

## Financial Results for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2023

The Neo First Life Insurance Company, Limited (the “Company”; President: Yuji Tokuoka) announces its financial results for the six months ended September 30, 2023.

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\* Please note that this is an unofficial translation of the original disclosure in Japanese.

# 1. Business Highlights

## (1) Annualized Net Premiums

- Policies in Force (millions of yen except percentages)

	As of March 31, 2023	As of September 30, 2023	
			% of March 31, 2023 total
Individual insurance	124,809	111,219	89.1
Individual annuities	29	35	119.9
Total	124,839	111,254	89.1
Medical and survival benefits	42,678	45,820	107.4

- New Policies (millions of yen except percentages)

	Six months ended September 30, 2022	Six months ended September 30, 2023	
			% of September 30, 2022 total
Individual insurance	5,856	6,348	108.4
Individual annuities	—	—	—
Total	5,856	6,348	108.4
Medical and survival benefits	4,423	4,912	111.0

- Notes: 1. Annualized net premiums are calculated by using multipliers for various premium payment terms to the premium per payment.
2. Annualized net premium for medical and survival benefits includes (a) premiums related to medical benefits such as hospitalization and surgery benefits, (b) premiums related to survival benefits such as specific illness, and (c) premiums related to premium waiver benefits.

## (2) Sum Insured of Policies in Force and New Policies

### - Policies in Force

	As of March 31, 2023		As of September 30, 2023			
	Number of policies (thousands)	Amount (billions of yen)	Number of policies (thousands)		Amount (billions of yen)	
				% of March 31, 2023 total		% of March 31, 2023 total
Individual insurance	744	1,783.1	812	109.3	1,871.8	105.0
Individual annuities	0	0.4	0	115.4	0.5	118.1
Group insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: The amount of individual annuities shows policy reserves for policies after the commencement of annuities.

### - New Policies

	Six months ended September 30, 2022				Six months ended September 30, 2023					
	Number of policies (thousands)	Amount (billions of yen)			Number of policies (thousands)		Amount (billions of yen)			
			New business	Net increase by conversions		% of September 30, 2022 total		% of September 30, 2022 total	New business	Net increase by conversions
Individual insurance	72	107.3	107.3	—	96	133.3	170.5	158.9	170.5	—
Individual annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 2. Investment of General Account Assets

### (1) Investment of Assets for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2023

#### (i) Operational environment

During the six months ended September 30 2023, the global economy showed a decelerating trend amid continued monetary tightening in various countries, but it also has underlying strengths than expected, especially in the United States. Although the inflation rate has peaked out, it is expected that the way of control inflation is long journey and the period of monetary tightening is prolonged in many countries.

The Japanese economy continued to recover, supported by the normalization of economic activity, the acceleration of wage increases, and accommodative fiscal and monetary policies.

Amid these economic conditions, the operational environment was as follows.

#### <Domestic interest rates>

The yield on 10-year JGBs rose to the upper 0.7% range as The Bank of Japan; BOJ flexibly adjusted the range of fluctuation in its yield curve control policy.

Yield on ten-year government bonds:	April 1, 2023	0.320%
	September 30, 2023	0.765%

#### <Domestic stocks>

The Nikkei 225 Stock Average continued its increasing trend. Domestic stock prices rose sharply since the support provided by accommodative fiscal and monetary policies, expectations of improved corporate earnings due to the weaker yen and a resumption of economic activity, as well as inflows of funds into Japanese equities by foreign investors.

Nikkei 225 Stock Average:	April 1, 2023	¥28,041
	September 30, 2023	¥31,857
TOPIX:	April 1, 2023	2,003
	September 30, 2023	2,323

#### <Currency>

As for the JPY/USD, the JPY has weakened as a result of continued monetary tightening by the US Federal Reserve Board (FRB) against the backdrop of a favorable employment environment and remained high inflation rates, which led to a widening of the interest rate differentials between Japan and the rest of the world.

