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May 15, 2024

JAPAN POST INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

**Announcement of Financial Results for
the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024**

JAPAN POST INSURANCE Co., Ltd. (the “Company”; TANIGAKI Kunio, Director and President, CEO, Representative Executive Officer) hereby announces its financial results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024).

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1. Business Highlights

(1) Policies in Force and New Policies

▪ Policies in Force

(Thousands of policies, billions of yen, %)

As of March 31	2023				2024			
	Number of policies		Policy amount		Number of policies		Policy amount	
		% of March 31, 2022 total		% of March 31, 2022 total		% of March 31, 2023 total		% of March 31, 2023 total
Individual insurance	13,722	93.1	38,950.9	92.1	13,095	95.4	36,698.0	94.2
Individual annuities	686	80.8	972.9	78.3	540	78.7	754.5	77.6
Group insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Policy amounts for individual annuities are the total of (a) the accumulated contribution payment as of the date of annuity payment commencement for the annuity before payments commence and (b) the amount of policy reserves for the annuity after payments have commenced.

▪ New Policies

(Thousands of policies, billions of yen, %)

Fiscal years ended March 31	2023						2024					
	Number of policies		Policy amount				Number of policies		Policy amount			
		% of March 31, 2022 total	% of March 31, 2022 total	New policies	Net increase by conversion		% of March 31, 2023 total	% of March 31, 2023 total	New policies	Net increase by conversion		
Individual insurance	314	181.3	836.6	144.9	836.6	0.0	628	200.1	1,557.8	186.2	1,557.8	0
Individual annuities	0	290.5	0.5	274.6	0.5	-	0	341.8	2.0	361.0	2.0	-
Group insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: 1. Number of policies includes policies after conversion.

2. Policy amounts for individual annuities are the total of the accumulated contribution payment as of the date of annuity payment commencement.

(2) Annualized Premiums

▪ Policies in Force

(Billions of yen, %)

As of March 31	2023		2024	
		% of March 31, 2022 total		% of March 31, 2023 total
Individual insurance	2,353.9	91.1	2,200.2	93.5
Individual annuities	244.6	81.1	193.6	79.1
Total	2,598.6	90.0	2,393.9	92.1
Medical coverage, living benefits and other	322.1	94.8	308.8	95.9

▪ New Policies

(Billions of yen, %)

Fiscal years ended March 31	2023		2024	
		% of March 31, 2022 total		% of March 31, 2023 total
Individual insurance	65.8	142.7	116.8	177.3
Individual annuities	0.0	281.8	0.1	354.7
Total	65.9	142.7	116.9	177.4
Medical coverage, living benefits and other	6.4	296.3	10.3	161.4

Notes: 1. Annualized premiums are calculated by multiplying the amount of a single premium installment payment by a multiplier determined according to the relevant payment method to arrive at a single annualized amount. For lump-sum payments, annualized premiums are calculated by dividing the total premium by the insured period.

2. Medical coverage, living benefits and other includes medical benefits (including hospitalization and surgery benefits), living benefits (including limited illness and nursing care benefits), and premium payment waivers benefits (excluding disability and including specified diseases and nursing benefits).

3. New policies include net increase by conversion.

2. Policy in Force by Benefit Type as of March 31, 2024

(Thousands of policies, billions of yen)

Items		Individual insurance		Individual annuities		Group insurance		Total	
		Number of policies	Policy amount	Number of policies	Policy amount	Number of policies	Policy amount	Number of policies	Policy amount
Death benefit	General death	11,456	33,273.6	-	-	-	-	11,456	33,273.6
	Accidental death	18,184	42,483.6	2	7.2	-	-	18,186	42,490.9
	Other conditional death	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Survival benefit		1,639	3,424.3	540	754.5	-	-	2,180	4,178.9
Hospitalization benefit	Hospitalization due to accident	9,434	36.1	3	0.0	-	-	9,437	36.1
	Hospitalization due to illness	9,368	35.8	1	0.0	-	-	9,369	35.8
	Other conditional hospitalization	6,349	4.0	2	0.0	-	-	6,352	4.0
Disability benefit		7,448	-	2	-	-	-	7,450	-
Surgery benefit		9,715	-	3	-	-	-	9,718	-

Items	Group annuities		Asset-formation insurance / asset-formation annuities		Total	
	Number of policies	Policy amount	Number of policies	Policy amount	Number of policies	Policy amount
Survival benefit	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0

Items	Medical benefit insurance		Items	Occupational disability insurance	
	Number of policies	Policy amount		Number of policies	Policy amount
Hospitalization benefit	-	-	Occupational disability benefit	-	-

- Notes: 1. Figures for number of policies for asset-formation insurance and asset-formation annuities are the number of insured persons.
2. For survival benefit, policy amounts for individual annuities and asset-formation annuities are the total of (a) the accumulated contribution payment as of the date of annuity payment commencement for the annuity before payments commence and (b) the amount of policy reserves for the annuity after payments have commenced, and the policy amount for asset-formation insurance is the amount of policy reserves.
3. Amount for hospitalization benefit is the amount of daily hospitalization benefits.
4. As reinsurance from the Organization for Postal Savings, Postal Life Insurance and Post Office Network (hereinafter referred to as the "Management Network"), which is an independent administrative institution, the Company holds 6,605 thousand policies or ¥17,487.6 billion for insurance, and 1,168 thousand policies or ¥380.8 billion for annuities.

3. Policyholder Dividends Based on the Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024

(1) The overview of policyholder dividends based on the financial results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 is as follows:

1. Japan Post Insurance Policies (individual insurance / individual annuities, etc. purchased on and after October 1, 2007)
The payout ratio of policyholder dividends is decreased from the previous fiscal year regarding dividends from mortality rate margin and dividends from morbidity rate margin, whereas the payout ratio of dividends from administrative expense margin remains unchanged and the payout ratio of dividends from spread is partially increased.
2. Former Postal Life Insurance Policies (Postal Life Insurance Policies concluded by September 30, 2007)
The Company posted provision for reserve for policyholder dividends of ¥46,866 million under the reinsurance contract concluded with the Management Network based on the performance of the category of the reinsurance.

(2) Policyholder dividends on Japan Post Insurance policies based on the financial results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 are as detailed below:

Ex. 1 Ordinary endowment insurance

[Concluded at age of 40 and matured at 50; monthly premium by direct debit; ¥1 million maturity benefit]

Fiscal year of purchase <number of years since purchase>	Sex	Insurance premium (on an annual basis)	Dividends for the fiscal year
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 <ten years>	Male Female	¥103,320 ¥102,840	¥0 ¥0
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 <five years>	Male Female	¥108,480 ¥108,240	¥481 ¥459

Ex. 2 Special endowment insurance

[Concluded at age of 40 and matured at 60; monthly premium by direct debit; ¥2 million death benefit; ¥1 million maturity benefit]

Fiscal year of purchase <number of years since purchase>	Sex	Insurance premium (on an annual basis)	Dividends for the fiscal year
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 <ten years>	Male Female	¥55,440 ¥52,800	¥0 ¥0
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 <five years>	Male Female	¥59,760 ¥58,080	¥347 ¥272

Ex. 3 Ordinary term insurance

[Concluded at age of 40 and matured at 50; monthly premium by direct debit; ¥2 million death benefit]

Fiscal year of purchase <number of years since purchase>	Sex	Insurance premium (on an annual basis)	Dividends for the fiscal year
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 <ten years>	Male Female	¥10,080 ¥7,680	¥2,069 ¥575
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 <five years>	Male Female	¥9,120 ¥7,680	¥144 ¥62

Ex. 4 Educational endowment insurance (H24)

[Concluded at when the insured is at age of 0 and the policyholder is at age of 40, and matured at when the insured is at age of 18 (upon full-term payment of premium); monthly premium by direct debit; ¥1 million insured amount on insurance policy]

Fiscal year of purchase <number of years since purchase>	Sex	Insurance premium (on an annual basis)	Dividends for the fiscal year
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 <ten years>	Male Female	¥54,120 ¥53,640	¥0 ¥0
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 <five years>	Male Female	¥59,040 ¥58,680	¥290 ¥262

Notes: 1. The sex of the policyholder and the insured are assumed to be the same.

