November 20, 2025

Financial Results for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2025

Nippon Life Insurance Company (the “Company,” President: Satoshi Asahi) announces financial results for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

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Financial Summary for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2025

Attached: Supplementary Materials for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2025

1. Business Highlights

(1) Annualized Premium

- Policies in Force

(100 Million Yen, %)

		As of September 30, 2025	As a percentage of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2025
Individual insurance		26,718	99.9	26,758
Individual annuities		10,187	99.2	10,270
Total		36,905	99.7	37,028
	Medical coverages, living benefits, and others	6,824	100.4	6,797

- New Policies

(100 Million Yen, %)

		Six months ended September 30, 2025	As a percentage of six months ended September 30, 2024	Six months ended September 30, 2024
Individual insurance		1,066	100.6	1,060
Individual annuities		125	142.8	87
Total		1,191	103.8	1,147
	Medical coverages, living benefits, and others	217	102.1	213

Notes: 1. The amount of annualized premium is calculated by multiplying a single premium payment by a factor according to the premium payment method (for single payment policies, the annualized amount is the total premium divided by the insured period).
2. The amount of medical coverages, living benefits, and others represents annualized premium related to medical benefits (hospitalization benefits and surgical benefits), living benefits (specified illness benefits and nursing care benefits), and waiver of premium benefits (excluding disability benefits alone, but including specified illness and nursing care benefits).
3. Annualized new policy premium includes net increases due to conversions.

(2) Amount of Policies in Force and New Policies

- Policies in Force

	As of September 30, 2025				As of March 31, 2025	
	Number of policies		Amount of policies		Number of policies	Amount of policies
	(thousands)	As a percentage of March 31, 2025 (%)	(100 million yen)	As a percentage of March 31, 2025 (%)	(thousands)	(100 million yen)
Individual insurance	30,188	99.5	1,112,312	97.7	30,336	1,138,901
Individual annuities	3,972	99.4	233,579	99.4	3,998	234,886
Group insurance	—	—	968,458	100.5	—	963,430
Group annuities	—	—	137,802	100.0	—	137,865

Notes: 1. The amount of individual annuities is the total of (a) annuity resources at the start of annuity payments for policies prior to the start of annuity payments and (b) policy reserves for policies after the start of annuity payments.
2. The amount of group annuities is the amount of the policy reserves.

- New Policies

	Six months ended September 30, 2025						Six months ended September 30, 2024			
	Number of policies		Amount of policies				Number of policies (thousands)	Amount of policies		
	(thousands)	As a percentage of six months ended September 30, 2024 (%)	(100 million yen)	As a percentage of six months ended September 30, 2024 (%)	New policies	Net increase by conversion		(100 million yen)	New policies	Net increase by conversion
Individual insurance	1,652	86.7	12,567	149.7	21,155	(8,587)	1,905	8,394	20,765	(12,370)
Individual annuities	103	203.0	3,424	139.5	3,622	(198)	50	2,454	2,665	(211)
Group insurance	—	—	2,355	334.3	2,355		—	704	704	
Group annuities	—	—	0	8.1	0		—	2	2	

Notes: 1. New policies include enrollment using the coverage enhancement system, and conversion indicates enrollment using the coverage revision system and partial coverage revision system.
2. The number of policies includes policies that were converted into new policies.
3. The amount of new policies and net increase in policies by conversion for individual annuities represent annuity resources at the start of annuity payments.
4. The amount of new policies for group annuities represents the first-time premium.

2. Overview of General Accounts Asset Management for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2025

(1) Investment Environment

During the six months ended September 30, 2025, U.S. tariff policy actions, in early April, triggered stock markets to decline globally. In further months, however, uncertainty surrounding tariff policies subsided and demand for AI-related technologies increased, which resulted in both domestic and foreign stocks recovering and remaining firm through quarter end. In the U.S., interest rates decreased amid US Treasury actions and further expectations of a continued gradual rate cut policy. In contrast, Japan saw a rise in domestic interest rates, driven by persistent inflation and concerns over fiscal expansion. As for the investment environment, the yen depreciated due to political uncertainty in Japan, following a phase of currency trade activity driven by a shift away from the U.S. dollar.

- The Nikkei Stock Average at the start of the fiscal year was in the ¥35,600 range. Subsequently, in early April, the index temporarily fell below ¥31,000 due to concerns over an economic slowdown triggered by U.S. tariff policies. From May onward, however, stock markets increased globally as uncertainty surrounding tariff policies subsided and demand for AI-related technologies increased. As a result, the index finished at ¥44,932 at the end of September 2025.
- The yield rate on 10-year Japanese government bonds at the start of the fiscal year was in the 1.5% range. Thereafter, it temporarily fell below 1.1% due to concerns over a domestic economic slowdown triggered by U.S. tariff policies. Subsequently, interest rates rose as concerns over economic slowdown subsided while concerns over fiscal deterioration stemming from political uncertainty in Japan emerged. As a result, the yield rate stood at 1.65% at the end of September 2025.
- The yen-dollar exchange rate at the start of the fiscal year was at the ¥149 level. In late April, the yen temporarily appreciated to ¥140, driven by uncertainty surrounding U.S. tariff policies and a decline in confidence in the U.S. dollar. Thereafter, the yen weakened due to political uncertainty in Japan. As a result, the yen-dollar exchange rate at the end of September 2025 stood at ¥148.88.
  The yen-euro exchange rate at the start of the fiscal year was at the ¥162 level. Subsequently, the euro continued to appreciate, supported by increased demand stemming from a shift away from the U.S. dollar and expectations that fiscal policies would bolster the European economy. The yen-euro exchange rate was ¥174.47 at the end of September 2025.

(2) Investment Policy

Based on the Company's Asset Liability Management philosophy of comprehensively controlling assets and liabilities, the Company has built a portfolio geared towards medium- to long-term investment and formulated an investment plan taking into account the investment environment outlook.

Specifically, to provide the stable rate of return that the Company promised to policyholders in the long term, the Company has positioned yen-denominated assets that can be expected to provide stable income, such as bonds and loans, as the Company's core assets. Also, while focusing on improving its profitability and increasing profits for policyholders from a medium- to long-term viewpoint and taking into account business stability, the Company has invested in stocks and foreign securities within the acceptable risk. From the perspective of diversifying profit-making opportunities, while continuously paying enough attention to asset allocation and risks, the Company is steadily pursuing investments that can yield surplus income, such as corporate bonds and securitized products, as well as investments in private equities and foreign real estate and infrastructure.

(3) Status of Investment Income/Expense

Investment income was ¥1,382.7 billion, an increase from ¥1,147.3 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2024. The main factor behind this increase was an increase in gains on sales of securities. Investment expenses amounted to ¥818.8 billion, an increase from ¥455.9 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2024. The main factor behind this increase was an increase in losses on sales of securities. As a result, the Company's net investment income decreased by ¥127.4 billion, compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year, to ¥563.9 billion.

3. Investment Management Performance (General Account)

(1) Asset Composition

(100 Million Yen, %)

	As of September 30, 2025		As of March 31, 2025	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Cash, deposits, and call loans	10,290	1.2	10,361	1.3
Receivables under resale agreements	—	—	—	—
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	—	—	—	—
Monetary receivables purchased	1,145	0.1	1,007	0.1
Proprietary trading securities	—	—	—	—
Assets held in trust	—	—	—	—
Investments in securities:	707,415	85.2	682,149	84.8
Domestic bonds	304,340	36.7	305,176	37.9
Domestic stocks	145,661	17.5	131,910	16.4
Foreign securities:	230,807	27.8	219,769	27.3
Foreign bonds	117,342	14.1	110,690	13.8
Foreign stocks and other securities	113,464	13.7	109,078	13.6
Other securities	26,606	3.2	25,294	3.1
Loans:	77,500	9.3	78,660	9.8
Policy loans	3,910	0.5	4,029	0.5
Industrial and consumer loans	73,590	8.9	74,630	9.3
Real estate:	17,357	2.1	17,388	2.2
Investment properties	11,436	1.4	11,550	1.4
Deferred tax assets	—	—	—	—
Other assets	16,701	2.0	15,181	1.9
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(41)	(0.0)	(42)	(0.0)
Total assets (general account):	830,368	100.0	804,705	100.0
Foreign currency-denominated assets	228,578	27.5	215,651	26.8

Note: Real estate amount is the sum of land, buildings, and construction in progress.

(2) Increases/Decreases in Assets

(100 Million Yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2024
Cash, deposits, and call loans	(71)	(207)
Receivables under resale agreements	—	—
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	—	—
Monetary receivables purchased	138	(162)
Proprietary trading securities	—	—
Assets held in trust	—	—
Investments in securities:	25,265	(20,861)
Domestic bonds	(836)	571
Domestic stocks	13,751	(10,374)
Foreign securities:	11,037	(6,485)
Foreign bonds	6,651	(5,710)
Foreign stocks and other securities	4,385	(774)
Other securities	1,312	(4,574)
Loans:	(1,159)	(199)
Policy loans	(119)	(104)
Industrial and consumer loans	(1,040)	(95)
Real estate:	(31)	(84)
Investment properties	(113)	(15)
Deferred tax assets	—	—
Other assets	1,520	3,557
Allowance for doubtful accounts	0	14
Total assets (general account):	25,662	(17,943)
Foreign currency-denominated assets	12,926	(5,979)

Note: Real estate amount is the sum of land, buildings, and construction in progress.

(3) Investment Income

(100 Million Yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2024
Interest, dividends, and other income:	9,495	8,854
Interest on deposits and savings	62	58
Interest on securities and dividends	7,950	7,299
Interest on loans	818	852
Real estate rental income	589	584
Other income	75	58
Gains on proprietary trading securities	—	—
Gains from assets held in trust, net	—	—
Gains on trading securities	—	—
Gains on sales of securities:	4,013	2,617
Gains on sales of domestic bonds, including national government bonds	67	268
Gains on sales of domestic stocks and other securities	2,663	1,732
Gains on sales of foreign securities	1,283	616
Other gains	—	—
Gains on redemptions of securities	—	—
Gains on derivative financial instruments, net	—	—
Foreign exchange gains, net	309	—
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	4	—
Reversal of allowance for investment losses	—	—
Other investment income	4	1
Total	13,827	11,473

(4) Investment Expenses

(100 Million Yen)

		Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2024
Interest expenses		337	271
Losses on proprietary trading securities		—	—
Losses from assets held in trust, net		—	—
Losses on trading securities		—	—
Losses on sales of securities:		6,113	1,846
	Losses on sales of domestic bonds, including national government bonds	5,035	1,110
	Losses on sales of domestic stocks and other securities	563	368
	Losses on sales of foreign securities	514	367
	Other losses	0	—
Losses on valuation of securities:		2	43
	Losses on valuation of domestic bonds, including national government bonds	—	—
	Losses on valuation of domestic stocks and other securities	0	40
	Losses on valuation of foreign securities	—	2
	Other losses	2	—
Losses on redemptions of securities		—	—
Losses on derivative financial instruments, net		1,258	1,402
Foreign exchange losses, net		—	483
Provision for allowance for doubtful accounts		—	28
Provision for allowance for investment losses		25	43
Write-offs of loans		—	—
Depreciation of real estate for rental use and other assets		109	107
Other investment expenses		341	332
Total		8,188	4,559

(5) Net Valuation Gains/Losses on Trading Securities

There were no net valuation gains/losses as of September 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

(6) Fair Value Information of Securities (Other Than Trading Securities)

(100 Million Yen)

	As of September 30, 2025					As of March 31, 2025				
	Book value	Fair value	Net gains/ losses	Gains	Losses	Book value	Fair value	Net gains/ losses	Gains	Losses
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	270,994	228,075	(42,918)	2,152	(45,071)	275,180	241,892	(33,287)	3,209	(36,497)
Held-to-maturity debt securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	7,163	12,933	5,769	5,828	(58)	7,163	10,788	3,624	3,745	(121)
Available-for-sale securities:	279,713	402,208	122,495	135,115	(12,619)	269,751	373,034	103,282	114,548	(11,265)
Domestic bonds	39,141	35,246	(3,894)	853	(4,747)	34,475	31,875	(2,599)	789	(3,389)
Domestic stocks	39,025	133,943	94,917	95,326	(408)	40,836	120,245	79,408	79,927	(518)
Foreign securities:	176,450	207,850	31,399	36,219	(4,819)	170,594	197,671	27,076	32,016	(4,940)
Foreign bonds	100,364	116,067	15,703	17,260	(1,557)	95,498	109,476	13,978	15,732	(1,754)
Foreign stocks and other securities	76,085	91,782	15,696	18,958	(3,262)	75,096	88,195	13,098	16,284	(3,185)
Other securities	23,872	23,938	66	2,709	(2,643)	23,198	22,591	(607)	1,810	(2,417)
Monetary receivables purchased	383	389	5	6	(0)	206	210	4	5	(0)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	840	839	(0)	—	(0)	440	439	(0)	—	(0)
Total	557,871	643,218	85,346	143,095	(57,749)	552,096	625,715	73,619	121,503	(47,883)
Domestic bonds	308,234	261,347	(46,887)	2,904	(49,791)	307,776	271,820	(35,955)	3,909	(39,865)
Domestic stocks	39,025	133,943	94,917	95,326	(408)	40,836	120,245	79,408	79,927	(518)
Foreign securities:	184,750	222,016	37,266	42,144	(4,878)	178,833	209,617	30,784	35,846	(5,062)
Foreign bonds	101,509	117,312	15,803	17,360	(1,557)	96,582	110,645	14,063	15,819	(1,755)
Foreign stocks and other securities	83,240	104,703	21,463	24,783	(3,320)	82,250	98,971	16,720	20,027	(3,306)
Other securities	23,881	23,951	69	2,712	(2,643)	23,208	22,603	(604)	1,812	(2,417)
Monetary receivables purchased	1,139	1,119	(19)	7	(27)	1,002	989	(12)	7	(20)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	840	839	(0)	—	(0)	440	439	(0)	—	(0)

Notes: 1. The table above includes securities that are deemed appropriate as securities under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act in Japan.
2. The above table excludes items such as stocks without market prices and entities such as partnerships.

[Book Value of Stocks without Market Prices and Entities such as Partnerships]

(100 Million Yen)

	As of September 30, 2025	As of March 31, 2025
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	27,557	26,602
Available-for-sale securities:	1,245	1,382
Unlisted domestic stocks	542	571
Unlisted foreign stocks	—	—
Others	702	811
Total	28,803	27,985

Note: Of stocks without market prices and entities such as partnerships, the net gains (losses) on currency exchange valuation of assets denominated in foreign currencies were as follows: ¥215.1 billion and ¥212.4 billion as of September 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

(7) Fair Value Information of Assets Held in Trust

There were no ending balances as of September 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

・Assets Held in Trust for Trading Purposes
  There were no ending balances as of September 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025.
・Assets Held in Trust Classified as Policy-Reserve-Matching, Held-to-Maturity, and Available-for-Sale
  There were no ending balances as of September 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

4. Nonconsolidated Balance Sheets

(Million Yen)

	As of September 30, 2025	As of March 31, 2025
Assets:		
Cash and deposits	**493,513**	**507,314**
Call loans	**752,132**	**765,505**
Monetary receivables purchased	**114,522**	**100,718**
Investments in securities:	**71,581,356**	**69,035,272**
National government bonds	28,269,426	28,334,096
Local government bonds	705,288	749,834
Corporate bonds	1,757,040	1,758,336
Domestic stocks	14,616,499	13,235,887
Foreign securities	23,297,050	22,164,720
Loans:	**7,750,097**	**7,866,042**
Policy loans	391,084	402,998
Industrial and consumer loans	7,359,012	7,463,043
Tangible fixed assets	**1,753,657**	**1,756,360**
Intangible fixed assets	**222,244**	**215,102**
Reinsurance receivables	**82**	**306**
Other assets	**1,499,143**	**1,345,485**
Customers' liability for acceptances and guarantees	**47,882**	**51,697**
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**(4,198)**	**(4,273)**
Allowance for investment losses	**(26,679)**	**(24,125)**
Total assets	**84,183,754**	**81,615,406**
Liabilities:		
Policy reserves and other reserves:	**62,772,754**	**62,519,697**
Reserve for outstanding claims	191,492	209,835
Policy reserves	61,310,412	61,182,984
Reserve for dividends to policyholders	1,270,848	1,126,878
Reinsurance payables	**1,708**	**399**
Corporate bonds	**1,663,671**	**1,438,541**
Other liabilities:	**7,140,767**	**6,434,336**
Income taxes payable	108,229	6,478
Lease obligations	2,523	3,224
Asset retirement obligations	7,677	7,604
Other liabilities	7,022,336	6,417,028
Accrued bonuses for directors, and audit and supervisory board members	**151**	**427**
Accrued retirement benefits	**369,946**	**379,563**
Reserve for program points	**3,680**	**6,192**
Reserve for price fluctuations	**1,580,725**	**1,673,007**
Deferred tax liabilities	**977,357**	**623,965**
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	**100,294**	**100,413**
Acceptances and guarantees	**47,882**	**51,697**
Total liabilities	**74,658,939**	**73,228,243**

4. Nonconsolidated Balance Sheets (Continued)

(Million Yen)

	As of September 30, 2025	As of March 31, 2025
Net assets:		
Foundation funds	**50,000**	**50,000**
Reserve for redemption of foundation funds	**1,400,000**	**1,400,000**
Reserve for revaluation	**651**	**651**
Surplus:	**938,755**	**982,249**
Legal reserve for deficiencies	24,804	23,390
Other surplus reserves:	913,951	958,859
Equalized reserve for dividends to policyholders	10,000	—
Reserve for social public welfare assistance	2,041	718
Reserve for financial stability	571,917	411,917
Reserve for reduction entry of real estate	79,811	77,279
Other reserves	170	170
Unappropriated surplus	250,012	* 468,775
Total foundation funds and others	**2,389,406**	**2,432,900**
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	**8,742,819**	**7,377,817**
Deferred losses on derivatives under hedge accounting	**(1,552,796)**	**(1,366,998)**
Land revaluation losses	**(54,614)**	**(56,555)**
Total valuations, conversions, and others	**7,135,408**	**5,954,262**
Total net assets	**9,524,815**	**8,387,163**
Total liabilities and net assets	**84,183,754**	**81,615,406**

Note: * Unappropriated surplus on the condensed balance sheet as of March 31, 2025 represents the current-year unappropriated surplus.