As for the JPY/EUR as well, the yen has weakened because of continued monetary tightening by the European Central Bank (ECB), mainly against a backdrop of soaring inflation due to high resource and energy prices.

JPY /USD:	April 1, 2023	¥133.53
	September 30, 2023	¥149.58
JPY/EUR:	April 1, 2023	¥145.72
	September 30, 2023	¥158.00

### (2) Investment Policies

The Company invests mainly in fixed income assets such as bonds with the aim of securing stable investment income.

### (3) Investment Results

The balance of general account assets at the end of the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023 was ¥371,711 million. The balance of assets under management included deposits of ¥206,695 million, bonds of ¥110,484 million, and stocks of ¥1,472 million.

In addition, investment income was ¥362 million, and investment expenses were ¥321 million.

### 3. Investment Results of General Account

#### (1) Asset Composition

(millions of yen except percentages)

	As of March 31, 2023		As of September 30, 2023	
	Carrying amount	%	Carrying amount	%
Cash, deposits, and call loans	262,681	64.0	206,695	55.6
Securities repurchased under resale agreements	—	—	—	—
Deposit paid for securities borrowing transactions	—	—	—	—
Monetary claims bought	—	—	—	—
Trading account securities	—	—	—	—
Money held in trust	—	—	—	—
Securities	100,589	24.5	111,957	30.1
Domestic bonds	91,134	22.2	103,485	27.8
Domestic stocks	1,452	0.4	1,472	0.4
Foreign securities	8,002	2.0	6,999	1.9
Foreign bonds	8,002	2.0	6,999	1.9
Foreign stocks and other securities	—	—	—	—
Other securities	—	—	—	—
Loans	1,956	0.5	1,751	0.5
Real estate	156	0.0	212	0.1
Deferred tax assets	1,317	0.3	1,303	0.4
Others	43,606	10.6	49,793	13.4
Reserve for possible loan losses	(2)	(0.0)	(3)	(0.0)
Total	410,304	100.0	371,711	100.0
Foreign currency-denominated assets	—	—	—	—

Note: The amounts of buildings were posted for real estate.

#### (2) Changes (Increase/Decrease) in Assets

(millions of yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2022	Six months ended September 30, 2023
Cash, deposits, and call loans	(14,337)	(55,985)
Securities repurchased under resale agreements	—	—
Deposit paid for securities borrowing transactions	—	—
Monetary claims bought	—	—
Trading account securities	—	—
Money held in trust	23	—
Securities	10,638	11,368
Domestic bonds	12,942	12,350
Domestic stocks	(95)	20
Foreign securities	(2,208)	(1,002)
Foreign bonds	(2,208)	(1,002)
Foreign stocks and other securities	—	—
Other securities	—	—
Loans	(103)	(204)
Real estate	(6)	55
Deferred tax assets	242	(13)
Others	4,853	6,187
Reserve for possible loan losses	(0)	(0)
Total	1,311	(38,592)
Foreign currency-denominated assets	—	—

Note: The amounts of buildings were posted for real estate.

**(3) Investment Income**

(millions of yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2022	Six months ended September 30, 2023
Interest and dividends	249	362
Interest from bank deposits	—	—
Interest and dividends from securities	224	336
Interest from loans	24	26
Rental income	—	—
Other interest and dividends	—	—
Gains on trading account securities	—	—
Gains on money held in trust	23	—
Gains on investment in trading securities	—	—
Gains on sale of securities	—	—
Gains on sale of domestic bonds	—	—
Gains on sale of domestic stocks	—	—
Gains on sale of foreign securities	—	—
Others	—	—
Gains on redemption of securities	—	—
Derivative transaction gains	—	—
Foreign exchange gains	—	—
Reversal of reserve for possible loan losses	—	—
Other investment income	—	—
Total	273	362