2. In the event that the policyholder deceases, the insurance policies stipulate that premium payment thereafter is waived.

Ex. 5 Ordinary whole life insurance

[Concluded at age of 40; premium paid until the age of 60; monthly premium by direct debit; ¥1 million death benefit (¥200,000 after completion of premium payment)]

Fiscal year of purchase <number of years since purchase>	Sex	Insurance premium (on an annual basis)	Dividends for the fiscal year
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 <ten years>	Male Female	¥12,600 ¥10,200	¥684 ¥24
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 <five years>	Male Female	¥13,800 ¥12,480	¥111 ¥69

Ex. 6 Accidental rider

[Concluded at age of 40; monthly premium by direct debit; ¥1 million rider benefit; added to ordinary endowment insurance policy (concluded at the age of 40 and matured at the age of 50)]

Fiscal year of purchase <number of years since purchase>	Sex	Insurance premium (on an annual basis)	Dividends for the fiscal year
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 <ten years>	Male Female	¥600 ¥360	¥160 ¥100

The dividends are the total of a., b., c., and d., summed up on the basic policy and each rider respectively:

a. Dividends from mortality rate margin [Decreased]

Calculated by multiplying the amount at risk by a payout ratio for dividends from mortality rate margin according to the insured's age, sex and category in an expected mortality table, etc.

(Ex.) Ordinary endowment insurance, age 40, male

Period of purchase	Payout ratio for dividends from mortality rate margin (per amount at risk of ¥1 million)
October 1, 2007 to August 1, 2016	¥420
August 2, 2016 to March 31, 2021	¥40

b. Dividends from morbidity rate margin [Decreased]

Calculated by multiplying the rider benefit by a payout ratio for dividends from morbidity rate margin according to the insured's age, sex and category in an expected rider payment rate table, etc.

(Ex.) Accidental rider, age 40, male

Period of purchase	Payout ratio for dividends from morbidity rate margin (per rider benefit of ¥1 million)
October 1, 2007 to April 1, 2017	¥200
April 2, 2017 to February 1, 2018	¥20

c. Dividends from administrative expense margin [Unchanged]

Calculated by multiplying the insured amount on the insurance policy, etc. by a payout ratio for dividends from administrative expense margin

(Ex.) Ordinary endowment insurance

Payout ratio for dividends from administrative expense margin	
Payout ratio for dividends from administrative expense margin in proportion to claim payment (per insured amount of ¥1 million)	¥0
Payout ratio for dividends from administrative expense margin in proportion to premium (per monthly premium by direct debit of ¥10,000)	¥0

d. Dividends from spread [Increased partially]

Calculated by multiplying the policy reserve by a payout ratio for dividends from spread

(Ex.) Ordinary endowment insurance

Period of purchase	Payout ratio for dividends from spread
October 2007 to March 2008	1.3% – assumed rates of return
April 2008 to March 2010	1.2% – assumed rates of return
April 2010 to March 2011	1.1% – assumed rates of return
April 2011 to March 2013	1.0% – assumed rates of return
April 2013 to March 2014	0.9% – assumed rates of return
April 2014 to March 2015	0.8% – assumed rates of return
April 2015 to March 2018	0.7% – assumed rates of return
April 2018 to March 2021	0.6% – assumed rates of return

Please note that the dividend is ¥0 if the total of a., b., c., and d. is negative.

The dividend shall be ¥0 for lump-sum payment whole life insurance and lump-sum payment annuities insurance, and their additional riders.

Necessary adjustments will be made to policies after conversion.

(3) Policyholder dividends on Former Postal Life Insurance Policies will be determined by Management Network.

4. Investment Overview for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024 (General Account)

(1) Investment Environment

1) Investment environment

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, although the Japanese economy generally followed a recovery trend on the backdrop of the expansion of demand from international visitors and strong corporate performance, such trend failed to develop into solid economic recovery as a result of the downward pressure on personal consumption attributable to rising consumer prices, along with delays in capital expenditure due to manpower shortage. The U.S. economy remained steady driven by personal consumption against the backdrop of an ongoing favorable employment environment, despite signs of a slowdown in housing investment due to the continuation of monetary tightening policies. Regarding the European economy, personal consumption slumped and capital expenditure stagnated against the backdrop of ongoing monetary tightening, which resulted in a continued slowdown.

Under these economic circumstances, the investment environment was as follows.

Domestic Bond Market

The domestic long-term yield reached and remained at the 0.9% level in November, which marks the highest standard in a decade, reflecting the amendment that extended the range of fluctuations of long-term yield as part of the yield curve control by the Bank of Japan, along with increases in the U.S. long-term yield. Thereafter, however, the domestic long-term yield kept decreasing up to December, amid the falling overseas interest rates reflecting the growing prediction that the rate hiking phase at the U.S. central bank had ended, on top of the U.S. economic indicators showing the slowdown of inflation, which, however, was followed by another hike in anticipation of a change in the Bank of Japan's monetary policy. At the end of March, the domestic long-term yield was at around 0.75%, following the announcement of the change in the Bank of Japan's monetary policy including the lifting of negative interest rate policy in March.

Domestic Stock Market

The Nikkei Stock Average rose up to the ¥33,000 level in view of the solid U.S. economy and anticipation of the continuance of the Bank of Japan's monetary easing policy as well as governance reforms of Japanese corporations. The market thereafter remained largely in a range for a while before it started to soar significantly in anticipation of a boom associated with the new NISA (the Nippon Individual Savings Account; a tax exemption program for small investments) that was launched in January, along with the rise of U.S. technology stocks in February, reaching the ¥40,000 level at the end of March, which registered a record high for the first time in 34 years.

Foreign Exchange Markets

Regarding the USD/JPY exchange rate, the dollar strengthened significantly against the backdrop of continuous interest rate hikes by the U.S. central bank, reaching the ¥151 level in November. Subsequently, the dollar weakened against the yen to reach the ¥141 level in January due to a market consensus expecting the end of interest rate hikes in the U.S., however, the dollar appreciated against the yen again amid the U.S. central bank's stance toward maintaining its interest rate, reaching the ¥151 level at the end of March.

Regarding the EUR/JPY exchange rate, like USD/JPY, the euro appreciated significantly against the yen on the back of continuous interest rate hikes by the European Central Bank, rising to the ¥163 level in November. Subsequently, the euro weakened against the yen as was the case with the dollar and fell to the ¥154 level in December. However, the euro appreciated against the yen again amid the European Central Bank's stance toward maintaining its interest rate, reaching the ¥163 level at the end of March.

