

May 26, 2026

SUMITOMO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Disclosure of European Embedded Value (summary) as of March 31, 2026

This is the summarized translation of disclosure of the European Embedded Value (“EEV”) of Sumitomo Life Group (hereinafter “Group”). The group EEV includes EEV of Sumitomo Life Insurance Company (hereinafter “Sumitomo Life”), Medicare Life Insurance Co. (hereinafter “Medicare Life”) , Symetra Financial Corporation (hereinafter “Symetra”) and Singapore Life Holdings Pte. Ltd. (hereinafter “Singlife”) as of March 31, 2026

We calculate EV based on European Embedded Value Principles. In the calculation of EEV, the Group has mainly adopted a market-consistent approach. More specifically, the EEV for Sumitomo Life and Medicare Life are calculated based on a market-consistent approach, while the EEV for Symetra and Singlife are calculated based on a top-down approach. Both approaches are permitted under the EEV Principles.

As a mutual life insurance company, Sumitomo Life regarded the surplus after policyholder dividends as the value attributable to the company in calculating its EEV. Also, foundation funds, classified as net assets in the statutory financial report, were classified as liabilities in the calculation of EEV.

Contents

1. Results

a. EEV Results of the Group

(1) EEV Results

(2) Adjusted Net Worth

(3) Value of In-force Business

(4) Value of New Business

b. EEV Results by company

2. Statement of changes in EEV

a. Statement of changes in EEV of the Group

b. Statement of changes in EEV by company

3. Sensitivity Analysis

a. Sensitivity Analysis of EEV of the Group and the Group's value of new business

b. Sensitivity Analysis by company

4. Note

Appendix A: Principal EEV Assumptions (Sumitomo Life and Medicare Life)

Appendix B: Principal EEV Assumptions (Symetra)

Appendix C: Principal EEV Assumptions (Singlife)

1. Results

a. EEV Results of the Group

(1) EEV Results

(billions of yen)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	increase (decrease)
EEV	5,784.8	7,687.5	1,902.7
Adjusted net worth	1,638.4	1,397.9	(240.5)
Value of in-force business	4,146.4	6,289.6	2,143.2

	Year ended March 31,2025	Year ended March 31,2026	increase (decrease)
Value of new business	109.2	148.7	39.5

(Note1) The Group EEV is calculated as follows: Sumitomo Life's EEV plus Medicare Life's EEV, Symetra's EEV, and Singlife's EEV less Sumitomo Life's carrying amount of equity of Medicare Life, Symetra and Singlife.

(Note2) Sumitomo Life's carrying amount of Medicare Life's equity was ¥160.0 billion as of March 31, 2025 and as of March 31, 2026. Sumitomo Life's carrying amount of Symetra's equity was ¥566.9 billion as of March 31, 2025 and ¥700.0 billion as of March 31, 2026. Sumitomo Life's carrying amount of Singlife's equity was ¥432.4 billion as of March 31, 2025 and as of March 31, 2026.

(Note3) The Group EEV as of March 31, 2025 and as of March 31, 2026 includes Symetra's EEV and Singlife's EEV as of December 31, 2024 and as of December 31, 2025, respectively, in accordance with Symetra's and Singlife's closing dates for the Group's consolidated financial statements. The Group's value of new business for the year ended March 31, 2025 and the year ended March 31, 2026 includes Symetra's and Singlife's value of new business for the year ended December 31, 2024 and the year ended December 31, 2025, respectively.

(Reference)

As life insurance products are long term liabilities, Sumitomo Life is investing primarily in yen-denominated interest-bearing assets such as long-term bonds and loans in our ALM strategy.

When interest rates reduce, value of in-force business is decreased reflecting lower expected future prospects of investment return. On the other hand, adjusted net worth is increased by unrealized gains on assets.

The sum of unrealized gains and value of in-force business represents expected future profits from in-force business.

Breakdown of Group EEV based on this idea is as follows.

(billions of yen)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	increase (decrease)
EEV	5,784.8	7,687.5	1,902.7
Total net asset on the balance sheet +Retained earnings in liabilities (Note1)	1,465.5	1,073.0	(392.4)
Value of in-force business +Unrealized gains (losses) on Yen-denominated interest-bearing assets and others (Note2)	2,727.8	4,023.7	1,295.8
Unrealized gains (losses) of assets other than Yen-denominated interest-bearing assets and others (Note3)	1,591.4	2,590.7	999.2

(Note1) The sum of the total net assets on balance sheet, the retained earnings in liabilities (after tax) of Group, consolidation adjustment regarding Medicare Life, Symetra and Singlife, adjustment of deferred tax assets of Symetra, and adjustment of intangible assets of Singlife is reported.

(Note2) The sum of value of in-force business of Group and unrealized gains (losses) on yen-denominated interest-bearing assets and others (after tax) of Sumitomo Life and Medicare Life is reported. Yen-denominated interest-bearing assets and others (after tax) include yen-denominated bonds, loans and hedged foreign bonds corresponding to yen-denominated insurance, and foreign currency-denominated bonds corresponding to foreign currency-denominated insurance.

(Note3) The sum of unrealized gains (losses) on securities and loans (after tax) (excluding yen-denominated interest-bearing assets and others), unrealized gains (losses) on real estate and liabilities (after tax), unfunded retirement benefit obligations (after tax) of Sumitomo Life and Medicare Life is reported.

(2) Adjusted Net Worth

(billions of yen)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	increase (decrease)
Adjusted net worth	1,638.4	1,397.9	(240.5)
Total net asset on the balance sheet (Note1)	1,367.4	1,478.4	111.0
Retained earnings in liabilities (after tax)	1,364.8	1,096.4	(268.3)
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities and miscellaneous items (after tax)	(16.1)	74.3	90.5
Unrealized gains (losses) on loans (after tax)	(75.2)	(132.7)	(57.5)
Unrealized gains (losses) on real estate (after tax)	137.0	155.2	18.2
Unrealized gains (losses) on liabilities (after tax)	20.9	41.5	20.6
Unfunded retirement benefit obligation (after tax)	106.2	186.3	80.0
Consolidation adjustment regarding Medicare Life (Note2)	(160.0)	(160.0)	0.0
Adjustment for deferred tax assets in Symetra and miscellaneous items	(14.9)	(120.6)	(105.6)
Consolidation adjustment regarding Symetra (Note2)	(566.9)	(700.0)	(133.1)
Adjustment for intangible assets in Singlife and miscellaneous items	(92.3)	(88.6)	3.7
Consolidation adjustment regarding Singlife (Note2)	(432.4)	(432.4)	0.0

(Note1) Figures do not include foundation funds, net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities and expected disbursements from capital outside the company.