Notes to the Nonconsolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2025

1. (1) Securities (including items, such as deposits and monetary receivables purchased, which are treated as securities based on the "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Statement No. 10)) are valued as follows:

   1) Trading securities are stated at fair value at the balance sheet date. The moving average method is used for calculating cost of securities sold.
   2) Held-to-maturity debt securities are measured at amortized cost using the moving average method. The cost of securities is amortized on a straight-line basis.
   3) Policy-reserve-matching bonds are measured at amortized cost using the moving average method. The cost of bonds is amortized on a straight-line basis in accordance with the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 21, "Temporary Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Policy-Reserve-Matching Bonds in the Insurance Industry," issued by the JICPA.
   4) Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates (stocks issued by subsidiaries prescribed in Article 2, Paragraph 12 of the Insurance Business Act or subsidiaries prescribed in Article 13-5-2, Paragraph 3 of the Order for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act and stocks issued by affiliates prescribed in Article 13-5-2, Paragraph 4 of the Order for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act) are stated at cost using the moving average method.
   5) Available-for-sale securities

      a. Available-for-sale securities are measured at the fair value based mainly on market prices as of the balance sheet date (the cost of securities sold is calculated using the moving average method, and bonds (including foreign bonds) for which the difference between the purchase price and face value is due to an interest rate adjustment are measured at amortized cost using the moving average method, which is amortized on a straight-line basis.).

      b. Stocks and other securities without market prices are measured at cost using the moving average method.

   (2) Unrealized gains/losses of available-for-sale securities are recorded as a separate component of net assets.

2. Securities that are held for the purpose of matching the duration of outstanding liabilities within the subgroups classified by insurance type, payment method, maturity period, currency, and investment policy are classified as policy-reserve-matching bonds in accordance with the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 21, "Temporary Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Policy-Reserve-Matching Bonds in the Insurance Industry," issued by JICPA.

   The Company has specified the following types of insurance policies and set those as subcategories:

   1) All insurance policies for products other than single payment products and group annuities
   2) All insurance policies for single payment products (denominated in yen) other than variable assumed interest rate-type insurance

3) All insurance policies for group annuities other than guaranteed fixed-term rate products
4) All single payment products (denominated in U.S. dollars) other than the foregoing
5) All single payment products (denominated in Australian dollars) other than the foregoing
6) All single payment products (denominated in euros) other than the foregoing

3. Derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value based on quoted market prices.

4. (1) Tangible fixed assets are depreciated based on the following methods:
   a. Tangible fixed assets (except for lease assets)
      (i) Buildings
      Straight-line method
      (ii) Assets other than the above
      Declining-balance method
      Certain other tangible fixed assets with an acquisition cost of less than ¥200,000 are depreciated over three years on a straight-line basis.
   b. Lease assets
      (i) Lease assets related to financial leases that transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee
      The same depreciation method applied to fixed assets owned by the Company
      (ii) Lease assets related to financial leases that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee
      Straight-line method over the lease term

   (2) Software, which is included in intangible fixed assets, is amortized using the straight-line method.

5. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen in accordance with the "Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Transactions" (Business Accounting Council).
   Foreign currency-denominated available-for-sale securities with exchange rates that have significantly fluctuated and where those recoveries are not expected are converted to Japanese yen using either the rate at the balance sheet date or the one-month average rate prior to the balance sheet date, whichever indicates a weaker yen. The translation difference is recorded as a loss on valuation of securities.

6. (1) An allowance for doubtful accounts is recognized in accordance with the Company's internal Asset Valuation Regulation and Write-off/Provision Rule as follows:
   1) An allowance for loans to borrowers who are legally or substantially bankrupt, such as being bankrupt or being in the process of civil rehabilitation proceedings, is recognized based on the amount of credit remaining after directly deducting amounts expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral or the execution of guarantees from the balance of loans (as mentioned at (3) below).

2) An allowance for loans to borrowers who are not currently legally bankrupt but have a high possibility of bankruptcy is recognized at the amounts deemed necessary considering the borrowers' overall solvency and the amounts remaining after deduction of amounts expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral or the execution of guarantees.

3) An allowance for loans to borrowers other than the above is provided based on the borrowers' balance multiplied by the historical average percentage of bad debt for a certain period.

(2) All credits are assessed by responsible departments in accordance with the Company's internal Asset Valuation Regulation. The assessments are verified by the independent Asset Auditing Department. The results of the assessments are reflected in the calculation of the allowance for doubtful accounts.

(3) The estimated uncollectible amount calculated by subtracting the amount of collateral value or the amount collectible by the execution of guarantees from the balance of loans is directly deducted from the balance of loans (including loans with credits secured and/or guaranteed) made to legally or substantially bankrupt borrowers. The estimated uncollectible amount was ¥81 million (including ¥46 million of credits secured and/or guaranteed) as of September 30, 2025.

7. To provide for losses on investments, an allowance for investment losses is recognized for stocks without market prices and measured at the amount of estimated losses that could arise in the future in accordance with the Company's internal Asset Valuation Regulation and Write-off/Provision Rule.

8. Accrued bonuses for directors, and audit and supervisory board members are recognized based on amounts estimated to be paid.

9. (1) Accrued retirement benefits are recognized based on the estimated amounts of projected benefit obligations and the fair value of pension plan assets as of March 31, 2026 for future severance payments to employees that have been accrued as of the balance sheet date.

(2) The accounting methods used for retirement benefit obligations and benefit costs are as follows:

1) Attribution method for estimated retirement benefits: Benefit formula basis
2) Period of amortizing actuarial gains/losses: Five years
3) Period of amortizing prior service costs: Five years

10. A reserve for program points is recognized based on the amount projected to be incurred for expenses from the use of points granted to policyholders.

11. A reserve for price fluctuations in investments in securities is recognized based on Article 115 of the Insurance Business Act.

12. Hedge accounting is applied based on the following methods:

1) The Company mainly applies the following hedge accounting methods:

- The exceptional accounting treatment ("*Tokurei-shori*") is applied to interest rate swaps to hedge the cash flow volatility of certain loans denominated in Japanese yen and foreign currencies;
- Deferred hedge accounting is applied to interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate fluctuation exposures on certain insurance policies, based on the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 26, "Accounting and Auditing Treatments Related to Application of Accounting for Financial Instruments in the Insurance Industry" issued by the JICPA;
- Deferred hedge accounting and designated hedge accounting ("*Furiate-shori*") are applied to currency swaps to hedge the cash flow volatility caused by foreign exchange rate fluctuations on certain foreign currency-denominated bonds, loans, and subordinated corporate bonds issued by the Company;
- Fair value hedge accounting and deferred hedge accounting are applied to foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the price fluctuation exposures related to foreign exchange rate fluctuations on certain foreign currency-denominated bonds and other instruments as well as certain foreign currency-denominated stocks (forecasted transactions);
- Fair value hedge accounting is applied to currency options to hedge the price fluctuation exposures related to foreign exchange rate fluctuations on certain foreign currency-denominated bonds; and
- Fair value hedge accounting is applied to equity forward contracts to hedge the price fluctuation exposures on certain domestic stocks.

2) Hedging instruments and hedged items

Hedging instruments	Hedged items
Interest rate swaps	Foreign currency-denominated loans, and insurance policies
Currency swaps	Foreign currency-denominated bonds, foreign currency-denominated loans, and foreign currency-denominated subordinated corporate bonds
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Foreign currency-denominated bonds and other instruments, and foreign currency-denominated stocks (forecasted transactions)
Currency options	Foreign currency-denominated bonds
Equity forward contracts	Domestic stocks

3) Effectiveness of hedging activities is mainly evaluated by a ratio analysis of fair value movement comparisons of the hedging instruments and hedged items in accordance with the Company's internal risk management policies.

13. All transactions are accounted for exclusive of consumption taxes and local consumption taxes; however, consumption taxes paid on certain asset transactions, which are not deductible from consumption taxes withheld and are stipulated to be deferred under the Consumption Tax Act, are deferred as prepaid expenses and amortized over a five-year period on a straight-line basis. Consumption taxes other than deferred consumption taxes are expensed as incurred.

14. The Group Tax Sharing System is applied with the Company as the parent company of the Aggregation Group. As a result, the "Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure Under the Group Tax Sharing System" (ASBJ PITF No. 42, August 12, 2021) has been followed for the accounting treatment of corporate tax and local corporate tax and the deferred tax accounting treatment related to those taxes.

15. Policy reserves are reserves set forth in accordance with Article 116 of the Insurance Business Act. These reserves are accumulated in order to prepare for payments of future obligations based on insurance policies. Insurance premiums reserves are recognized based on the following methodology.
In accordance with Article 69, Paragraph 5 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act, policy reserves include those that are reserved for certain individual annuity policies and for certain whole life insurance policies.
    1) Reserves for policies subject to the standard policy reserve are computed in accordance with the method prescribed by the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency (Ordinance No. 48 issued by the Ministry of Finance in 1996).
    2) Reserves for other policies are computed based on the net level premium method.

Effective from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020, the Company has provided additional policy reserves to cover a possible deficiency in the reserve for paid-up insurance policies and similar policies among certain whole life insurance policies (including single payment policies). Moreover, effective from the six months ended September 30, 2025, the Company has expanded the scope of whole life insurance policies (including single payment policies) for which additional policy reserves will be provided. For such policies with premiums that have been paid and similar policies (including single payment policies), the Company has decided to successively provide these additional policy reserves over the next nine years. As a result, the policy reserves increased by ¥97,847 million, while ordinary profit and surplus before income taxes decreased by ¥97,847 million, compared with amounts that would have been recorded had the additional policy reserves not been provided in the six months ended September 30, 2025.

16. An appropriate amount of the reserve for incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims (insurance claims and benefits whose reasons for payment have not yet been reported, but whose reasons for payment stipulated by insurance policies are deemed to have already occurred) cannot be calculated pursuant to the calculation based on Article 1, Paragraph 1, Principles of the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 234 of 1998 (hereinafter, "the IBNR Notice") due to the end of special treatment from May 8, 2023. Under this special treatment, payment was made for hospitalization and related benefits in cases where the insured was diagnosed with COVID-19 and recuperated at a lodging facility or at home under the supervision of a physician or other medical personnel (hereinafter, "deemed hospitalization"). Accordingly, the Company has recorded an amount calculated using the following method under the provision of Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the IBNR Notice.

(Outline of calculation method)

The reserve amount is calculated using the same method as that set forth in Article 1, Paragraph 1, Principles of the IBNR Notice, after excluding the amounts related to deemed hospitalization from the required amount of provisions to reserve for IBNR claims over all periods under Article 1, Paragraph 1, Principles of the IBNR Notice and the amount of payments for insurance claims and benefits under said notice.

17. The corporate tax, inhabitant tax, and income tax adjustments for the six months ended September 30, 2025 are calculated based on the assumption of accumulations and reversals of the reserve for reduction entry of real estate and the reserve for dividends to policyholders due to the appropriation of surplus in the current fiscal year.

18. Matters concerning the fair value of financial instruments and related items are as follows:

Notes have been omitted for financial instruments whose fair values approximate their book values due to their short-term settlement.

(1) Balance sheet amounts and fair values of major financial instruments, and their differences are as follows:

(Million Yen)

	Balance sheet amount (*1)	Fair value (*2)	Difference
Monetary receivables purchased:	114,522	111,962	(2,559)
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	75,587	73,027	(2,559)
Available-for-sale securities	38,934	38,934	—
Investments in securities (*3, *4, *5):	68,690,977	64,965,708	(3,725,269)
Trading securities	839,836	839,836	—
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	27,036,779	22,734,538	(4,302,240)
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	716,398	1,293,370	576,971
Available-for-sale securities	40,097,962	40,097,962	—
Loans (*6):	7,747,328	7,325,542	(421,785)
Policy loans	390,954	390,954	—
Industrial and consumer loans	7,356,373	6,934,588	(421,785)
Derivative financial instruments (*7):	(2,266,607)	(2,266,607)	—
Hedge accounting not applied	34,403	34,403	—
Hedge accounting applied	(2,301,011)	(2,301,011)	—
Corporate bonds (*6 and *8)	(1,663,671)	(1,616,448)	(47,223)
Loans payable (*8)	(1,076,000)	(1,024,958)	(51,041)

(*1) For transactions for which an allowance for doubtful accounts was recorded, the amounts are presented net of the allowance.

(*2) For securities for which impairment losses were recognized in the six months ended September 30, 2025, the fair value is the nonconsolidated balance sheet amount, net of the impairment losses recognized.

(*3) Stocks without market prices, such as unlisted stocks, are not included in the above table. The amounts presented in the nonconsolidated balance sheet by holding purpose were ¥1,574,218 million for investments in subsidiaries and affiliates, and ¥54,246 million for available-for-sale securities as of September 30, 2025.

(*4) The balance of investments in partnerships and other entities is not included in the above table based on application of Paragraph 24-16 of the Fair Value Measurement Accounting Standard Implementation Guidance. The amount of such investments in partnerships and other entities presented in the nonconsolidated balance sheet was ¥1,261,914 million as of September 30, 2025.

(*5) The above table includes investment trusts to which Paragraph 24-3 or Paragraph 24-9 of the Fair Value Measurement Accounting Standard Implementation Guidance has been applied.

(*6) The fair values of derivative financial instruments that are interest rate swaps to which exceptional accounting treatment ("*Tokurei-shori*") is applied or currency swaps to which designated hedge accounting ("*Furiate-shori*") is applied are included in the fair values of loans and corporate bonds because they are accounted for as an integral part of the loans and corporate bonds that are the hedged items.

(*7) Receivables and payables generated by derivative financial instruments are offset and presented in net amounts. Net payables in total are presented in parentheses.

(*8) Corporate bonds and loans payable are recorded in liabilities and presented in parentheses.

(2) Matters concerning securities and others by holding purpose are as follows:

1) Trading securities

Investments in securities for separate accounts are classified as trading securities. Valuation losses of those investments included in profit and loss were ¥47,669 million for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

2) Held-to-maturity debt securities

There were no balances as of September 30, 2025.

3) Policy-reserve-matching bonds

Balance sheet amounts and fair values, and their differences by type are as follows:

(Million Yen)

	Type	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
Fair value exceeds the balance sheet amount	Monetary receivables purchased	14,582	14,718	135
	Domestic bonds	7,593,541	7,798,678	205,137
	Foreign securities	57,111	58,018	906
	Subtotal	7,665,235	7,871,414	206,179
Fair value does not exceed the balance sheet amount	Monetary receivables purchased	61,004	58,309	(2,695)
	Domestic bonds	19,315,783	14,811,354	(4,504,428)
	Foreign securities	70,343	66,487	(3,855)
	Subtotal	19,447,131	14,936,151	(4,510,979)
Total		27,112,367	22,807,566	(4,304,800)

4) Available-for-sale securities

Acquisition cost or amortized cost, and balance sheet amounts, and their differences by type are as follows:

(Million Yen)

	Type	Acquisition cost or amortized cost	Balance sheet amount	Difference
Balance sheet amount exceeds acquisition cost or amortized cost	Monetary receivables purchased	30,693	31,315	621
	Domestic bonds	761,094	846,394	85,300
	Domestic stocks	3,716,830	13,249,480	9,532,649
	Foreign securities	12,677,277	16,299,239	3,621,961
	Other securities	707,697	978,666	270,968
	Subtotal	17,893,594	31,405,097	13,511,502
Balance sheet amount does not exceed acquisition cost or amortized cost	Monetary receivables purchased	7,670	7,618	(51)
	Domestic bonds	3,153,057	2,678,287	(474,769)
	Domestic stocks	185,756	144,900	(40,856)
	Foreign securities	4,967,761	4,485,773	(481,987)
	Other securities	1,679,519	1,415,219	(264,300)
	Subtotal	9,993,765	8,731,800	(1,261,965)
Total		27,887,359	40,136,897	12,249,537

* Stocks without market prices of ¥54,246 million and the balance of investments in partnerships and other entities of ¥80,372 million are not included in the table above.

Impairment losses of ¥3 million were recognized for securities during the six months ended September 30, 2025.

Regarding stocks (including foreign stocks), impairment losses are recognized for stocks whose fair value had declined significantly from the acquisition cost based on market prices and other valuations on the last day of September.

The criteria by which the fair value of a stock is deemed to have declined significantly are as follows:

a. A security for which the average fair value in the month preceding September 30, 2025 is 50% or less of the acquisition cost.

b. A security that meets both of the following criteria:

i) The average fair value in the month preceding September 30, 2025 exceeds 50%, but equal to or less than 70% of the acquisition cost.

ii) The historical market price, the business conditions of the issuing company, and other aspects are subject to certain requirements.

19. (1) Matters concerning the breakdown of financial instruments by fair value level are as follows:

The fair value of financial instruments is classified into the following three levels according to the observability and significance of inputs used to measure fair value.