**(4) Investment Expense**

(millions of yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2022	Six months ended September 30, 2023
Interest expenses	4	0
Losses on trading account securities	—	—
Losses on money held in trust	—	—
Losses on investment in trading securities	—	—
Losses on sale of securities	—	—
Losses on sale of domestic bonds	—	—
Losses on sale of domestic stocks	—	—
Losses on sale of foreign securities	—	—
Others	—	—
Losses on valuation of securities	—	319
Losses on valuation of domestic bonds	—	—
Losses on valuation of domestic stocks	—	319
Losses on valuation of foreign securities	—	—
Others	—	—
Losses on redemption of securities	—	—
Derivative transaction losses	—	—
Foreign exchange losses	—	—
Provision for reserve for possible loan losses	0	0
Write-down of loans	—	—
Depreciation of real estate for rent and others	—	—
Other investment expenses	—	—
Total	4	321

**(5) Valuation Gains and Losses on Trading Securities**

Not applicable.

**(6) Fair Value Information on Securities (other than trading securities)**

(millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2023					As of September 30, 2023				
	Book value	Fair value	Gains (losses)		Book value	Fair value	Gains (losses)			
			Gains	Losses			Gains	Losses		
Held-to-maturity bonds	99,041	95,817	(3,223)	159	3,383	110,388	105,144	(5,244)	4	5,248
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliated companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Available-for-sale securities	1,706	1,548	(158)	150	308	1,386	1,568	182	186	4
Domestic bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic stocks	1,606	1,452	(153)	150	303	1,286	1,472	186	186	—
Foreign securities	100	95	(4)	—	4	100	95	(4)	—	4
Foreign bonds	100	95	(4)	—	4	100	95	(4)	—	4
Foreign stocks and other securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monetary claims bought	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Certificates of deposit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,747</b>	<b>97,365</b>	<b>(3,382)</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>3,692</b>	<b>111,775</b>	<b>106,713</b>	<b>(5,061)</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>5,253</b>
Domestic bonds	91,134	87,943	(3,190)	158	3,349	103,485	98,298	(5,186)	3	5,190
Domestic stocks	1,606	1,452	(153)	150	303	1,286	1,472	186	186	—
Foreign securities	8,006	7,969	(37)	1	39	7,003	6,941	(62)	0	62
Foreign bonds	8,006	7,969	(37)	1	39	7,003	6,941	(62)	0	62
Foreign stocks and other securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monetary claims bought	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Certificates of deposit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: The table above includes assets which are considered appropriate to handle as securities as defined in the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

- Book value of stocks without market value and associations, etc.:

Not applicable.

**(7) Fair Value Information on Money Held in Trust**

Not applicable.

#### 4. Unaudited Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

(millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2023 (Summarized)	As of September 30, 2023
	Amount	Amount
<b>(ASSETS)</b>		
Cash and deposits	262,681	206,695
Securities	100,589	111,957
[Government bonds]	[6,095]	[6,098]
[Corporate bonds]	[85,038]	[97,386]
[Domestic stocks]	[1,452]	[1,472]
[Foreign securities]	[8,002]	[6,999]
Loans	1,956	1,751
Policy loans	1,956	1,751
Tangible fixed assets	287	363
Intangible fixed assets	9,643	9,875
Reinsurance receivables	23,885	29,144
Other assets	9,946	10,623
Deferred tax assets	1,317	1,303
Reserve for possible loan losses	(2)	(3)
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>410,304</b>	<b>371,711</b>
<b>(LIABILITIES)</b>		
Policy reserves and others	366,378	324,384
Reserves for outstanding claims	5,072	16,827
Policy reserves	361,306	307,557
Reinsurance payables	405	4,148
Other liabilities	6,651	6,623
Corporate income tax payable	8	4
Other liabilities	6,643	6,618
Reserve for price fluctuations	12	13
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>373,448</b>	<b>335,170</b>
<b>(NET ASSETS)</b>		
Capital stock	47,599	47,599
Capital surplus	39,599	39,599
Legal capital surplus	39,599	39,599
Retained earnings	(50,225)	(50,788)
Other retained earnings	(50,225)	(50,788)
Retained earnings brought forward	(50,225)	(50,788)
Total shareholders' equity	36,973	36,409
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities, net of tax	(117)	131
Total of valuation and translation adjustments, etc.	(117)	131
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>36,855</b>	<b>36,541</b>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>410,304</b>	<b>371,711</b>