(Note2) Deduction consists of the carrying amounts of the equity of Medicare Life, Symetra and Singlife held by Sumitomo Life, which are recorded under "Total net assets on the balance sheets" in the table above.

(3) Value of In-force Business (VIF)

(billions of yen)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	increase (decrease)
Value of in-force business	4,146.4	6,289.6	2,143.2
Present value of future profits (Note)	5,020.6	7,120.8	2,100.2
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(53.0)	(40.8)	12.2
Cost of holding required capital	(362.0)	(179.7)	182.2
Cost of non-hedgeable risks	(459.1)	(610.6)	(151.5)

(Note) Includes the certainty equivalent present value of future profits for business valued using a market-consistent approach and present value of future profits for business valued using a top-down approach.

(4) Value of New Business (VNB)

(billions of yen)

	Year ended March 31,2025	Year ended March 31,2026	increase (decrease)
Value of new business	109.2	148.7	39.5
Present value of future profits	200.6	239.2	38.6
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(3.0)	(7.1)	(4.1)
Cost of holding required capital	(60.0)	(44.9)	15.0
Cost of non-hedgeable risks	(28.3)	(38.3)	(9.9)

The new business margin (the ratio of the value of new business to the present value of premium income) is as follows:

(billions of yen)

	Year ended March 31,2025	Year ended March 31,2026	increase (decrease)
Value of new business (a)	109.2	148.7	39.5
Present value of premium income (b) (Note)	3,809.3	4,029.6	220.3
New business Margin (a) ÷ (b)	2.9 %	3.7 %	0.8 points

(Note) Future premium income (as for Symetra and Singlife, based on the statutory accounting) is discounted by the risk-free rate or the risk discount rate used for the calculation of the value of new business.

(Reference)

The value of new business (VNB) is calculated based on a market consistent method using risk neutral valuation techniques, where the expected excess return of investments over risk free rates is offset by allowing for the price that market participants require for taking on the investment risks. This is achieved by assuming the investment return for all assets will be equal to the risk free rates.

However, Japanese insurance companies actually invest in corporate bonds, foreign bonds, and equities, in addition to Japanese government bonds, and expect to achieve investment returns in excess of risk-free returns. If they achieve investment returns in excess of risk-free returns, their EEV will increase over the term of the policy.

When Sumitomo Life and Medicare Life assume excess returns on investments over risk-free rates, Group's VNB, on the reference basis, will be as set out in the following table. In order to reflect some uncertainty of realizing the expected excess return, discount rates are assumed to be the same as the return on investments.

Please note that this reference basis differs from the risk neutral valuation which is used for EEV and VNB of Sumitomo Life and Medicare Life, respectively. Further, the VNB in following table is not the VNB which forms part of each EEV.

(billions of yen)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026
Value of new business assuming excess return, on the reference basis (Note)	152.8

(Note) The excess rate of return compared to the risk-free rate is 0.04% in Sumitomo Life and 0.00% in Medicare Life.

b. EEV Results by company

(1) Sumitomo Life

(billions of yen)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	increase (decrease)
EEV (Note)	5,793.0	7,498.0	1,704.9
Adjusted net worth	2,263.0	2,131.9	(131.0)
Total net asset on the balance sheet	824.0	800.4	(23.6)
Retained earnings in liabilities (after tax)	1,245.9	963.6	(282.3)
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities and miscellaneous items (after tax)	4.0	117.6	113.6
Unrealized gains (losses) on loans (after tax)	(75.2)	(132.7)	(57.5)
Unrealized gains (losses) on real estate (after tax)	137.0	155.2	18.2
Unrealized gains (losses) on liabilities (after tax)	20.9	41.5	20.6
Unfunded retirement benefit obligation (after tax)	106.1	186.1	79.9
Value of in-force business	3,530.0	5,366.0	1,836.0
Certainty equivalent present value of future profits	4,158.5	5,949.9	1,791.3
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(36.4)	(25.0)	11.3
Cost of holding required capital	(192.3)	-	192.3
Cost of non-hedgeable risks	(399.7)	(558.7)	(159.0)

(billions of yen)

	Year ended March 31,2025	Year ended March 31,2026	increase (decrease)
Value of new business	25.8	42.4	16.6
Certainty equivalent present value of future profits	50.5	74.1	23.6
Time value of financial options and guarantees	0.0	(3.9)	(3.9)
Cost of holding required capital	(7.2)	-	7.2
Cost of non-hedgeable risks	(17.5)	(27.8)	(10.2)

(Note) The shares of Medicare Life, Symetra and Singlife held by Sumitomo Life are valued on a book value basis for purposes of calculating the embedded value of Sumitomo Life on a stand-alone basis. For purposes of calculating the embedded value of the Group, consolidation adjustments are required.

The new business margin (the ratio of the value of new business to the present value of premium income) is as follows:

(billions of yen)

	Year ended March 31,2025	Year ended March 31,2026	increase (decrease)
Value of new business (a)	25.8	42.4	16.6
Present value of premium income (b)	1,369.3	1,532.2	162.9
New business Margin (a) ÷ (b)	1.9 %	2.8 %	0.9 points

(2) Medicare Life

(billions of yen)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	increase (decrease)
EEV	404.2	480.3	76.0
Adjusted net worth	19.9	0.0	(19.8)
Total net asset on the balance sheet	34.8	36.4	1.6
Retained earnings in liabilities (after tax)	5.1	6.6	1.5
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities and miscellaneous items (after tax)	(20.1)	(43.2)	(23.0)
Unrealized gains (losses) on loans (after tax)	-	-	-
Unrealized gains (losses) on real estate (after tax)	-	-	-
Unrealized gains (losses) on liabilities (after tax)	-	-	-
Unfunded retirement benefit obligation (after tax)	0.1	0.1	0.0
Value of in-force business	384.3	480.2	95.8
Certainty equivalent present value of future profits	445.9	532.0	86.0
Time value of financial options and guarantees	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cost of holding required capital	(2.2)	-	2.2
Cost of non-hedgeable risks	(59.3)	(51.8)	7.5