Fair Value Level 1: Fair value is measured using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Fair Value Level 2: Fair value is measured using directly or indirectly observable inputs other than Level 1 inputs.

Fair Value Level 3: Fair value is measured using significant unobservable inputs.

If multiple inputs that have a significant effect on a fair value measurement are used, the fair value is classified as the level that is least significant to the fair value measurement from among the levels into which each of the inputs is classified.

1) Financial instruments whose amounts presented in the nonconsolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2025 are measured by fair value

(Million Yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary receivables purchased:	—	12,997	25,937	38,934
Available-for-sale securities	—	12,997	25,937	38,934
Investments in securities (*1):	19,779,514	18,912,024	233,431	38,924,970
Trading securities	381,996	457,839	—	839,836
Available-for-sale securities	19,397,517	18,454,184	233,431	38,085,133
Domestic bonds	2,384,426	1,140,255	—	3,524,682
National government bonds	2,384,426	—	—	2,384,426
Local government bonds	—	73,647	—	73,647
Corporate bonds	—	1,066,608	—	1,066,608
Domestic stocks	13,264,396	129,984	—	13,394,381
Foreign securities	3,748,695	14,818,172	233,431	18,800,298
Foreign bonds	2,635,542	8,739,847	231,389	11,606,779
Foreign stocks and other securities	1,113,153	6,078,324	2,041	7,193,519
Other securities	—	2,365,771	—	2,365,771
Derivative financial instruments (*2):	766	(2,267,374)	—	(2,266,607)
Interest rate-related	—	(505,185)	—	(505,185)
Currency-related	—	(1,758,494)	—	(1,758,494)
Others	766	(3,694)	—	(2,927)

(*1) The above table does not include investment trusts to which Paragraph 24-3 or Paragraph 24-9 of the Fair Value Measurement Accounting Standard Implementation Guidance has been applied. The amounts of such investment trusts presented in the nonconsolidated balance sheet were ¥1,968,664 million for investment trusts whose investment trust assets are financial instruments, and ¥45,094 million for investment trusts whose investment trust assets are real estate. The reconciliation of balances at the beginning of the current fiscal year and the balances as of September 30, 2025 is as follows:

(*2) Receivables and payables generated by derivative financial instruments are offset and presented in net amounts. Net payables are presented in parentheses.

(Million Yen)

	Investment trusts whose investment trust assets are financial instruments (*3)	Investment trusts whose investment trust assets are real estate	Total
Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year	1,785,995	49,531	1,835,527
Profit or loss for the six months ended September 30, 2025	106,976	902	107,879
Recognized in net surplus (loss) (*4)	12,975	1,281	14,257
Recognized in valuations, conversions, and others (*5)	94,001	(378)	93,622
Purchases, sales, and redemptions	75,692	(5,339)	70,352
Transactions for which the application of Implementation Guidance Paragraph No. 24-3 or No. 24-9 has begun	—	—	—
Transactions for which the application of Implementation Guidance Paragraph No. 24-3 or No. 24-9 has been discontinued	—	—	—
Balance as of September 30, 2025	1,968,664	45,094	2,013,758
Unrealized gain or loss on investment trusts held as of September 30, 2025 recognized in profit or loss for the six months ended September 30, 2025 (*4)	—	—	—

(*3) The amount of these investment trusts presented in the nonconsolidated balance sheet was ¥1,944,021 million as of September 30, 2025, mainly as the cancellation of some investment trusts is restricted after one month.

(*4) These amounts are included in investment income and investment expenses on the nonconsolidated statement of income for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

(*5) These amounts are included in net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities under total valuations, conversions, and others in the nonconsolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2025.

2) Financial instruments whose amounts presented in the nonconsolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2025 are not measured by fair value

(Million Yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary receivables purchased:	—	—	73,027	73,027
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	—	—	73,027	73,027
Investments in securities:	22,085,046	1,941,407	233	24,026,687
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	21,503,119	1,231,186	233	22,734,538
Domestic bonds	21,412,509	1,197,289	233	22,610,033
Foreign securities	90,609	33,896	—	124,505
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	581,926	710,221	—	1,292,148
Loans:	—	—	7,325,542	7,325,542
Policy loans	—	—	390,954	390,954
Industrial and consumer loans	—	—	6,934,588	6,934,588
Corporate bonds (*6)	—	(1,616,448)	—	(1,616,448)
Loans payable (*6)	—	(950,567)	(74,391)	(1,024,958)

(*6) Corporate bonds and loans payable are recorded in liabilities and presented in parentheses.

(2) Explanation of major valuation techniques and inputs used to measure the fair value of financial instruments is as follows:

1) Financial instruments classified as securities and monetary receivables purchased that are treated as securities based on "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Statement No. 10)

Financial instruments measurable by unadjusted quoted prices in active markets are classified as Fair Value Level 1. These instruments mainly include listed stocks and national government bonds. When financial instruments are measured using published quoted prices from inactive markets, such financial instruments are classified as Fair Value Level 2. These instruments mainly include local government bonds and corporate bonds. When published quoted prices are not available, fair value is measured mainly based on valuations obtained from external information vendors. When unobservable inputs are not used or their effect is insignificant, financial instruments are classified as Fair Value Level 2, and when significant unobservable inputs are used, they are classified as Fair Value Level 3.

2) Loans

a. Policy loans

Policy loans are classified as Fair Value Level 3. Book value is used as the fair value of policy loans, as the fair value is deemed to approximate their book value due to expected repayment periods, interest rate requirements, and other conditions. These loans have no repayment date based on characteristics, such as the loan amount being limited to the extent of the surrender benefit.

b. Industrial and consumer loans

Book value is used as the fair value of variable interest rate loans, as the fair value is deemed to approximate their book value unless there are major changes in the credit status of the borrower after loan execution because market interest rates are reflected in future cash flows over the short term. Meanwhile, with regard to fixed interest rate loans, the fair value, by loan category based on the type of loan, internal rating, and maturity term, is determined by discounting future cash flows to the present value using a discount rate reflecting market interest rates, which are adjusted for credit risk and other factors. In addition, this fair value is reflected in loans subject to designated hedge accounting ("*Furiate-shori*") for currency swaps and exceptional accounting treatment ("*Tokurei-shori*") for interest rate swaps.

For loans to bankrupt or substantially bankrupt borrowers, or borrowers who are not currently legally bankrupt but have a high probability of bankruptcy, fair value is measured by deducting an estimated uncollectible amount determined by factors, such as the present value of future cash flows or the estimated collectible amount based on collateral or guarantees, from the book value directly before it is written down.

Each of the measured fair values is classified as Fair Value Level 3.

3) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments for which unadjusted quoted prices are available in active markets are classified as Fair Value Level 1. These instruments mainly include bond futures and equity index futures. When published quoted prices are not available, fair value is measured mainly based on valuations obtained from external information vendors. When unobservable inputs are not used or their effect is insignificant, derivative financial instruments are classified as Fair Value Level 2, and when significant unobservable inputs are used, these instruments are classified as Fair Value Level 3.

4) Corporate bonds

Corporate bonds issued by the Company are classified as Fair Value Level 2, with market prices used as the fair value. In addition, this fair value is reflected in corporate bonds subject to designated hedge accounting ("*Furiate-shori*") for currency swaps.

5) Loans payable

Book value is used as the fair value of variable interest rate loans payable. The fair value is deemed to approximate book value as there have been no major changes in the credit status of the Company after loan execution, and because market interest rates are reflected in future cash flows over the short term. Variable interest rate loans payable are classified as Fair Value Level 3. Meanwhile, the fair value of fixed interest rate loans payable is determined by discounting future cash flows to the present value using a discount rate reflecting interest rates that would be offered for similar borrowings, adjusted for the Company's credit risk. Fixed interest rate loans payable are classified as Fair Value Level 3; however, loans payable financed by means of public offerings employing securitization schemes are classified as Fair Value Level 2. The market prices of the corporate bonds issued to back such loans payable are used as a fair value.

(3) Information on financial instruments classified as Fair Value Level 3 whose amounts presented in the nonconsolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2025 are measured by fair value

1) Quantitative information on significant unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value

This note is omitted because the Company does not estimate inputs that it cannot observe independently.

2) Reconciliation of balances at the beginning of the current fiscal year and balances as of September 30, 2025 and unrealized gain or loss recognized in profit or loss for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

(Million Yen)

	Monetary receivables purchased Other securities	Available-for-sale securities Other securities
Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year	11,087	236,842
Profit or loss for the six months ended September 30, 2025	443	257
Recognized in net surplus (loss) (*1)	330	(650)
Recognized in valuations, conversions, and others (*2)	112	907
Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements	14,407	(3,668)
Transfers to Fair Value Level 3	—	—
Transfers from Fair Value Level 3	—	—
Balance as of September 30, 2025	25,937	233,431
Unrealized gain or loss on financial instruments held as of September 30, 2025 recognized in profit or loss for the six months ended September 30, 2025 (*1)	—	—

(*1) These amounts are included in investment income and investment expenses in the nonconsolidated statement of income for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

(*2) These amounts are included in net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities under valuations, conversions, and others in the nonconsolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2025.

3) Explanation of the valuation process for fair value

The Company measures fair value based on a policy on fair value measurement determined internally. The Company ensures the suitability of the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value, and the appropriateness of the fair value level classifications prescribed by the policy.

In determining fair value, the Company uses valuation models that can most appropriately reflect the features, characteristics, and risks of individual financial instruments. In addition, even when using quoted prices obtained from third parties, the Company verifies the suitability of such prices using appropriate methods, such as ensuring the appropriateness of the valuation techniques and inputs being used, and comparing those with fair values provided by other vendors.

4) Explanation of impact on fair value in case of change in significant unobservable inputs

This note is omitted because the Company does not estimate inputs that it cannot observe independently.

20. As of September 30, 2025, there were no significant changes in the balance sheet amounts and fair values of investment and rental properties from the end of the previous fiscal year.

21. (1) The total amount of bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans, doubtful loans, loans that are delinquent for over three months, and restructured loans, which were included in nonperforming assets, was ¥24,233 million as of September 30, 2025. The details of those balances were as follows:

1) The balance of bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans was ¥10,753 million as of September 30, 2025.

Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans are nonperforming assets and similar loans that have fallen into bankruptcy due to certain reasons, including initiation of bankruptcy proceedings, start of reorganization proceedings, or submission of an application to start rehabilitation proceedings.

2) The balance of doubtful loans was ¥12,316 million as of September 30, 2025.
Doubtful loans are nonperforming assets with a strong likelihood that loan principal cannot be recovered or interest cannot be received according to the loan contract because of difficulties in the financial condition and business performance of debtors who are not yet legally bankrupt, and do not fall under bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans.

3) There is no balance of loans delinquent for over three months as of September 30, 2025.
Loans that are delinquent for over three months are loans with principal or interest unpaid for over three months beginning one day after the due date based on the loan agreement, other than the loans classified as bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans, and doubtful loans.

4) The balance of restructured loans was ¥1,163 million as of September 30, 2025.
Restructured loans are loans that provide certain concessions favorable to the borrower with the intent of supporting the borrower's restructuring, such as by reducing or exempting interest, postponing principal or interest payments, releasing credits, or providing other benefits to the borrowers, and do not fall under bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans, doubtful loans, and loans that are delinquent for over three months.

(2) Direct write-offs of loans decreased the balance of bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans by ¥81 million as of September 30, 2025.

22. The amount of accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets was ¥1,264,386 million as of September 30, 2025.

23. Separate account assets as provided in accordance with Article 118, Paragraph 1 of the Insurance Business Act were ¥1,146,940 million as of September 30, 2025, and a corresponding liability is recorded in the same amount.

24. Changes in the reserve for dividends to policyholders for the six months ended September 30, 2025 were as follows:

		Million Yen
		Six months ended September 30, 2025
a.	Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year	1,126,878
b.	Transfer to reserve from surplus for the previous fiscal year	291,689
c.	Dividends paid to policyholders during the current six-month period	158,028
d.	Increase in interest	10,309
e.	Balance at the end of the current six-month period (a+b-c+d)	1,270,848

25. Corporate bonds within liabilities are subordinated corporate bonds with special provisions that subordinate the fulfillment of obligations on the bonds to all other debt obligations.

The corporate bond issuance dates and callable dates for currency swaps under designated hedge accounting are as follows:

Issue date	Callable date
January 2016	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
September 2017	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
January 2020	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
January 2021	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
September 2021	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
September 2023	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
April 2024	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
January 2025	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
April 2025	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
September 2025	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter

26. Other liabilities include subordinated loans payable of ¥1,076,000 million with special provisions that the fulfillment of obligations on the loans payable is subordinate to all other debt obligations.

27. Assets pledged as collateral in the form of investments in securities as of September 30, 2025 were ¥6,390,288 million. The total amount of liabilities covered by the assets pledged was ¥2,983,550 million as of September 30, 2025.

These amounts included ¥3,060,631 million of sale of securities under repurchase agreements and ¥2,982,534 million of payables under repurchase agreements as of September 30, 2025.

28. The total amount of stocks and investments in subsidiaries and affiliates was ¥3,472,158 million as of September 30, 2025.

29. The amount of securities lent under lending agreements was ¥1,879,366 million as of September 30, 2025.

30. Assets that the Company has a free disposal right to sell or re-pledge are marketable securities borrowed under lending agreements. These assets were held without being sold or re-pledged and totaled ¥146,264 million at fair value as of September 30, 2025.

31. The unused amount of commitments related to loans and similar loans agreements was ¥317,262 million as of September 30, 2025.

32. Revaluation of land used in the operations is performed based on the Act on Revaluation of Land. The tax effect of the amount related to the valuation difference between the book value and the revalued amount for land revaluation is recognized as a deferred tax liability within the liability section. The valuation differences, net of tax, are recognized as land revaluation losses within the net assets section.

Revaluation date	March 31, 2002
Revaluation methodology	The amount is calculated by using the listed value of the land and road rate as prescribed by Article 2, Items 1 and 4 of the Order for Enforcement of the Act on Revaluation of Land.

33. The amount of policy reserves provided for the portion of reinsurance (the “policy reserves for ceded reinsurance”) as defined in Article 71, Paragraph 1 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act was ¥129 million as of September 30, 2025.

5. Nonconsolidated Statements of Income

(Million Yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2024
Ordinary income:	**3,931,360**	**3,650,982**
Revenues from insurance and reinsurance:	**2,413,415**	**2,446,509**
Insurance premiums	2,412,781	2,445,986
Investment income:	**1,443,202**	**1,147,368**
Interest, dividends, and other income	949,587	885,408
Gains on sales of securities	401,378	261,766
Gains on separate accounts, net	60,417	—
Other ordinary income	74,743	57,104
Ordinary expenses:	**3,744,221**	**3,357,142**
Benefits and other payments:	**2,371,693**	**2,239,379**
Death and other claims	515,101	518,938
Annuity payments	415,323	405,094
Health and other benefits	420,765	410,818
Surrender benefits	862,844	769,001
Other refunds	155,179	134,719
Provision for policy reserves:	**137,738**	**247,076**
Provision for policy reserves	127,428	236,671
Provision for interest on reserve for dividends to policyholders	10,309	10,405
Investment expenses:	**818,849**	**461,587**
Interest expenses	33,750	27,137
Losses on sales of securities	611,346	184,638
Losses on valuation of securities	257	4,305
Losses on derivative financial instruments, net	125,848	140,217
Losses on separate accounts, net	—	5,606
Operating expenses	**300,593**	**294,112**
Other ordinary expenses	**115,346**	**114,986**
Ordinary profit	**187,139**	**293,840**
Extraordinary gains:	**98,523**	**3,150**
Gains on disposals of fixed assets	6,241	3,150
Reversal of reserve for price fluctuations	92,282	—
Extraordinary losses:	**5,645**	**89,476**
Losses on disposals of fixed assets	2,251	1,206
Impairment losses	1,449	4,181
Provision for reserve for price fluctuations	—	81,455
Contributions for assisting social public welfare	1,677	2,633
Other extraordinary losses	267	—
Surplus before income taxes	**280,017**	**207,513**
Income taxes - current	**22,411**	**96,145**
Income taxes - deferred	**7,330**	**(76,075)**
Total income taxes	**29,741**	**20,069**
Net surplus	**250,276**	**187,444**

Notes to the Nonconsolidated Statement of Income for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2025

1. The Company uses the following methods to record revenues from insurance and reinsurance, and benefits and other payments.
   (1) Revenues from insurance and reinsurance (excluding revenues from reinsurance) are recorded as the amount of payments that have been received, in principle.
   (2) Benefits and other payments (excluding reinsurance premiums) are recorded as the amount of payments made with respect to policies for which an event that is a reason for payment of claims or benefits has occurred based on the policy clauses and the amount determined based on those policy clauses was paid.

2. Gains on sales of securities include gains on the sales of domestic bonds, including national government bonds, domestic stocks, and foreign securities of ¥6,714 million, ¥266,332 million, and ¥128,331 million, respectively, for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

3. Losses on sales of securities include losses on sales of domestic bonds, including national government bonds, domestic stocks, and foreign securities of ¥503,555 million, ¥56,370 million, and ¥51,421 million, respectively, for the six months ended September 30, 2024.

4. Losses on valuation of securities include losses on valuation of domestic stocks of ¥257 million for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

5. Provision for policy reserves for ceded reinsurance that was added to the calculation of provision for policy reserves was ¥31 million for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

6. Breakdown of interest, dividends, and other income for the six months ended September 30, 2025, is as follows:

	Million Yen
	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Interest on deposits and savings	6,221
Interest on securities and dividends	795,074
Interest on loans	81,829
Real estate rental income	58,904
Other income	7,558
Total	949,587

7. Impairment losses are as follows:

1) Method for grouping the assets

Real estate for rental use and other assets and idle properties are classified as one asset group per property. Assets utilized for insurance business operations are classified into a single asset group.

