7,755,645	7,783,841 (28,195)	7,722,231 (△33,414)	7,666,588 (△89,057)	7,850,690 (95,044)	7,743,166 (△12,479)	7,063,166 (△692,479)	7,337,293 (△418,352)
Capital requirement	4,048,185	4,136,695 (88,510)	3,960,899 (△87,285)	4,026,539 (△21,646)	4,071,550 (23,364)	4,044,914 (△3,270)	3,823,100 (△225,084)	3,845,764 (△202,421)
Life insurance risk	1,779,011	1,975,612 (196,601)	1,569,549 (△209,462)	1,799,405 (20,394)	1,756,484 (△22,526)	1,773,995 (△5,015)	1,779,011 (—)	1,772,982 (△6,028)
Market risk	4,214,237	4,215,766 (1,529)	4,214,407 (169)	4,176,081 (△38,155)	4,255,514 (41,276)	4,212,719 (△1,518)	3,901,726 (△312,510)	3,949,616 (△264,621)

(Note) The figures in parentheses show the difference between the “figures for each scenario” and the “figures as of March 31, 2026.”

h. Assumptions and methods used in the calculation of the solvency margin ratio

●Assumptions and methods related to the calculation of current estimates

<Discount rate>

As described in Note 2. (2) Liability valuation methods to the economic value-based balance sheet.

<Method for setting non-economic assumptions taken into account in the calculation of future cash flows associated with insurance contracts>

As described in Note 2. (2) Liability valuation methods to the economic value-based balance sheet.

<Content of guarantees and options reflected in future cash flows associated with insurance contracts, and their valuation methods>

As described in Note 2. (2) Liability valuation methods to the economic value-based balance sheet.

●Assumptions and methods related to the calculation of capital requirement

<Risk mitigation methods>

In the calculation of life insurance risk, etc., reinsurance is recognized as a risk mitigation method. With respect to said reinsurance, we confirm that the transfer of risk is clearly defined and that we have a direct right of recourse against the reinsurer in the event of the reinsurer's default, etc.

In the calculation of market risk, forward exchange contracts are recognized as a risk mitigation method. Regarding this risk mitigation method, we have confirmed the requirements for risk mitigation effects based on Article 49 of Financial Services Agency Public Notice No. 74 of 2025, and have reflected the updates to the risk mitigation method in cases where updates to hedge accounting, etc. are expected. In making these updates, we have taken the update costs into consideration and confirmed the liquidity of the forward exchange contracts.

In calculating credit risk, only cash and national government bonds are recognized as collateral accepted as a credit risk mitigation method.

<Application of company-specific stress coefficient method in the calculation of life insurance risk>

With the exception of certain risks, the company-specific stress coefficient method related to life insurance risk is applied in the calculation of life insurance risk. The stress coefficients used in the calculation are as follows:

			Standard coefficient	Company-specific stress coefficient
Mortality risk			12.5%	10.7%
Longevity risk			20.0%	41.7%
Morbidity/Disability risk				
	Product category that provides medical expense coverage	Long-term	12.0%	7.1%
	Product category that provides a lump-sum payment in the event of a health event	Long-term	20.0%	14.6%
	Product category that provides short-term periodic benefits	Long-term	12.0%	6.4%
Lapse risk (level and trend)			25.0%	25.4%

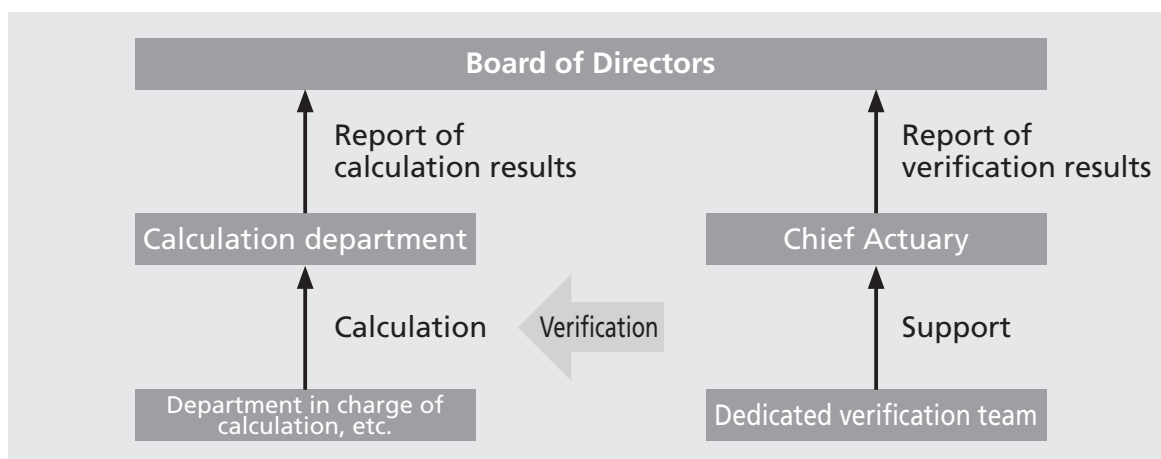
(Note) Descriptions of risks that are not covered are omitted.

By applying this method and using stress coefficients calculated based on the Company's past data, we have performed a life insurance risk assessment that more accurately reflects our actual risk profile.

i. Outline of procedures and systems for calculation and verification of the solvency margin ratio

At Sumitomo Life, the procedures and systems for calculating the solvency margin ratio are defined in the Financial Soundness and Actuarial Management Policy formulated by the Board of Directors, which designates the Actuarial & Budgeting Department as the department responsible for financial soundness and actuarial management. Furthermore, the Solvency Margin Ratio Calculation Regulations define a calculation department responsible for compiling the overall solvency margin ratio and a department in charge of calculation, etc. responsible for compiling each item used in the calculation of the solvency margin ratio. In these departments, a system is in place to calculate the solvency margin ratio and report the results to the Board of Directors.

In addition, as part of the procedures and systems related to the verification of the solvency margin ratio, the Financial Soundness and Actuarial Management Policy stipulates that the Chief Actuary is responsible for verifying the solvency margin ratio, and defines the roles and responsibilities of the Chief Actuary. The Board of Directors resolves to appoint a person with the necessary knowledge and experience as the Chief Actuary. In the verification process conducted by the Chief Actuary, a dedicated verification team that is not in charge of calculation is established in the Actuarial & Budgeting Department to assist in the verification from an independent standpoint. The Chief Actuary is required to prepare and report to the Board of Directors, in accordance with the Financial Soundness and Actuarial Management Policy, a report on the verification of insurance liabilities used in calculating the solvency margin ratio and a report on the verification of the overall solvency margin ratio.



18 Internal reserves and surplus*1

Billion of Yen

Classification		As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Internal reserves and surplus*1		2,662.9	2,275.7
Liabilities	Contingency reserves	818.9	434.4
	Reserve for price fluctuation	930.0	917.2
Net assets*2	Fund for price fluctuation allowance	255.0	255.0
	Reserve for fund redemption + reserve for redemption of foundation funds	659.0	669.0

*1 Total of contingency reserves, reserve for price fluctuation, fund for price fluctuation allowance, and reserve for fund redemption (including reserve for redemption of foundation funds).

*2 The amounts shown are after the appropriation of surplus.

19 Tangible Fixed Assets

a. Tangible fixed assets

(As of March 31, 2025)

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	Beginning balance	Increase in the fiscal year	Decrease in the fiscal year	Depreciation in the fiscal year	Ending balance	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated depreciation percentage
Land	432,329	8,115	3,582 [3,486]	—	436,862	—	—
Buildings	204,907	13,204	7,346 [7,298]	14,293	196,471	396,528	66.8
Lease assets	575	8,788	10	1,536	7,817	8,376	51.7
Construction in progress	6,331	19,805	15,338	—	10,798	—	—
Other tangible fixed assets	3,907	561	29	1,087	3,352	16,100	82.7
Total	648,051	50,476	26,306	16,917	655,303	421,005	—

(As of March 31, 2026)

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	Beginning balance	Increase in the fiscal year	Decrease in the fiscal year	Depreciation in the fiscal year	Ending balance	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated depreciation percentage
Land	436,862	136	6,962 [341]	—	430,037	—	—
Buildings	196,471	25,116	5,060 [325]	14,257	202,269	398,178	66.3
Lease assets	7,817	116	16	1,588	6,329	2,957	31.8
Construction in progress	10,798	11,285	19,047	—	3,035	—	—
Other tangible fixed assets	3,352	868	35	956	3,228	16,339	83.4
Total	655,303	37,523	31,123	16,802	644,901	417,474	—

(Notes) 1. Figures in [] under the "Decrease in the fiscal year" column indicate the amount of decrease due to impairment losses.