## 5. Unaudited Non-Consolidated Statements of Earnings

(millions of yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2022	Six months ended September 30, 2023
	Amount	Amount
<b>ORDINARY REVENUES</b>	110,175	181,524
Premium and other income	109,894	127,376
[Premium income]	[63,956]	[48,450]
[Reinsurance income]	[45,937]	[78,925]
Investment income	273	362
[Interest and dividends]	[249]	[362]
[Gains on money held in trust]	[23]	[—]
Other ordinary revenues	7	53,785
[Reversal of policy reserves]	[—]	[53,749]
<b>ORDINARY EXPENSES</b>	115,929	182,023
Benefits and claims	91,430	151,287
[Claims]	[1,976]	[663]
[Annuities]	[146]	[187]
[Benefits]	[8,350]	[5,826]
[Surrender values]	[32,996]	[61,974]
[Other refunds]	[3,790]	[3,486]
[Ceding reinsurance commissions]	[44,170]	[79,148]
Provision for policy reserves and others	6,859	11,755
Provision for reserves for outstanding claims	2,859	11,755
Provision for policy reserves	4,000	—
Investment expenses	4	321
[Interest expenses]	[4]	[0]
[Losses on valuation of securities]	[—]	[319]
Operating expenses	16,326	17,012
Other ordinary expenses	1,307	1,645
<b>ORDINARY PROFIT (LOSS)</b>	(5,753)	(498)
<b>EXTRAORDINARY LOSSES</b>	2	7
Income (loss) before income taxes	(5,755)	(506)
Corporate income taxes - current	(1,250)	135
Corporate income taxes - deferred	(218)	(78)
Total of corporate income taxes	(1,468)	57
Net income (loss) for the period	(4,286)	(563)

## 6. Unaudited Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Six months ended September 30, 2022

(millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity			
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity
		Legal capital surplus	Other retained earnings	
Balance at the beginning of the year	47,599	39,599	(74,949)	12,248
Changes for the period				
Net loss for the period			4,286	4,286
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity				
Total changes for the period	—	—	(4,286)	(4,286)
Balance at the end of the period	47,599	39,599	(79,236)	7,961

	Valuation and translation adjustments		Total net assets
	Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities, net of tax	Total of valuation and translation adjustments, etc.	
Balance at the beginning of the year	(109)	(109)	12,139
Changes for the period			
Net loss for the period			4,286
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(72)	(72)	(72)
Total changes for the period	(72)	(72)	(4,359)
Balance at the end of the period	(181)	(181)	7,780

Six months ended September 30, 2023

(millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity			
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity
		Legal capital surplus	Other retained earnings	
Balance at the beginning of the year	47,599	39,599	(50,225)	36,973
Changes for the period				
Net loss for the period			563	563
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity				
Total changes for the period	—	—	(563)	(563)
Balance at the end of the period	47,599	39,599	(50,788)	36,409

	Valuation and translation adjustments		Total net assets
	Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities, net of tax	Total of valuation and translation adjustments, etc.	
Balance at the beginning of the year	(117)	(117)	36,855
Changes for the period			
Net loss for the period			563
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	248	248	248
Total changes for the period	248	248	(314)
Balance at the end of the period	131	131	36,541