2) Investment Policies

The Company's operations are based on the concept of asset liability management (ALM) in order to maintain sound management and ensure the payment of insurance claims and others. Specifically, the approach is to match assets with liabilities, with a focus on yen-denominated interest-bearing assets with high affinity to the characteristics of liabilities. With this approach the Company aims to earn stable profits while mitigating interest rate risk.

Moreover, the Company makes an effort to increase revenues through the investment of "return-seeking assets" (which we previously referred to as "risk assets") such as foreign securities and stocks under appropriate risk management.

3) Performance Overview

[Assets]

As of March 31, 2024, total assets of the Company amounted to ¥60,857.0 billion, a decrease of ¥1,828.1 billion from ¥62,685.2 billion at the end of the previous fiscal year.

The balance of return-seeking assets including stocks and foreign securities increased, due to an increase in unrealized capital gains, mainly due to the rise in stock prices.

For domestic corporate and government bonds, the Company invested primarily in long-term and super long-term bonds, in view of their value as assets that secure stable income. However, the amounts of these bonds decreased due to redemption, etc.

For loans, the Company provided loans including loans to the Management Network, syndicated loans, loans to local governments and policy loans. The amount of loans decreased due to the repayment of loans to the Management Network.

[Investment Income and Expenses]

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, although interest and dividend income reduced primarily by a decrease in total assets, invest income of the Company increased by ¥53.7 billion from the previous corresponding period to ¥1,212.7 billion, mainly due to an increase in gains on sales of securities and gains on money held in trust.

Investment expenses increased by ¥36.1 billion from the previous corresponding period to ¥282.5 billion mainly due to an increase in losses on derivative financial instruments associated with hedging foreign exchange fluctuation risk.

As a result, investment income and expenses amounted to ¥930.2 billion, an increase of ¥17.6 billion from the previous corresponding period.

(2) Asset Composition

(Billions of yen, %)

As of March 31	2023		2024	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Cash, deposits, call loans	1,468.4	2.3	1,192.7	2.0
Receivables under resale agreements	1,384.7	2.2	1,047.1	1.7
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	-	-	-	-
Monetary claims bought	47.3	0.1	25.3	0.0
Trading account securities	-	-	-	-
Money held in trust	4,772.3	7.6	6,271.4	10.3
Securities	49,842.4	79.5	47,694.5	78.4
Corporate and government bonds	44,743.7	71.4	42,791.9	70.3
Domestic stocks	410.0	0.7	558.5	0.9
Foreign securities	2,949.2	4.7	2,168.8	3.6
Foreign corporate and government bonds	2,787.1	4.4	1,974.5	3.2
Foreign stocks and other securities	162.1	0.3	194.3	0.3
Other securities	1,739.4	2.8	2,175.2	3.6
Loans	3,605.8	5.8	3,281.3	5.4
Real estate	78.7	0.1	121.6	0.2
Deferred tax assets	1,028.6	1.6	636.5	1.0
Other	456.9	0.7	586.6	1.0
Reserve for possible loan losses	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)
Total	62,685.2	100.0	60,857.0	100.0
Foreign currency-denominated assets	4,343.3	6.9	4,084.3	6.7

Note: "Real estate" is booked as the sum total of land, buildings and construction in progress.

(3) Increase/Decrease in Assets

(Billions of yen)

Fiscal years ended March 31	2023	2024
Cash, deposits, call loans	163.4	(275.7)
Receivables under resale agreements	(735.3)	(337.5)
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	-	-
Monetary claims bought	7.8	(21.9)
Trading account securities	-	-
Money held in trust	250.4	1,499.0
Securities	(3,576.0)	(2,147.8)
Corporate and government bonds	(2,004.2)	(1,951.7)
Domestic stocks	(15.4)	148.4
Foreign securities	(1,383.2)	(780.4)
Foreign corporate and government bonds	(1,394.4)	(812.6)
Foreign stocks and other securities	11.1	32.1
Other securities	(173.1)	435.8
Loans	(646.1)	(324.5)
Real estate	(1.8)	42.9
Deferred tax assets	23.3	(392.1)
Other	24.8	129.6
Reserve for possible loan losses	0.0	0.0
Total	(4,489.6)	(1,828.1)
Foreign currency-denominated assets	(1,123.4)	(258.9)

Note: "Real estate" is booked as the sum total of land, buildings and construction in progress.

(4) Investment Income

(Billions of yen)

Fiscal years ended March 31	2023	2024
Interest and dividend income	950.7	866.4
Interest on deposits	0.0	0.0
Interest and dividends on securities	869.7	794.9
Interest on loans	13.3	12.9
Interest on loans to the Management Network	60.1	48.3
Rent revenue from real estate	-	-
Other interest and dividend income	7.4	10.0
Gains on trading account securities	-	-
Gains on money held in trust	150.3	181.4
Gains on trading securities	-	-
Gains on sales of securities	50.5	151.1
Gains on sales of Japanese government bonds and other bonds	4.4	22.1
Gains on sales of domestic stocks and other securities	18.8	14.3
Gains on sales of foreign securities	27.2	114.5
Other gains on sales of securities	-	-
Gains on redemption of securities	0.4	0.1
Gains on derivative financial instruments	-	-
Gains on foreign exchanges	6.8	13.5
Reversal of reserve for possible loan losses	0.0	-
Other investment income	0.0	0.0
Total	1,159.0	1,212.7

(5) Investment Expenses

(Billions of yen)

Fiscal years ended March 31	2023	2024
Interest expenses	4.6	4.9
Losses on trading account securities	-	-
Losses on money held in trust	-	-
Losses on trading securities	-	-
Losses on sales of securities	177.2	177.7
Losses on sales of Japanese government bonds and other bonds	17.8	57.3
Losses on sales of domestic stocks and other securities	6.3	4.4
Losses on sales of foreign securities	120.8	115.8
Other losses on sales of securities	32.2	-
Losses on valuation of securities	0.3	0.0
Losses on valuation of Japanese government bonds and other bonds	-	-
Losses on valuation of domestic stocks and other securities	-	-
Losses on valuation of foreign securities	-	-
Other losses on valuation of securities	0.3	0.0
Losses on redemption of securities	1.5	0.2
Losses on derivative financial instruments	60.5	95.8
Losses on foreign exchanges	-	-
Provision for reserve for possible loan losses	-	0.0
Write-off loans	-	-
Depreciation of real estate for lease and other assets	-	-
Other investment expenses	2.0	3.7
Total	246.4	282.5

(6) Investment Related Efficiency

1) Yield by Asset Type

Fiscal years ended March 31	2023	2024
Cash, deposits and call loans	0.00	0.00
Receivables under resale agreements	-	-
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	-	-
Monetary claims bought	0.71	0.96
Trading account securities	-	-
Money held in trust	4.44	5.17
Securities	1.33	1.40
Corporate and government bonds	1.49	1.46
Domestic stocks	6.68	6.53
Foreign securities	(0.68)	0.21
Loans	1.81	1.78
Real estate	-	-
General account total	1.43	1.54
Overseas loans and investments	0.29	1.88

- Notes: 1. Yields are calculated by dividing investment income less investment expenses by the daily average balance based on book value.
2. General account total includes assets related securities trust.
3. "Overseas loans and investments" is the total of assets denominated in foreign-currencies and yen-denominated assets.