2. The balance of investment and rental properties was ¥476,372 million as of March 31, 2026.

b. Amount of real estate

Millions of Yen

Classification		As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Amount of real estate		644,133	635,342
	For business operations	163,750	161,616
	For lease	480,382	473,725

20 Status of Overseas Loans and Investments (General Account)

a. Breakdown by assets composition

● Foreign currency denominated assets

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share
Foreign bonds	6,757,018	50.6	7,248,843	50.2
Other foreign securities	3,130,136	23.4	3,644,289	25.2
Cash, deposits and others	597,364	4.5	640,672	4.4
Net foreign currency denominated assets	10,484,519	78.5	11,533,805	79.8

● Foreign currency denominated assets with fixed yen value

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share
Loans	199,346	1.5	162,975	1.1
Public and corporate bonds	—	—	349,561	2.4
Cash, deposits and others	3,207	0.0	2,126	0.0
Net foreign currency denominated assets with fixed yen value	202,554	1.5	514,663	3.6

● Yen-denominated assets

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share
Foreign bonds	2,239,912	16.8	1,913,024	13.2
Other foreign securities	307,178	2.3	369,278	2.6
Others	129,326	1.0	114,758	0.8
Net yen-denominated assets	2,676,417	20.0	2,397,061	16.6

● Total

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share
Overseas loans and investments	13,363,490	100.0	14,445,530	100.0

(Note) "Foreign currency denominated assets with fixed yen value" are recorded under assets on the balance sheets at the fixed yen value which was determined at the time of settlement through foreign currency forward contracts, etc.

b. Overseas loans and investments by geographic area
(As of March 31, 2025)

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	Foreign securities		Foreign bonds		Other foreign securities		Loans to non-residents	
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share	Amount	Share	Amount	Share
North America	5,175,301	43.1	4,292,828	49.1	882,472	27.0	153,105	100.0
Europe	2,408,353	20.1	2,114,752	24.2	293,601	9.0	—	—
Oceania	547,829	4.6	547,829	6.3	—	—	—	—
Asia	583,170	4.9	37,718	0.4	545,452	16.7	—	—
Central and South America	3,110,091	25.9	1,564,687	17.9	1,545,404	47.3	—	—
Middle East	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International organizations	186,758	1.6	186,758	2.1	—	—	—	—
Total	12,011,504	100.0	8,744,574	100.0	3,266,929	100.0	153,105	100.0

(As of March 31, 2026)

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	Foreign securities		Foreign bonds		Other foreign securities		Loans to non-residents	
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share	Amount	Share	Amount	Share
North America	5,952,994	45.4	4,676,122	50.3	1,276,872	33.3	165,575	100.0
Europe	2,867,136	21.8	2,407,094	25.9	460,041	12.0	—	—
Oceania	728,809	5.6	728,809	7.8	—	—	—	—
Asia	594,806	4.5	41,195	0.4	553,610	14.4	—	—
Central and South America	2,677,663	20.4	1,131,931	12.2	1,545,732	40.3	—	—
Middle East	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International organizations	302,513	2.3	302,513	3.3	—	—	—	—
Total	13,123,924	100.0	9,287,667	100.0	3,836,256	100.0	165,575	100.0

(Notes) 1. This table has been compiled based on the nationality of the issuers.

c. Foreign currency denominated assets by currency

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share
U.S. Dollar	8,322,887	79.4	8,532,722	74.0
Euro	786,198	7.5	1,376,247	11.9
Australian Dollar	643,440	6.1	842,502	7.3
Singapore Dollar	462,679	4.4	465,127	4.0
Mexican peso	59,705	0.6	161,369	1.4
Chinese Yuan	53,869	0.5	60,174	0.5
Vietnam Dong	42,799	0.4	42,801	0.4
New Zealand Dollar	90,807	0.9	25,783	0.2
Indonesia Rupiah	15,724	0.1	15,723	0.1
British Pound	4,702	0.0	9,228	0.1
Others	1,703	0.0	2,126	0.0
Total	10,484,519	100.0	11,533,805	100.0

◆ Liabilities

1 Reserve for Outstanding Claims

Millions of Yen

Classification		As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Claims paid	Mortality insurance claims	77,464	75,800
	Accident insurance claims	846	685
	Serious disability insurance claims	2,853	2,911
	Maturity insurance amount	693	783
	Others	1,284	1,331
	Subtotal	83,143	81,512
Annuity payments		5,288	5,905
Benefits payments		29,810	28,965
Surrender benefits		5,483	7,125
Payments of benefits left to accumulate at interest		4,079	3,631
Total including other reserves		130,964	130,411

2 Policy Reserves

Millions of Yen

Classification		As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Policy reserves (excluding contingency reserves)	Individual life insurance	15,605,858	16,048,176
	[General account]	[15,546,177]	[15,983,443]
	[Separate account]	[59,681]	[64,732]
	Individual annuities	9,390,808	9,260,080
	[General account]	[9,360,129]	[9,232,246]
	[Separate account]	[30,679]	[27,833]
	Group insurance	16,508	16,600
	[General account]	[16,508]	[16,600]
	[Separate account]	[—]	[—]
	Group annuities	2,754,573	2,779,591
	[General account]	[2,008,062]	[1,973,208]
	[Separate account]	[746,511]	[806,383]
	Others	162,741	148,320
	[General account]	[162,741]	[148,320]
	[Separate account]	[—]	[—]
	Subtotal	27,930,490	28,252,769
	[General account]	[27,093,619]	[27,353,819]
	[Separate account]	[836,871]	[898,949]
Contingency reserves		818,900	434,466
Total		28,749,390	28,687,235
[General account]		[27,912,519]	[27,788,286]
[Separate account]		[836,871]	[898,949]

3 Policy Reserve Balance

(As of March 31, 2025)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Insurance reserve funds	Unearned insurance premiums	Refund reserve	Contingency reserves	Total
Balance	26,852,311	1,078,179	—	818,900	28,749,390

(As of March 31, 2026)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Insurance reserve funds	Unearned insurance premiums	Refund reserve	Contingency reserves	Total
Balance	27,368,865	883,903	—	434,466	28,687,235

4 Policy Reserves for Individual Life Insurance and Annuities (by Policy Year)

a. Policy reserve valuation method and valuation ratio

Classification		As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Valuation method	Policies applicable to standard policy reserves	The method specified by the Commissioner of Financial Services Agency (Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 48 of 1996)	The method specified by the Commissioner of Financial Services Agency (Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 48 of 1996)
	Policies not applicable to standard policy reserves	Net level premium method	Net level premium method
Valuation ratio (excluding contingency reserves)		100.0%	100.0%

(Notes) 1. Individual life insurance and annuities are applicable to valuation method and ratio. The above figures do not include policy reserves for group insurance and annuities, workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities, medical life insurance, and assumed reinsurance.

2. For valuation ratio, policies applicable to standard policy reserves represent the ratio in accordance with the method prescribed in the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 48 of 1996. Policies not applicable to standard policy reserves represent the ratio for the insurance reserve funds calculated by the net level premium method and unearned insurance premiums.

b. Policy reserve balance (by policy year)

Millions of Yen

Policy year	Total		Currency: Yen		Currency: USD		Currency: AUD		Currency: Other	
	Policy reserve balance	Assumed rate	Policy reserve balance	Assumed rate	Policy reserve balance	Assumed rate	Policy reserve balance	Assumed rate	Policy reserve balance	Assumed rate
- 1980	58,906	4.00%~5.00%	58,906	4.00%~5.00%	—	—	—	—	—	—
1981 - 1985	295,554	2.75%	295,554	2.75%	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986 - 1990	1,469,295	2.75%~5.50%	1,469,295	2.75%~5.50%	—	—	—	—	—	—
1991 - 1995	2,511,326	2.75%~5.50%	2,511,326	2.75%~5.50%	—	—	—	—	—	—
1996 - 2000	1,171,958	2.00%~2.75%	1,171,958	2.00%~2.75%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001 - 2005	1,024,155	1.50%	1,024,155	1.50%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006 - 2010	2,535,762	1.00%~1.50%	2,535,762	1.00%~1.50%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011	829,705	1.00%~1.50%	829,705	1.00%~1.50%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2012	1,234,648	1.00%~1.50%	1,234,648	1.00%~1.50%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2013	761,723	0.60%~1.00%	761,723	0.60%~1.00%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2014	848,047	0.50%~1.00%	848,047	0.50%~1.00%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2015	1,204,064	0.50%~1.00%	1,204,064	0.50%~1.00%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2016	2,079,637	0.50%~1.00%	2,079,637	0.50%~1.00%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2017	979,246	0.25%~3.75%	816,158	0.25%~1.00%	153,939	3.35%~3.75%	9,149	2.85%~3.15%	—	—
2018	824,781	0.25%~3.95%	646,095	0.25%~0.30%	171,498	1.50%~3.95%	7,187	1.50%~3.10%	—	—
2019	789,583	0.25%~3.55%	642,938	0.25%~0.77%	142,557	1.50%~3.75%	4,087	1.25%~3.18%	—	—
2020	819,769	0.00%~2.55%	718,892	0.00%~0.25%	98,170	1.65%~2.55%	2,706	0.60%~3.62%	—	—
2021	890,230	0.00%~0.30%	794,037	0.00%~0.30%	93,510	0.60%~3.35%	2,682	1.30%~4.12%	—	—
2022	1,072,803	0.25%~4.75%	689,576	0.25%~0.77%	378,899	2.15%~4.75%	4,326	2.20%~4.25%	—	—
2023	1,111,415	0.25%~5.10%	708,526	0.25%~0.50%	400,352	4.45%~5.10%	2,536	3.25%~5.00%	—	—
2024	1,185,101	0.25%~4.90%	851,621	0.25%~1.00%	331,565	4.40%~4.90%	1,914	4.20%~4.75%	—	—
2025	1,517,970	0.25%~4.95%	1,319,805	0.25%~1.75%	196,832	4.65%~4.95%	1,332	4.55%~4.95%	—	—

(Notes) 1. Policy reserve balance represents policy reserves for individual life insurance and annuities, excluding policy reserves for separate accounts and contingency reserves.