(billions of yen)

	Year ended March 31,2025	Year ended March 31,2026	increase (decrease)
Value of new business	30.8	46.7	15.8
Certainty equivalent present value of future profits	41.8	57.2	15.3
Time value of financial options and guarantees	-	(0.0)	(0.0)
Cost of holding required capital	(0.2)	-	0.2
Cost of non-hedgeable risks	(10.8)	(10.5)	0.2

The new business margin (the ratio of the value of new business to the present value of premium income) is as follows:

(billions of yen)

	Year ended March 31,2025	Year ended March 31,2026	increase (decrease)
Value of new business (a)	30.8	46.7	15.8
Present value of premium income (b)	275.2	326.1	50.8
New business Margin (a) ÷ (b)	11.2 %	14.3 %	3.1 points

(3) Symetra

(billions of yen)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	increase (decrease)
EEV	475.0	649.6	174.6
Adjusted net worth	463.5	510.5	46.9
Total net asset on the balance sheet (Note)	364.7	504.9	140.2
Retained earnings in liabilities (after tax)	113.7	126.1	12.3
Adjustment for deferred tax assets and miscellaneous items	(14.9)	(120.6)	(105.6)
Value of in-force business	11.4	139.1	127.6
Present value of future profits	165.9	295.5	129.6
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(15.1)	(14.3)	0.8
Cost of capital	(139.3)	(142.1)	(2.8)

(billions of yen)

	Year ended December 31,2024	Year ended December 31,2025	increase (decrease)
Value of new business	10.5	17.1	6.5
Present value of future profits	62.4	60.6	(1.8)
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(2.8)	(2.6)	0.1
Cost of capital	(49.0)	(40.7)	8.2

(Note) The sum of net assets based on statutory capital and surplus in U.S. life insurance subsidiary, value of other subsidiaries and holding company's equity.

The new business margin (the ratio of the value of new business to the present value of premium income) is as follows:

(billions of yen)

	Year ended December 31,2024	Year ended December 31,2025	increase (decrease)
Value of new business (a)	10.5	17.1	6.5
Present value of premium income (b)	1,647.9	1,632.7	(15.2)
New business Margin (a) ÷ (b)	0.6%	1.1 %	0.4 points

(Reference) Symetra's EEV in US Dollar

(millions of USD)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	increase (decrease)
EEV	3,003	4,149	1,146
Adjusted net worth	2,930	3,260	330
Total net asset on the balance sheet	2,306	3,225	919
Retained earnings in liabilities (after tax)	719	805	86
Adjustment for deferred tax assets and miscellaneous items	(94)	(770)	(675)
Value of in-force business	72	888	816
Present value of future profits	1,049	1,887	838
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(95)	(91)	4
Cost of capital	(880)	(907)	(27)

(millions of USD)

	Year ended December 31,2024	Year ended December 31,2025	increase (decrease)
Value of new business	66	109	42
Present value of future profits	394	387	(7)
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(18)	(17)	0
Cost of capital	(309)	(260)	49

(4) Singlife

(billions of yen)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	increase (decrease)
EEV	271.8	352.0	80.2
Adjusted net worth	51.3	47.8	(3.4)
Total net asset on the balance sheet (Note)	143.6	136.5	(7.1)
Adjustment for intangible assets and miscellaneous items	(92.3)	(88.6)	3.7
Value of in-force business	220.5	304.1	83.6
Present value of future profits	250.1	343.3	93.2
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(1.4)	(1.5)	(0.0)
Cost of capital	(28.1)	(37.5)	(9.4)

(billions of yen)

	Year ended December 31,2024	Year ended December 31,2025	increase (decrease)
Value of new business	41.9	42.4	0.4
Present value of future profits	45.7	47.1	1.4
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.3)
Cost of capital	(3.5)	(4.2)	(0.6)

(Note) The sum of net assets based on statutory capital and surplus in Singapore life insurance subsidiary, value of other subsidiaries and holding company's equity.

The new business margin (the ratio of the value of new business to the present value of premium income) is as follows:

(billions of yen)

	Year ended December 31,2024	Year ended December 31,2025	increase (decrease)
Value of new business (a)	41.9	42.4	0.4
Present value of premium income (b)	516.6	538.4	21.7
New business Margin (a) ÷ (b)	8.1%	7.9 %	(0.2) points

(Reference) Singlife's EEV in Singapore Dollar

(millions of SGD)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	increase (decrease)
EEV	2,333	2,891	557
Adjusted net worth	440	393	(47)
Total net asset on the balance sheet	1,233	1,120	(112)
Adjustment for intangible assets and miscellaneous items	(792)	(727)	64
Value of in-force business	1,892	2,497	605
Present value of future profits	2,146	2,819	672
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(12)	(12)	(0)
Cost of capital	(241)	(308)	(67)

(millions of SGD)

	Year ended December 31,2024	Year ended December 31,2025	increase (decrease)
Value of new business	360	348	(11)
Present value of future profits	392	387	(5)
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(1)	(4)	(2)
Cost of capital	(30)	(34)	(3)

2. Statement of changes in EEV

a. Statement of changes in EEV of the Group

(billions of yen)

	Adjusted net worth	Value of in-force business	EEV
Values as of March 31, 2025	1,638.4	4,146.4	5,784.8
Adjustments to the values as of March 31, 2025 (Note1)	4.6	147.1	151.8
Adjusted values as of March 31, 2025	1,643.0	4,293.5	5,936.6
Value of new business	-	148.7	148.7
Expected existing business contribution (market-consistent approach)	28.0	260.2	288.3
Risk-free rate	10.6	62.4	73.0
In excess of risk-free rate	17.4	197.8	215.2
Expected existing business contribution (top-down approach)	2.8	71.7	74.5
Expected transfer from VIF to adjusted net worth	86.5	(86.5)	-
on in-force at beginning of year	342.0	(342.0)	-
on new business	(255.5)	255.5	-
Non-economic experience variances	(333.1)	312.7	(20.4)
Non-economic assumptions changes	(6.9)	118.0	111.1
Economic variances	84.3	1,072.2	1,156.5
Adjustments to the values as of March 31, 2026 (Note2)	(106.8)	98.7	(8.0)
Values as of March 31, 2026	1,397.9	6,289.6	7,687.5

(Note1) This item includes the foreign exchange variance due to yen conversion of EEV of Symetra and Singlife.