2) Net Valuation Gain/Loss of Trading Securities

The Company does not hold securities for trading.

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

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31	2023					2024				
	Book value	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)			Book value	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)		
				Gains	Losses				Gains	Losses
Held-to-maturity bonds	32,935.5	35,502.3	2,566.8	3,130.5	563.7	32,343.1	33,401.9	1,058.8	2,097.0	1,038.1
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	8,075.0	8,237.6	162.6	447.6	285.0	7,139.6	6,954.0	(185.5)	278.1	463.7
Equities of subsidiaries and affiliates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale securities	12,776.7	13,873.3	1,096.5	1,638.6	542.0	12,353.7	14,800.2	2,446.5	2,950.7	504.1
Corporate and government bonds	3,878.7	3,733.1	(145.5)	11.5	157.0	3,560.1	3,329.2	(230.9)	6.6	237.6
Domestic stocks	1,800.8	2,596.7	795.8	832.0	36.1	1,842.6	3,578.3	1,735.7	1,750.9	15.1
Foreign securities	4,101.2	4,654.3	553.0	725.2	172.1	3,399.1	4,361.7	962.5	1,050.4	87.9
Foreign corporate and government bonds	2,801.8	2,787.1	(14.7)	155.2	169.9	1,932.7	1,954.5	21.7	109.6	87.8
Foreign stocks and other securities	1,299.4	1,867.1	567.7	569.9	2.2	1,466.4	2,407.2	940.8	940.8	0.0
Other securities	2,424.3	2,316.7	(107.5)	69.0	176.5	2,856.8	2,835.5	(21.2)	142.1	163.4
Monetary claims bought	46.5	47.3	0.7	0.7	-	24.9	25.3	0.4	0.4	-
Negotiable certificates of deposit	525.0	525.0	-	-	-	670.0	670.0	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	53,787.2	57,613.3	3,826.0	5,216.8	1,390.8	51,836.4	55,156.3	3,319.8	5,325.9	2,006.0
Corporate and government bonds	44,889.2	47,473.1	2,583.8	3,589.7	1,005.8	43,022.9	43,665.7	642.7	2,381.9	1,739.1
Domestic stocks	1,800.8	2,596.7	795.8	832.0	36.1	1,842.6	3,578.3	1,735.7	1,750.9	15.1
Foreign securities	4,101.2	4,654.3	553.0	725.2	172.1	3,419.1	4,381.2	962.1	1,050.4	88.3
Foreign corporate and government bonds	2,801.8	2,787.1	(14.7)	155.2	169.9	1,952.7	1,974.0	21.2	109.6	88.3
Foreign stocks and other securities	1,299.4	1,867.1	567.7	569.9	2.2	1,466.4	2,407.2	940.8	940.8	0.0
Other securities	2,424.3	2,316.7	(107.5)	69.0	176.5	2,856.8	2,835.5	(21.2)	142.1	163.4
Monetary claims bought	46.5	47.3	0.7	0.7	-	24.9	25.3	0.4	0.4	-
Negotiable certificates of deposit	525.0	525.0	-	-	-	670.0	670.0	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: 1. This table includes money held in trust other than trading securities and its book value is ¥3,231.8 billion with net unrealized gains of ¥1,295.2 billion as of March 31, 2023 and ¥3,484.3 billion with net unrealized gains of ¥2,515.5 billion as of March 31, 2024.
2. Stocks, etc. with no market price and investments in partnerships, etc. are not included in this table.

The book values of stocks, etc. with no market price and investments in partnerships, etc. are as follows:

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31	2023	2024
Equities of subsidiaries and affiliates	53.7	78.6
Available-for-sale securities	102.6	137.6
Domestic stocks	4.2	4.2
Foreign stocks	-	23.1
Other	98.3	110.1
Total	156.3	216.2

Note: This table includes money held in trust other than trading securities (¥98.3 billion as of March 31, 2023 and ¥110.1 billion as of March 31, 2024).

Note: Fair value information of securities includes the handling of securities under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

4) Fair Value of Money Held in Trust

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31	2023					2024				
	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)			Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)		
				Gains	Losses				Gains	Losses
Money held in trust	4,672.0	4,672.0	-	-	-	6,158.0	6,158.0	-	-	-

- Money held in trust for trading purposes

The Company does not hold money held in trust for trading purposes.

- Assets held-to-maturity in trust/assets held for reserves in trust/other money held in trust

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31	2023					2024				
	Book value	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)			Book value	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)		
				Gains	Losses				Gains	Losses
Assets held-to-maturity in trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets held for reserves in trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other money held in trust	3,376.7	4,672.0	1,295.2	1,364.3	69.1	3,642.4	6,158.0	2,515.5	2,553.9	38.3

Note: Other money held in trust, which is not subject to fair value disclosure, is ¥100.2 billion as of March 31, 2023 and ¥113.3 billion as of March 31, 2024.

5. Unaudited Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Millions of yen)

Items	Year	As of March 31,	As of March 31,	Items	Year	As of March 31,	As of March 31,
		2023	2024			2023	2024
		Amount	Amount			Amount	Amount
ASSETS:				LIABILITIES:			
Cash and deposits		1,428,483	1,152,730	Policy reserves and others		55,103,778	51,988,334
Cash		201	723	Reserve for outstanding claims		410,387	373,913
Deposits		1,428,281	1,152,007	Policy reserves		53,518,219	50,512,792
Call loans		40,000	40,000	Reserve for policyholder dividends		1,175,171	1,101,628
Receivables under resale agreements		1,384,764	1,047,192	Reinsurance payables		6,297	6,001
Monetary claims bought		47,345	25,392	Bonds payable		300,000	400,000
Money held in trust		4,772,321	6,271,415	Other liabilities		3,940,404	4,095,691
Securities		49,842,478	47,694,597	Payables under repurchase agreements		3,740,688	3,905,000
Japanese government bonds		37,114,603	36,037,546	Income taxes payable		-	1,617
Japanese local government bonds		3,400,150	2,634,528	Accounts payable		19,319	20,572
Japanese corporate bonds		4,228,952	4,119,871	Accrued expenses		42,136	43,719
Stocks		410,088	558,536	Deposits received		2,324	3,023
Foreign securities		2,949,260	2,168,841	Deposits from the Management Network		38,647	37,575
Other securities		1,739,423	2,175,272	Guarantee deposits received		73	109
Loans		3,605,832	3,281,313	Derivative financial instruments		23,691	46,327
Policy loans		140,355	149,707	Cash collateral received for financial instruments		20,011	-
Industrial and commercial loans		916,374	849,174	Lease obligations		4,609	5,860
Loans to the Management Network		2,549,102	2,282,432	Suspense receipt		2,713	21,587
Tangible fixed assets		92,429	136,571	Other liabilities		46,189	10,298
Land		43,112	76,610	Reserve for employees' retirement benefits		70,806	97,157
Buildings		35,590	44,984	Reserve for management board benefit trust		315	391
Leased assets		4,189	5,326	Reserve for price fluctuations		889,960	873,799
Construction in progress		24	47				
Other tangible fixed assets		9,512	9,602	Total liabilities		60,311,562	57,461,376
Intangible fixed assets		97,347	103,202	NET ASSETS:			
Software		97,335	103,191	Capital stock		500,000	500,000
Other intangible fixed assets		12	10	Capital surplus		405,044	405,044
Agency accounts receivable		41,307	11,296	Legal capital surplus		405,044	405,044
Reinsurance receivables		4,049	7,646	Retained earnings		702,185	720,112
Other assets		300,588	449,553	Legal retained earnings		84,089	91,216
Accounts receivable		116,048	244,606	Other retained earnings		618,096	628,896
Prepaid expenses		4,744	4,610	Reserve for reduction entry of real estate		4,767	4,506
Accrued income		129,974	143,911	Retained earnings brought forward		613,328	624,389
Money on deposit		7,883	6,244	Treasury stock		(36,082)	(948)
Margin deposits for futures transactions		9	4,284	Total shareholders' equity		1,571,147	1,624,208
Derivative financial instruments		35,271	2,785	Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities		797,912	1,775,693
Cash collateral paid for financial instruments		4,094	35,750	Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges		4,607	(4,186)
Suspense payments		1,041	1,022	Total valuation and translation adjustments		802,520	1,771,506
Other assets		1,520	6,338				
Deferred tax assets		1,028,662	636,524	Total net assets		2,373,667	3,395,714
Reserve for possible loan losses		(379)	(346)	Total liabilities and net assets		62,685,230	60,857,090
Total assets		62,685,230	60,857,090				