2. Assumed rate represents the main assumed rate on policy reserves for each policy year.

5 Reasonableness and Validity of Confirmation of Article 121 Paragraph 1 Item 1 of the Act (Limited to That Relating to Third-Sector Insurance)

○ Method for assuring the appropriateness of the accumulation of policy reserves in the third sector

In light of risk profiles of the third-sector insurances, the Company classifies third-sector insurance policies into groups according to experience assumptions in principle. It verifies the certainty of performance in the payment of insurance claims and other benefits to these groups in the future based on the assumption that future periods will see higher frequency rates of insurable incidents or other negative situations. The verification is conducted in accordance with laws and regulations and if the Company identifies any insufficiency in provisions for policy reserves, it will take necessary steps, such as provisions for contingency reserves or additional policy reserves.

○ Reasonableness and validity of established standards for risk frequency, etc., in the liability adequacy test and stress test

The Company estimates the risk frequency rate based on the claim payment index against anticipated occurrence frequency rate, as well as the trend in the actual results of past insurable incidents frequency rates.

The Company establishes the claim payment indices over the next 10 years for individual contract groups, classified according to experience assumptions in principle, with reference to the trend in the claim payment indices based on the recent results of insurable incidents frequency rates*.

Using the claim payment indices established through the above procedure as a benchmark, the Company computes claim payment indices with a certain level of probability (99% and 97.7%) of covering the risk of fluctuations in the index based on the past results and establishes risk frequency rates which do not fall below the previous year.

*The Company employs the past results that were logged in the period not longer than six months preceding the end of March 2026.

○ Test results

The test verifies the possibility of insufficient reserves by subtracting P from A as explained below.

P: Total amount of benefits over the next 10 years, estimated using the anticipated occurrence frequency rate which is used for the calculation of policy reserves.

A: Total amount of benefits over the next 10 years, estimated using the aforementioned risk frequency rate (at a 99% of chance of covering the risk of fluctuation in the frequency rate).

If A exceeds P, the Company judges there are insufficient reserves.

The table below shows the ratio of A to P with regard to major types of insurance (figures represent the total value over the next 10 years, for the first year and 10th year).

● Results of the stress test (at a 99% of chance of covering the risk of fluctuation in the frequency rate)

	Total over the next 10 years		
		1st year	10th year
All groups total	69.9%	59.9%	83.6%
Of which, the general medical riders group	66.3%	57.5%	78.6%
Of which, the new medical insurance group	60.4%	52.5%	69.6%
Of which, the lifestyle disability coverage group	84.0%	66.0%	103.6%

As a result of the stress test conducted at the closing of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, no group was found to have insufficient reserves.

The balance of insurance reserve funds additionally accumulated and earmarked for part of the third-sector insurances as of March 31, 2026 was ¥5,291 million.

6 Policy Reserve Balance of the General Account Calculation Method and Integers Used as the Basis for Calculations Related to Insurance Policies with Separate Accounts that Guarantee a Minimum Amount of Claims Paid

a. Policy reserve balance (General account)

Millions of Yen

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Policy reserve balance (General account)	—	—

Notes: 1. Applicable to insurance policies (policies applicable to standard policy reserves) as defined in Article 68 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.
2. "Policy reserve balance (General account)" includes the insurance reserve fund related to minimum guarantees.
3. An amount of ¥2,077 million was deducted at March 31, 2026 as policy reserves corresponding to the reinsured portion as defined in Article 71, Paragraph 1 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

b. Calculation method and integers used as the basis for calculations

		Variable insurance with minimum guarantee	Single-premium individual variable annuities with minimum guarantee (08)	Individual variable annuities (Lump-sum payment)	Individual variable annuities with minimum guarantee (Lump-sum payment) (16)
Calculation method		Alternative method as defined in the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 48 of 1996 (Scenario testing method)	Alternative method as defined in the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 48 of 1996 (Scenario testing method)	Alternative method as defined in the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 48 of 1996 (Factor table method)	Standard method as defined in the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 48 of 1996
Integers used as the basis for calculation	Assumed rate of mortality	The rate as defined in the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 48 of 1996*	The rate as defined in the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 48 of 1996*	Assumed rate of accidental death Apply (0.000504) only	The rate as defined in the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 48 of 1996
	Discount rate			The rate as defined in the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 48 of 1996	
	Expected return rate				
	Volatility		The rate as defined in the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 48 of 1996. But 0.3% on domestic short-term assets (This rate is defined in the Statement of calculation procedures for insurance premiums and policy reserves).	The rate as defined in the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 48 of 1996.	18.4% (This rate is defined in the Statement of calculation procedures for insurance premiums and policy reserves).

* - In accordance with the Statement of calculation procedures for insurance premiums and policy reserves, the Company applied the assumed rate of mortality defined in Paragraph 1 Item 2-a of the said Public Notice to the contracts concluded on April 1, 2007.
- In accordance with the Statement of calculation procedures for insurance premiums and policy reserves, the Company applied the assumed rate of mortality defined in Paragraph 1 Item 2-b of the said Public Notice after adjusting the rate on the basis of age last birthday, to the contracts concluded on or after April 2, 2007.

7 Policyholders' dividend reserves

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Individual life insurance	Individual annuities	Group insurance	Group annuities	Workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities	Other insurance	Total
Beginning balance	195,889	14,731	2,637	5	255	20	213,538
Transfer from surplus in the previous fiscal year	17,063	3,172	37,968	46	0	104	58,355
Interest accrued during the fiscal year	191	10	0	—	0	0	203
Dividend payments to policyholders during the fiscal year	20,588	1,312	38,893	48	42	132	61,018
Ending balance	192,542	16,602	1,712	2	213	5	211,078
	[187,130]	[12,141]	[409]	[—]	[211]	[4]	[199,897]

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Individual life insurance	Individual annuities	Group insurance	Group annuities	Workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities	Other insurance	Total
Beginning balance	192,542	16,602	1,712	2	213	5	211,078
Transfer from surplus in the previous fiscal year	17,577	6,789	40,749	49	0	115	65,282
Interest accrued during the fiscal year	558	37	1	—	0	0	597
Dividend payments to policyholders during the fiscal year	20,188	1,709	39,509	48	39	105	61,601
Ending balance	190,500	21,720	2,952	3	174	4	215,356
	[183,899]	[13,763]	[402]	[—]	[172]	[3]	[198,241]

(Note) The numbers in [] indicate accumulated dividends reserved.

8 Allowance for Possible Loan Losses and Other Reserves

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

Millions of Yen

Classification		Beginning balance	Ending balance	Increase (decrease) in the fiscal year	Reasons for recording:
Allowance for possible loan losses	General allowance for possible loan losses	541	665	123	Allowance for possible loan losses is recorded to cover bad-debt loss.
	Specific allowance for possible loan losses	263	241	(21)	
	Allowance for specific overseas debt	—	—	—	
Accrued retirement benefits		—	—	—	Accrued retirement benefits are recorded based on "Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits."
Reserve for price fluctuations		907,826	930,026	22,200	Reserve for price fluctuations is recorded based on the provisions of Article 115 of the Insurance Business Act.

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026)

Millions of Yen

Classification		Beginning balance	Ending balance	Increase (decrease) in the fiscal year	Reasons for recording:
Allowance for possible loan losses	General allowance for possible loan losses	665	620	(45)	Allowance for possible loan losses is recorded to cover bad-debt loss.
	Specific allowance for possible loan losses	241	248	7	
	Allowance for specific overseas debt	—	—	—	
Accrued retirement benefits		—	—	—	Accrued retirement benefits are recorded based on "Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits."
Reserve for price fluctuations		930,026	917,260	(12,766)	Reserve for price fluctuations is recorded based on the provisions of Article 115 of the Insurance Business Act.

9 Status of Specific Allowance for Possible Loan Losses

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Amount of provision	268	275
Amount of reversal (Excluding reversal accompanying write-off)	274	254
Net provision	(6)	20

10 Status of Allowance for Specific Overseas Debt

a. Allowance for specific overseas debt

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

b. Balance of debt by creditor countries

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

11 Loans etc. payable by Due Date

(As of March 31, 2025)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Within 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years to 7 years	Over 7 years to 10 years	Over 10 years (including loans payable with no fixed maturity)	Total
Loans payable	—	—	—	—	—	220,000	220,000
Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—	—	448,695	448,695

(As of March 31, 2026)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Within 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years to 7 years	Over 7 years to 10 years	Over 10 years (including loans payable with no fixed maturity)	Total
Loans payable	—	—	—	—	—	220,000	220,000
Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—	—	626,455	626,455

◆ Net Assets

1 Status of Foundation Funds (Kikin)

We solicit foundation funds for the purpose of further strengthening our financial base. Total foundation funds (the total of foundation funds and reserve for fund redemption of foundation funds) as of March 31, 2026 was ¥689.0 billion.