This item also reflects the effects of changing the calculation methodology and assumptions for the cost of non-hedgeable risks of Sumitomo Life and Medicare Life to be consistent with those used for the "Margin Over Current Estimate" ("MOCE") used in the calculation of the solvency margin ratio, and of treating the cost of holding required capital as included in the MOCE.

(Note2) This item represents adjustments made in connection with Symetra's acquisition of the group life and disability insurance business from Dearborn Life Insurance Company, effective October 1, 2025.

b. Statement of changes in EEV by company

(1) Sumitomo Life

(billions of yen)

	Adjusted net worth	Value of in-force business	EEV
Values as of March 31, 2025	2,263.0	3,530.0	5,793.0
Adjustments to the values as of March 31, 2025	-	143.0	143.0
Adjusted values as of March 31, 2025	2,263.0	3,673.0	5,936.0
Value of new business	-	42.4	42.4
Expected existing business contribution (market-consistent approach)	27.9	253.4	281.4
Risk-free rate	10.5	55.5	66.0
In excess of risk-free rate	17.4	197.9	215.3
Expected transfer from VIF to adjusted net worth	44.5	(44.5)	-
on in-force at beginning of year	282.1	(282.1)	-
on new business	(237.6)	237.6	-
Non-economic experience variances	(322.5)	332.1	9.6
Non-economic assumptions changes	-	103.7	103.7
Economic variances	118.9	1,005.6	1,124.5
Values as of March 31, 2026	2,131.9	5,366.0	7,498.0

(2) Medicare Life

(billions of yen)

	Adjusted net worth	Value of in-force business	EEV
Values as of March 31, 2025	19.9	384.3	404.2
Adjustments to the values as of March 31, 2025	-	(5.7)	(5.7)
Adjusted values as of March 31, 2025	19.9	378.6	398.5
Value of new business	-	46.7	46.7
Expected existing business contribution (market-consistent approach)	0.0	6.7	6.8
Risk-free rate	0.1	6.8	6.9
In excess of risk-free rate	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Expected transfer from VIF to adjusted net worth	3.4	(3.4)	-
on in-force at beginning of year	12.1	(12.1)	-
on new business	(8.6)	8.6	-
Non-economic experience variances	(2.3)	26.3	24.0
Non-economic assumptions changes	-	(7.9)	(7.9)
Economic variances	(21.0)	33.2	12.1
Values as of March 31, 2026	0.0	480.2	480.3

(3) Symetra

(billions of yen)

	Adjusted net worth	Value of in-force business	EEV
Values as of December 31, 2024	463.5	11.4	475.0
Adjustments to the values as of December 31, 2024	(4.8)	(0.1)	(4.9)
for shareholder dividends (Note1)	(7.1)	-	(7.1)
of the foreign exchange variance	2.3	(0.1)	2.2
Adjusted values as of December 31, 2024	458.7	11.3	470.0
Value of new business	-	17.1	17.1
Expected existing business contribution (top-down approach)	(2.7)	56.8	54.1
Expected transfer from VIF to adjusted net worth	12.1	(12.1)	-
on in-force as of December 31, 2024	20.2	(20.2)	-
on new business	(8.1)	8.1	-
Non-economic experience variances	14.2	(50.7)	(36.5)
Non-economic assumptions changes	-	(1.1)	(1.1)
Economic variances	1.8	18.9	20.8
Capital injection by Sumitomo Life (Note2)	133.1	-	133.1
Adjustments to the values as of December 31, 2025	(106.8)	98.7	(8.0)
Values as of December 31, 2025	510.5	139.1	649.6

(Note1) This item represents an adjustment for shareholder dividends Symetra paid to Sumitomo Life during the year ended December 31, 2025.

(Note2) During the year ended December 31, 2025, Symetra received ¥133.1 billion as additional capital from Sumitomo Life. The capital injection represents an intragroup transaction, thus has no impact on the Group EEV.

(4) Singlife

(billions of yen)

	Adjusted net worth	Value of in-force business	EEV
Values as of December 31, 2024	51.3	220.5	271.8
Adjustments to the values as of December 31, 2024	2.3	9.9	12.2
Adjusted values as of December 31, 2024	53.6	230.5	284.1
Value of new business	-	42.4	42.4
Expected existing business contribution (top-down approach)	5.5	14.8	20.4
Expected transfer from VIF to adjusted net worth	26.3	(26.3)	-
on in-force as of December 31, 2024	27.4	(27.4)	-
on new business	(1.0)	1.0	-
Non-economic experience variances	(22.5)	4.9	(17.6)
Non-economic assumptions changes	(6.9)	23.4	16.5
Economic variances	(8.2)	14.3	6.1
Values as of December 31, 2025	47.8	304.1	352.0

3. Sensitivity Analysis

a. Sensitivity Analysis of EEV of the Group and the Group's value of new business

(1) Sensitivity analysis of EEV of the Group

		(billions of yen)	
		EEV	increase (decrease)
EEV as of March 31, 2026		7,687.5	-
Sensitivity 1:	50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	7,594.3	(93.2)
Sensitivity 2:	50bp 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)

The following table shows the effect of sensitivities 1 through 8 on adjusted net worth. Only the value of in-force business is affected in sensitivities 9 and 10 in the above table.

		(billions of yen)
		increase (decrease)
Sensitivity 1:	50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	(680.3)
Sensitivity 2:	50bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	733.3
Sensitivity 3:	10% decline in equity and real estate values	(452.1)
Sensitivity 4:	10% decline in maintenance expenses	2.8
Sensitivity 5:	10% decline in surrender and lapse rate	(8.4)
Sensitivity 6:	5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for life insurance products	5.9
Sensitivity 7:	5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for annuities	(0.0)
Sensitivity 8:	Setting required capital at statutory minimum level	(17.4)

(2) Sensitivity analysis of the Group's value of new business

(billions of yen)