6. Unaudited Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

(Millions of yen)

Items	Year	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
		Amount	Amount
ORDINARY INCOME		6,379,556	6,745,422
Insurance premiums and others		2,200,945	2,484,007
Insurance premiums		2,183,985	2,467,931
Reinsurance income		16,959	16,076
Investment income		1,159,020	1,212,778
Interest and dividend income		950,717	866,469
Interest on deposits		34	86
Interest and dividends on securities		869,716	794,962
Interest on loans		13,385	12,954
Interest on loans to the Management Network		60,171	48,373
Other interest and dividend income		7,409	10,092
Gains on money held in trust		150,378	181,439
Gains on sales of securities		50,567	151,153
Gains on redemption of securities		498	110
Gains on foreign exchanges		6,814	13,579
Reversal of reserve for possible loan losses		1	-
Other investment income		44	27
Other ordinary income		3,019,589	3,048,636
Reversal of reserve for outstanding claims		-	36,474
Reversal of policy reserves		3,015,234	3,005,427
Reversal of reserve for employees' retirement benefits		-	634
Other ordinary income		4,355	6,099
ORDINARY EXPENSES		6,261,903	6,582,841
Insurance claims and others		5,487,997	5,778,590
Insurance claims		4,451,916	4,149,769
Annuity payments		268,802	218,989
Benefits		211,958	200,725
Surrender benefits		457,654	439,018
Other refunds		76,141	61,170
Reinsurance premiums		21,523	708,916
Provision for policy reserves and others		7,788	137
Provision for reserve for outstanding claims		7,778	-
Provision for interest on policyholder dividends		9	137
Investment expenses		246,426	282,548
Interest expenses		4,639	4,993
Losses on sales of securities		177,296	177,704
Losses on valuation of securities		306	71
Losses on redemption of securities		1,554	240
Losses on derivative financial instruments		60,588	95,835
Provision for reserve for possible loan losses		-	0
Other investment expenses		2,040	3,701
Operating expenses		444,209	438,531
Other ordinary expenses		75,481	83,034
Taxes		33,571	35,480
Depreciation and amortization		41,125	42,959
Provision for reserve for employees' retirement benefits		169	-
Other ordinary expenses		615	4,593
ORDINARY PROFIT		117,652	162,581
EXTRAORDINARY GAINS		82,645	16,161
Reversal of reserve for price fluctuations		82,645	16,161
EXTRAORDINARY LOSSES		318	190
Losses on sales and disposal of fixed assets		318	190
Provision for reserve for policyholder dividends		62,067	55,899
Income before income taxes		137,912	122,652
Income taxes - Current		33,516	13,379
Income taxes - Deferred		6,604	20,709
Total income taxes		40,120	34,088
Net income		97,791	88,564

7. Unaudited Non-Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 (From April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity							
	Capital stock	Capital surplus			Legal retained earnings	Other retained earnings		Total retained earnings
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus		Reserve for reduction entry of real estate	Retained earnings brought forward	
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	500,000	405,044	-	405,044	76,909	5,026	558,353	640,289
Changes in the fiscal year								
Cash dividends					7,179		(43,075)	(35,896)
Net income							97,791	97,791
Purchases of treasury stock								
Disposals of treasury stock								
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry of real estate						(259)	259	-
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity in the fiscal year								
Net changes in the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	7,179	(259)	54,975	61,895
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	500,000	405,044	-	405,044	84,089	4,767	613,328	702,185

	Shareholders' equity		Valuation and translation adjustments			Total net assets
	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity	Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges	Total valuation and translation adjustments	
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	(355)	1,544,978	873,764	-	873,764	2,418,743
Changes in the fiscal year						
Cash dividends		(35,896)				(35,896)
Net income		97,791				97,791
Purchases of treasury stock	(35,739)	(35,739)				(35,739)
Disposals of treasury stock	12	12				12
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry of real estate						
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity in the fiscal year			(75,851)	4,607	(71,243)	(71,243)
Net changes in the fiscal year	(35,727)	26,168	(75,851)	4,607	(71,243)	(45,075)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	(36,082)	1,571,147	797,912	4,607	802,520	2,373,667

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (From April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity							
	Capital stock	Capital surplus			Legal retained earnings	Retained earnings		Total retained earnings
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus		Other retained earnings		
						Reserve for reduction entry of real estate	Retained earnings brought forward	
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	500,000	405,044	-	405,044	84,089	4,767	613,328	702,185
Changes in the fiscal year								
Cash dividends					7,127		(42,763)	(35,635)
Net income							88,564	88,564
Disposals of treasury stock								
Cancellation of treasury stock			(35,000)	(35,000)				
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry of real estate						(260)	260	-
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus			35,000	35,000			(35,000)	(35,000)
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity in the fiscal year								
Net changes in the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	7,127	(260)	11,060	17,927
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	500,000	405,044	-	405,044	91,216	4,506	624,389	720,112

	Shareholders' equity		Valuation and translation adjustments			Total net assets
	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity	Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges	Total valuation and translation adjustments	
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	(36,082)	1,571,147	797,912	4,607	802,520	2,373,667
Changes in the fiscal year						
Cash dividends		(35,635)				(35,635)
Net income		88,564				88,564
Disposals of treasury stock	132	132				132
Cancellation of treasury stock	35,000	-				-
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry of real estate		-				-
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus		-				-
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity in the fiscal year			977,780	(8,794)	968,986	968,986
Net changes in the fiscal year	35,133	53,061	977,780	(8,794)	968,986	1,022,047
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	(948)	1,624,208	1,775,693	(4,186)	1,771,506	3,395,714

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(Notes to the Unaudited Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet)

1. Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Valuation Criteria and Methods for Securities

Securities including cash and deposits as well as monetary claims bought which are equivalent to securities, and securities invested in money held in trust, are recorded based on the following:

1) Held-to-maturity Bonds

Held-to-maturity bonds are carried at amortized cost and the cost of these securities sold is calculated using the moving-average method. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method.