2) Recognition of impairment losses

When a significant decrease in profitability or fair value of a certain asset group is noted, the book value is reduced to the recoverable amount, recognizing an impairment losses under extraordinary losses.

3) Breakdown of asset groups for which impairment losses were recognized for the six months ended September 30, 2025 is as follows:

(Million Yen)

Purpose of use	Land	Leasehold interests in land	Buildings	Total
Real estate for rental use	—	252	56	308
Idle properties	660	—	480	1,141
Total	660	252	536	1,449

4) Measurement of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount is based on either the value in use or net selling price of the asset depending on the type of asset.

In principle, the value in use is determined as the discounted future cash flows using a discount rate of 3.0%. Net selling price is determined based on appraisals performed in accordance with the “Real Estate Appraisal Standards” or standard land prices.

8. In accordance with paragraph 7 of the Practical Solution on the Accounting for and Disclosure of Current Taxes Related to the Global Minimum Tax Rules, etc. (ASBJ Practical Solution No. 46, March 22, 2024), the Company has not recorded any income taxes related to the global minimum tax rules for the relevant fiscal years, including the six months ended September 30, 2025.

6. Nonconsolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

For the six months ended September 30, 2025

(Million Yen)

	Foundation funds and others											
				Surplus								
					Other surplus reserves							
	Foundation funds	Reserve for redemption of foundation funds	Reserve for revaluation	Legal reserve for deficiencies	Equalized reserve for dividends to policyholders	Reserve for social public welfare assistance	Reserve for financial stability	Reserve for reduction entry of real estate	Other reserves	Unappropriated surplus	Total surplus	Total foundation funds and others
Beginning balance	50,000	1,400,000	651	23,390	—	718	411,917	77,279	170	468,775	982,249	2,432,900
Increase/decrease:												
Additions to reserve for dividends to policyholders										(291,689)	(291,689)	(291,689)
Additions to legal reserve for deficiencies				1,414						(1,414)	—	—
Interest on foundation funds										(140)	(140)	(140)
Net surplus										250,276	250,276	250,276
Additions to equalized reserve for dividends to policyholders					10,000					(10,000)	—	—
Additions to reserve for social public welfare assistance						3,000				(3,000)	—	—
Reversal of reserve for social public welfare assistance						(1,677)				1,677	—	—
Additions to reserve for financial stability							160,000			(160,000)	—	—
Additions to reserve for reduction entry of real estate								5,061		(5,061)	—	—
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry of real estate								(2,529)		2,529	—	—
Reversal of land revaluation losses										(1,940)	(1,940)	(1,940)
Net change, excluding foundation funds and others												
Net change	—	—	—	1,414	10,000	1,323	160,000	2,531	—	(218,762)	(43,493)	(43,493)
Ending balance	50,000	1,400,000	651	24,804	10,000	2,041	571,917	79,811	170	250,012	938,755	2,389,406

6. Nonconsolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets (Continued)

For the six months ended September 30, 2025

	Valuations, conversions, and others				Total net assets
	Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	Deferred losses on derivatives under hedge accounting	Land revaluation losses	Total valuations, conversions, and others	
Beginning balance	7,377,817	(1,366,998)	(56,555)	5,954,262	8,387,163
Increase/decrease:					
Additions to reserve for dividends to policyholders					(291,689)
Additions to legal reserve for deficiencies					—
Interest on foundation funds					(140)
Net surplus					250,276
Additions to equalized reserve for dividends to policyholders					—
Additions to reserve for social public welfare assistance					—
Reversal of reserve for social public welfare assistance					—
Additions to reserve for financial stability					—
Additions to reserve for reduction entry of real estate					—
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry of real estate					—
Reversal of land revaluation losses					(1,940)
Net change, excluding foundation funds and others	1,365,002	(185,797)	1,940	1,181,145	1,181,145
Net change	1,365,002	(185,797)	1,940	1,181,145	1,137,652
Ending balance	8,742,819	(1,552,796)	(54,614)	7,135,408	9,524,815

6. Nonconsolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets (Continued)

For the six months ended September 30, 2024

(Million Yen)

	Foundation funds and others										
				Surplus							
					Other surplus reserves						
	Foundation funds	Reserve for redemption of foundation funds	Reserve for revaluation	Legal reserve for deficiencies	Reserve for social public welfare assistance	Reserve for financial stability	Reserve for reduction entry of real estate	Other reserves	Unappropriated surplus	Total surplus	Total foundation funds and others
Beginning balance	100,000	1,350,000	651	21,855	351	221,917	76,815	170	509,780	830,890	2,281,541
Increase/decrease:											
Additions to reserve for dividends to policyholders									(264,517)	(264,517)	(264,517)
Additions to legal reserve for deficiencies				1,535					(1,535)	—	—
Additions to reserve for redemption of foundation funds		50,000							(50,000)	(50,000)	—
Interest on foundation funds									(265)	(265)	(265)
Net surplus									187,444	187,444	187,444
Redemption of foundation funds	(50,000)										(50,000)
Additions to reserve for social public welfare assistance					3,000				(3,000)	—	—
Reversal of reserve for social public welfare assistance					(2,633)				2,633	—	—
Additions to reserve for financial stability						190,000			(190,000)	—	—
Additions to reserve for reduction entry of real estate							2,260		(2,260)	—	—
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry of real estate							(1,797)		1,797	—	—
Reversal of land revaluation losses									720	720	720
Net change, excluding foundation funds and others											
Net change	(50,000)	50,000	—	1,535	366	190,000	463	—	(318,982)	(126,617)	(126,617)
Ending balance	50,000	1,400,000	651	23,390	718	411,917	77,279	170	190,798	704,273	2,154,924

6. Nonconsolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets (Continued)

For the six months ended September 30, 2024

	Valuations, conversions, and others				Total net assets
	Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	Deferred losses on derivatives under hedge accounting	Land revaluation losses	Total valuations, conversions, and others	
Beginning balance	9,158,865	(1,141,792)	(50,967)	7,966,105	10,247,646
Increase/decrease:					
Additions to reserve for dividends to policyholders					(264,517)
Additions to legal reserve for deficiencies					—
Additions to reserve for redemption of foundation funds					—
Interest on foundation funds					(265)
Net surplus					187,444
Redemption of foundation funds					(50,000)
Additions to reserve for social public welfare assistance					—
Reversal of reserve for social public welfare assistance					—
Additions to reserve for financial stability					—
Additions to reserve for reduction entry of real estate					—
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry of real estate					—
Reversal of land revaluation losses					720
Net change, excluding foundation funds and others	(1,130,565)	1,159	(720)	(1,130,127)	(1,130,127)
Net change	(1,130,565)	1,159	(720)	(1,130,127)	(1,256,744)
Ending balance	8,028,299	(1,140,633)	(51,688)	6,835,978	8,990,902

7. Details of Ordinary Profit (Core Operating Profit)

(Million Yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2024
Core operating profit (A)	510,443	432,430
Capital gains:	520,926	449,613
Gains on proprietary trading securities	—	—
Gains from assets held in trust, net	—	—
Gains on trading securities	—	—
Gains on sales of securities	401,378	261,766
Gains on derivative financial instruments, net	—	—
Foreign exchange gains, net	30,932	—
Other capital gains	88,616	187,846
Capital losses:	737,493	383,141
Losses on proprietary trading securities	—	—
Losses from assets held in trust, net	—	—
Losses on trading securities	—	—
Losses on sales of securities	611,346	184,638
Losses on valuation of securities	257	4,305
Losses on derivative financial instruments, net	125,848	140,217
Foreign exchange losses, net	—	48,335
Other capital losses	41	5,645
Net capital gains (losses) (B)	(216,566)	66,471
Core operating profit, including net capital gains (losses) (A+B)	293,876	498,902
Nonrecurring gains:	330	—
Reinsurance revenue	—	—
Reversal of contingency reserve	—	—
Reversal of specific allowance for doubtful accounts	330	—
Other nonrecurring gains	—	—
Nonrecurring losses:	107,067	205,062
Reinsurance premiums	—	—
Provision for contingency reserve	6,666	97,472
Provision for specific allowance for doubtful accounts	—	3,969
Provision for allowance for specific overseas loans	—	—
Write-offs of loans	—	—
Other nonrecurring losses	100,401	103,621
Net nonrecurring losses (C)	(106,736)	(205,062)
Ordinary profit (A+B+C)	187,139	293,840

(Reference) Breakdown of "Other" items

(Million Yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2024
Core operating profit	(88,574)	(182,201)
Interest income and expenses related to swap transactions for foreign currency-denominated insurance products and swap transactions for hedging purposes	41	5,645
Impact of market exchange rate movements related to foreign currency-denominated insurance policies	(1,420)	(60,004)
Impact of movements in surrender benefits related to market value adjustment	(1,618)	(13,459)
Hedge cost related to foreign exchange	(85,577)	(114,383)
Other capital gains	88,616	187,846
Interest income related to swap transactions for foreign currency-denominated insurance products and swap transactions for hedging purposes	—	—
Impact of market exchange rate movements related to foreign currency-denominated insurance policies	1,420	60,004
Impact of movements in surrender benefits related to market value adjustment	1,618	13,459
Hedge cost related to foreign exchange	85,577	114,383
Other capital losses	41	5,645
Interest expenses related to swap transactions for foreign currency-denominated insurance products and swap transactions for hedging purposes	41	5,645
Impact of market exchange rate movements related to foreign currency-denominated insurance policies	—	—
Impact of movements in surrender benefits related to market value adjustment	—	—
Hedge cost related to foreign exchange	—	—
Other nonrecurring gains	—	—
Reversal of allowance for investment losses	—	—
Other nonrecurring losses	100,401	103,621
Provision for allowance for investment losses	2,553	4,377
Provision for policy reserves pursuant to Article 69 Paragraph 5 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act in Japan	97,847	99,243

8. Status of Nonperforming Assets Based on the Insurance Business Act

(Million Yen, %)

	As of September 30, 2025	As of March 31, 2025
Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans	10,753	9,302
Doubtful loans	12,316	12,652
Loans that are delinquent for over three months	—	—
Restructured loans	1,163	1,166
Subtotal	24,233	23,121
[Percentage of total, %]	[0.25]	[0.23]
Normal loans	9,681,902	9,825,371
Total	9,706,135	9,848,493

Notes: 1. Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans are nonperforming assets and similar loans that have fallen into bankruptcy due to certain reasons, including initiation of bankruptcy proceedings, start of reorganization proceedings, or submission of an application to start rehabilitation proceedings.

2. Doubtful loans are nonperforming assets with a strong likelihood that loan principal and/or interest cannot be recovered according to the loan contract because of difficulties in the financial condition and business performance of debtors who are not yet legally bankrupt. (excluding 1. in the notes above).

3. Loans that are delinquent for over three months are loans with principal or interest unpaid for over three months beginning one day after the due date based on the loan agreement (excluding 1. and 2. in the notes above).

4. Restructured loans are loans that provide certain concessions favorable to the borrower with the intent of supporting the borrower's restructuring. Examples of such concessions include reducing or exempting interest, postponing principal or interest payments, releasing credits, or providing other benefits to borrowers (excluding 1. to 3. in the notes above.)

5. Normal loans are loans that do not fall under the classifications for 1. to 4. in the notes above and where the debtor has no financial or business performance problems.

Supplemental information on nonperforming assets based on the Insurance Business Act

- Classifications and calculation methods used in this table are based on the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act. The table includes guaranteed private offering loans of financial institutions, loans, securities lending, accrued interest, suspense payments, and customers' liability for acceptances and guarantees.
- For bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans, the estimated uncollectible amount calculated by subtracting the amount of collateral value or the amount collectible by the execution of guarantees from the balance of loans is directly deducted from the total loan amount. The estimated uncollectible amounts as of September 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 were ¥81 million and ¥2,935 million, respectively.

9. Breakdown of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

(Million Yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2025	Difference
(1) Breakdown of allowance for doubtful accounts			
(A) General allowance for doubtful accounts	2,701	2,773	(72)
(B) Specific allowance for doubtful accounts	1,497	1,500	(2)
(C) Allowance for specific overseas loans	—	—	—
(2) Specific allowance for doubtful accounts			
(A) Provision	1,579	5,994	(2,856)
(B) Reversal	1,909	6,527	(664)
[excluding reversals with write-offs]			
(C) Net provision	(330)	1,861	(2,191)
(3) Allowance for specific overseas loans			
(A) Number of countries	—	—	—
(B) Loan amount	—	—	—
(C) Provision	—	—	—
(D) Reversal	—	—	—
(4) Write-offs	—	—	—

10. Solvency Margin Ratio

(Million Yen)

	As of September 30, 2025	As of March 31, 2025
Solvency margin total amount (A):	20,294,971	18,732,146
Foundation funds (*kikin*) and other reserve funds:	5,287,270	5,124,623
Foundation funds and others	2,389,406	2,141,071
Reserve for price fluctuations	1,580,725	1,673,007
Contingency reserve	1,045,163	1,038,497
General allowance for doubtful accounts	2,701	2,773
Others	269,272	269,272
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities (before tax) and deferred losses on derivatives under hedge accounting (before tax) × 90% (100% if negative)	9,506,142	7,992,050
Net unrealized gains on real estate × 85% (100% if negative)	718,051	717,226
Excess of continued Zillmerized reserve	3,780,331	3,786,038
Qualifying subordinated debt	2,573,074	2,514,541
Excess of continued Zillmerized reserve and qualifying subordinated debt not included in margin calculations	(1,207,257)	(1,178,730)
Deduction clause	(450,256)	(450,287)
Others	87,614	226,684
Total amount of risk (B): $\sqrt{(R_1 + R_8)^2 + (R_2 + R_3 + R_7)^2} + R_4$	4,800,891	4,346,364
Underwriting risk (R_1)	98,798	99,939
Underwriting risk of third-sector insurance (R_8)	88,076	88,601
Assumed interest rate risk (R_2)	136,121	143,255
Minimum guarantee risk (R_7)	5,181	5,122
Investment risk (R_3)	4,558,148	4,104,971
Business management risk (R_4)	97,726	88,837
Solvency margin ratio $\frac{(A)}{(1/2) \times (B)} \times 100$	845.4%	861.9%

Notes: 1. The amounts and figures in the table above are calculated based on the provisions of Article 86 and Article 87 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act and the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 50 of 1996.
2. The standard method is used for the calculation of the amount equivalent to minimum guarantee risk

11. Status of Separate Accounts

(1) Balance of Separate Account Assets

(Million Yen)

	As of September 30, 2025	As of March 31, 2025
Individual variable insurance	112,739	108,178
Individual variable annuities	10,431	10,695
Group annuities	1,023,769	1,025,996
Separate account total	1,146,940	1,144,870

(2) Policies in Force

- Individual Variable Insurance

	As of September 30, 2025		As of March 31, 2025	
	Number of policies	Amount of policies (million yen)	Number of policies	Amount of policies (million yen)
Variable insurance (defined term type)	8,918	10,067	9,109	10,932
Variable insurance (whole life type)	26,928	371,380	27,371	376,718
Total	35,846	381,447	36,480	387,651

- Individual Variable Annuities

	As of September 30, 2025		As of March 31, 2025	
	Number of policies	Amount of policies (million yen)	Number of policies	Amount of policies (million yen)
Individual variable annuities	3,063	10,431	3,170	10,695

12. Status of the Company, Subsidiaries, and Affiliates

(1) Selected Financial Data for Major Operations

(100 Million Yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2024
Ordinary income	66,823	55,662
Ordinary profit	1,796	3,393
Net surplus attributable to the parent company	2,259	2,009
Comprehensive income	14,991	(8,784)

	As of September 30, 2025	As of March 31, 2025
Total assets	999,238	963,426
Solvency margin ratio	864.7%	888.5%

(2) Scope of Consolidation and Application of the Equity Method

	As of September 30, 2025
Number of consolidated subsidiaries	22
Number of subsidiaries not consolidated but accounted for under the equity method	0
Number of affiliates accounted for under the equity method	18
Changes in significant subsidiaries and affiliates during the period	Please see (3) Policies for Preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2025

(3) Policies for Preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2025

1) Consolidated subsidiaries

Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 22 entities

Major consolidated subsidiaries:

Nissay Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd. (Japan)
Nissay Leasing Co., Ltd. (Japan)
Nissay Capital Co., Ltd. (Japan)
Nissay Asset Management Corporation (Japan)
Nissay Information Technology Co., Ltd. (Japan)
TAIJU LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED (Japan)
Nippon Wealth Life Insurance Company Limited (Japan)
HANASAKU LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. (Japan)
Nissay Plus SSI Company Inc. (Japan)
Nichii Holdings Co., Ltd.
Nippon Life Insurance Company of America (U.S.A.)
Nippon Life Americas, Inc. (U.S.A.)
Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand Limited (Australia)
Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited (India)

During the six months ended September 30, 2025, one group company of the Nichii Holdings Co., Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, has been excluded from the scope of consolidation in connection with the absorption-type merger between subsidiaries of Nichii Holdings Co., Ltd.

Major unconsolidated subsidiaries are Nippon Life Global Investors Americas, Inc., Nissay Trading Corporation, and Nissay Insurance Agency Corporation.

Unconsolidated subsidiaries have minimal balances or amounts of total assets, revenue, net income, and surplus for the six months ended September 30, 2025, which are immaterial enough to be excluded from consolidation given that they would not affect reasonable judgments to be made on the financial position and financial results of Nippon Life Group.