● Foundation funds contributors (as of March 31, 2026)

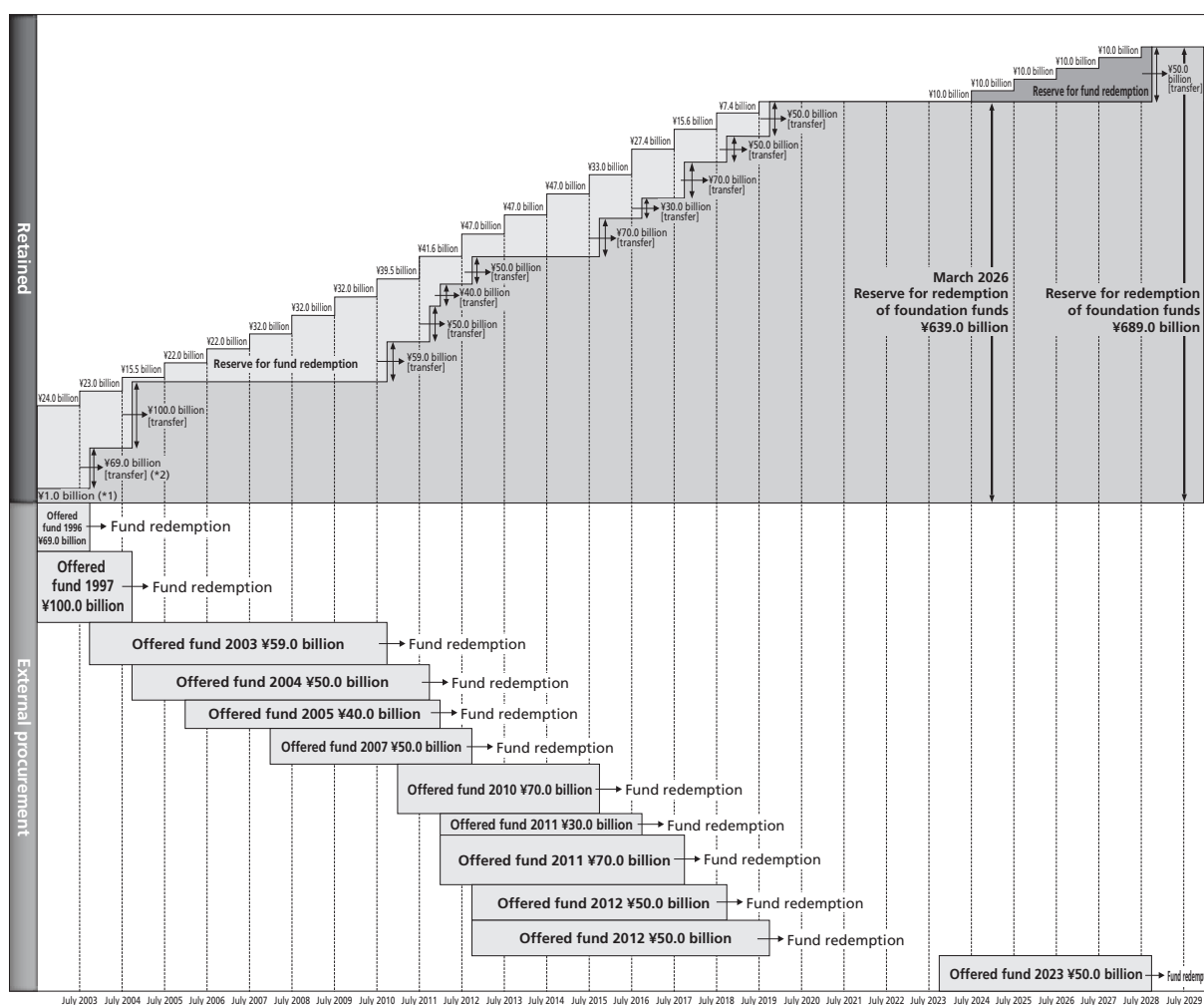
(Millions of yen, %)

Name of foundation funds contributor	Status of foundation funds contributions to the Company	
	Amount of foundation funds contributions	Proportion of foundation funds contributions
Sumitomo Life 2023 Fund Securitization Co., Ltd.	50,000	100.0

(Note) Sumitomo Life 2023 Fund Securitization Co., Ltd. issued bonds secured by foundation fund receivables. The net proceeds are used to purchase foundation fund receivables. The Company has not acquired the common stock of Sumitomo Life 2023 Fund Securitization Co., Ltd.

● Fund redemption schedule

The following diagram shows the scheduled accumulation of reserve for fund redemption, transfer to the reserve for fund redemption of foundation funds and fund redemption.



*1 The minimum fund amount as stipulated in the Insurance Business Act is ¥1.0 billion.

*2 Under the provisions of Article 56 of the Insurance Business Act, upon fund redemption, it is required to accumulate an equivalent amount of reserve for fund redemption of foundation funds as retained surplus. The Company systematically accumulates "reserve for fund redemption," which is a voluntary reserve, in preparation for the redemption of foundation funds. The "reserve for fund redemption" is transferred to the "reserve for fund redemption of foundation funds" at the time of fund redemption.

◆ Insurance-related Income

1 Insurance Premiums

Millions of Yen

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Individual life insurance	1,437,373	1,655,162
(Lump-sum payment)	630,131	871,949
(Annual payment)	62,054	56,950
(Semiannual payment)	2,690	2,379
(Monthly payment)	742,497	723,882
Individual annuities	399,609	366,171
(Lump-sum payment)	74,576	61,302
(Annual payment)	54,498	49,432
(Semiannual payment)	2,438	2,235
(Monthly payment)	268,095	253,201
Group insurance	98,152	98,329
Group annuities	174,620	160,563
Total including other premiums	2,121,125	2,290,454

(Note) Annual payment represent amounts which include payment made once a year, and semiannual payment represent amounts which include payments made twice a year.

2 Claims Paid

a. Amount

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Individual life insurance	Individual annuities	Group insurance	Group annuities	Workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities	Other insurance	Total
Mortality	428,467	3,055	42,687	—	—	35	474,245
Accident	4,942	4	84	—	13	17	5,062
Serious disability	5,316	28	2,915	—	—	—	8,260
Maturity	50,708	0	—	—	2,899	—	53,609
Others	5,409	0	—	—	—	—	5,410
Total	494,844	3,088	45,687	—	2,913	52	546,587

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Individual life insurance	Individual annuities	Group insurance	Group annuities	Workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities	Other insurance	Total
Mortality	437,324	2,720	41,563	—	—	134	481,742
Accident	3,652	9	71	—	9	—	3,743
Serious disability	4,453	4	3,133	—	—	—	7,590
Maturity	38,296	0	—	—	3,337	—	41,634
Others	5,749	0	—	—	—	—	5,749
Total	489,475	2,735	44,768	—	3,347	134	540,460

b. Number of policies

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

Number of policies

Classification	Individual life insurance	Individual annuities	Group insurance	Group annuities	Workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities	Other insurance	Total
Mortality	88,971	463	40,182	—	—	127	129,743
Accident	1,018	2	187	—	2	3	1,212
Serious disability	853	3	2,337	—	—	—	3,193
Maturity	12,138	17	—	—	1,719	—	13,874
Others	10,337	1	—	—	—	—	10,338
Total	113,317	486	42,706	—	1,721	130	158,360

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026)

Number of policies

Classification	Individual life insurance	Individual annuities	Group insurance	Group annuities	Workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities	Other insurance	Total
Mortality	87,918	397	38,671	—	—	132	127,118
Accident	807	1	135	—	2	—	945
Serious disability	829	3	2,403	—	—	—	3,235
Maturity	9,304	18	—	—	6,954	—	16,276
Others	11,143	1	—	—	—	—	11,144
Total	110,001	420	41,209	—	6,956	132	158,718

③ Annuity Payments

a. Amount

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

Millions of Yen

Individual life insurance	Individual annuities	Group insurance	Group annuities	Workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities	Other insurance	Total
—	425,213	334	48,508	2,774	—	476,832

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026)

Millions of Yen

Individual life insurance	Individual annuities	Group insurance	Group annuities	Workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities	Other insurance	Total
—	465,990	318	48,843	2,593	—	517,746

b. Number of policies

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

Number of policies

Individual life insurance	Individual annuities	Group insurance	Group annuities	Workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities	Other insurance	Total
—	624,419	14,433	1,907,095	9,823	—	2,555,770

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026)

Number of policies

Individual life insurance	Individual annuities	Group insurance	Group annuities	Workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities	Other insurance	Total
—	658,179	13,702	1,867,629	9,269	—	2,548,779

④ Benefits Payments

a. Amount

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Individual life insurance	Individual annuities	Group insurance	Group annuities	Workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities	Other insurance	Total
Death benefits	43,588	16,031	5	—	217	—	59,843
Hospitalization benefits	66,569	425	74	—	—	20	67,089
Surgical benefits	32,476	516	—	—	—	0	32,994
Disability benefits	4,911	11	44	—	25	—	4,993
Survival benefits	42,362	366	—	—	217	—	42,946
Others	7,024	1	0	120,806	42	1	127,876
Total	196,932	17,352	126	120,806	502	22	335,743