## Notes to the Unaudited Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of September 30, 2023

1. In terms of evaluation of securities, held-to-maturity bonds are evaluated by the amortized cost method (straight-line method) based on the moving average method. Available-for-sale securities, except stocks, etc. without market value, are evaluated by the market value method (costs are calculated by the moving average method) based on the market price, etc. on the last day of September.  
Net unrealized gains or losses on these available-for-sale securities are presented as a separate component of net assets and not in the non-consolidated statement of earnings.
2. Depreciation of Depreciable Assets
  - (1) Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets Excluding Leased Assets  
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets excluding leased assets is calculated by the declining balance method. (Depreciation of buildings is calculated by the straight-line method.)
  - (2) Depreciation of Leased Assets  
Depreciation of leased assets with regard to finance leases whose ownership does not transfer to the lessees is computed under the straight-line method assuming zero remaining value.
  - (3) Amortization of Intangible Fixed Assets Excluding Leased Assets  
Amortization of intangible fixed assets excluding leased assets is calculated by the straight-line method. Amortization of software is calculated by the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the software.
3. Reserve for Possible Loan Losses  
To prepare for possible loan losses, the reserve for possible loan losses is calculated based on the asset quality assessment regulations, the internal rules for self-assessment, the write-offs and reserves recording regulations, and the internal rules for write-offs and reserves that have been established by the Company.  
For loans to and claims on obligors for which the Company has serious concerns over their recoverability or whose value is assessed by the Company to have been damaged materially as a result of the assessment of individual loans or claims, the amount that is deemed necessary is provided.
4. Reserve for Price Fluctuations  
A reserve for price fluctuations is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 115 of the Insurance Business Act.
5. Calculation of National and Local Consumption Tax  
The Company accounts for national and local consumption tax by the tax-exclusion method. However, the tax-inclusion method is employed for operating expenses and other expenses. Of the non-deductible consumption tax, etc. related to assets, deferred consumption tax, etc. provided for in tax law is posted in prepaid expenses and is amortized evenly in five years. The non-deductible consumption tax, etc. other than deferred consumption tax, etc. is recorded as an expense in the first six months under review.
6. Policy Reserves  
Policy reserves of the Company are calculated and set aside in accordance with the method specified in the statement of calculation procedures (Article 4, Paragraph 2, Item 4 of the Insurance Business Act) pursuant to the provisions of Article 116 of the Insurance Business Act for contracts in which the liability under insurance contracts have begun as of the end of the first six months of the fiscal year in preparation for performance of future obligations under insurance contracts.  
Of the policy reserves, insurance premium reserves are calculated as follows:
  - (1) Reserves for policies subject to the standard policy reserve rules are calculated based on the methods stipulated by the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency (Notification of the Minister of Finance No. 48, 1996).
  - (2) Reserves for other policies are established based on the net level premium method.  
Of the policy reserves, contingency reserves are set aside for covering risks that may accrue in the future, so as to secure the performance of future obligations under the insurance contracts in accordance with Article 69, Paragraph 1, Item 3 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.
7. As for already occurred but not yet reported reserves for outstanding claims (meaning insurance proceeds, etc. for which the grounds for payment stipulated in insurance policies are deemed to have already occurred although they are not yet reported. The same applies hereafter), given that it is not possible to calculate the appropriate level of the amount by the calculation based on the main clause of Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the Public Notice No. 234 of the Ministry of Finance of 1998 (hereinafter referred to as the "IBNR Notice") because the special handling—namely paying hospitalization benefits, etc. if a patient is diagnosed with COVID-19 and is treated under the supervision of a physician or other health care provider at an accommodation facility or at home (hereinafter referred to as "Deemed Hospitalization"), among other cases—is not applied from May 8, 2023, the amount calculated based on the following method is recorded in accordance with the proviso of Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the IBNR Notice.  
(Overview of the calculation method)  
Calculation is made in the same manner as the main clause of Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the IBNR Notice after excluding the amount for the Deemed Hospitalization of patients from the amount required for accumulating already occurred but not yet reported reserves for outstanding claims and claims paid for all fiscal years listed in the main clause of Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the IBNR Notice.  
At the end of the previous fiscal year, the Company excluded the amount related to Deemed Hospitalization other than Deemed Hospitalization of those with a high risk of severity instead of the amount related to Deemed Hospitalization. However, since the payment of hospitalization benefits connected with Deemed Hospitalization ended during the fiscal year under review, the Company makes a calculation that excludes the amount related to Deemed Hospitalization.