	Value of new business	increase (decrease)
Value of new business for the fiscal year ended March 31,2026	148.7	-
Sensitivity 1: 50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	168.8	20.0
Sensitivity 2: 50bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	125.2	(23.5)
Sensitivity 3: 10% decline in equity and real estate values	145.7	(3.0)
Sensitivity 4: 10% decline in maintenance expenses	160.5	11.7
Sensitivity 5: 10% decline in surrender and lapse rate	166.7	17.9
Sensitivity 6: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for life insurance products	168.5	19.7
Sensitivity 7: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for annuities	148.8	0.1
Sensitivity 8: Setting required capital at statutory minimum level	167.0	18.2
Sensitivity 9: 25% increase in implied volatilities of equity and real estate values	148.5	(0.2)
Sensitivity 10: 25% increase in implied volatilities of swaptions	146.7	(2.0)

b. Sensitivity Analysis by company

(1) Sumitomo Life

i . Sensitivity Analysis of EEV

		(billions of yen)	
		EEV	increase (decrease)
EEV as of March 31, 2026		7,498.0	-
Sensitivity 1:	50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	7,404.0	(93.9)
Sensitivity 2:	50bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	7,589.7	91.7
Sensitivity 3:	10% decline in equity and real estate values	7,046.0	(451.9)
Sensitivity 4:	10% decline in maintenance expenses	7,578.1	80.1
Sensitivity 5:	10% decline in surrender and lapse rate	7,645.4	147.4
Sensitivity 6:	5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for life insurance products	7,699.9	201.9
Sensitivity 7:	5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for annuities	7,495.1	(2.8)
Sensitivity 8:	Setting required capital at statutory minimum level	7,498.0	-
Sensitivity 9:	25% increase in implied volatilities of equity and real estate values	7,495.8	(2.1)
Sensitivity 10:	25% increase in implied volatilities of swaptions	7,472.0	(25.9)

The following table shows the effect of sensitivities 1 through 3 on adjusted net worth. Only the value of in-force business is affected in sensitivities 4 through 10 in the above table.

		(billions of yen)
		increase (decrease)
Sensitivity 1:	50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	(674.4)
Sensitivity 2:	50bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	730.9
Sensitivity 3:	10% decline in equity and real estate values	(450.0)

ii . Sensitivity analysis of the value of new business

(billions of yen)

	Value of new business	increase (decrease)
Value of new business for the fiscal year ended March 31,2026	42.4	-
Sensitivity 1: 50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	67.2	24.7
Sensitivity 2: 50bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	15.8	(26.6)
Sensitivity 3: 10% decline in equity and real estate values	42.4	-
Sensitivity 4: 10% decline in maintenance expenses	46.3	3.8
Sensitivity 5: 10% decline in surrender and lapse rate	52.3	9.8
Sensitivity 6: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for life insurance products	51.5	9.0
Sensitivity 7: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for annuities	42.5	0.0
Sensitivity 8: Setting required capital at statutory minimum level	42.4	-
Sensitivity 9: 25% increase in implied volatilities of equity and real estate values	42.2	(0.2)
Sensitivity 10: 25% increase in implied volatilities of swaptions	40.4	(2.0)

(2) Medicare Life

i . Sensitivity Analysis of EEV

(billions of yen)

	EEV	increase (decrease)
EEV as of March 31, 2026	480.3	-
Sensitivity 1: 50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	476.2	(4.0)
Sensitivity 2: 50bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	483.3	2.9
Sensitivity 3: 10% decline in equity and real estate values	480.3	-
Sensitivity 4: 10% decline in maintenance expenses	490.2	9.8
Sensitivity 5: 10% decline in surrender and lapse rate	488.6	8.3
Sensitivity 6: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for life insurance products	507.0	26.6
Sensitivity 7: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for annuities	480.3	-
Sensitivity 8: Setting required capital at statutory minimum level	480.3	-
Sensitivity 9: 25% increase in implied volatilities of equity and real estate values	480.3	-
Sensitivity 10: 25% increase in implied volatilities of swaptions	480.3	(0.0)

The following table shows the effect of sensitivities 1 through 2 on adjusted net worth. Only the value of in-force business is affected in sensitivities 3 through 10 in the above table.

(billions of yen)

	increase (decrease)
Sensitivity 1: 50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	(11.9)
Sensitivity 2: 50bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	13.0

ii . Sensitivity analysis of the value of new business

(billions of yen)

	Value of new business	increase (decrease)
Value of new business for the fiscal year ended March 31,2026	46.7	-
Sensitivity 1: 50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	46.3	(0.3)
Sensitivity 2: 50bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	46.8	0.1
Sensitivity 3: 10% decline in equity and real estate values	46.7	-
Sensitivity 4: 10% decline in maintenance expenses	48.4	1.7
Sensitivity 5: 10% decline in surrender and lapse rate	49.4	2.7
Sensitivity 6: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for life insurance products	52.1	5.4
Sensitivity 7: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for annuities	46.7	-
Sensitivity 8: Setting required capital at statutory minimum level	46.7	-
Sensitivity 9: 25% increase in implied volatilities of equity and real estate values	46.7	-
Sensitivity 10: 25% increase in implied volatilities of swaptions	46.7	(0.0)

(3) Symetra

i . Sensitivity Analysis of EEV

(billions of yen)

	EEV	increase (decrease)
EEV as of December 31, 2025	649.6	-
Sensitivity 1: 50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	652.3	2.7
Sensitivity 2: 50bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	635.7	(13.9)
Sensitivity 3: 10% decline in equity and real estate values	637.9	(11.6)
Sensitivity 4: 10% decline in maintenance expenses	680.9	31.3
Sensitivity 5: 10% decline in surrender and lapse rate	673.2	23.5
Sensitivity 6: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for life insurance products	680.6	30.9
Sensitivity 7: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for annuities	648.8	(0.7)
Sensitivity 8: Setting required capital at statutory minimum level	727.1	77.4
Sensitivity 9: 1% increase in equity and real estate yield	671.5	21.8
Sensitivity 10: 50bp upward shift in risk discount rate	623.6	(26.0)
Sensitivity 11: 50bp downward shift in risk discount rate	677.7	28.0

The following table shows the effect on the adjusted net worth of sensitivities 1, 2 and 8. Only the value of in-force business is affected in sensitivities 3 through 7 and 9 through 11 in the above table.