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Individual life insurance	Individual annuities	Group insurance	Group annuities	Workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities	Other insurance	Total
Death benefits	40,963	16,428	6	—	275	—	57,674
Hospitalization benefits	68,726	406	61	—	—	17	69,212
Surgical benefits	33,087	495	—	—	—	0	33,583
Disability benefits	4,763	8	27	—	5	—	4,805
Survival benefits	47,825	400	—	—	174	—	48,399
Others	7,879	1	0	121,947	34	1	129,865
Total	203,245	17,741	95	121,947	489	20	343,540

b. Number of policies

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

Number of policies

Classification	Individual life insurance	Individual annuities	Group insurance	Group annuities	Workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities	Other insurance	Total
Death benefits	26,897	5,118	409	—	51	—	32,475
Hospitalization benefits	904,834	5,908	2,969	—	—	7,557	921,268
Surgical benefits	479,038	6,564	—	—	—	2,099	487,701
Disability benefits	62,904	123	133	—	4	—	63,164
Survival benefits	94,611	1,115	—	—	77	—	95,803
Others	68,052	40	93	538,760	152	55	607,152
Total	1,636,336	18,868	3,604	538,760	284	9,711	2,207,563

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026)

Number of policies

Classification	Individual life insurance	Individual annuities	Group insurance	Group annuities	Workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities	Other insurance	Total
Death benefits	27,635	4,914	420	—	60	—	33,029
Hospitalization benefits	933,292	5,813	2,873	—	—	7,311	949,289
Surgical benefits	496,561	6,332	—	—	—	2,158	505,051
Disability benefits	62,567	98	113	—	1	—	62,779
Survival benefits	92,154	1,208	—	—	72	—	93,434
Others	82,052	17	89	532,383	125	80	614,746
Total	1,694,261	18,382	3,495	532,383	258	9,549	2,258,328

5 Surrender Benefits

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

Millions of Yen

Individual life insurance	Individual annuities	Group insurance	Group annuities	Workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities	Other insurance	Total
420,655	159,222	—	30,027	17,390	—	627,295

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026)

Millions of Yen

Individual life insurance	Individual annuities	Group insurance	Group annuities	Workers' asset-formation insurance and annuities	Other insurance	Total
566,555	155,823	—	37,533	19,653	—	779,566

◆ Investment-related Income

1 Statement of Investment Income (General Account)

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025		Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	
		Rate of increase (decrease)		Rate of increase (decrease)
Interest, dividends, and other income	930,690	108.3	945,323	101.6
Gains on money held in trust	1,391	48.6	3,692	265.3
Gains on sales of securities	270,230	186.8	334,468	123.8
Gains on redemption of securities	10,607	312.1	9,794	92.3
Foreign exchange gains	—	—	124,852	—
Reversal of allowance for possible loan losses	—	—	24	—
Other investment income	1,095	150.4	1,908	174.2
Total	1,214,015	101.2	1,420,063	117.0

2 Statement of Investment Expenses (General Account)

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025		Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	
		Rate of increase (decrease)		Rate of increase (decrease)
Interest expenses	33,785	116.6	46,752	138.4
Losses on trading securities	147	660.3	143	97.7
Losses on sales of securities	252,111	217.8	429,695	170.4
Losses on valuation of securities	5,971	149.5	25,522	427.4
Losses on redemption of securities	127	2,189.7	842	661.3
Losses on derivative financial instruments	257,131	88.7	161,747	62.9
Foreign exchange losses	70,079	—	—	—
Provision for allowance for possible loan losses	117	—	—	—
Depreciation of real estate for investments	10,051	103.0	10,465	104.1
Other investment expenses	92,159	430.5	79,140	85.9
Total	721,682	153.6	754,310	104.5

3 Interest, Dividends, and Other Income (General Account)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Interest on deposits	16,644	16,602
Interest and dividends on securities	823,654	833,468
Interest on domestic bonds	221,884	231,502
Domestic stock dividends	92,765	96,368
Interest and dividends on foreign securities	496,066	491,458
Interest on loans	33,258	34,219
Interest on industrial and consumer loans	25,380	26,785
Rent revenue from real estate	37,046	38,347
Total including other income	930,690	945,323

4 Analysis of Interest, Dividends, and Other Income (General Account)

Millions of Yen

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2026	Increase (decrease) in balance	Increase (decrease) in interests	Total increase (decrease)
Interest, dividends, and other income	(12,018)	26,652	14,633
Cash, deposits and call loans	2,179	(615)	1,564
Securities	(21,593)	31,407	9,814
Loans	(414)	1,374	960
Real estate	(112)	1,413	1,300

5 Gains on Sales of Securities (General Account)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Domestic bonds including national government bonds	18,338	3,180
Domestic stocks and others	65,358	290,214
Foreign securities	186,533	41,073
Total including other gains on sales of securities	270,230	334,468

6 Gains on Disposal of Fixed Assets (General Account)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Tangible fixed assets	17	4,152
Land	—	1,167
Buildings	17	2,984
Lease assets	—	—
Other assets	—	—
Intangible fixed assets	—	—
Others	—	—
Total	17	4,152
Real estate for investments	17	4,124

7 Losses on Sales of Securities (General Account)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Domestic bonds including national government bonds	61,728	371,986
Domestic stocks and others	16,930	11,475
Foreign securities	173,452	46,233
Total including other losses on sales of securities	252,111	429,695

8 Losses on Valuation of Securities (General Account)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Domestic bonds including national government bonds	—	22,322
Domestic stocks and others	1,406	3,200
Foreign securities	4,564	—
Total including other losses on valuations of securities	5,971	25,522

9 Write-off of Loans (General Account)

No loans have been written off in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and 2026.

10 Depreciation of Real Estate for Investments (General Account)

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Acquisition cost	Depreciation in the fiscal year	Accumulated depreciation	Ending balance	Accumulated depreciation percentage
Tangible fixed assets	412,755	9,884	276,149	136,605	66.9%
Buildings	411,423	9,804	275,111	136,312	66.8%
Other tangible fixed assets	1,331	80	1,037	293	77.9%
Intangible fixed assets	15	0	8	6	56.7%
Others	1,865	166	1,261	603	67.6%
Total	414,635	10,051	277,419	137,216	66.9%

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Acquisition cost	Depreciation in the fiscal year	Accumulated depreciation	Ending balance	Accumulated depreciation percentage
Tangible fixed assets	429,860	10,296	285,097	144,763	66.3%
Buildings	428,486	10,169	284,144	144,341	66.3%
Other tangible fixed assets	1,374	126	953	421	69.3%
Intangible fixed assets	23	1	6	16	28.5%
Others	2,761	167	1,482	1,279	53.6%
Total	432,645	10,465	286,586	146,059	66.2%

11 Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets (General Account)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Tangible fixed assets	3,210	697
Land	15	401
Buildings	3,156	244
Lease assets	10	16
Other assets	28	34
Intangible fixed assets	4	97
Others	8	11
Total	3,223	806
Real estate for investments	3,155	362

◆ Others

1 Depreciation

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Acquisition cost	Depreciation in the fiscal year	Accumulated depreciation	Ending balance	Accumulated depreciation percentage
Tangible fixed assets	215,892	7,033	144,856	71,035	67.0%
Buildings	181,576	4,489	121,416	60,159	66.8%
Lease assets	16,194	1,536	8,376	7,817	51.7%
Other tangible fixed assets	18,121	1,007	15,062	3,058	83.1%
Intangible fixed assets	195,770	11,725	150,256	45,514	76.7%
Others	20,546	29	20,410	135	99.3%
Total	432,209	18,787	315,523	116,686	73.0%

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026)

Millions of Yen

Classification	Acquisition cost	Depreciation in the fiscal year	Accumulated depreciation	Ending balance	Accumulated depreciation percentage
Tangible fixed assets	199,442	6,505	132,377	67,064	66.3%
Buildings	171,961	4,088	114,033	57,927	66.3%
Lease assets	9,287	1,588	2,957	6,329	31.8%
Other tangible fixed assets	18,193	829	15,386	2,807	84.5%
Intangible fixed assets	205,542	12,273	160,962	44,580	78.3%
Others	20,371	29	20,247	123	99.3%
Total	425,356	18,807	313,587	111,769	73.7%

2 Operating Expenses

Millions of Yen

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Marketing operations	116,300	123,864
Marketing administration	64,601	63,820
General and administrative expenses	167,371	169,412
Total	348,273	357,098

(Note) Of contributions to the Life Insurance Policyholders Protection Corporation of Japan included in general and administrative expenses, protection fund contributions were nil in both the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025 and 2026.

◆ Policy Amount-related Statistics

1 Annualized Premiums

a. Policies in force

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
		Rate of increase (decrease)		Rate of increase (decrease)
Individual life insurance	1,461,753	(1.1)	1,470,508	0.6
Individual annuities	770,801	(1.8)	759,252	(1.5)
Total	2,232,555	(1.3)	2,229,760	(0.1)
Living benefits, medical coverage, and others	565,040	0.4	566,340	0.2

b. New policies (new policies acquired plus net increase by conversion)

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025		Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	
		Rate of increase (decrease)		Rate of increase (decrease)
Individual life insurance	76,954	3.9	97,138	26.2
Individual annuities	19,264	(43.4)	17,595	(8.7)
Total	96,219	(11.0)	114,733	19.2
Living benefits, medical coverage, and others	29,251	(2.9)	26,184	(10.5)

(Notes) 1. The amount of annualized premium is the annual premium amount calculated by multiplying factor according to the premium payment method to a single premium payment amount (for lump-sum payment, the amount is the total premium divided by the insured period).
2. Annualized premiums for living benefits represent total amounts of work disability and nursing care benefits, dementia benefits, specified illness benefits, severe chronic disease benefits and benefits of premium waiver riders.
3. Annualized premiums for medical coverage represent hospitalization benefits, surgical benefits and other benefits.