2) Policy-reserve-matching Bonds

In accordance with “Temporary Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Policy-reserve-matching Bonds in the Insurance Industry” (Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“JICPA”) Industry Audit Committee Report No. 21), policy-reserve-matching bonds are carried at amortized cost and the cost of these securities sold is calculated using the moving-average method. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method.

3) Equities of Subsidiaries and Affiliates (stocks issued by subsidiaries as defined in Article 2, Paragraph 12 of the Insurance Business Act and closely related parties (excluding subsidiaries) and affiliates as defined in Article 13-5-2, Paragraph 3 and affiliates as defined in Paragraph 4 of the same Article of the Order for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act)

Carried at cost and the cost of these securities sold is calculated using the moving-average method.

4) Available-for-sale Securities

(i) Available-for-sale Securities other than stocks, etc. with no market price

Available-for-sale securities other than stocks, etc. with no market price are carried at their market price at the end of the fiscal year. Cost of securities sold is calculated using the moving-average method.

(ii) Stocks, etc. with no market price

Stocks, etc. with no market price are carried at cost using the moving-average method.

Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of income taxes, are included in net assets.

(2) Valuation Criteria and Methods for Derivative Transactions

All derivative transactions are valued at fair value.

(3) Depreciation Method for Fixed Assets

1) Tangible Fixed Assets (excluding leased assets)

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method based on the following useful lives:

(i) Buildings: 2-60 years

(ii) Other tangible fixed assets: 2-20 years

2) Intangible Fixed Assets (excluding leased assets)

The capitalized development costs of software intended for internal use are amortized over the expected useful life of mainly 5 years using the straight-line method.

3) Leased Assets

Finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership are depreciated to a residual value of zero using the straight-line method over the lease term.

(4) Recognition of Reserves

1) Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

Reserve for possible loan losses is provided pursuant to the Company’s standards for self-assessment of asset quality, and general allowance is provided using a rate based on historical collectability experience. In addition, specific allowances, which are determined based on individual collectability of accounts, are also recorded.

All loans and claims are assessed initially by the relevant departments based on internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality. The asset evaluation department, which is independent from the relevant departments, reviews these self-assessments. The above reserves and allowances are recorded based on the results of these assessments.

For loans and guaranteed loans that were extended to borrowers that have filed for bankruptcy including legal bankruptcy or civil rehabilitation, or that are considered substantially bankrupt, an allowance is provided

for in the amount of loans, net of collateral value or the amounts expected to be recoverable under guarantees. Reserve for possible loan losses also includes amounts set aside for other assets subject to valuation allowance. The amount written off for loans and other assets during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was ¥45 million.

2) Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits

To provide for payment of retirement benefits to employees, a reserve for employees' retirement benefits is provided based on the projected amount of retirement benefit obligations at the end of the fiscal year.

(i) Method for Attributing Expected Benefits to Periods

In calculating the projected benefit obligation, the benefit formula basis is used to attribute the expected benefit to respective service period.

(ii) Method for Recognizing Actuarial Differences and Prior Service Cost

The actuarial difference is amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 14 years, which is less than the estimated average remaining service period for employees from the fiscal year following the respective fiscal year in which the difference is incurred.

Prior service cost is amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 14 years, which is less than the estimated average remaining service lives for employees in the fiscal year of incurrence.

3) Reserve for Management Board Benefit Trust

To provide for the granting of shares of the Company to Executive Officers of the Company in accordance with the Stock Benefit Rules, reserve for management board benefit trust is provided in the projected amount of stock benefit obligations.

(5) Reserve for Price Fluctuations

Reserve for price fluctuations in security investments is calculated based on Article 115 of the Insurance Business Act.

(6) Translation of Assets and Liabilities Denominated in Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates prevailing at the fiscal year-end.

(7) Hedge Accounting

1) Methods for Hedge Accounting

The Company applies fair value hedge accounting for foreign currency exchange contracts to hedge foreign exchange fluctuation risk for a portion of its foreign-currency-denominated bonds in accordance with the "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan ("ASBJ") Statement No. 10, July 4, 2019; hereinafter referred to as "Financial Instruments Accounting Standard"), and also applies deferred hedge accounting through interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risk for a portion of its insurance liabilities in accordance with the "Accounting and Auditing Treatment on the Application of the Financial Instruments Accounting Standard to the Insurance Industry" (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 26).

2) Hedging Instruments and Hedged Items

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (i) Hedging instrument: | Foreign currency exchange contracts |
| Hedged item: | Foreign-currency-denominated bonds |
| (ii) Hedging instrument: | Interest rate swaps |
| Hedged item: | Insurance liabilities |

3) Hedging Policies

Foreign currency exchange contracts are used to hedge foreign currency exchange risks of foreign-currency-denominated bonds within a predetermined range, while interest rate swap contracts are used to hedge interest rate risks of insurance liabilities within a predetermined range.

4) Assessment of Hedge Effectiveness

Hedge effectiveness is assessed primarily by ratio analysis which compares market fluctuations of hedged items and hedging instruments. The evaluation of hedge effectiveness is omitted in cases of foreign exchange contracts where there is a high correlation between hedged items and hedging instruments.

(8) Policy Reserves

To prepare for the fulfilment of future obligations under the insurance contracts with respect to policies that have commenced as of the fiscal year-end, policy reserves are calculated in accordance with the statement of calculation procedures for insurance premiums and policy reserves (Article 4, Paragraph 2, Item 4 of the Insurance Business Act) and accumulated, pursuant to Article 116, Paragraph 1 of the Insurance Business Act.

Among the policy reserves, insurance premium reserves are calculated based on the following procedures. The amount includes additional policy reserves accumulated for the portion of the reinsurance contracts issued to the Management Network and for lump-sum payment annuities, pursuant to Article 69, Paragraph 5 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

- 1) Reserves for contracts subject to the standard policy reserves are calculated in accordance with the method prescribed by the Commissioner for Financial Services Agency (Public Notice No. 48 issued by the Ministry of Finance in 1996).
- 2) Reserves for other contracts are calculated based on the net level premium method.

Among the policy reserves, contingency reserves are accumulated to ensure the fulfilment of future obligations under insurance contracts in preparation of possible future risks, pursuant to Article 116 of the Insurance Business Act and Article 69, Paragraph 1, Item 3 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

The Chief Actuary, pursuant to Article 121, Paragraph 1 of the Insurance Business Act and Article 80 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act, confirms whether the policy reserves as of the fiscal year-end have been appropriately accumulated.

(9) Employees' Retirement Benefits Accounting

Unrecognized actuarial differences and unrecognized prior service cost related to retirement benefits are treated differently from the consolidated financial statements.

2. Transactions for Granting Shares and Others of the Company to Executive Officers of the Company through Trust

Notes to the transactions for granting shares and others of the Company to Executive Officers of the Company through trust are omitted as they are presented in NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 (Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheet).

3. The balance sheet amount, fair value and the outline of the risk management policy of policy-reserve-matching bonds were as follows:

- (1) The balance sheet amount and fair value of policy-reserve-matching bonds amount to ¥7,139,629 million and ¥6,954,091 million, respectively.
- (2) The outline of the risk management policy of policy-reserve-matching bonds is as follows:

The Company categorizes its insurance products into the following sub-groups based on the attributes of each product in order to manage risks arising from fluctuations in interest rates of assets and liabilities, and adopts a management policy whereby the duration gap between policy-reserve-matching bonds and policy reserves by sub-groups are reconciled within a certain range and the duration gap is periodically checked.