(billions of yen)

	increase (decrease)
Sensitivity 1: 50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	4.1
Sensitivity 2: 50bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	(4.2)
Sensitivity 8: Setting required capital at statutory minimum level	(17.4)

ii . Sensitivity analysis of the value of new business

(billions of yen)

	Value of new business	increase (decrease)
Value of new business for the year ended December 31,2025	17.1	-
Sensitivity 1: 50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	11.3	(5.7)
Sensitivity 2: 50bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	22.2	5.0
Sensitivity 3: 10% decline in equity and real estate values	14.0	(3.0)
Sensitivity 4: 10% decline in maintenance expenses	22.0	4.8
Sensitivity 5: 10% decline in surrender and lapse rate	21.7	4.6
Sensitivity 6: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for life insurance products	20.4	3.2
Sensitivity 7: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for annuities	17.2	0.0
Sensitivity 8: Setting required capital at statutory minimum level	33.9	16.7
Sensitivity 9: 1% increase in equity and real estate yield	29.1	11.9
Sensitivity 10: 50bp upward shift in risk discount rate	12.3	(4.7)
Sensitivity 11: 50bp downward shift in risk discount rate	22.0	4.9

Sensitivity 1 and 2 are calculated based on simultaneous upward/downward parallel shift of 50bp in both the investment yields of the future reinvestment and the risk discount rate.

Sensitivity 10 and 11 represent the effect on EEV of an upward/downward shift of 50bp of the risk discount rate.

(4) Singlife

i . Sensitivity Analysis of EEV

(billions of yen)

	EEV	increase (decrease)
EEV as of December 31, 2025	352.0	-
Sensitivity 1: 50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	354.0	2.0
Sensitivity 2: 50bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	345.1	(6.8)
Sensitivity 3: 10% decline in equity and real estate values	349.9	(2.0)
Sensitivity 4: 10% decline in maintenance expenses	362.6	10.5
Sensitivity 5: 10% decline in surrender and lapse rate	349.9	(2.1)
Sensitivity 6: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for life insurance products	390.1	38.1
Sensitivity 7: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for annuities	351.9	(0.0)
Sensitivity 8: Setting required capital at statutory minimum level	363.9	11.8
Sensitivity 9: 1% increase in equity and real estate yield	359.5	7.4
Sensitivity 10: 50bp upward shift in risk discount rate	325.9	(26.1)
Sensitivity 11: 50bp downward shift in risk discount rate	384.7	32.6

The following table shows the effect on the adjusted net worth of sensitivities 1 through 7 and 9. Only the value of in-force business is affected in sensitivities 8 and 10 through 11 in the above table.

(billions of yen)

	increase (decrease)
Sensitivity 1: 50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	1.9
Sensitivity 2: 50bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	(6.4)
Sensitivity 3: 10% decline in equity and real estate values	(2.1)
Sensitivity 4: 10% decline in maintenance expenses	2.8
Sensitivity 5: 10% decline in surrender and lapse rate	(8.4)
Sensitivity 6: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for life insurance products	5.9
Sensitivity 7: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for annuities	(0.0)
Sensitivity 9: 1% increase in equity and real estate yield	1.4

ii . Sensitivity analysis of the value of new business

(billions of yen)

	Value of new business	increase (decrease)
Value of new business for the year ended December 31,2025	42.4	-
Sensitivity 1: 50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	43.7	1.3
Sensitivity 2: 50bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	40.3	(2.1)
Sensitivity 3: 10% decline in equity and real estate values	42.4	-
Sensitivity 4: 10% decline in maintenance expenses	43.7	1.3
Sensitivity 5: 10% decline in surrender and lapse rate	43.1	0.7
Sensitivity 6: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for life insurance products	44.3	1.8
Sensitivity 7: 5% decline in mortality and morbidity rates for annuities	42.4	-
Sensitivity 8: Setting required capital at statutory minimum level	43.8	1.4
Sensitivity 9: 1% increase in equity and real estate yield	44.8	2.4
Sensitivity 10: 50bp upward shift in risk discount rate	38.8	(3.5)
Sensitivity 11: 50bp downward shift in risk discount rate	47.1	4.6

Sensitivity 1 and 2 are calculated based on simultaneous upward/downward parallel shift of 50bp in both long term investment return rates and the risk discount rate.

Sensitivity 10 and 11 represent the effect on EEV of an upward/downward shift of 50bp of the risk discount rate.

4. Note

The calculation of EEV requires numerous assumptions regarding future projections that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Future results may differ from those assumptions used in the calculation of EEV.

Appendix A: Principal EEV Assumptions (Sumitomo Life and Medicare Life)

1. Economic assumptions

a. Risk-free rate

In the certainty equivalent calculation and the interest rate model calibration, the Japanese, U.S. and Australian Government Bonds are used as proxies for risk-free rates.

As the term of life insurance policies is generally longer than financial instruments in the market, the ultra-long term rate data which is not available in the market should be set. Because of low liquidity of long-term Japanese, U.S. and Australian Government Bonds in the market, we extrapolated the risk-free rates.

In the extrapolation method using an ultimate forward rate, interest rate for ultra-long term, which is not available in the market, converges to an ultimate forward rate which is future forward rate based on macro-economic analysis. The extrapolation method using an ultimate forward rate is used in the Insurance Capital Standard (ICS) being developed by the International Association of Insurance Supervisors, and is also permitted or used in EU Solvency II, Japan’s economic value-based solvency regulation and the MCEV Principles.

For risk-free rates (forward rates) of each currency, the ultimate forward rate, last point of liquidity and convergence point are set as below, taking into account Japan’s economic value-based solvency regulation. We extrapolate the yield curve to the ultimate forward rate by using the Smith-Wilson method.

	JPY		USD		AUD	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026
ultimate forward rate	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%
last point of liquidity	30 years	30 years	30 years	30 years	30 years	30 years
convergence point	60 years	60 years	60 years	60 years	60 years	60 years

The table below shows, for selected terms, the risk-free rates (spot rates) which are used in the calculations.