## 8. Matters Related to Financial Instruments, Etc.

## (1) Fair values, etc. of financial instruments

The values on the interim balance sheet and the fair values of financial instruments and differences between them are as follows.

	Value on Interim Balance Sheet (millions of yen)	Fair value (millions of yen)	Difference (millions of yen)
(1) Securities			
a. Held-to-maturity bonds	110,388	105,144	(5,244)
b. Available-for-sale securities	1,568	1,568	—
(2) Loans	1,751	1,751	—
Total assets	113,709	108,464	(5,244)

Note: The information on cash and deposits is omitted because they have no maturity dates and their fair value is close to their book value.

## (2) Breakdown of financial instruments by level of fair value

The fair values of financial instruments are classified into the following three levels according to the observability and importance of inputs used in the calculation of fair values.

Level 1 fair value: fair value calculated using market prices, on an active market, of assets or liabilities whose fair value is calculated of the observable inputs related to the calculation of fair value

Level 2 fair value: fair value calculated using inputs other than the inputs used for Level 1 of the observable inputs related to fair value

Level 3 fair value: fair value calculated using significant inputs that are not observable related to the calculation of fair value

If more than one input that has a significant effect on the calculation of fair value is used, the fair value is classified to the level of inputs whose priority is lowest in the calculation of fair value.

## (i) Financial instruments whose fair values are posted in the interim balance sheet

	Fair Value (millions of yen)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities				
Available-for-sale securities				
Domestic stocks	1,472	—	—	1,472
Foreign bonds	—	95	—	95
Total assets	1,472	95	—	1,568

## (ii) Financial instruments other than those whose fair values are posted in the interim balance sheet

	Fair Value (millions of yen)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities				
Held-to-maturity bonds				
Government bonds	5,678	—	—	5,678
Corporate bonds	—	92,620	—	92,620
Foreign bonds	—	6,846	—	6,846
Loans	—	—	1,751	1,751
Total assets	5,678	99,466	1,751	106,896

Note: Explanations about assessment techniques used in the calculation of fair value and inputs related to the calculation of fair value

## (i) Securities

The securities for which market prices on an active market can be used without adjustment are classified as Level 1. The Level 1 securities are primarily domestic stocks and government bonds. If published market prices of securities on a market that is not active are used, the securities are classified to Level 2.

## (ii) Loans

Loans do not have a repayment deadline due to their characteristics, e.g. the loan limit is within the value of collateral, and their fair value is assumed to be close to their book value based on the expected time of repayment, interest rate conditions, etc., and the book value is used as their fair value. Loans are classified as Level 3 fair value.

9. The claims do not include any claims provable in bankruptcy, claims provable in rehabilitation and claims equivalent to these, doubtful claims, delinquent claims of three months or more, and restructured claims.
10. The amount of policy reserves provided for reinsured parts defined in Article 71, Paragraph 1 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act (hereinafter “policy reserves reinsured”) was ¥36,680 million.
11. The balance of unamortized outwards reinsurance commissions at the end of the first six months of the fiscal year under review pertaining to reinsurance contracts stipulated in Article 1, Paragraph 5 of the Public Notice No. 50 of the Ministry of Finance of 1996 was ¥31,325 million.
12. Amounts are rounded off to the unit stated.

## Notes to the Unaudited Non-Consolidated Statement of Earnings

### Six months ended September 30, 2023

1. The standards for recording of premium and other income and benefits and claims are as follows.
  - (1) Premium income
 

For premium income, the amount of insurance premiums received for which the liability under insurance contracts has begun is recorded.