2) Equity method affiliates

Number of unconsolidated equity method affiliates: None

Number of affiliates accounted for under the equity method: 18 entities

Major affiliates accounted for under the equity method:

The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Japan)
Corporate-Pension Business Service Co., Ltd. (Japan)
Great Wall Changsheng Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (China)
Bangkok Life Assurance Public Company Limited (Thailand)
Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited (India)
Post Advisory Group, LLC (U.S.A.)
PT Sequis (Indonesia)
PT Asuransi Jiwa Sequis Life (Indonesia)
The TCW Group, Inc. (U.S.A.)
Grand Guardian Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited (Myanmar)
Blackstone ISG Investment Partners – R (BMU) L.P.
Resolution Life Group Holdings Ltd.
Corebridge Financial, Inc.

Unconsolidated subsidiaries, including Nippon Life Global Investors Americas, Inc. and Nissay Trading Corporation, as well as affiliates other than those listed above, such as SL Towers Co., Ltd., are not accounted for under the equity method as respective and aggregate effects of such companies on the Company's consolidated net income and surplus for the six months ended September 30, 2025 are immaterial.

3) Reporting date for consolidated subsidiaries

The interim reporting dates for consolidated overseas subsidiaries are June 30 and September 30. In preparing the interim consolidated financial statements, consolidated overseas subsidiaries with interim reporting date of June 30 are consolidated using the interim financial statements as of and for the interim period ended June 30, and necessary adjustments are made to reflect significant transactions that occurred between June 30 and September 30, the Company's interim reporting date.

(4) Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Million Yen)

	As of September 30, 2025	As of March 31, 2025
Assets:		
Cash and deposits	**963,616**	**932,037**
Call loans	**906,132**	**876,505**
Monetary receivables purchased	**193,721**	**189,832**
Investments in securities	**83,617,878**	**80,309,407**
Loans	**8,564,763**	**8,706,575**
Tangible fixed assets	**1,980,101**	**1,986,662**
Intangible fixed assets	**637,721**	**647,931**
Reinsurance receivables	**383,443**	**224,252**
Other assets	**2,602,156**	**2,386,882**
Net defined benefit asset	**1,607**	**1,469**
Deferred tax assets	**29,633**	**34,155**
Customers' liability for acceptances and guarantees	**48,459**	**52,383**
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**(5,366)**	**(5,463)**
Total assets	**99,923,870**	**96,342,632**
Liabilities:		
Policy reserves and other reserves:	**76,397,711**	**75,343,434**
Reserve for outstanding claims	254,820	275,520
Policy reserves	74,827,675	73,897,294
Reserve for dividends to policyholders (mutual company)	1,270,848	1,126,878
Reserve for dividends to policyholders (limited company)	44,366	43,740
Reinsurance payables	**29,976**	**17,731**
Corporate bonds	**1,779,271**	**1,554,141**
Other liabilities	**8,564,811**	**7,763,978**
Accrued bonuses for directors, and audit and supervisory board members	**151**	**427**
Net defined benefit liability	**342,131**	**342,085**
Accrued retirement benefits for directors, and audit and supervisory board members	**313**	**358**
Reserve for program points	**3,680**	**6,192**
Reserve for price fluctuations	**1,698,245**	**1,787,849**
Deferred tax liabilities	**1,071,047**	**683,281**
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	**100,294**	**100,413**
Acceptances and guarantees	**48,459**	**52,383**
Total liabilities	**90,036,095**	**87,652,277**

(4) Consolidated Balance Sheets (Continued)

(Million Yen)

	As of September 30, 2025	As of March 31, 2025
Net assets:		
Foundation funds	**50,000**	**50,000**
Reserve for redemption of foundation funds	**1,400,000**	**1,400,000**
Reserve for revaluation	**651**	**651**
Consolidated surplus	**846,254**	**915,169**
Total foundation funds and others	**2,296,905**	**2,365,820**
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	**8,941,443**	**7,397,734**
Deferred losses on derivatives under hedge accounting	**(1,556,666)**	**(1,372,500)**
Land revaluation losses	**(54,614)**	**(56,555)**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**67,371**	**157,624**
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	**58,966**	**66,053**
Valuation difference on policy reserves and other reserves of overseas subsidiaries and affiliates	**(14,235)**	**(8,852)**
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	**7,442,265**	**6,183,502**
Share acquisition rights	**2,000**	**1,863**
Noncontrolling interests	**146,604**	**139,168**
Total net assets	**9,887,775**	**8,690,355**
Total liabilities and net assets	**99,923,870**	**96,342,632**

Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2025

1. Effective from the six months ended September 30, 2025, some of the overseas affiliates accounted for under the equity method have applied IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” and IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts.” With these changes in accounting policies, the Company has changed, among other things, the classification and measurement methods of financial instruments. Also, policy reserves and other reserves are now measured in a manner that reflects the time value of money, the financial risk of cash flows from insurance contracts, and the impact of uncertainty in cash flows from insurance contracts. Additionally, “Valuation difference on policy reserves and other reserves of overseas subsidiaries and affiliates” is newly established under total accumulated other comprehensive income.
   These changes in accounting policies are applied retrospectively to the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and for the six months ended September 30, 2024. As a result, in the consolidated statements of income for the six months ended September 30, 2024, ordinary profit and surplus before income taxes increased by ¥241 million, respectively. Additionally, in the consolidated statements of cash flows for the six months ended September 30, 2024, surplus before income taxes increased by ¥241 million while others, net, included in the subtotal of cash flows from operating activities, decreased by ¥241 million. Furthermore, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, investments in securities, consolidated surplus, foreign currency translation adjustments, and valuation difference on policy reserves and other reserves of overseas subsidiaries and affiliates decreased by ¥10 million, ¥1,644 million, ¥238 million, and ¥8,852 million, respectively, while net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities increased by ¥10,725 million. In addition, as the cumulative effect was reflected to net assets as of the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, investments in securities, consolidated surplus, and valuation difference on policy reserves and other reserves of overseas subsidiaries and affiliates decreased by ¥408 million, ¥2,430 million, and ¥90 million, respectively, while net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities increased by ¥2,112 million as of April 1, 2024.

2. (1) Securities of the Company and its certain subsidiaries (including items, such as deposits and monetary receivables purchased, which are treated as securities based on the “Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments” (ASBJ Statement No. 10)) are valued as follows:

   1) Trading securities are stated at fair value at the consolidated balance sheet date. The moving average method is used for calculating cost of securities sold.
   2) Held-to-maturity debt securities are measured at amortized cost using the moving average method. The cost of securities is amortized on a straight-line basis.
   3) Policy-reserve-matching bonds are measured at amortized cost using the moving average method. The cost of bonds is amortized on a straight-line basis in accordance with the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 21, “Temporary Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Policy-Reserve-Matching Bonds in the Insurance Industry,” issued by the JICPA.
   4) Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates that are neither consolidated nor accounted for under the equity method (stocks issued by subsidiaries prescribed in Article 2, Paragraph 12 of the Insurance Business

Act or subsidiaries prescribed in Article 13-5-2, Paragraph 3 of the Order for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act and stocks issued by affiliates prescribed in Article 13-5-2, Paragraph 4 of the Order for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act) are stated at cost using the moving average method.

5) Available-for-sale securities

a. Available-for-sale securities are measured at fair value based mainly on market prices on the consolidated balance sheet date (cost of securities sold is calculated using the moving average method, and bonds (including foreign bonds) for which the difference between the purchase price and face value is due to an interest rate adjustment are measured at amortized cost using the moving average method, which is amortized on a straight-line basis).

b. Stocks and other securities without market prices are measured at cost using the moving average method.

(2) Unrealized gains/losses of available-for-sale securities are recorded as a separate component of net assets.

3. Securities that are held for the purpose of matching the duration of outstanding liabilities within the subgroups classified by insurance type, payment method, maturity period, currency, and investment policy are classified as policy-reserve-matching bonds in accordance with the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 21, "Temporary Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Policy-Reserve-Matching Bonds in the Insurance Industry," issued by the JICPA.

The Company has specified the following types of insurance policies and set those as subcategories:

(1) The Company

1) All insurance policies for products other than single payment products and group annuities
2) All insurance policies for single payment products (denominated in yen) other than variable assumed interest rate-type insurance
3) All insurance policies for group annuities other than guaranteed fixed-term rate products
4) All single payment products (denominated in U.S. dollars) other than the foregoing
5) All single payment products (denominated in Australian dollars) other than the foregoing
6) All single payment products (denominated in euros) other than the foregoing

(2) TAIJU LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

1) Whole life insurance and annuity insurance (up to 40 years) (the component of future cash flows generated from whole life insurance (including whole life insurance with term rider) and annuity insurance for up to 40 years)
2) Insured contributory pension plans (up to 27 years) (future cash flows generated from insured contributory pension plans for the period up to 27 years)

3) Subcategory 1 for foreign currency-denominated single payment endowment insurance (U.S. dollar) (foreign currency-denominated single payment endowment insurance (U.S. dollar) commencing from October 1, 2015, to September 30, 2019)

4) Subcategory 2 for foreign currency-denominated single payment endowment insurance (U.S. dollar) (foreign currency-denominated single payment endowment insurance (U.S. dollar) commencing on or after October 1, 2019)

5) Subcategory 1 for foreign currency-denominated single-payment endowment insurance (Australian dollar) (foreign currency-denominated single payment endowment insurance (Australian dollar) commencing from October 1, 2015, to September 30, 2019)

6) Subcategory 2 for foreign currency-denominated single payment endowment insurance (Australian dollar) (foreign currency-denominated single payment endowment insurance (Australian dollar) commencing on or after October 1, 2019 (excluding insurance policies covered by coinsurance agreements)

(3) Nippon Wealth Life Insurance Company Limited

1) Individual insurance and individual annuity products (however, certain types of insurance are excluded)

2) Whole life cancer insurance and endowment insurance products

3) Single payment whole life insurance (fixed accumulation value type) products

4) Yen-denominated single payment products other than the above (however, certain insurance policies are excluded)

5) U.S. dollar-denominated products other than the above (however, certain insurance policies are excluded)

6) Australian dollar-denominated single payment annuity products other than the above (however, certain types of insurance are excluded)

(4) HANASAKU LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

All insurance policy groups are classified as a single subcategory, and securities that are held for the purpose of matching the duration of these outstanding insurance liabilities are classified as policy-reserve-matching bonds.

4. Derivative financial instruments and derivative financial instruments within assets held in trust are stated at fair value based on quoted market prices.

5. (1) Tangible fixed assets are depreciated based on the following methods:

1) Tangible fixed assets (except for lease assets)

(i) Buildings

Straight-line method.

(ii) Assets other than the above

Primarily, the declining-balance method.

Certain other tangible fixed assets with an acquisition cost of less than ¥200,000 of the Company and its certain consolidated subsidiaries are depreciated over three years on a straight-line basis.

2) Lease assets

(i) Lease assets related to financial leases that transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee
The same depreciation method applied to self-owned fixed assets.

(ii) Lease assets other than the above
Straight-line method over the lease term

(2) Software, which is included in intangible fixed assets, is amortized using the straight-line method.

6. Assets and liabilities of the Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen in accordance with the "Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Transactions" (Business Accounting Council).
Foreign currency-denominated available-for-sale securities of the Company with exchange rates that have significantly fluctuated and where those recoveries are not expected are converted to Japanese yen using either the rate at the consolidated balance sheet date or the one-month average rate prior to the consolidated balance sheet date, whichever indicates a weaker yen. The translation difference is recorded as a loss on valuation of securities.
Translation differences related to bonds included in translation differences of foreign currency-denominated available-for-sale securities held by certain consolidated subsidiaries are recorded as foreign exchange gains/losses in net, while translation differences related to other foreign currency-denominated available-for-sale securities are recorded as a separate component of net assets.

7. (1) An allowance for doubtful accounts for the Company is recognized in accordance with the Company's internal Asset Valuation Regulation and Write-off/Provision Rule as follows:

1) An allowance for loans to borrowers who are legally or substantially bankrupt, such as being bankrupt or being in the process of civil rehabilitation proceedings, is recognized based on the amount of credit remaining after directly deducting amounts expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral or the execution of guarantees from the balance of loans (as mentioned at (4) below).
2) An allowance for loans to borrowers who are not currently legally bankrupt, but have a high possibility of bankruptcy is recognized at the amounts deemed necessary considering the borrowers' overall solvency and the amounts remaining after deduction of amounts expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral or the execution of guarantees.
3) An allowance for loans to borrowers other than the above is provided based on the borrowers' balance multiplied by the historical average percentage of bad debt for a certain period.

(2) All credits extended by the Company are assessed by responsible sections in accordance with the Company's internal Asset Valuation Regulation. The assessments are verified by the independent Asset

Auditing Department. The results of the assessments are reflected in the calculation of the allowance for doubtful accounts.

(3) For consolidated subsidiaries, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries record allowance for doubtful accounts deemed necessary mainly in accordance with the Company's internal Asset Valuation Regulation and Write-off/Provision Rule.

(4) The estimated uncollectible amount calculated by subtracting the amount of collateral value or the amount collectible by the execution of guarantees from the balance of loans is directly deducted from the balance of loans (including loans with credits secured and/or guaranteed) made to legally or substantially bankrupt borrowers. The estimated uncollectible amount was ¥106 million (including ¥47 million of credits secured and/or guaranteed) as of September 30, 2025.

8. Accrued bonuses for directors, and audit and supervisory board members are recognized based on amounts estimated to be paid.

9. (1) Net defined benefit liability is recognized based on the estimated amount of projected benefit obligations in excess of the fair value of pension plan assets as of March 31, 2025 for future payment of employee retirement benefits that have been accrued as of the balance sheet date.

(2) Basis used for accounting for retirement benefits of the Company and its certain consolidated subsidiaries is as follows:
1) Attribution method for estimated retirement benefits: Benefit formula basis
2) Amortizing period for actuarial gains/losses: 5 years
3) Amortizing period for prior service costs: 5 years

10. In order to provide for payments of retirement benefits to directors, and audit and supervisory board members at certain consolidated subsidiaries, accrued retirement benefits for directors, and audit and supervisory board members are recognized based on estimated payment amounts under internal rules.

11. A reserve for program points is recognized based on the amount projected to be incurred for expenses from the use of points granted to policyholders.

12. A reserve for price fluctuations in investments in securities is recognized based on Article 115 of the Insurance Business Act.

13. In finance leases where the Company's consolidated subsidiary is the lessor that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee, the consolidated subsidiary recognizes sales revenue and cost of sales at the time of receiving the lease payments.

14. Hedge accounting is applied by the Company and its certain consolidated subsidiaries based on the following methods:

1) The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries mainly apply the following hedge accounting methods:

- The exceptional accounting treatment ("*Tokurei-shori*") is applied to interest rate swaps to hedge the cash flow volatility of certain loans denominated in foreign currencies;
- Deferred hedge accounting is applied to interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate fluctuation exposures on certain insurance policies, based on the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 26, "Accounting and Auditing Treatments related to Application of Accounting for Financial Instruments in the Insurance Industry" issued by the JICPA;
- Deferred hedge accounting and designated hedge accounting ("*Furiate-shori*") are applied to currency swaps to hedge the cash flow volatility caused by foreign exchange rate fluctuations on certain foreign currency-denominated bonds, loans, and subordinated corporate bonds issued by the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries;
- Fair value hedge accounting and deferred hedge accounting are applied to foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the price fluctuation exposures related to foreign exchange rate fluctuations on certain foreign currency-denominated bonds and other instruments as well as certain foreign currency-denominated stocks (forecasted transactions);
- Fair value hedge accounting is applied to currency options to hedge the price fluctuation exposures related to foreign exchange rate fluctuations on certain foreign currency-denominated bonds; and
- Fair value hedge accounting is applied to equity forward contracts to hedge the price fluctuation exposures on certain domestic stocks.

2) Hedging instruments and hedged items

(Hedging instruments)	(Hedged items)
Interest rate swaps	Foreign currency-denominated loans, and insurance policies
Currency swaps	Foreign currency-denominated bonds, foreign currency-denominated loans, and foreign currency-denominated subordinated corporate bonds
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Foreign currency-denominated bonds and other instruments, foreign currency-denominated stocks (forecasted transactions)
Currency options	Foreign currency-denominated bonds
Equity forward contracts	Domestic stocks

3) Effectiveness of hedging activities is mainly evaluated by a ratio analysis of fair value movement comparisons of the hedging instruments and hedged items in accordance with the internal risk management policies of the Company and its certain consolidated subsidiaries.

15. All transactions are accounted for exclusive of consumption taxes and local consumption taxes of the Company and its certain consolidated subsidiaries; however, consumption taxes paid on certain asset transactions, which are not deductible from consumption taxes withheld and are stipulated to be deferred under the Consumption Tax Act, are deferred as prepaid expenses and amortized over a five-year period on a straight-line basis. Consumption taxes other than deferred consumption taxes are expensed as incurred.

16. The Company and certain subsidiaries have transitioned from the Consolidated Taxation System to the Group Tax Sharing System, with the Company serving as the tax sharing parent company. As a result, the "Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure Under the Group Tax Sharing System" (ASBJ PITF No.42, August 12, 2021) has been followed for the accounting treatment of corporate tax and local corporate tax and the deferred tax accounting treatment related to those taxes.

17. (1) Policy reserves of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries that are domestic life insurance companies are reserves set forth in accordance with Article 116 of the Insurance Business Act. These reserves are accumulated in order to prepare for payments of future obligations based on insurance policies. Insurance premium reserves are recognized based on the following methodology.
In accordance with Article 69, Paragraph 5 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act, policy reserves include those that are reserved for certain individual annuity policies and for certain whole life insurance policies.