Term	JPY		USD		AUD	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026
1 year	0.641%	1.105%	4.081%	3.781%	3.762%	4.646%
2 year	0.857%	1.382%	3.879%	3.798%	3.661%	4.673%
3 year	0.893%	1.511%	3.869%	3.822%	3.674%	4.656%
4 year	1.023%	1.689%	3.913%	3.888%	3.745%	4.657%
5 year	1.114%	1.822%	3.971%	3.977%	3.867%	4.712%
10 year	1.521%	2.426%	4.262%	4.400%	4.472%	5.038%
15 year	1.957%	2.982%	4.544%	4.929%	4.792%	5.268%
20 year	2.322%	3.546%	4.809%	5.188%	5.065%	5.474%
25 year	2.413%	3.741%	4.868%	5.262%	5.223%	5.592%
30 year	2.688%	4.078%	4.604%	4.980%	5.147%	5.445%
35 year	2.897%	4.228%	4.400%	4.744%	5.023%	5.268%
40 year	3.033%	4.244%	4.289%	4.597%	4.900%	5.110%
45 year	3.128%	4.220%	4.220%	4.496%	4.790%	4.975%
50 year	3.200%	4.187%	4.171%	4.420%	4.696%	4.862%

(Source: Ministry of Finance(JPY) and bloomberg(the others) (after interpolation/extrapolation))

b. Principal dynamic assumption

(1) Interest rate model

As an interest rate model, Sumitomo Life has adopted a SABR LIBOR Market model, in which interest rates associated with Japanese yen, U.S. dollars, Euros, British pounds and Australian dollars are calculated. The model has been adjusted to be in line with a risk-neutral approach in which Japanese yen is set as a base currency, and correlations between the interest rates have also been taken into account. The interest rate model has been calibrated to be consistent with the market environment as of each reporting date, and parameters used are estimated from the yield curve and implied volatilities of interest rate swaptions with various maturities. 5,000 scenarios are used in calculating the time value of financial options and guarantees through the stochastic method.

A summary of implied volatilities of interest rate swaptions used to calibrate the scenarios is as follows:

Interest rate swaptions

(bp)

		March 31,2025					March 31,2026				
Option Term	Swap Term	JPY	USD	EUR	GBP	AUD	JPY	USD	EUR	GBP	AUD
5 year	10 year	45.7	92.8	76.4	95.3	80.3	63.8	83.5	72.1	88.2	79.3
7 year	10 year	45.2	89.8	74.3	93.3	76.4	63.6	82.6	69.5	85.3	77.9
10 year	10 year	44.6	84.5	71.9	90.5	72.8	64.2	81.2	66.2	82.8	75.5
15 year	10 year	44.3	76.8	66.8	86.0	-	65.8	77.3	63.3	81.8	-
20 year	10 year	43.9	70.0	62.7	82.0	-	65.9	74.6	60.7	80.6	-

(Source: Bloomberg (adjusted))

(2) Implied volatilities of equities and currencies

Volatilities of major equity indices and currencies are calibrated based on implied volatilities of options traded in the market. Implied volatilities used to calibrate the scenarios are as follows:

Stock options

Currency	Underlying Assset	Option Term	Volatility	
			March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026
JPY	Nikkei225	3 year	20.1%	26.7%
		4 year	20.0%	26.1%
		5 year	20.0%	25.7%
USD	S&P 500	3 year	18.9%	21.5%
		4 year	19.6%	21.7%
		5 year	20.2%	22.1%
EUR	Euro Stoxx50	3 year	16.9%	19.6%
		4 year	17.0%	19.4%
		5 year	17.1%	19.4%
GBP	FTSE 100	3 year	13.8%	16.9%
		4 year	14.1%	16.8%
		5 year	14.4%	16.9%

(Source : Markit (after interpolation/extrapolation))

Currency options

Currency	Option Term	Volatility	
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026
USD	5 year	8.8%	9.0%
EUR	5 year	10.8%	9.2%
GBP	5 year	10.9%	10.2%
AUD	5 year	11.3%	12.0%

(Source : Bloomberg)

(3) Correlations

In addition to the implied volatilities described above, each company has calculated implied volatilities reflecting its asset portfolio and correlation factors. The share of each asset is assumed to be unchanged over the projection periods.

With regard to correlation factors, market-consistent data from exotic options with sufficient liquidity have not been observed in the market. Therefore, Sumitomo Life estimated correlation factors based on historical market data. Specifically, the monthly data from March 31, 2016 to March 31, 2026 have been used. The following table shows correlation factors between major variables.

	1year Rate /JPY	1year Rate /USD	1year Rate /EUR	1year Rate /GBP	1year Rate /AUD	USD/JPY	EUR/JPY	GBP/JPY	AUD/JPY	NIKKEI 225	S&P500	EuroStoxx 50	FTSE100
1year Rate /JPY	1.00	0.48	0.60	0.44	0.54	0.25	0.22	0.20	0.16	(0.09)	(0.17)	(0.13)	(0.02)
1year Rate /USD	0.48	1.00	0.76	0.74	0.79	0.68	0.47	0.43	0.39	0.09	(0.16)	(0.07)	(0.02)
1year Rate /EUR	0.60	0.76	1.00	0.79	0.75	0.45	0.51	0.32	0.32	(0.04)	(0.30)	(0.16)	(0.11)
1year Rate /GBP	0.44	0.74	0.79	1.00	0.68	0.46	0.36	0.30	0.18	(0.08)	(0.33)	(0.21)	(0.26)
1year Rate /AUD	0.54	0.79	0.75	0.68	1.00	0.53	0.46	0.36	0.51	(0.01)	(0.19)	(0.14)	(0.04)
USD/JPY	0.25	0.68	0.45	0.46	0.53	1.00	0.69	0.65	0.52	0.29	(0.11)	0.00	(0.07)
EUR/JPY	0.22	0.47	0.51	0.36	0.46	0.69	1.00	0.83	0.69	0.43	0.14	0.21	0.05
GBP/JPY	0.20	0.43	0.32	0.30	0.36	0.65	0.83	1.00	0.64	0.48	0.30	0.36	0.06
AUD/JPY	0.16	0.39	0.32	0.18	0.51	0.52	0.69	0.64	1.00	0.56	0.46	0.42	0.40
NIKKEI 225	(0.09)	0.09	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.01)	0.29	0.43	0.48	0.56	1.00	0.66	0.67	0.53
S&P500	(0.17)	(0.16)	(0.30)	(0.33)	(0.19)	(0.11)	0.14	0.30	0.46	0.66	1.00	0.78	0.62
EuroStoxx 50	(0.13)	(0.07)	(0.16)	(0.21)	(0.14)	0.00	0.21	0.36	0.42	0.67	0.78	1.00	0.78
FTSE100	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.11)	(0.26)	(0.04)	(0.07)	0.05	0.06	0.40	0.53	0.62	0.78	1.00

(Source: Ministry of Finance (1year Rate/JPY) and bloomberg(the others))

c. Assumed investment yield used for the calculation of expected returns

Assumed investment yields on major asset categories used for the calculation of “Expected existing business contribution (the sum of risk-free rate and excess of risk-free rate)” in “2. Statement of changes in EEV” are as follows. The Weighted-average assumed investment yield (annual rate) is based on the asset portfolio at the beginning of the year. The yield for Sumitomo Life is 1.7% and, for Medicare Life, is 0.6%.