2 Policies in Force and New Policies

a. Policies in force

Thousand policies, Millions of Yen, %

Classification	As of March 31, 2025				As of March 31, 2026			
	Policies	Rate of increase (decrease)	Amount	Rate of increase (decrease)	Policies	Rate of increase (decrease)	Amount	Rate of increase (decrease)
Individual life insurance	7,833	(1.0)	45,684,667	(4.8)	7,878	0.6	44,498,476	(2.6)
Individual annuities	2,980	(2.8)	13,810,476	(3.3)	2,883	(3.2)	13,327,358	(3.5)
Group insurance	—	—	33,113,585	(0.6)	—	—	32,503,600	(1.8)
Group annuities	—	—	2,754,573	(1.3)	—	—	2,779,591	0.9

(Notes) 1. The amount of individual annuities is the total of (a) annuity resources at the start of annuity payments for policies for which annuity payments have not yet commenced, and (b) policy reserves for policies for which annuity payments have commenced.
2. The amount of group annuities is the amount of the policy reserves.
3. The group insurance for three major diseases does not provide death protection, so it is not recorded in the policies in force of group insurance above. The insurance amounts for three major diseases of the group insurance policies for three major diseases were ¥421,576 million and ¥455,546 million as of March 31, 2025 and 2026, respectively.

b. New policies (new policies acquired plus net increase by conversion)

Thousand policies, Millions of Yen, %

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025						Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026					
	Policies	Rate of increase (decrease)	Amount	Rate of increase (decrease)	New policies	Net increase by conversion	Policies	Rate of increase (decrease)	Amount	Rate of increase (decrease)	New policies	Net increase by conversion
Individual life insurance	715	(0.5)	826,752	66.9	1,491,243	(664,491)	814	13.8	1,358,648	64.3	1,858,558	(499,910)
Individual annuities	63	(31.2)	264,274	(33.6)	270,803	(6,528)	59	(7.4)	259,272	(1.9)	265,306	(6,033)
Group insurance	—	—	33,449	1.9	33,449	—	—	—	74,471	122.6	74,471	—
Group annuities	—	—	16	1.7	16	—	—	—	114	603.6	114	—

(Notes) 1. Number of policies is a total of numbers of new policies acquired, new policies by conversion and new policies after rider replacement.
2. Net increase by conversion includes net increase by rider replacement.
3. Net increase by the acquisition of new policies and conversion in individual annuities represents the annuity resources at the start of annuity payments.
4. New policies in group annuities show the first time premium revenues.
5. The group insurance for three major diseases does not provide death protection, so it is not recorded in the new policies of group insurance above. The insurance amounts for three major diseases of new policies of group insurance for three major diseases were ¥34,882 million and ¥42,707 million in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025 and 2026, respectively.

③ Annualized premiums for individual life insurance and individual annuities (by insurance type and currency)

a. Annualized premiums for new business (new business + net increase from conversion)

(FY2024)

(Millions of yen)

Category	Annualized premiums for new business (new business + net increase from conversion)								
	Total	Level payment				Single payment			
			Currency: Yen	Currency: USD	Currency: AUD		Currency: Yen	Currency: USD	Currency: AUD
Total	96,219	41,280	40,472	760	47	54,938	33,548	20,791	599
First sector (excluding individual annuities)	47,700	4,998	4,998			42,702	25,335	17,260	105
Whole life insurance (fixed amount)	44,276	1,571	1,571			42,704	25,337	17,260	105
Interest-sensitive whole life insurance									
Endowment insurance (fixed amount)	1,541	1,544	1,544			(3)	(3)		
Term life insurance	22	21	21			1	1		
Children's insurance and educational endowment insurance	325	325	325						
Variable insurance									
Other individual insurance	1,534	1,534	1,534						
Third sector	29,251	29,252	29,252			0	0		
Medical insurance	16,275	16,275	16,275			0	0		
Long-term care insurance	(466)	(466)	(466)			0	0		
Disability insurance	4,028	4,028	4,028						
Cancer insurance	2,405	2,405	2,405			0	0		
Other individual insurance	7,009	7,009	7,009			0	0		
Of which, those with whole life insurance periods	14,898	14,898	14,898			0	0		
Individual annuities	19,267	7,029	6,221	760	47	12,237	8,213	3,530	493
Individual annuities (fixed amount)	18,459	6,221	6,221			12,237	8,213	3,530	493
Of which, tontine annuity									
Individual annuities (variable amount)									
Interest-sensitive individual annuities	807	807		760	47				

(FY2025)

(Millions of yen)

Category	Annualized premiums for new business (new business + net increase from conversion)								
	Total	Level payment				Single payment			
			Currency: Yen	Currency: USD	Currency: AUD		Currency: Yen	Currency: USD	Currency: AUD
Total	114,733	45,278	38,351	6,893	33	69,455	59,197	9,915	342
First sector (excluding individual annuities)	70,951	12,439	5,936	6,502		58,512	50,221	8,212	78
Whole life insurance (fixed amount)	59,840	1,322	1,322			58,517	50,226	8,212	78
Interest-sensitive whole life insurance									
Endowment insurance (fixed amount)	1,285	1,290	1,290			(5)	(5)		
Term life insurance	1,377	1,377	1,377			0	0		
Children's insurance and educational endowment insurance	279	279	279						
Variable insurance									
Other individual insurance	8,169	8,169	1,666	6,502					
Third sector	26,184	26,184	26,184			0	0		
Medical insurance	17,047	17,046	17,046			0	0		
Long-term care insurance	(116)	(116)	(116)			0	0		
Disability insurance	2,585	2,585	2,585						
Cancer insurance	801	801	801			0	0		
Other individual insurance	5,866	5,866	5,866			0	0		
Of which, those with whole life insurance periods	13,071	13,071	13,071			0	0		
Individual annuities	17,598	6,654	6,230	390	33	10,943	8,976	1,702	263
Individual annuities (fixed amount)	17,174	6,230	6,230			10,943	8,976	1,702	263
Of which, tontine annuity									
Individual annuities (variable amount)									
Interest-sensitive individual annuities	423	423		390	33				

- (Notes) 1. The annualized premium is the amount calculated by multiplying the premium per payment by a coefficient corresponding to the premium payment method, and converting it to an annual premium (for single-premium policies, etc., it is the premium divided by the insurance period).
2. The third sector includes annualized premiums attributable to medical benefits (hospitalization benefits, surgery benefits, etc.), living benefits (specified disease benefits, long-term care benefits, etc.), and premium waiver benefits (excluding those due to disability, but including those due to specified diseases, long-term care, etc.).
3. "Single payment" is the annualized premium for policies where payment was made as a single payment at the time of enrollment, while "level payment" is the annualized premium for all other policies.
4. Regarding the breakdown by currency, there are no currencies other than those stated in this table.

b. Annualized premiums from policies in force
(FY2024)

(Millions of yen)

Category	Total	Annualized premiums from policies in force											
		Level payment				Single payment				Others			
		Currency: Yen	Currency: USD	Currency: AUD		Currency: Yen	Currency: USD	Currency: AUD		Currency: Yen	Currency: USD	Currency: AUD	
Total	2,232,555	1,254,238	1,245,820	8,002	415	532,700	410,978	118,158	3,563	445,616	445,370	233	11
First sector (excluding individual annuities)	899,308	318,191	318,122	68		477,418	378,428	97,079	1,910	103,699	103,699		
Whole life insurance (fixed amount)	572,799	69,452	69,383	68		420,545	321,555	97,079	1,910	82,801	82,801		
Interest-sensitive whole life insurance	53,959					53,959	53,959						
Endowment insurance (fixed amount)	17,819	16,249	16,249			1,253	1,253			316	316		
Term life insurance	164,461	152,175	152,175			247	247			12,037	12,037		
Children's insurance and educational endowment insurance	17,332	14,227	14,227			0	0			3,104	3,104		
Variable insurance	1,535	7	7			1,412	1,412			116	116		
Other individual insurance	71,401	66,078	66,078							5,323	5,323		
Third sector	565,040	517,289	517,289			679	679			47,071	47,071		
Medical insurance	318,946	283,442	283,442			0	0			35,504	35,504		
Long-term care insurance	12,460	9,787	9,787			307	307			2,365	2,365		
Disability insurance	57,365	56,375	56,375			0	0			989	989		
Cancer insurance	49,128	46,776	46,776			0	0			2,351	2,351		
Other individual insurance	127,138	120,907	120,907			372	372			5,859	5,859		
Of which, those with whole life insurance periods	190,639	161,960	161,960			671	671			28,007	28,007		
Individual annuities	768,206	418,757	410,407	7,934	415	54,602	31,870	21,078	1,653	294,846	294,600	233	11
Individual annuities (fixed amount)	737,633	409,995	409,995			53,390	30,658	21,078	1,653	274,247	274,001	233	11
Of which, tontine annuity													
Individual annuities (variable amount)	21,214	412	412			1,130	1,130			19,671	19,671		
Interest-sensitive individual annuities	9,358	8,349		7,934	415	82	82			927	927		