1) Reserves for policies subject to the standard policy reserve are calculated in accordance with the method prescribed by the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency (Ordinance No. 48 issued by the Ministry of Finance in 1996).
2) Reserves for other policies are calculated based on the net level premium method.
In addition, the Company and its certain consolidated life insurance companies in Japan provided additional policy reserves in the six months ended September 30, 2025. As a result, policy reserves increased by ¥102,194 million, while ordinary profit and surplus before income taxes decreased by ¥102,194 million.

a) The Company
Effective from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020, the Company has provided additional policy reserves to cover a possible deficiency in the reserve for paid-up insurance policies and similar policies among certain whole life insurance policies (including single payment policies). Moreover, effective from the six months ended September 30, 2025, the Company has expanded the scope of whole life insurance policies (including single payment policies) for which additional policy reserves will be provided. For such policies with premiums that have been paid and similar policies (including single payment policies), the Company has decided to successively provide these additional policy reserves over the next nine years. As a result, policy reserves increased by ¥97,847 million, while ordinary profit and surplus before income taxes decreased by ¥97,847 million, compared with amounts that would have been recorded if the additional policy reserve amounts had not been reserved in the six months ended September 30, 2025.

b) TAIJU LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
TAIJU LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED has provided additional policy reserves to cover a possible deficiency in the reserve for certain individual annuity policyholders. As a result, policy

reserves increased by ¥4,346 million, while ordinary profit and surplus before income taxes decreased by ¥4,346 million, compared with amounts that would have been recorded had the additional policy reserve amounts not been provided in the six months ended September 30, 2025.

(2) Policy reserves of consolidated overseas life insurance companies are recorded as the amounts calculated in accordance with the accounting standards of each country.

18. The Company and its consolidated domestic life insurance companies cannot calculate an appropriate amount of the reserve for incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims (insurance claims and benefits whose reasons for payment have not yet been reported, but whose reasons for payment stipulated by insurance policies are deemed to have already occurred) pursuant to the calculation based on Article 1, Paragraph 1, Principles of the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 234 of 1998 (hereinafter, "the IBNR Notice") due to the end of special treatment from May 8, 2023. Under this special treatment, payment was made for hospitalization and related benefits in cases where the insured was diagnosed with COVID-19 and recuperated at a lodging facility or at home under the supervision of a physician or other medical personnel (hereinafter, "deemed hospitalization"). Accordingly, the Company and its certain subsidiaries have recorded an amount calculated using the following method under the provision of Article 1, Paragraph 1, of the IBNR Notice.
(Outline of calculation method)
The Company and its certain subsidiaries calculated the reserve amount using the same method as that set forth in Article 1, Paragraph 1, Principles of the IBNR Notice, after excluding the amounts related to deemed hospitalization from the required amount of provisions to reserve for IBNR claims over all periods under Article 1, Paragraph 1, Principles of the IBNR Notice and the amount of payments for insurance claims and benefits under said notice.

19. The corporate tax, inhabitant tax, and income tax adjustments of the Company for the six months ended September 30, 2025, are calculated based on the assumption of accumulations and reversals of the reserve for reduction entry of real estate and the reserve for dividends to policyholders (mutual company) due to the appropriation of surplus in the current fiscal year.

20. Matters concerning the fair value of financial instruments and related items are as follows:
Notes have been omitted for financial instruments whose fair values approximate their book values due to their short-term settlement.

(1) Consolidated balance sheet amounts and fair values of major financial instruments and their differences are as follows:

(Million Yen)

	Consolidated balance sheet amount (*1)	Fair value (*2)	Difference
Monetary receivables purchased:	193,721	187,912	(5,808)
Held-to-maturity debt securities	16,512	15,267	(1,245)
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	118,497	113,934	(4,563)
Available-for-sale securities	58,711	58,711	—
Investments in securities (*3, *4, and *5):	81,990,129	77,098,986	(4,891,143)
Trading securities	1,675,831	1,675,831	—
Held-to-maturity debt securities	838,930	823,789	(15,140)
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	34,026,309	29,177,992	(4,848,317)
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	647,503	619,818	(27,684)
Available-for-sale securities	44,801,554	44,801,554	—
Loans (*6):	8,561,686	8,248,809	(312,877)
Policy loans	426,475	426,475	—
Industrial and consumer loans	8,135,211	7,822,333	(312,877)
Derivative financial instruments (*7):	(2,343,292)	(2,343,292)	—
Hedge accounting not applied	(25,873)	(25,873)	—
Hedge accounting applied	(2,317,418)	(2,317,418)	—
Corporate bonds (*6 and *8)	(1,779,271)	(1,731,358)	(47,912)
Loans payable (*8)	(1,295,426)	(1,243,078)	(52,348)

(*1) For transactions for which an allowance for doubtful accounts was recorded, the amounts are presented net of the allowance.
(*2) For securities for which impairment losses were recognized in the six months ended September 30, 2025, the fair value is the consolidated balance sheet amount net of the impairment losses recognized.
(*3) Stocks without market prices, such as unlisted stocks, are not included in the above table. The amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheet for investments in securities were ¥253,882 million as of September 30, 2025.
(*4) The balance of investments in partnerships and other entities is not included in the above table based on application of Paragraph 24-16 of the Fair Value Measurement Accounting Standard Implementation Guidance. The amount of such investments in partnerships and other entities presented in the consolidated balance sheet was ¥1,373,867 million as of September 30, 2025.
(*5) The above table includes investment trusts to which Paragraph 24-3 or Paragraph 24-9 of the Fair Value Measurement Accounting Standard Implementation Guidance has been applied.
(*6) The fair values of derivative financial instruments that are interest rate swaps to which exceptional accounting treatment (“*Tokurei-shori*”) is applied or currency swaps to which designated hedge accounting (“*Furiate-shori*”) is applied are included in the fair values of loans and corporate bonds because they are accounted for as an integral part of the loans and corporate bonds that are the hedged items.
(*7) Receivables and payables generated by derivative financial instruments are offset and presented in net amounts. Net payables in total are presented in parentheses.
(*8) Corporate bonds and loans payable are recorded in liabilities and presented in parentheses.

(2) Matters concerning securities and others by holding purpose are as follows:

1) Trading securities

Investments in securities for separate accounts are classified as trading securities. Valuation gains of those investments included in profit and loss were ¥70,915 million for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

2) Held-to-maturity debt securities

Consolidated balance sheet amounts and fair values, and their differences by type are as follows:

(Million Yen)

	Type	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
Fair value exceeds the consolidated balance sheet amount	Monetary receivables purchased	1,904	1,919	14
	Domestic bonds	47,914	48,990	1,075
	Foreign securities	379,464	388,664	9,199
	Subtotal	429,284	439,573	10,289
Fair value does not exceed the consolidated balance sheet amount	Monetary receivables purchased	14,607	13,348	(1,259)
	Domestic bonds	127,193	115,820	(11,373)
	Foreign securities	284,356	270,314	(14,042)
	Subtotal	426,158	399,482	(26,675)
Total		855,442	839,056	(16,386)

3) Policy-reserve-matching bonds

Consolidated balance sheet amounts and fair values, and their differences by type are as follows:

(Million Yen)

	Type	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
Fair value exceeds the consolidated balance sheet amount	Monetary receivables purchased	18,293	18,479	186
	Domestic bonds	8,755,361	8,989,223	233,861
	Foreign securities	1,082,253	1,108,463	26,209
	Subtotal	9,855,909	10,116,166	260,257
Fair value does not exceed the consolidated balance sheet amount	Monetary receivables purchased	100,204	95,454	(4,750)
	Domestic bonds	21,350,975	16,507,285	(4,843,689)
	Foreign securities	2,837,718	2,573,019	(264,699)
	Subtotal	24,288,898	19,175,759	(5,113,138)
Total		34,144,807	29,291,926	(4,852,881)

4)Available-for-sale securities

Acquisition cost or amortized cost, consolidated balance sheet amounts, and their differences by type are as follows:

(Million Yen)

	Type	Acquisition cost or amortized cost	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Difference
Consolidated balance sheet amount exceeds acquisition cost or amortized cost	Monetary receivables purchased	30,693	31,315	621
	Domestic bonds	861,345	964,011	102,666
	Domestic stocks	3,901,303	13,831,270	9,929,967
	Foreign securities	14,630,878	18,421,520	3,790,642
	Other securities	792,317	1,074,538	282,220
	Subtotal	20,216,539	34,322,657	14,106,118
Consolidated balance sheet amount does not exceed acquisition cost or amortized cost	Monetary receivables purchased	29,568	27,395	(2,173)
	Domestic bonds	3,887,199	3,348,247	(538,952)
	Domestic stocks	277,918	216,229	(61,689)
	Foreign securities	6,025,292	5,465,692	(559,600)
	Other securities	1,752,761	1,480,043	(272,718)
	Subtotal	11,972,742	10,537,608	(1,435,133)
Total		32,189,281	44,860,265	12,670,984

* Stocks without market prices of ¥61,664 million and the balance of investments in partnerships and other entities of ¥189,470 million are not included in the table above.

Impairment losses of ¥3 million were recognized for securities during the six months ended September 30, 2025.

Regarding stocks (including foreign stocks) of the Company and its certain consolidated subsidiaries, impairment losses are recognized for stocks whose fair value has declined significantly from the acquisition cost based on the average fair value as of September 30, 2025.

The criteria by which the fair value of a stock is deemed to have declined significantly are as follows:

a. A security for which the average fair value in the month preceding September 30, 2025, is 50% or less of the acquisition cost.

b. A security that meets both of the following criteria:

(i) The average fair value in the month preceding September 30, 2025 exceeds 50%, but equal to or less than 70% of the acquisition cost.

(ii) The historical market price, the business conditions of the issuing company, and other aspects are subject to certain requirements.

21. (1) Matters concerning the breakdown of financial instruments by fair value level are as follows:

The fair value of financial instruments is classified into the following three levels according to the observability and significance of inputs used to measure fair value.

Fair Value Level 1: Fair value is measured using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Fair Value Level 2: Fair value is measured using directly or indirectly observable inputs other than Level 1 inputs.

Fair Value Level 3: Fair value is measured using significant unobservable inputs.

If multiple inputs that have a significant effect on a fair value measurement are used, the fair value is classified as the level that is least significant to the fair value measurement from among the levels into which each of the inputs is classified.

a. Financial instruments whose amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2025 are measured by fair value

(Million Yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary receivables purchased	—	12,997	45,714	58,711
Available-for-sale securities	—	12,997	45,714	58,711
Investments in securities (*1)	21,872,717	22,143,415	405,855	44,421,988
Trading securities	766,432	909,398	—	1,675,831
Available-for-sale securities	21,106,284	21,234,017	405,855	42,746,157
Domestic bonds	2,767,302	1,544,956	—	4,312,258
National government bonds	2,767,302	—	—	2,767,302
Local government bonds	—	111,263	—	111,263
Corporate bonds	—	1,433,692	—	1,433,692
Domestic stocks	13,907,401	140,098	—	14,047,500
Foreign securities	4,360,863	17,097,274	405,469	21,863,607
Foreign bonds	3,150,829	10,563,771	403,428	14,118,028
Foreign stocks and other securities	1,210,034	6,533,502	2,041	7,745,578
Other securities	70,717	2,451,688	385	2,522,790
Derivative financial instruments (*2)	962	(2,346,507)	2,252	(2,343,292)
Interest rate-related	171	(532,157)	—	(531,985)
Currency-related	—	(1,814,053)	—	(1,814,053)
Others	790	(296)	2,252	2,746

(*1)The above table does not include investment trusts to which Paragraph 24-3 or Paragraph 24-9 of the Fair Value Measurement Accounting Standard Implementation Guidance has been applied. The amounts of such investment trusts presented in the consolidated balance sheet were ¥2,007,554 million for investment trusts whose investment trust assets are financial instruments, and ¥48,772 million for investment trusts whose investment trust assets are real estate. The reconciliation of balances at the beginning of the current fiscal year and the balances as of September 30, 2025 is as follows:

(*2) Receivables and payables generated by derivative financial instruments are offset and presented in net amounts. Net payables are presented in parentheses

(Million Yen)

	Investment trusts whose investment trust assets are financial instruments (*3)	Investment trust assets whose investment trust assets are real estate	Total
Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year	1,816,187	53,169	1,869,356
Profit or loss for the six months ended September 30, 2025	107,956	943	108,900
Recognized in net surplus (loss) (*4)	12,991	1,281	14,272
Recognized in other comprehensive income (*5)	94,965	(338)	94,627
Purchases, sales, and redemptions	83,410	(5,339)	78,070
Transactions for which the application of Implementation Guidance Paragraph No. 24-3 or No. 24-9 has begun	—	—	—
Transactions for which the application of Implementation Guidance Paragraph No. 24-3 or No. 24-9 has been discontinued	—	—	—
Balance as of September 30, 2025	2,007,554	48,772	2,056,327
Unrealized gain or loss on investment trusts held as of September 30, 2025 recognized in profit or loss for the six months ended September 30, 2025 (*4)	—	—	—

(*3) The amount of the investment trusts presented in the consolidated balance sheet was ¥1,982,911 million as of September 30, 2025, mainly as the cancellation of some investment trusts is restricted after one month.

(*4) These amounts are included in investment income and investment expenses on the consolidated statement of income for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

(*5) These amounts are included in net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities under other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

b. Financial instruments whose amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2025 are not measured by fair value

(Million Yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary receivables purchased	—	—	129,201	129,201
Held-to-maturity debt securities	—	—	15,267	15,267
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	—	—	113,934	113,934
Investments in securities:	25,400,598	5,188,280	31,499	30,620,378
Held-to-maturity debt securities	86,124	706,399	31,265	823,789
Domestic bonds	33,545	131,264	—	164,810
Foreign securities	52,578	575,134	31,265	658,978
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	24,732,546	4,445,211	233	29,177,992
Domestic bonds	23,881,363	1,614,911	233	25,496,509
Foreign securities	851,183	2,830,300	—	3,681,483
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	581,926	36,669	—	618,596
Loans:	—	—	8,248,809	8,248,809
Policy loans	—	—	426,475	426,475
Industrial and consumer loans	—	—	7,822,333	7,822,333
Corporate bonds (*6)	—	(1,705,787)	(25,571)	(1,731,358)
Loans payable (*6)	—	(1,025,987)	(217,090)	(1,243,078)

(*6) Corporate bonds and loans payable are recorded in liabilities and presented in parentheses.

(2) Explanation of major valuation techniques and inputs used to measure the fair value of financial instruments of the Company and its certain consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

1) Financial instruments classified as securities and monetary receivables purchased that are treated as securities based on "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Statement No. 10)

Financial instruments measurable by unadjusted quoted prices in active markets are classified as Fair Value Level 1. These instruments mainly include listed stocks, national government bonds, and listed investment trusts. When financial instruments are measured using published quoted prices from inactive markets, such financial instruments are classified as Fair Value Level 2. These instruments mainly include local government bonds and corporate bonds. When published quoted prices are not available, fair value is measured mainly based on valuations obtained from external information vendors or on net asset value per unit computed by management companies. When unobservable inputs are not used or their effect is insignificant, financial instruments are classified as Fair Value Level 2, and when significant unobservable inputs are used, they are classified as Fair Value Level 3.

2) Loans

a. Policy loans

Policy loans are classified as Fair Value Level 3. Book value is used as the fair value of policy loans, as the fair value is deemed to approximate their book value due to expected repayment periods, interest rate requirements, and other conditions. These loans have no repayment date based on characteristics, such as the loan amount being limited to the extent of the surrender benefit.

b. Industrial and consumer loans

Book value is used as the fair value of variable interest rate loans, as the fair value is deemed to approximate their book value unless there are major changes in the credit status of the borrower after loan execution because market interest rates are reflected in future cash flows over the short term. Meanwhile, with regard to fixed interest rate loans, the fair value, by loan category based on the type of loan, internal rating, and maturity term, is determined by discounting future cash flows to the present value using a discount rate reflecting market interest rates, which are adjusted for credit risk and other factors. In addition, this fair value is reflected in loans subject to designated hedge accounting (*"Furiate-shori"*) for currency swaps and exceptional accounting treatment ("*Tokurei-shor*i") for interest rate swaps.

For loans to bankrupt or substantially bankrupt borrowers, or borrowers who are not currently legally bankrupt but have a high probability of bankruptcy, fair value is measured by deducting an estimated uncollectible amount determined by factors, such as the present value of future cash flows or the estimated collectible amount based on collateral or guarantees, from the book value directly before it is written down.

Each of the measured fair values is classified as Level 3.

3) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments for which unadjusted quoted prices are available in active markets are classified as Fair Value Level 1. These instruments mainly include bond futures and equity index futures. When published quoted prices are not available, valuations mainly obtained from external information vendors or valuations determined by the Company itself are used. When unobservable inputs are not used or their effect is insignificant, derivative financial instruments are classified as Fair Value Level 2, and when significant unobservable inputs are used, these instruments are classified as Fair Value Level 3.

4) Corporate bonds

Corporate bonds that use market prices as fair value are classified as Fair Value Level 2. Meanwhile, fixed interest rate corporate bonds whose fair value is determined by discounting future cash flows to the present value using a discount rate according to the expected remaining terms of the bonds are classified as Fair Value Level 3. In addition, this fair value is reflected in corporate bonds subject to designated hedge accounting (*"Furiate-shori*") for currency swaps.