 - 1) Postal Life Insurance Contracts (excluding some insurance types)
 - 2) Japan Post Insurance life insurance contracts (general) (all insurance policies)
 - 3) Japan Post Insurance life insurance contracts (lump-sum payment) (excluding some insurance types)

4. Securities lent under lending agreements in the amount of ¥1,597,184 million were included in "Securities" in the balance sheet as of March 31, 2024.

5. There were no bankrupt loans or quasi-bankrupt loans, doubtful loans, past due loans for three months or more, or restructured loans as of March 31, 2024.

Definitions for each of the respective loans are as follows:

Bankrupt or quasi-bankrupt loans are loans to borrowers who have fallen into bankruptcy for reasons such as the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings or reorganization proceedings, or the petition for commencement of rehabilitation proceedings, and loans similar to these.

Doubtful loans are loans to borrowers who are yet to have fallen into bankruptcy, but from whom the collection of principal and receipt of interest as committed under an agreement is unlikely to be achieved, due to the

borrower's deteriorating financial conditions and business performance. This category excludes loans classified as bankrupt loans or quasi-bankrupt loans and doubtful loans.

Past due loans for three months or more are loans for which principal or interest payments are delinquent for three months or more under the term of the loans from the day following the contractual due date, excluding those classified as bankrupt loans or quasi-bankrupt loans.

Restructured loans are loans for which certain concessions favorable to borrowers, such as interest reduction or exemption, postponement of principal or interest payments, debt waiver or other arrangements, have been made for the purpose of assisting and supporting the borrowers in the restructuring of their business. This category excludes loans classified as bankrupt loans or quasi-bankrupt loans, doubtful loans and past due loans for three months or more.

6. The balance of the unused credit under loan commitment line agreements as of March 31, 2024 was ¥4,890 million.
7. With regard to the loans to the Management Network that became due on March 31, 2024, including ¥242,568 million in principal and ¥21,100 million in interest, the due date was moved to the following business day, pursuant to internal rules, as March 31, 2024 fell on a bank holiday. Of this amount, ¥13,276 million, received in advance, was recorded as suspense receipt as its due date had not yet arrived.
8. Accumulated depreciation for tangible fixed assets as of March 31, 2024 was ¥61,717 million.
9. Total monetary claims and total monetary obligations with respect to subsidiaries and affiliates amounted to ¥169 million and ¥18,300 million, respectively.
10. Total deferred tax assets and total deferred tax liabilities were ¥1,481,264 million and ¥829,779 million, respectively. A deduction from deferred tax assets as valuation allowance was ¥14,960 million.

Significant components of deferred tax assets include ¥998,451 million of policy reserves, ¥228,547 million of reserve for price fluctuations, ¥42,693 million of reserve for outstanding claims, ¥27,206 million of reserve for employees' retirement benefits, and ¥141,183 million of unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities.

Significant components of deferred tax liabilities include ¥817,573 million of unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities.

Deferred tax assets associated with policy reserves and reserve for price fluctuations have the effect of reducing the amount of tax burden through future taxable income over the long term.

11. Changes in reserve for policyholder dividends for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 were as follows:

Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥1,175,171 million
Policyholder dividends paid	¥129,463 million
Interest accrual	¥137 million
Reduction due to the acquisition of additional annuity	¥115 million
Provision for reserve for policyholder dividends	¥55,899 million
<hr/>	
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥1,101,628 million

12. Equities, etc. of subsidiaries and affiliates were ¥78,631 million.

13. Assets pledged as collateral consisted of the following:

Securities ¥3,715,475 million

Liabilities corresponding to assets pledged as collateral consisted of the following:

Payables under repurchase agreements ¥3,905,000 million

The above securities are those sold under repurchase agreements.

In addition to the above, the following has been pledged as collateral for the transactions such as transactions under securities lending secured by securities and derivative transactions.

Securities ¥213,657 million

Margin deposits for futures transactions ¥4,284 million

Cash collateral paid for financial instruments ¥35,750 million

14. Reserve for outstanding claims for reinsured part defined in Article 71, Paragraph 1 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act, which is referred to in Article 73, Paragraph 3 of the Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as “reserve for outstanding claims-ceded”), as of March 31, 2024 was ¥426 million. Policy reserves for reinsured part defined in Article 71, Paragraph 1 of the said Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as “policy reserves-ceded”) as of March 31, 2024 were ¥641,745 million.

15. Net assets per share were ¥8,871.53.

The Company has established a Board Benefit Trust (BBT) and shares of the Company held by trust, which were recorded as treasury stock under the category of shareholders’ equity, were included in treasury stock to be deducted from the calculation of the total number of shares issued at the end of the fiscal year, for the purpose of calculating net assets per share.

Total number of treasury stock at the end of the fiscal year which was deducted from the calculation of net assets per share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was 415 thousand shares.

16. The Company has the right to sell or pledge securities received as collateral for transactions such as resale agreements, borrowing agreements and derivative transactions. The fair value of such securities held in hand was ¥141,779 million as of March 31, 2024.

17. Bonds payable are subordinated bonds stipulating that their priorities are ranked behind other obligations.

18. Policy reserves, excluding contingency reserve and including policy reserves-ceded, related to reinsurance contracts with the Management Network, amounted to ¥25,595,821 million and are provided at amounts calculated based on the statement of calculation procedures for the Company’s insurance premiums and policy reserves. The amounts calculated based on the foregoing procedures are not less than the amounts calculated based on the statement of calculation procedures for the Postal Life Insurance policy reserves in accordance with the Act on Organization for Postal Savings, Postal Life Insurance and Post Office Network (Act No. 101 of 2005).

In addition, contingency reserve and reserve for price fluctuations are provided in the amount of ¥1,283,683 million and ¥749,984 million, respectively, for the category of the reinsurance.

19. Deposits from the Management Network in the balance sheet refer to the amounts equivalent to the reserve for outstanding claims and reserve for losses on compensation for damages related to litigation or conciliation of the Management Network, which were deposited at the time of privatization based on the outsourcing agreements with the Management Network for the administrative operation of the Postal Life Insurance Policy and which remained unpaid as of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

20. Notes to significant subsequent events are as follows:

As indicated below, the Company issued subordinated unsecured bonds by way of domestic public offering on April 17, 2024, and payment for the bonds was completed on the same day.