(FY2025)

(Millions of yen)

Category	Total	Annualized premiums from policies in force											
		Level payment				Single payment				Others			
		Currency: Yen	Currency: USD	Currency: AUD		Currency: Yen	Currency: USD	Currency: AUD		Currency: Yen	Currency: USD	Currency: AUD	
Total	2,229,760	1,189,646	1,174,803	14,418	424	564,435	436,200	124,276	3,959	475,677	475,450	219	7
First sector (excluding individual annuities)	906,501	300,745	294,194	6,551		500,686	395,593	102,995	2,096	105,069	105,059	10	
Whole life insurance (fixed amount)	595,923	61,622	61,562	60		450,311	345,222	102,992	2,096	83,989	83,979	10	
Interest-sensitive whole life insurance	48,010					48,010	48,010						
Endowment insurance (fixed amount)	16,220	15,145	15,145			811	811			264	264		
Term life insurance	154,736	142,079	142,079			214	214			12,441	12,441		
Children's insurance and educational endowment insurance	15,423	12,463	12,463							2,959	2,959		
Variable insurance	1,453	4	4			1,334	1,334			113	113		
Other individual insurance	74,733	69,430	62,938	6,491		2		2		5,300	5,300		
Third sector	566,340	515,160	515,160			629	629			50,549	50,549		
Medical insurance	321,497	283,784	283,784			0	0			37,712	37,712		
Long-term care insurance	11,541	8,856	8,856			274	274			2,410	2,410		
Disability insurance	57,296	56,088	56,088			0	0			1,207	1,207		
Cancer insurance	48,138	45,458	45,458			0	0			2,680	2,680		
Other individual insurance	127,866	120,972	120,972			353	353			6,539	6,539		
Of which, those with whole life insurance periods	195,920	165,455	165,455			623	623			29,841	29,841		
Individual annuities	756,918	373,740	365,448	7,866	424	63,120	39,976	21,281	1,862	320,058	319,842	208	7
Individual annuities (fixed amount)	731,351	365,168	365,168			62,008	38,865	21,281	1,862	304,173	303,957	208	7
Of which, tontine annuity													
Individual annuities (variable amount)	16,391	279	279			1,048	1,048			15,064	15,064		
Interest-sensitive individual annuities	9,175	8,291		7,866	424	63	63			820	820		

- (Notes) 1. The annualized premium is the amount calculated by multiplying the premium per payment by a coefficient corresponding to the premium payment method, and converting it to an annual premium (for single-premium policies, etc., it is the premium divided by the insurance period).
2. The third sector includes annualized premiums attributable to medical benefits (hospitalization benefits, surgery benefits, etc.), living benefits (specified disease benefits, long-term care benefits, etc.), and premium waiver benefits (excluding those due to disability, but including those due to specified diseases, long-term care, etc.).
3. "Single payment" is the annualized premium for policies where payment was made as a single payment at the time of enrollment (excluding policies in force that have already commenced annuity payments), while "level payment" is the annualized premium for policies for which premium payments are currently being made. "Others" are annualized premiums for policies other than those listed above (paid-up policies, extended policies, policies after the start of annuity payments, policies with waived premiums, etc.).
4. Regarding the breakdown by currency, there are no currencies other than those stated in this table.

◆ Indicators Related to Separate Accounts

① Status of the balance of assets held in separate accounts

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
	Amount	Amount
Individual variable insurance	60,199	65,124
Individual variable annuities	33,021	31,116
Group annuities	753,886	816,031
Total of separate accounts	847,107	912,272

② Status of the separate accounts of individual variable insurance and individual variable annuities

a. Overview of investment of fiscal 2025

Domestic and foreign stocks temporarily declined in the first half of the fiscal year due to concerns over the U.S. reciprocal tariff policy, but both rose as a result of progress in tariff negotiations and other factors. In the second half of the fiscal year, domestic stocks rose on the back of expectations for the aggressive fiscal policies of the Takaichi administration, while foreign stocks rose on the back of strong stock prices of tech companies, mainly semiconductor-related stocks. However, both domestic and foreign stocks declined toward the end of the fiscal year, reflecting the worsening situation in the Middle East. Long-term interest rates in Japan rose throughout the fiscal year, driven by concerns over fiscal expansion and expectations of interest rate hikes by the Bank of Japan. Long-term interest rates in the U.S. remained generally unchanged in the first half of the fiscal year due to a combination of factors, including inflation and concerns about an economic slowdown. In the second half of the fiscal year, there were periods of decline due to factors such as rising expectations of interest rate cuts, but toward the end of the fiscal year, rates began to rise again due to renewed concerns about rising oil prices and inflation caused by the worsening situation in the Middle East. The yen appreciated against the U.S. dollar during the first half of the fiscal year due to concerns over the U.S. reciprocal tariff policy, but the yen subsequently depreciated against the U.S. dollar due to concerns over Japan's fiscal expansion. In the second half of the fiscal year, interest rate cuts by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board (FRB) caused the yen to appreciate against the U.S. dollar, while concerns about Japan's fiscal expansion led to the yen depreciating against the U.S. dollar. Since the beginning of the year, there have been periods of significant yen appreciation against the dollar due to exchange rate checks by Japanese and U.S. authorities and the Liberal Democratic Party's landslide victory in the House of Representatives election. However, the yen has since weakened against the dollar again due to factors such as a decline in expectations of an early interest rate hike by the Bank of Japan and the worsening of the situation in the Middle East.

In these circumstances, the Company managed funds held in separate accounts for individual variable insurance policies, basically taking an increased share of domestic and foreign stocks, while reducing the share of domestic and foreign bonds. Furthermore, the Company sold some of its domestic and foreign stocks when the stock markets were rising, and bought stocks when the stock markets were falling in anticipation of a rebound in the prices of those stocks. As a result, the investment yield was positive. As for individual variable annuities, the Company invested in incorporated investment trusts. Among variable insurance with a minimum guarantee for individual variable annuities, the Company adjusted its investments in response to the market outlook, essentially maintaining a basic asset allocation ratio. As a result, the investment yield was positive.

b. Policies in force

● Individual variable insurance

Number of policies, Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Policies	Amount	Policies	Amount
Individual variable insurance (Defined term type)	3	18	3	22
Individual variable insurance (Whole life type)	41,208	218,881	39,596	213,419
Total	41,211	218,900	39,599	213,441

(Note) Policies in force include term life insurance riders.

● Individual variable annuities

Number of policies, Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Policies	Amount	Policies	Amount
Individual variable annuities	48,033	80,289	37,836	61,746

c. Breakdown of assets held in separate accounts

● Individual variable insurance

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Amount	Composition ratio	Amount	Composition ratio
Cash, deposits and call loans	190	0.3	192	0.3
Securities	56,627	94.1	60,745	93.3
Domestic bonds	16,856	28.0	15,662	24.1
Domestic stocks	17,253	28.7	19,599	30.1
Foreign securities	22,517	37.4	25,483	39.1
Foreign bonds	4,932	8.2	5,367	8.2
Other foreign securities	17,584	29.2	20,116	30.9
Other securities	—	—	—	—
Loans	—	—	—	—
Others	3,381	5.6	4,186	6.4
Allowance for possible loan losses	—	—	—	—
Total	60,199	100.0	65,124	100.0

●Individual variable annuities

Millions of Yen, %

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Amount	Composition ratio	Amount	Composition ratio
Cash, deposits and call loans	0	0.0	—	—
Securities	27,978	84.7	25,893	83.2
Domestic bonds	—	—	—	—
Domestic stocks	—	—	—	—
Foreign securities	11,488	34.8	11,657	37.5
Foreign bonds	11,488	34.8	11,657	37.5
Other foreign securities	—	—	—	—
Other securities	16,490	49.9	14,236	45.8
Loans	—	—	—	—
Others	5,043	15.3	5,222	16.8
Allowance for possible loan losses	—	—	—	—
Total	33,021	100.0	31,116	100.0

d. Investment income and expenses

●Individual variable insurance

Millions of Yen

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
	Amount	Amount
Interest, dividends, and other income	1,070	1,128
Gains on sales of securities	4,929	5,130
Gains on redemption of securities	—	0
Gains on valuation of securities	14,219	20,368
Foreign exchange gains	64	49
Gains on derivative financial instruments	55	98
Other investment income	6	10
Losses on sales of securities	1,008	1,182
Losses on redemption of securities	—	0
Losses on valuation of securities	19,548	15,470
Foreign exchange losses	75	30
Losses on derivative financial instruments	162	62
Other investment expenses	0	0
Net investment income	(447)	10,040

(Note) ¥14,219 million gains on valuation of securities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 include ¥896 million reversal for gains on valuation of securities, while ¥19,548 million losses on valuation of securities include ¥17,775 million reversal for losses on valuation of securities.
¥20,368 million gains on valuation of securities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 include ¥1,772 million reversal for gains on valuation of securities, while ¥15,470 million losses on valuation of securities include ¥13,323 million reversal for losses on valuation of securities.