Of the insurance premiums received, the portion corresponding to the unexpired period as of the end of the first six months of the fiscal year under review is transferred to policy reserves in accordance with Article 69, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.
  - (2) Reinsurance income
 

For reinsurance income, the reinsured amount of the amount paid as insurance proceeds, etc. pertaining to the primary insurance contracts based on the reinsurance agreement is recorded in reinsurance income at the time of the payment of the insurance proceeds, etc.

Of modified coinsurance, in some transactions that do not give or receive cash, the amount received as part of the amount equivalent to new contract expenses pertaining to the primary insurance contracts based on the reinsurance agreement is recorded in reinsurance income, and the same amount is recorded in the total amount of claims against reinsurance companies as unamortized outwards reinsurance commissions and amortized over the reinsurance contract period.
  - (3) Benefits and claims (excluding ceding reinsurance commissions)
 

Benefits and claims (excluding ceding reinsurance commissions) are recorded for contracts in which the amount calculated based on the policy conditions was paid due to the occurrence of the grounds for payment under the policy conditions, using the said amount.

Based on Article 117 of the Insurance Business Act, reserves for outstanding claims are transferred for insurance proceeds, etc. for which payment is not made although the claims, etc. are due and payable as of the end of the first six months of the fiscal year under review, or the grounds for payment are deemed to have already occurred although they are not reported.
  - (4) Ceding reinsurance commissions
 

Reinsurance premiums agreed based on the reinsurance agreement are recorded in ceding reinsurance commissions at the time of receiving insurance premiums pertaining to the primary insurance contracts.

The Company has elected not to set aside certain policy reserves corresponding to the portion of the reinsurance under Article 71, Paragraph 1 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.
2. In the calculation of the reversal of policy reserves, the amount of provision for policy reserves reinsured that are tallied is ¥2,769 million.
3. Interest and dividends include interest and dividends from securities of ¥336 million and interest from loans of ¥26 million.
4. The securities related to the losses on valuation of securities are primarily shares of ¥319 million.
5. Net loss per share for the six months ended September 30, 2023 was ¥135.77.
6. Reinsurance income includes ¥9,160 million, the amount of increase in unamortized outwards reinsurance commissions for reinsurance contracts stipulated in Article 1, Paragraph 5 of the Public Notice No. 50 of the Ministry of Finance of 1996.
7. Ceding reinsurance commissions include ¥4,876 million, the amount of decrease in unamortized outwards reinsurance commissions for reinsurance contracts stipulated in Article 1, Paragraph 5 of the Public Notice No. 50 of the Ministry of Finance of 1996.
8. Amounts are rounded off to the unit stated.

**Notes to the Unaudited Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets**

Six months ended September 30, 2023

## 1. Type and Number of Shares Outstanding (thousands of shares)

	At the beginning of the fiscal year	Increase	Decrease	As of September 30, 2023
Shares outstanding				
Common stock	4,149	—	—	4,149

## 2. Stock Acquisition Rights and Own Stock Acquisition Rights

Not applicable

## 3. Dividends Paid

Not applicable

## 4. Amounts are rounded off to the unit stated.

## 7. Breakdown of Ordinary Profit (Fundamental Profit)

(millions of yen)

		Six months ended September 30, 2022	Six months ended September 30, 2023
Fundamental profit	A	(5,729)	(81)
Capital gains		23	—
Gains on money held in trust		23	—
Gains on investment in trading securities		—	—
Gains on sale of securities		—	—
Derivative transaction gains		—	—
Foreign exchange gains		—	—
Others		—	—
Capital losses		—	319
Losses on money held in trust		—	—
Losses on investment in trading securities		—	—
Losses on sale of securities		—	—
Losses on valuation of securities		—	319
Derivative transaction losses		—	—
Foreign exchange losses		—	—
Others		—	—
Net capital gains (losses)	B	23	(319)
Fundamental profit plus net capital gains (losses)	A + B	(5,705)	(401)
Other one-time gains		—	—
Reinsurance income		—	—
Reversal of contingency reserve		—	—
Reversal of specific reserve for possible loan losses		—	—
Others		—	—
Other one-time losses		48	96
Ceding reinsurance commissions		—	—
Provision for contingency reserve		48	96
Provision for specific reserve for possible loan losses		0	0
Provision for specific reserve for loans to refinancing countries		—	—
Write-down of loans		—	—
Others		—	—
Other one-time profits (losses)	C	(48)	(96)
Ordinary profit (loss)	A + B + C	(5,753)	(498)