	Assumed investment yield (annual rate)
Fixed income assets (excl. Super long-term bonds)	0.7%
Super long-term bonds (Note)	1.5%
Foreign bonds (excl. Currency-hedged foreign bonds)	3.0%
Currency-hedged foreign bonds	1.3%
Domestic stocks	4.3%
Foreign stocks	5.5%
Others	2.0%

(Note) Bonds with a maturity of more than 10 years

2. Non-economic assumptions

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

a. Operating expenses

Operating expenses are set based on the experience of each company. The look-through basis is applied in terms of operating expenses of insurance business.

Future inflation rates are set as follows.

Up to the 30th year: The inflation rate is set at 1.37% with reference to the breakeven inflation rate incorporated in the inflation-linked government bonds.

After the 31st year: The inflation rate was gradually adjusted to converge to 2.00% (the inflation rate incorporated in the terminal level of the risk-free rate) in the 60th year.

b. Policyholder dividends

(1) Sumitomo Life

Policyholder dividend rates are based on the current dividend policy, and set according to market-consistent, risk-neutral scenarios.

(2) Medicare Life

No assumption of policyholder dividend rate is set, as it sells only non-participating policies.

c. Effective tax rate

In the projection of future profits, effective tax rate is set at the following rates, based on the recent corporate tax rates.

Sumitomo Life:	FY 2025	27.96%
	FY 2026-	28.88%
Medicare Life :	FY 2025	28.00%
	FY 2026-	28.93%

Appendix B: Principal EEV Assumptions (Symetra)

1. Economic Assumptions and Risk Discount Rate

a. Economic assumptions

Investment cash flows for the top-down approach are based on current and expected asset allocations and the economic environment on the reporting date. Key economic assumptions include the level of government bond rates, credit spreads, default rates and investment expenses. Government bond rates and credit spreads were set equal to the levels of the reporting date.

Existing yields are as follows:

	Current yield (%)	
	December 31,2024	December 31,2025
Corporate Bonds	4.27%	4.52%
Grand Total	4.64%	4.83%

(Note) Statutory basis, before default, excluding investment costs

Reinvestment yields vary by liability group, in accordance with the characteristics of the liabilities and actual practice, and are determined based on the current and expected future reinvestment strategy.

Reinvestment rates by main liability group are as follows:

Main Products	Reinvestment rates (Note3,4)	
	December 31,2024	December 31,2025
Life	5.76-6.18%	5.38-6.11%
Annuities (Note1)	5.14-5.68%	4.19-5.41%
Benefits	5.40%	4.84%
VA (Note2)	7.50%	7.50%

(Note1) VA is not included
 (Note2) Separate account
 (Note3) Before default, excluding investment costs
 (Note4) Rates vary by product type

Default rates, which apply to existing assets and reinvestments, are determined by asset type and rating, where applicable, based on historical studies.

Expected default cost net of recovery are as follows:

	Default cost (bp)	
	December 31,2024	December 31,2025
Existing Assets		
AAA-A	5	5
BBB	14	13
Reinvestment Assets		
AAA-A	2-12	2-11
BBB	7-21	7-20

b. Risk discount rates

Risk discount rates are set using a weighted average cost of capital approach (WACC) taking into account the cost of equity and cost of debt.

Risk discount rates are as follows:

	In-force business	
	December 31,2024	December 31,2025
Risk discount rate	8.25%	8.00%
Risk-free rate (Note)	4.58%	4.18%
Risk margin	3.67%	3.82%

	New business			
	Six months ended June 30, 2024	Six months ended December 31, 2024	Six months ended June 30, 2025	Six months ended December 31, 2025
Risk discount rate	8.00%	8.25%	8.00%	8.00%
Risk-free rate (Note)	4.36%	4.58%	4.24%	4.18%
Risk margin	3.64%	3.67%	3.76%	3.82%

(Note)10 year U.S. government bond yield

2. Non-economic assumptions

All cash flows (premium, operating expense, benefits and claims, cash surrender value, tax, etc.) are projected each insurance, applying the best estimate assumptions into the future, by product, referring to past, current and expected future experience.

For interest sensitive business, future credited rates are based on current credited rate setting methods and are consistent with the projected economic assumptions. Dynamic policyholder behavior is applied where appropriate.

The future inflation rate is set with reference to the Consumer Price Index (individual insurance and individual annuity are 2.60%).

The tax rate applied to the projected taxable income is 21.00%.

3. Exchange rate

The EEV of Symetra is calculated in local currency and converted into JPY using the following rate:

	December 31,2024	December 31,2025
USD1.00	JPY158.18	JPY156.56

Appendix C: Principal EEV Assumptions (Singlife)

1. Economic Assumptions and Risk Discount Rate

a. Economic assumptions

Investment cash flows for the top-down approach are based on long-term expectations of rate of returns on the reporting date. Key economic assumptions include long-term investment return rates and investment expenses.

long-term investment return rates are as follows.

	December 31,2024	December 31,2025
Long-term investment return rate	4.20%-6.26%	4.56%-7.24%

(Note) Statutory basis, implicitly reflect expected default costs, excluding investment costs.

b. Risk discount rates

Risk discount rates are set as risk-free rate plus risk margin. Risk margin includes market risk and non-hedgeable non-financial risk.

Risk discount rates are as follows:

	In-force business	
	December 31,2024	December 31,2025
Risk discount rate	6.30%	6.30%
Risk-free rate (Note)	3.00%	3.00%
Risk margin	3.30%	3.30%

(Note)10 year Singapore government bond yield

2. Non-economic assumptions

All cash flows (premium, operating expense, benefits and claims, cash surrender value, tax, etc.) are projected, applying the best estimate assumptions into the future, by product, referring to past, current and expected future experience. Policyholder bonuses or dividends are set based on current practice.

The future inflation rate, 2.3% is set with reference to the Consumer Price Index and wage inflation.

The tax rate applied to the projected taxable income is 17.00%.

3. Exchange rate

The EEV of Singlife is calculated in local currency and converted into JPY using the following rate:

	December 31,2024	December 31,2025
SGD1.00	JPY116.51	JPY121.78