●Individual variable annuities

Millions of Yen

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
	Amount	Amount
Interest, dividends, and other income	463	1,251
Gains on sales of securities	2,687	49
Gains on redemption of securities	—	—
Gains on valuation of securities	1,136	2,252
Foreign exchange gains, net	18	0
Gains on derivative financial instruments, net	79	—
Other investment income	9	17
Losses on sales of securities	1,260	0
Losses on redemption of securities	0	—
Losses on valuation of securities	4,225	968
Foreign exchange losses	21	0
Losses on derivative financial instruments	100	—
Other investment expenses	274	159
Net investment income	(1,487)	2,443

(Note) ¥1,136 million gains on valuation of securities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 include ¥578 million reversal for gains on valuation of securities, while ¥4,225 million losses on valuation of securities include ¥4,069 million reversal for losses on valuation of securities.
¥2,252 million gains on valuation of securities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 include ¥155 million reversal for gains on valuation of securities, while ¥968 million losses on valuation of securities include ¥557 million reversal for losses on valuation of securities.

e. Fair value information of securities

●Trading securities

<Individual variable insurance>

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Balance sheet amount	Net valuation gains (losses) included in statement of income	Balance sheet amount	Net valuation gains (losses) included in statement of income
Trading securities	56,627	11,550	60,745	16,448

<Individual variable annuities>

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Balance sheet amount	Net valuation gains (losses) included in statement of income	Balance sheet amount	Net valuation gains (losses) included in statement of income
Trading securities	27,978	402	25,893	1,686

●Fair value information of money held in trusts for trading

<Individual variable insurance>

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

<Individual variable annuities>

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

f. Fair value information of derivative transactions

●Breakdown of net gains (losses) (with and without hedge accounting applied)

<Individual variable insurance>

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025						As of March 31, 2026					
	Interest-related	Currency-related	Stock-related	Bond-related	Others	Total	Interest-related	Currency-related	Stock-related	Bond-related	Others	Total
Hedge accounting applied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedge accounting not applied	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Note) The net gains (losses) without hedge accounting applied are recorded on the statements of income.

<Individual variable annuities>

Millions of Yen

Classification	As of March 31, 2025						As of March 31, 2026					
	Interest-related	Currency-related	Stock-related	Bond-related	Others	Total	Interest-related	Currency-related	Stock-related	Bond-related	Others	Total
Hedge accounting applied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedge accounting not applied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Note) The net gains (losses) without hedge accounting applied are recorded on the statements of income.

●Interest-related

<Individual variable insurance>

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

<Individual variable annuities>

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

●Currency-related

<Individual variable insurance>

Millions of Yen

Classification	Type	As of March 31, 2025			As of March 31, 2026		
		Notional amount/ contract value	Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Notional amount/ contract value	Fair value	Net gains (losses)
		Over 1 year			Over 1 year		
Over-the-counter transactions	Foreign currency forward contracts						
	Sold	14	—	0	—	—	—
	(U.S. dollar)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(Euro)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(Australian dollar)	14	—	0	—	—	—
	Bought	15	—	(0)	—	—	—
	(U.S. dollar)	15	—	(0)	—	—	—
	(Euro)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total				0			—

(Note) Regarding assets and liabilities which are denominated in foreign currencies but have fixed settlement in yen under foreign currency forward contracts and are reported in yen amounts in the balance sheets, those foreign currency forward contracts are excluded from the table above.

<Individual variable annuities>

Millions of Yen

Classification	Type	As of March 31, 2025			As of March 31, 2026		
		Notional amount/ contract value	Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Notional amount/ contract value	Fair value	Net gains (losses)
		Over 1 year			Over 1 year		
Over-the-counter transactions	Foreign currency forward contracts						
	Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(U.S. dollar)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(Euro)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bought	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(U.S. dollar)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(Euro)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total				—			—

(Note) Regarding assets and liabilities which are denominated in foreign currencies but have fixed settlement in yen under foreign currency forward contracts and are reported in yen amounts in the balance sheets, those foreign currency forward contracts are excluded from the table above.

●Stock-related

<Individual variable insurance>

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

<Individual variable annuities>

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

●Bond-related

<Individual variable insurance>

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

<Individual variable annuities>

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

●Others

<Individual variable insurance>

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

<Individual variable annuities>

Omitted as there are no ending balances for March 31, 2025 and 2026.

③ Separate Account for Group Annuities

a. Entrusted fund in separate account for group annuities

Number of policies, Billion of Yen

	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Cases	Fair value balance	Cases	Fair value balance
First treaty	1,425	747.5	1,405	807.3
Total	1,425	747.5	1,405	807.3

(Notes) 1. Number of cases refers to the number of groups with positive fair value balance at each year-end.

2. Separate account first treaty involves joint management of the contract fund from more than one group annuities.

b. Trend of fair value balance of separate account first treaty

Billion of Yen

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Comprehensive account A	156.3	187.8
Comprehensive account M	215.3	210.9
Comprehensive account S	83.1	77.2
Yen-denominated bonds account A	91.2	86.8
Yen-denominated bonds account P	22.4	25.4
Yen-denominated stocks account A	9.1	11.4
Yen-denominated stocks account B	11.3	14.7
Yen-denominated stocks account E	3.7	6.5
Yen-denominated stocks account P	51.4	66.5
Yen-denominated stocks account V	4.0	7.3
Foreign currency denominated bonds account A	17.5	22.3
Foreign currency denominated bonds account B	11.7	11.8
Foreign currency denominated stocks account A	60.9	64.6
Short-term funds account A	8.8	13.3
Total	747.5	807.3

c. Investment return ratio of separate account first treaty

%

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Comprehensive account A	(0.49)	19.14
Comprehensive account M	(2.71)	5.96
Comprehensive account S	(2.19)	2.71
Yen-denominated bonds account A	(4.53)	(5.16)
Yen-denominated bonds account P	(4.70)	(5.36)
Yen-denominated stocks account A	(1.25)	34.59
Yen-denominated stocks account B	4.74	43.06
Yen-denominated stocks account E	2.68	37.77
Yen-denominated stocks account P	(1.53)	34.52
Yen-denominated stocks account V	4.01	51.90
Foreign currency denominated bonds account A	1.35	11.52
Foreign currency denominated bonds account B	(1.95)	(0.84)
Foreign currency denominated stocks account A	4.58	26.04
Short-term funds account A	0.20	0.50

(Notes) 1. Figures indicate the rate of increase in unit prices.

◆ Business Indicators

① Rate of Cancellation and Expiration (Compared with Beginning of the Same Fiscal Year) %

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Individual life insurance	3.7	3.9
Individual annuities	2.5	2.6
Group insurance	0.2	0.1

② Mortality Rate (Primary Individual Life Insurance Policies)

a. Number of policies %

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
12.44	12.44

b. Insurance amount %

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
10.21	10.41

③ The Number of Major Insurance Companies that Accepted Reinsurance Agreements

Number of insurance companies

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
8 [2]	10 [2]

(Note) Figures in [] indicate third-sector insurances paid that stipulate no coverage by policy reserves in accordance with Article 71 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

④ The Ratio of Reinsurance Premiums to Total Premiums Written by the Top Five Insurance Companies Using Reinsurance %

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
99.9 [100.0]	100.0 [100.0]

(Note) Figures in [] indicate third-sector insurances paid that stipulate no coverage by policy reserves in accordance with Article 71 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

⑤ The Ratio of Insurance Companies Which Accepted Reinsurance Agreements by Ratings Assessed %

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Over A-	100.0 [100.0]	100.0 [100.0]
Over BBB-	— [—]	— [—]
Others (Including no rating)	— [—]	0.0 [—]
Total	100.0 [100.0]	100.0 [100.0]

(Notes) 1. Ratings are classified as follows:

a. S&P Global (S&P) ratings are used as criterion, while insurers without S&P ratings are classified as "Others (Including no rating)."

b. Ratings are based on the ratings at each fiscal year-end.

2. Figures in [] indicate third-sector insurances paid that stipulate no coverage by policy reserves in accordance with Article 71 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

⑥ Unreceived Reinsurance Claims

Millions of Yen

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
355 [3]	793 [3]

(Note) Figures in [] indicate third-sector insurances paid that stipulate no coverage by policy reserves in accordance with Article 71 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

⑦ The Ratio of Insured Amount to Earned Premium Classified by Grounds for Third-Sector Insurance Benefits or Type of Insurance %

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Third-sector incidence rate	39.9	40.9
Medical care	41.4	42.7
Cancer	40.2	40.6
Nursing care	35.2	36.9
Others	38.4	36.2

(Notes) 1. Figures are classified into main categories belonging to the third-sector benefits, by type of insurance (or rider).

2. Payments for insured incidents are the sum of "payments such as claims and benefits," "matching provision for reserve for outstanding claims" and "operating expenses, etc. related to claims paid."

3. Earned premium is the simple average of annualized premium of the beginning-of-the-year policies in force and that of year-end policies in force.

4. For the types of insurance (rider) that combine living benefits/medical coverage and death protection, etc., the portion corresponding to death protection is included in both payments for insured incidents and earned premiums.