5) Loans payable

Book value is used as the fair value of variable interest rate loans payable. The fair value is deemed to approximate book value as there have been no major changes in the credit status of the Company after loan execution, and because market interest rates are reflected in future cash flows over the short term. Variable interest rate loans payable are classified as Fair Value Level 3. Meanwhile, the fair value of fixed interest rate loans payable is determined by discounting future cash flows to the present value using a discount rate reflecting interest rates that would be offered for similar borrowings, adjusted for the Company's credit risk. Fixed interest rate loans payable are classified as Fair Value Level 3; however, loans payable financed by means of public offerings employing securitization schemes are classified as Fair Value Level 2. The market prices of the corporate bonds issued to back such loans payable are used as a fair value.

(3) Information on financial instruments classified as Fair Value Level 3 whose amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2025 are measured by fair value

1) Quantitative information on significant unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value

This note is omitted because the Company does not estimate inputs that it cannot observe independently.

2) Reconciliation of balances at the beginning of the current fiscal year and balances as of September 30, 2025 and unrealized gain or loss recognized in profit or loss for the six months ended September 30, 2025:

(Million Yen)

	Monetary receivables purchased Other securities	Available-for-sale securities Other securities	Derivative financial instruments Currency-related	Derivative financial instruments Others
Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year	32,770	418,752	53	724
Profit or loss for the six months ended September 30, 2025	225	(5,602)	(30)	1,544
Recognized in net surplus (loss) (*1)	325	(857)	(30)	1,544
Recognized in other comprehensive income (*2)	(100)	(4,745)	—	—
Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements	12,718	(7,295)	(22)	(15)
Transfers to Fair Value Level 3 (*3)	—	—	—	—
Transfers from Fair Value Level 3 (*4)	—	—	—	—
Balance as of September 30, 2025	45,714	405,855	—	2,252
Unrealized gain or loss on financial instruments held as of September 30, 2025 recognized in profit or loss for the six months ended September 30, 2025 (*1)	—	492	—	1,063

(*1) These amounts are included in investment income and investment expenses in the consolidated statement of income for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

(*2) These amounts are included in net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities and foreign currency translation adjustments under other comprehensive income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

(*3) There is no transfer from Fair Value Level 1 or Fair Value Level 2 to Fair Value Level 3.

(*4) There is no transfer from Fair Value Level 3 to Fair Value Level 1 or Fair Value Level 2.

3) Explanation of the valuation process for fair value

The Company and its certain subsidiaries measure fair value based on a policy on fair value measurement determined internally. The Company and its certain subsidiaries ensure the suitability of the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value, and the appropriateness of the fair value level classifications prescribed by the policy.

In determining fair value, the Company and its certain subsidiaries use valuation models that can most appropriately reflect the features, characteristics, and risks of individual financial instruments. In addition, even when using quoted prices obtained from third parties, the Company and its certain subsidiaries verify the suitability of such prices using appropriate methods, such as ensuring the appropriateness of the valuation techniques and inputs being used, and comparing those with fair values supplied by other vendors.

4) Explanation of impact on fair value in case of change in significant unobservable inputs

This note is omitted because the Company does not estimate inputs that it cannot observe independently.

22. As of September 30, 2025, there were no significant changes in the consolidated balance sheet amounts and fair values of investment and rental properties from the end of the previous fiscal year.

23. (1) The total amount of bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans, doubtful loans, loans that are delinquent for over three months, and restructured loans, which were included in nonperforming assets, was ¥24,265 million as of September 30, 2025. The details of those balances were as follows:

1) The balance of bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans was ¥10,757 million, as of September 30, 2025. Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans are nonperforming assets and similar loans that have fallen into bankruptcy due to certain reasons, including initiation of bankruptcy proceedings, start of reorganization proceedings, or submission of an application to start rehabilitation proceedings.

2) The balance of doubtful loans was ¥12,343 million as of September 30, 2025.
Doubtful loans are nonperforming assets with a strong likelihood that loan principal cannot be recovered or interest cannot be received according to the loan contract because of difficulties in the financial condition and business performance of debtors who are not yet legally bankrupt, and do not fall under bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans.

3) There is no balance of loans delinquent for over three months as of September 30, 2025.
Loans that are delinquent for over three months are loans with principal or interest unpaid for over three months beginning one day after the due date based on the loan agreement, other than the loans classified as bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans, and doubtful loans.

4) The balance of restructured loans was ¥1,163 million as of September 30, 2025.
Restructured loans are loans that provide certain concessions favorable to the borrower with the intent of supporting the borrower's restructuring, such as by reducing or exempting interest, postponing principal or interest payments, releasing credits, or providing other benefits to the borrowers, and do not fall under bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans, doubtful loans, and loans that are delinquent for over three months.

(2) Direct write-offs of loans decreased the balance of bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans by ¥106 million as of September 30, 2025.

24. The amount of accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets was ¥1,401,936 million as of September 30, 2025.

25. Separate account assets as provided in accordance with Article 118, Paragraph 1 of the Insurance Business Act were ¥1,395,809 million as of September 30, 2025, and a corresponding liability is recorded in the same amount.

26. Changes in the reserve for dividends to policyholders (mutual company) for the six months ended September 30, 2025 were as follows:

	Million Yen
	Six months ended September 30, 2025
a. Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year	1,126,878
b. Transfer to reserve from surplus for the previous fiscal year	291,689
c. Dividends paid to policyholders (mutual company) during the current six-month period	158,028
d. Increase in interest	10,309
e. Balance at the end of the current six-month period (a+b-c+d)	1,270,848

27. Changes in the reserve for dividends to policyholders (limited company) for the six months ended September 30, 2025 were as follows:

	Million Yen
	Six months ended September 30, 2025
a. Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year	43,740
b. Dividends paid to policyholders (limited company) during the current six-month period	5,163
c. Increase in interest	2
d. Provision for reserve for dividends to policyholders (limited company)	5,785
e. Balance at the end of the current six-month period (a-b+c+d)	44,366

28. Corporate bonds within liabilities are subordinated corporate bonds with special provisions that subordinate the fulfillment of obligations on the bonds to all other debt obligations.

The corporate bonds are callable at the discretion of the issuer, subject to the pre-approval of the regulatory authorities and other conditions.
The corporate bond issuance dates and callable dates for currency swaps under designated hedge accounting are as follows:

Issue date	Callable date
January 2016	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
September 2017	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
January 2020	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
January 2021	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
September 2021	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
September 2023	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
April 2024	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
January 2025	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
April 2025	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter
September 2025	Tenth anniversary date after the issue date and on each fifth anniversary date thereafter

29. Other liabilities include subordinated loans payable of ¥1,086,000 million with special provisions that the fulfillment of obligations on the loans payable is subordinate to all other debt obligations.

30. Assets pledged as collateral in the form of investments in securities as of September 30, 2025 were ¥6,831,615 million. The total amount of liabilities covered by the assets pledged was ¥3,303,527 million as of September 30, 2025.
These amounts included ¥3,385,236 million of sale of securities under repurchase agreements and ¥3,273,650 million of payables under repurchase agreements, as well as ¥29,036 million in securities pledged and ¥29,789 million in cash received as collateral under securities lending transactions secured with cash as of September 30, 2025.

31. The total amount of stocks and investments in nonconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates was ¥2,024,117 million.

32. Matters concerning stock options are as follows:

1) Stock option-related expenses and line items

(Million Yen)

Operating expenses	346

2) Gains related to the forfeiture of unexercised stock options and line items

(Million Yen)

Gain on reversal of share acquisition rights	0

3) Description of stock options

	Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited	
	2023 Second Series of Share Acquisition Rights	2023 Second Series of PSU Share Acquisition Rights
Title and number of grantees	Representative Director: 1 Employees: 225	Employees: 225
Number of stock options granted by class of shares (*)	Common shares: 1,723,149	Common shares: 416,972
Grant date	April 28, 2025	April 28, 2025
Vesting conditions	25% of the stock options are vested every year after being granted.	25% of the stock options are vested every year after being granted.
Requisite service period	From the grant date to the date when the vesting conditions are satisfied	From the grant date to the date when the vesting conditions are satisfied
Exercise period	From April 28, 2026 to April 27, 2032	From April 28, 2026 to April 274, 2032
Exercise price	577.79	10.00
Fair value on the grant date	144.23	548.23

(*1) The number of stock options granted has been converted into the number of shares.

33. The Company completed all transactions through necessary procedures, including approvals from relevant authorities, regarding the following: making its affiliate accounted for under the equity method, Resolution Life Group Holdings Ltd. (hereinafter, “Resolution Life”) its wholly owned subsidiary (hereinafter, “the Transaction”), acquiring 20% of the issued shares of its consolidated subsidiary Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand Limited (the company name was changed from MLC Limited effective as of September 26, 2025) from National Australia Bank Limited (hereinafter, “NAB”), and integrating businesses of Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand Limited and Resolution Life Australasia Limited (hereinafter, “Resolution Australasia”), which is a part of Resolution Life (hereinafter, “the Integration”).

(Background and Aims of the Transaction and the Integration)

The Company has decided to conduct the Transaction and the Integration in order to expand in the U.S. life insurance market and other areas by converting Resolution Life, a global insurance group focusing on the acquisition and management of portfolios of life insurance policies and reinsurance business, into a wholly owned subsidiary, as well as further enhancing its Australian life insurance business through the Integration. Through these efforts, the Company aims to achieve long-term stable growth in overseas business profit and, ultimately, to maximize the benefits of its policyholders.

Matters concerning business combinations through acquisitions are as follows:

(Acquisition of Additional Shares of Resolution Life)

The Company acquired approximately 77% of additional equity that it did not already own in the issued shares of Resolution Life from Blackstone ISG Investment Partners – R (BMU) L.P. Consequently, Resolution Life became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

1) Summary of business combination

  a. Name and business of the acquiree

    Name of the acquiree: Resolution Life Group Holdings Ltd.

    Business: Insurance holding company (business of acquisition and management of portfolios of life insurance policies and reinsurance business)

  b. Business combination date

    October 30, 2025

  c. Legal form of the business combination

    Share acquisition for cash and other consideration

  d. Matters concerning percentage of voting rights

    Percentage of voting rights held before the acquisition date: 23%

    Percentage of voting rights additionally acquired on the business combination date: 77%

    Percentage of voting rights held after the acquisition: 100%

  e. Financing method for payment

    Own funds

2) Matters concerning calculation of acquisition cost

  a. Acquisition cost and breakdown by type of consideration

    Consideration for additional share acquisition: Cash ¥1.2108 trillion

    * The acquisition cost and gains and losses for the step acquisition have not yet been determined at this time.

Matters concerning transactions, etc. under common control (acquisition of additional shares of subsidiaries) are as follows:

(Acquisition of Additional Shares of Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand Limited)

The Company acquired an additional 20% of the issued shares in Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand Limited that NAB held. Consequently, Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand Limited became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

1) Summary of business combination

  a. Name and business of the acquiree

    Name of the acquire: Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand Limited

    Business: Life insurance business

  b. Business combination date

    October 31, 2025

  c. Legal form of the business combination

    Share acquisition from a non-controlling shareholder

2) Matters concerning calculation of acquisition cost

a. Matters concerning calculation of acquisition cost

Consideration for additional share acquisition: Cash ¥46.4 billion

Matters concerning transactions under common control are as follows:

(Business Integration of Resolution Australasia and Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand Limited)

Following the completion of the acquisition of additional Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand Limited shares as described above, the Company made an in-kind contribution of all the Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand Limited shares it held to Resolution Life NOHC Pty Ltd (hereinafter, “Australian NOHC”), Resolution Life’s Australian holding company. In exchange, the Company acquired the new shares issued by Australian NOHC.

As a result of this transaction, the Company directly holds 51% of the voting rights of Australian NOHC (the Company indirectly holds 49% through Resolution Life), and Australian NOHC encompasses both Resolution Australasia and Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand Limited as its subsidiaries.

1) Summary of business combination

a. Names of the companies undergoing business combination and their business

Name of company undergoing business combination: Resolution Life NOHC Pty Ltd.

Business: Insurance holding company (business of acquisition and management of portfolios of life insurance policies)

Name of company undergoing business combination: Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand Limited

Business: Life insurance business

b. Business combination date

October 31, 2025

c. Legal form of the business combination

In-kind contribution of all the Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand Limited shares that the Company holds to Australian holding company

d. Name of the company after business combination

Before change: Resolution Life NOHC Pty Ltd.

After change: Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand NOHC Pty Ltd.

34. The amount of securities lent under lending agreements was ¥2,288,398 million as of September 30, 2025.

35. Assets that the Company has a free disposal right to sell or re-pledge are marketable securities borrowed under lending agreements. These assets were held without being sold or re-pledged and totaled ¥146,264 million at fair value as of September 30, 2025.

36. The unused amount of commitments related to loans and similar loan agreements was ¥217,262 million as of September 30, 2025.

37. Revaluation of land used in the operations of the Company is performed based on the Act on Revaluation of Land. The tax effect of the amount related to the valuation difference between the book value and the revalued amount for land revaluation is recognized as a deferred tax liability within the liability section. The valuation differences are recognized as land revaluation losses within the net assets section.

Revaluation date	March 31, 2002
Revaluation methodology	The amount is calculated by using the listed value of the land and road rate as prescribed by Article 2, Items 1 and 4 of the Order for Enforcement of the Act on Revaluation of Land.

38. Modified coinsurance agreements concluded by TAIJU LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, Nippon Wealth Life Insurance Company Limited, and HANASAKU LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd., which are the Company's consolidated subsidiaries, are as described hereinafter.
TAIJU LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED has concluded a modified coinsurance agreement covering foreign currency-denominated single payment endowment insurance (U.S. dollar/Australian dollar) and foreign currency-denominated single payment whole life insurance (U.S. dollar/Australian dollar).
HANASAKU LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. has concluded modified coinsurance agreements covering whole life medical insurance and related insurance products. For modified coinsurance agreements related to reinsurance agreements under Article 1, Paragraph 5 of the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 50 of 1996, HANASAKU LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. records as reinsurance revenue the amount received as a portion of equivalent new policy expenses related to the original insurance policy based on the reinsurance agreement. Concurrently, the same amount is recorded as unamortized ceding commissions under reinsurance receivables and is amortized over the term of the reinsurance policy.

The outstanding balance of reinsurance receivables, reinsurance payables and policy reserves as of September 30, 2025 includes the following amounts:

1) Reinsurance receivables	¥383,443 million
(Nippon Wealth Life Insurance Company Limited)	
Reinsurance receivables related to modified coinsurance agreements	¥344,230 million
Unamortized ceding commissions related to reinsurance agreements under Article 1, Paragraph 5 of the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 50 of 1996	¥344,230 million
(HANASAKU LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.)	
Reinsurance receivables related to modified coinsurance agreements	¥37,108 million
Unamortized ceding commissions related to reinsurance agreements under Article 1, Paragraph 5 of the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 50 of 1996	
2) Reinsurance payables	¥29,976 million
(TAIJU LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED)	
Reinsurance payables related to modified coinsurance agreements	¥8,602 million
3) Policy reserves	¥74,827,675million
(TAIJU LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED)	
Policy reserves related to modified coinsurance agreements	¥1,471,823 million
(Nippon Wealth Life Insurance Company Limited)	
Policy reserves related to modified coinsurance agreements	¥2,208,216 million
(HANASAKU LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.)	
Policy reserves related to modified coinsurance agreements	¥10,148 million

(5) Consolidated Statements of Income and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

[Consolidated Statements of Income]

(Million Yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2024
Ordinary income:	6,682,353	5,566,224
Revenues from insurance and reinsurance	4,529,633	3,995,684
Investment income:	1,826,803	1,344,606
Interest, dividends, and other income	1,121,740	1,041,680
Gains on trading securities	21,347	13,005
Gains on sales of securities	465,192	289,602
Foreign exchange gains, net	136,852	—
Gains from separate accounts, net	79,838	—
Other ordinary income	325,916	225,934
Ordinary expenses:	6,502,663	5,226,850
Benefits and other payments:	3,772,464	3,432,700
Death and other claims	612,041	615,516
Annuity payments	515,535	506,238
Health and other benefits	536,839	526,680
Surrender benefits	991,082	896,362
Other refunds	157,358	140,257
Provision for policy reserves:	980,526	417,133
Provision for policy reserves	970,213	406,724
Provision for interest on reserve for dividends to policyholders (mutual company)	10,309	10,405
Provision for interest on reserve for dividends to policyholders (limited company)	2	3
Investment expenses:	968,848	705,211
Interest expenses	43,905	34,038
Losses on sales of securities	696,510	192,982
Losses on valuation of securities	289	4,800
Losses on derivative financial instruments, net	180,169	107,104
Foreign exchange losses, net	—	310,405
Losses on separate accounts, net	—	7,083
Operating expenses	582,666	485,351
Other ordinary expenses	198,157	186,454
Ordinary profit	179,689	339,374

[Consolidated Statements of Income] (Continued)

(Million Yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2024
Extraordinary gains:	95,847	3,262
Gains on disposals of fixed assets	6,243	3,258
Reversal of provision for reserve for price fluctuations	89,604	—
Gains on reversal of share acquisition rights	0	3
Extraordinary losses:	5,751	93,119
Losses on disposals of fixed assets	2,357	1,264
Impairment losses	1,449	4,206
Provision for reserve for price fluctuations	—	85,015
Contributions for assisting social public welfare	1,677	2,633
Other extraordinary losses	267	—
Provision for reserve for dividends to policyholders (limited company)	5,785	5,782
Surplus before income taxes	263,999	243,734
Income taxes—current	37,971	114,802
Income taxes—deferred	(2,521)	(77,276)
Total income taxes	35,450	37,525
Net surplus	228,549	206,208
Net surplus attributable to noncontrolling interests	2,616	5,229
Net surplus attributable to the parent company	225,932	200,978

Notes to the Consolidated Statements of Income for the six months ended September 30, 2025

1. The following is a breakdown of ordinary income and ordinary expenses for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

(Million Yen)

Ordinary income items		Ordinary expenses items	
Ordinary income items	4,529,633	Benefits and other payments	3,772,464
Premiums	3,674,244	Death and other claims	612,041
Reinsurance revenue	855,388	Annuity payments	515,535
		Health and other benefits	536,839
		Surrender benefits	991,082
		Other refunds	157,358
		Reinsurance premiums	855,094
		Others	104,511

Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand Limited, the Company's consolidated subsidiary, has applied the accounting standard "Insurance Contracts" issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board. Based on the "Comprehensive Guidelines for Supervision of Insurance Companies" announced by the Financial Services Agency, insurance revenue recorded by Nippon Life Insurance Australia and New Zealand Limited is reclassified as a written amount and recorded in revenues from insurance and reinsurance.