## 8. Status of Claims Based on Insurance Business Act

(millions of yen except percentages)

	As of March 31, 2023	As of September 30, 2023
Claims provable in bankruptcy, claims provable in rehabilitation and claims equivalent to these	—	—
Doubtful claims	—	—
Delinquent claims of three months or more	—	—
Restructured claims	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
(Ratio to total)	(—%)	(—%)
Performing loans	1,977	1,776
Total	1,977	1,776

- Notes:
1. Claims provable in bankruptcy, claims provable in rehabilitation, and claims equivalent to these refer to those loans to debtors who are bankrupt for a reason such as commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, commencement of rehabilitation proceedings, and filing a petition for the commencement of rehabilitation proceedings and claims equivalent to such loans.
  2. Doubtful claims refer to those loans whose principal and interest are likely not collectible based on the contract due to the deterioration of the financial condition and business performance of the debtor despite not being bankrupt. (Excludes claims listed in Note 1.)
  3. Delinquent claims of three months or more refer to those loans whose principal and interest payment is three months or more overdue reckoned from the day following the scheduled payment date. (Excludes claims lists in Note 1 and Note 2.)
  4. Restructured claims refers to those loans for which terms more favorable to the borrower, such as reduction or waiver of interest, rescheduling of interest payments or principal repayments, or debt writeoff, has been agreed for purpose of reorganizing the debtor's management or supporting the debtor. (Excludes claims listed in Notes 1 through 3.)
  5. Performing loans refer to those loans that are classified into categories other than those described in Note 1 through Note 4 for not having particular problems in the financial position and operating results of the debtor.



## 9. Solvency Margin Ratio

(millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2023	As of September 30, 2023
Total solvency margin (A)	49,368	44,631
Common stock, etc.	36,973	36,409
Reserve for price fluctuations	12	13
Contingency reserve	1,376	1,472
General reserve for possible loan losses	—	—
(Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities (before tax) and deferred hedge gains (losses) (before tax)) × 90% (Multiplied by 100% if losses)	(158)	164
Net unrealized gains (losses) on real estate × 85% (Multiplied by 100% if losses)	—	—
Policy reserves in excess of surrender values	34,942	36,521
Qualifying subordinated debt	—	—
Excluded portion of policy reserve in excess of surrender values and qualifying subordinated debt	(23,779)	(29,950)
Excluded items	—	—
Others	—	—
Total risk $\sqrt{(R_1 + R_8)^2 + (R_2 + R_3 + R_7)^2} + R_4$ (B)	2,280	2,468
Insurance risk R <sub>1</sub>	608	642
3rd sector insurance risk R <sub>8</sub>	757	820
Assumed investment yield risk R <sub>2</sub>	8	7
Guaranteed minimum benefit risk R <sub>7</sub>	—	—
Investment risk R <sub>3</sub>	1,701	1,855
Business risk R <sub>4</sub>	92	99
Solvency margin ratio $\frac{(A)}{(1/2) \times (B)} \times 100$	4,329.0%	3,616.2%

Note: The figures above are calculated based on Articles 86 and 87 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Insurance Business Act, and Announcement No. 50, Ministry of Finance, 1996.

## 10. Status of Separate Account

Not applicable.

## 11. Consolidated Financial Summary

Not applicable.