2. The Company uses the following methods to record revenues from insurance and reinsurance, and benefits and other payments.

(1) Revenues from insurance and reinsurance (excluding revenues from reinsurance) are recorded as the amount of payments that have been received, in principle.

(2) Benefits and other payments (excluding reinsurance premiums) are recorded as the amount of payments made with respect to policies for which an event that is a reason for payment of claims or benefits has occurred based on the policy clauses and the amount determined based on those policy clauses was paid.

3. Impairment losses are as follows:

1) Method for grouping the assets

Real estate for rental use and idle properties of the Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries are classified as one asset group per property. Assets utilized for insurance business operations are classified into a single asset group.

2) Recognition of impairment losses

When a significant decrease in profitability or fair value of a certain asset group is noted, the book value is reduced to the recoverable amount, recognizing an impairment loss under extraordinary losses.

3) Breakdown of asset groups for which impairment losses were recognized for the six months ended September 30, 2025 is as follows:

Million Yen

Purpose of use	Land	Leasehold interests in land	Buildings	Total
Real estate for rental use	—	252	56	308
Idle properties	660	—	480	1,141
Total	660	252	536	1,449

4) Measurement of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount is based on either the value in use or net selling price of the asset.

In principle, the value in use is determined as the discounted future cash flows using a discount rate of 3.0%.

Net selling price is determined based on appraisals performed in accordance with the “Real Estate Appraisal Standards” or standard land prices.

4. In accordance with paragraph 7 of the Practical Solution on the Accounting for and Disclosure of Current Taxes Related to the Global Minimum Tax Rules, etc. (ASBJ Practical Solution No. 46, March 22, 2024), the Company has not recorded any income taxes related to the global minimum tax rules for the relevant fiscal years, including the six months ended September 30, 2025.

5. TAIJU LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, Nippon Wealth Life Insurance Company Limited, and HANASAKU LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd., which are the Company’s consolidated subsidiaries, have concluded modified coinsurance agreements as follows:

1) TAIJU LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

It has concluded a modified coinsurance agreement covering foreign currency-denominated single payment endowment insurance (U.S. dollar/Australian dollar) and foreign currency-denominated single payment whole life insurance (U.S. dollar/Australian dollar).

a. Reinsurance revenue

Through this modified coinsurance agreement, insurance risk has been transferred, and items including additional policy reserves or reversals associated with market value adjustments upon interest rate fluctuations are recorded as reinsurance revenue and presented in revenues from insurance and reinsurance.

b. Reinsurance premiums

In cases where reinsurance revenue related to this modified coinsurance agreement is negative, the items are recorded as reinsurance premiums and presented as benefits and other payments.

2) Nippon Wealth Life Insurance Company Limited

a. Reinsurance revenue

It is recorded according to the timing of recognition of benefits and other payments for covered insurance products and to the ceding ratio for those products based on the reinsurance agreement. In addition, the ceding commission and policy reserve components are recorded according to the covered period and ceding ratio stipulated by the reinsurance agreement.

b. Reinsurance premiums

These are recorded according to factors such as the timing of recognition of premiums for covered insurance premiums and the ceding ratio for those products based on the reinsurance agreement.

3) HANASAKU LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

It has concluded modified coinsurance agreements covering whole life medical insurance and related insurance products.

a. Reinsurance revenue

It is recorded according to the timing of recognition of benefits and other payments for the covered insurance policy and to the ceding ratio for such policy, based on the reinsurance agreement.

b. Reinsurance premiums

These are recorded according to factors such as the timing of recognition of premiums received from the original insurance policy covered by the reinsurance agreement and to the ceding ratio for such policy, based on the reinsurance agreement.

Reinsurance revenue and reinsurance premiums include the following amounts:

4) Reinsurance revenue	¥ 855,388 million
(TAIJU LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED)	
Reinsurance revenue related to modified coinsurance agreements	¥ 59,189 million

Adjustment to policy reserves for ceded reinsurance (excluding additional policy reserves (reversals) associated with market value adjustments and related items	¥ 22,509 million
Additional policy reserves (reversals) associated with market value adjustments and related items	¥ (597) million
(Nippon Wealth Life Insurance Company Limited)	
Reinsurance revenue related to modified coinsurance agreements	¥ 740,956 million
Ceding commission	¥ 1,227 million
Increase in the policy reserve component	¥ 673,478 million
Increase equivalent to additional provisions related to the standard policy reserve system	¥ 149,651 million
Increase in unamortized ceding commissions related to reinsurance agreements under Article 1, Paragraph 5 of the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 50 of 1996	¥ 149,819 million
(HANASAKU LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.)	
Increase in unamortized ceding commissions related to reinsurance agreements under Article 1, Paragraph 5 of the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 50 of 1996	¥ 20,244 million

5) Reinsurance premiums	¥ 855,094 million
(Nippon Wealth Life Insurance Company Limited)	
Reinsurance premiums related to modified coinsurance agreements	¥ 593,60 million
(HANASAKU LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.)	
Decrease in unamortized ceding commissions related to reinsurance agreements under Article 1, Paragraph 5 of the Ministry of Finance Public Notice No. 50 of 1996	¥ 9,654 million

Through these reinsurance items, ordinary profit and surplus before income taxes increased by ¥156,797 million each.

[Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income]

(Million Yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2024
Net surplus	228,549	206,208
Other comprehensive income:	1,270,556	(1,084,632)
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	1,496,104	(1,124,902)
Deferred gains (losses) on derivatives under hedge accounting	(190,300)	1,162
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(29,561)	15,791
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(7,112)	(64)
Share of other comprehensive losses of affiliates accounted for under the equity method	1,426	23,380
Comprehensive income:	1,499,105	(878,423)
Comprehensive income attributable to the parent company	1,482,754	(884,287)
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	16,351	5,863

(6) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Million Yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2024
I. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Surplus before income taxes	263,999	243,734
Depreciation of real estate for rental use and other assets	11,927	11,760
Depreciation	39,430	35,655
Impairment losses	1,449	4,206
Amortization of goodwill	7,833	5,348
Net decrease in reserve for outstanding claims	(20,186)	(12,919)
Net increase in policy reserve	944,720	405,113
Provision for interest on reserve for dividends to policyholders (mutual company)	10,309	10,405
Provision for interest on reserve for dividends to policyholders (limited company)	2	3
Provision for reserve for dividends to policyholders (limited company)	5,785	5,782
Net increase in allowance for doubtful accounts	(426)	2,762
Net decrease in accrued bonuses for directors, and audit and supervisory board members	(276)	(283)
Net increase in net defined benefit liability	(9,987)	(1,008)
Net decrease in accrued retirement benefits for directors, and audit and supervisory board members	(45)	(55)
Net increase in reserve for price fluctuations in investments in securities	(89,604)	85,015
Interest, dividends, and other income	(1,121,740)	(1,041,680)
Net (gains) losses on investments in securities	231,685	(91,446)
Interest expenses	43,905	34,038
Net (gains) losses on tangible fixed assets	77	(1,870)
Gains from separate accounts	(79,838)	7,083
Others, net	(173,017)	288,295
Subtotal	**66,006**	**(10,060)**
Interest, dividends, and other income received	1,082,558	1,013,890
Interest paid	(40,314)	(30,325)
Dividends paid to policyholders (mutual company)	(103,013)	(100,246)
Dividends paid to policyholders (limited company)	(5,163)	(6,350)
Others, net	(2,106)	(24,735)
Income taxes paid	65,534	(114,392)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**1,063,503**	**727,779**

(6) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)

(Million Yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2024
II. Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net (increase) decrease in deposits	2,659	5,038
Purchases of monetary receivables purchased	(15,388)	(11,336)
Proceeds from sales and redemptions of monetary receivables purchased	14,391	36,170
Purchases of securities	(5,535,168)	(4,481,844)
Proceeds from sales and redemptions of securities	4,353,249	4,447,131
Disbursements for loans	(645,293)	(753,955)
Proceeds from collections of loans	772,323	718,111
Others, net	(124,907)	(1,006,991)
Total of asset management activities	**(1,178,134)**	**(1,047,674**
[Sum of operating activities and asset management activities]	**(114,630)**	**(319,895)**
Purchases of tangible fixed assets	(26,963)	(24,915)
Proceeds from sales of tangible fixed assets	9,330	8,303
Payment for acquisition of subsidiary’s shares resulting in change in scope of consolidation	—	(186,551)
Others, net	(26,511)	(28,598)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,222,278)**	**(1,279,436)**
III. Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from debt borrowing	26,910	108,840
Repayments of debt	(33,034)	(29,978)
Proceeds from issuance of corporate bonds	300,130	200,217
Redemption of bonds	(75,000)	—
Redemption of foundation funds	—	(50,000)
Interest payments on foundation funds	(140)	(265)
Others, net	(21,380)	(23,382)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**197,485**	**205,431**
IV. Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**251**	**(22,365)**
V. Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	**38,961**	**(368,591)**
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**1,836,812**	**2,155,349**
VIII. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**1,875,774**	**1,786,758**

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2025

1. Cash and cash equivalents

   Cash and cash equivalents, for the purpose of reporting consolidated cash flows for the six months ended September 30, 2025 are composed of cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and all highly liquid short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased, which are readily convertible into cash and present insignificant risk of change in value.

(7) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

For the six months ended September 30, 2025

(Million Yen)

	Foundation funds and others				
	Foundation funds	Reserve for redemption of foundation funds	Reserve for revaluation	Consolidated surplus	Total foundation funds and others
Beginning balance	50,000	1,400,000	651	915,169	2,365,820
Increase/decrease:					
Additions to reserve for dividends to policyholders (mutual company)				(291,689)	(291,689)
Interest on foundation funds				(140)	(140)
Net surplus attributable to the parent company				225,932	225,932
Reversal of land revaluation losses				(1,940)	(1,940)
Change in the parent's ownership interest due to transactions with noncontrolling interests				(1,077)	(1,077)
Net change, excluding foundation funds and others					
Net change	—	—	—	(68,915)	(68,915)
Ending balance	50,000	1,400,000	651	846,254	2,296,905

(7) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets (Continued)

For the six months ended September 30, 2025

(Million Yen)

	Accumulated other comprehensive income									
	Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	Deferred losses on derivatives under hedge accounting	Land revaluation losses	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Remeasure-ments of defined benefit plans	Valuation difference on policy reserves and other reserves of overseas subsidiaries and affiliates	Total accumulated other comprehensive income	Share acquisition rights	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
Beginning balance	7,397,734	(1,372,500)	(56,555)	157,624	66,053	(8,852)	6,183,502	1,863	139,168	8,690,355
Increase/decrease:										
Additions to reserve for dividends to policyholders (mutual company)										(291,689)
Interest on foundation funds										(140)
Net surplus attributable to the parent company										225,932
Reversal of land revaluation losses										(1,940)
Change in the parent's ownership interest due to transactions with noncontrolling interests										(1,077)
Net change, excluding foundation funds and others	1,543,709	(184,165)	1,940	(90,252)	(7,086)	(5,382)	1,258,762	136	7,436	1,266,335
Net change	1,543,709	(184,165)	1,940	(90,252)	(7,086)	(5,382)	1,258,762	136	7,436	1,197,419
Ending balance	8,941,443	(1,556,666)	(54,614)	67,371	58,966	(14,235)	7,442,265	2,000	146,604	9,887,775

(7) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets (Continued)
For the six months ended September 30, 2024

(Million Yen)

	Foundation funds and others				
	Foundation funds	Reserve for redemption of foundation funds	Reserve for revaluation	Consolidated surplus	Total foundation funds and others
Beginning balance	100,000	1,350,000	651	793,384	2,244,035
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies				(2,431)	(2,431)
Beginning balance reflecting changes in accounting policies	100,000	1,350,000	651	790,953	2,241,605
Increase/decrease:					
Additions to reserve for dividends to policyholders (mutual company)				(264,517)	(264,517)
Additions to reserve for redemption of foundation funds		50,000		(50,000)	—
Interest on foundation funds				(265)	(265)
Net surplus attributable to the parent company				200,978	200,978
Redemption of foundation funds	(50,000)				(50,000)
Reversal of land revaluation losses				720	720
Change in the parent's ownership interest due to transactions with noncontrolling interests				899	899
Net change, excluding foundation funds and others					
Net change	(50,000)	50,000	—	(112,183)	(112,183)
Ending balance	50,000	1,400,000	651	678,770	2,129,421

(7) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets (Continued)
For the six months ended September 30, 2024

(Million Yen)

	Accumulated other comprehensive income									
	Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	Deferred losses on derivatives under hedge accounting	Land revaluation losses	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Remeasure-ments of defined benefit plans	Valuation difference on policy reserves and other reserves of overseas subsidiaries and affiliates	Total accumulated other comprehensive income	Share acquisition rights	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
Beginning balance	9,223,931	(1,142,459)	(50,967)	118,139	7,774		8,156,418	1,509	144,554	10,546,518
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies	2,112					(90)	2,022			(408)
Beginning balance reflecting changes in accounting policies	9,226,044	(1,142,459)	(50,967)	118,139	7,774	(90)	8,158,441	1,509	144,554	10,546,110
Increase/decrease:										
Additions to reserve for dividends to policyholders (mutual company)										(264,517)
Additions to reserve for redemption of foundation funds										—
Interest on foundation funds										(265)
Net surplus attributable to the parent company										200,978
Redemption of foundation funds										(50,000)
Reversal of land revaluation losses										720
Change in the parent's ownership interest due to transactions with noncontrolling interests										899
Net change, excluding foundation funds and others	(1,134,355)	1,435	(720)	48,374	(101)	(619)	(1,085,987)	87	3,076	(1,082,823)
Net change	(1,134,355)	1,435	(720)	48,374	(101)	(619)	(1,085,987)	87	3,076	(1,195,006)
Ending balance	8,091,688	(1,141,024)	(51,688)	166,514	7,672	(709)	7,072,453	1,597	147,630	9,351,103

Notes to Statements of Changes in Net Assets for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2025

1. Matters concerning share acquisition rights

(Million Yen)

Classification	Breakdown of share acquisition rights	Balance as of September 30, 2025
Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited	Share acquisition rights provided as stock options	2,000

(8) Consolidated Solvency Margin Ratio

(Million Yen)

	As of September 30, 2025	As of March 31, 2025
Solvency margin total amount (A):	19,725,968	18,126,738
Foundation funds (*kikin*) and other reserve funds:	5,275,531	5,098,597
Foundation funds and others	2,098,327	1,850,470
Reserve for price fluctuations	1,698,245	1,787,849
Contingency reserve	1,205,527	1,187,001
Extraordinary contingency reserve	—	—
General allowance for doubtful accounts	3,357	3,404
Others	270,073	269,871
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities (before tax) and deferred losses on derivatives under hedge accounting (before tax) × 90% (100% if negative)	9,690,450	8,032,152
Net unrealized gains on real estate × 85% (100% if negative)	765,064	762,609
Total amount of unrecognized actuarial gains/losses and unrecognized prior service cost	82,706	92,657
Excess of continued Zillmerized reserve	4,088,716	4,089,993
Qualifying subordinated debt	2,865,271	2,640,141
Excess of continued Zillmerized reserve and qualifying subordinated debt not included in margin calculations	(2,192,020)	(1,839,125)
Deduction clause	(978,237)	(1,017,476)
Others	128,485	267,188
Total amount of risk (B): $\sqrt{(\sqrt{R_1^2+R_5^2}+R_8+R_9)^2+(R_2+R_3+R_7)^2}+R_4+R_6$	4,562,410	4,080,229
Underwriting risk (R_1)	178,421	183,013
General underwriting risk (R_5)	—	—
Huge disaster risk (R_6)	—	—
Underwriting risk of third-sector insurance (R_8)	104,133	104,154
Underwriting risk related to small amount and short-term insurance providers (R_9)	26	8
Assumed interest rate risk (R_2)	283,028	268,066
Minimum guarantee risk (R_7)	7,990	8,010
Investment risk (R_3)	4,167,620	3,708,383
Business management risk (R_4)	94,824	85,432
Solvency margin ratio $\frac{(A)}{(1/2)\times(B)} \times 100$	864.7%	888.5%

Notes: 1. The amounts and figures in the table above are calculated based on the provisions of Article 86-2 and Article 88 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act and the Financial Services Agency Public Notice No. 23 of 2011.
2. The standard method is used for the calculation of the amount equivalent to minimum guarantee risk.
3. The new accounting standards, which have been applied to some of the overseas affiliates accounted for under the equity method starting in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026, were retrospectively applied as of March 31, 2025.

(9) Segment Information

For the six months ended September 30, 2025, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries engaged in insurance business and insurance-related businesses (including asset management-related business and general administration-related business) in Japan and overseas. Segment information and its related information are omitted because there are no other significant segments to be reported.