(1) Name of bond	Fourth series of subordinated unsecured bonds with interest deferral option and early redemption option
(2) Principal amount	¥100 billion
(3) Denomination	¥100 million
(4) Maturity date	April 17, 2054 The Company may, at its discretion, redeem the bond (i) on April 17, 2034 and every date which falls five, or a multiple of five, years thereafter or (ii) upon the occurrence and continuation of a regulatory event, a tax deductibility event or a rating agency event on and after the payment date, subject to the prior approval of the regulatory authority.
(5) Interest rate	(i) From the day immediately following April 17, 2024 until April 17, 2034: 2.133% (ii) From the day immediately following April 17, 2034: 5-years JGB plus 2.300% (reset every 5 years)
(6) Interest payment date	April 17 and October 17 of each year
(7) Issue price	¥100 per amount of ¥100 of each bond
(8) Redemption price	¥100 per amount of ¥100 of each bond
(9) Payment date	April 17, 2024

(10) Collateral and guarantees	No collateral or guarantee will be provided.
(11) Prioritization	As to the payment of debt in liquidation or other proceedings of the issuer, the bonds shall be subordinated to general debt, ranking substantially pari passu with its pari-passu subordinated debt as well as its most preferred stock of the issuer (if issued by the issuer in future) and shall be senior to its common stock.
(12) Purpose of funds	General working capital

(Notes to the Unaudited Non-Consolidated Statement of Income)

1. Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Recognition of insurance premiums and others

1) Insurance premiums

The first premium is recognized for premiums that have been collected and for which the policy has commenced, in the amount collected. Premiums thereafter are recognized in the amount of each collection.

Portions of collected insurance premiums corresponding to the unearned period as of the fiscal year-end are accumulated as policy reserves, pursuant to Article 116 of the Insurance Business Act and Article 69, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

2) Reinsurance income

Of the amounts that are paid as insurance claims pertaining to original insurance contracts in accordance with reinsurance contracts, the portions that correspond to reinsurance are recorded as reinsurance income at the time of payment of these insurance claims.

(2) Recognition of insurance claims and others

1) Insurance claims and others (excluding reinsurance premiums)

When an insured event occurs and payment is made in the amount calculated based on the insurance contract, insurance claims and others (excluding reinsurance premiums) are recognized in the amount of such payment.

Reserve for outstanding claims has been accumulated for insurance claims, etc. for which payment is due but has not been paid at the fiscal year-end, or insurance claims, etc. for which the occurrence of the insured event has not been reported but the Company deems that the insured event provided in the insurance contract has occurred, pursuant to Article 117 of the Insurance Business Act and Article 72 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

2) Reinsurance premiums

Reinsurance premiums that have been agreed on based on reinsurance contracts are recorded when the said reinsurance contracts are concluded or when insurance premiums corresponding to original insurance contracts are collected, etc.

Some of the policy reserves and reserves for outstanding claims that correspond to reinsurance are not set aside pursuant to Article 71, Paragraph 1 and Article 73, Paragraph 3 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

2. Total expenses from transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates amounted to ¥19,067 million.

3. Gains on sales of securities comprise domestic bonds of ¥22,169 million, domestic stocks of ¥14,394 million and foreign securities of ¥114,588 million.

4. Losses on sales of securities comprise domestic bonds of ¥57,329 million, domestic stocks of ¥4,489 million and foreign securities of ¥115,885 million.

5. Losses on valuation of securities comprise other securities of ¥71 million.

6. Gains on money held in trust include losses on valuation of ¥3,882 million.

7. Losses on derivative financial instruments include losses on valuation of ¥38,819 million.

8. The amount of reversal of reserve for outstanding claims-ceded that is deducted from the calculation of reversal of reserve for outstanding claims for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was ¥264 million. The amount of provision for policy reserves-ceded that is added to the calculation of reversal of policy reserves for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was ¥640,865 million.

9. Net income per share was ¥231.39.

The Company has established a Board Benefit Trust (BBT) and shares of the Company held by trust, which were recorded as treasury stock under the category of shareholders' equity, were included in treasury stock to be deducted from the calculation of the average number of shares during the period, for the purpose of calculating net income per share.

Average number of treasury stock during the fiscal year which was deducted from the calculation of net income per share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was 433 thousand shares.

10. Insurance premiums assumed based on reinsurance contracts with the Management Network included in insurance premiums and others for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 were ¥171,727 million.

11. Insurance claims based on reinsurance contracts with the Management Network included in insurance claims for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 were ¥2,268,384 million.

12. Provision for reserve for policyholder dividends, which is provided for the Management Network based on gains or losses and others arising in the category of the reinsurance due to the reinsurance contracts with the Management Network, was ¥46,866 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

13. Transactions of the Company with related parties are as follows:

(1) Parent company, major shareholders (limited only to companies), and others

Type	Company name	Percentage of voting rights	Relationship	Transaction	Transaction amount	Account	Year-end balance
Parent company	Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd.	Directly owned 49.84%	Group management Interlocking officers	Payment of brand royalty fees (*)	¥2,094 million	Accounts Payable	¥191 million

Conditions of transactions and policies to decide the conditions

(*) Based on the concept that the benefits of brand value enjoyed by the Company from maintaining its membership in Japan Post Group is reflected on the Company's performance, brand royalty fees are calculated by multiplying the amount of insurance policies in force as of the end of the previous fiscal year, which is a financial indicator whereupon such benefits have been reflected, by a fixed rate.

(2) Companies, etc. sharing the same parent company and subsidiaries, etc. of other related companies

Type	Company name	Percentage of voting rights	Relationship	Transaction	Transaction amount	Account	Year-end balance
Subsidiary of parent company	Japan Post Co., Ltd.	None	Insurance agency Interlocking officers	Payments for commission of agency services (*1)	¥123,794 million	Agency accounts payable	¥9,655 million

Conditions of transactions and policies to decide the conditions

(*1) The Company makes payments including commission of insurance solicitation calculated by multiplying the insurance amounts and insurance premiums of each contract by commission rates set for each class of insurance, and commission of maintenance and collection calculated by multiplying unit prices set for each type of outsourcing services, such as collection of insurance premiums and payments for insurance money, by the number of policies in force.

(*2) In addition to the above, from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020, out of the expenses required for the maintenance of the post office network, the expenses necessary to ensure universal service will be covered by the funds provided to Japan Post Co., Ltd. from the Management Network using the contributions from the Company and JAPAN POST BANK Co., Ltd. as funds, with the exception of the amount to be borne by Japan Post Co., Ltd., in accordance with the Act on Organization for Postal Savings, Postal Life Insurance and Post Office Network. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the contributions paid by the Company to the Management Network amounted to ¥56,486 million.

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

Type and Number of Treasury Stock

(Thousands of shares)

	April 1, 2023	Increase	Decrease	March 31, 2024
Treasury stock				
Common stock	16,988	-	16,561	427

(*1) Numbers of treasury stock at the beginning and the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 include shares of the Company held in the BBT, and were 475 thousand shares and 415 thousand shares, respectively.

(*2) The decrease of 16,561 thousand shares in the number of treasury stock was attributable to a decrease of 16,501 thousand shares due to the cancellation of treasury stock based on the written resolution passed by the Board of Directors on April 17, 2023 and a decrease of 59 thousand shares due to the granting and sale of shares via the BBT.

8. Breakdown of Ordinary Profit (Core Profit)

(Millions of yen)

Fiscal years ended March 31		2023	2024
Core profit	A	192,346	224,005
Capital gains		287,199	427,662
Gains on money held in trust		150,378	181,439
Gains on trading securities		-	-
Gains on sales of securities		50,567	151,153
Gains on derivative financial instruments		-	-
Gains on foreign exchanges		6,814	13,579
Other capital gains		79,438	81,491
Capital losses		351,009	417,565
Losses on money held in trust		-	-
Losses on trading securities		-	-
Losses on sales of securities		177,296	177,704
Losses on valuation of securities		306	71
Losses on derivative financial instruments		60,588	95,835
Losses on foreign exchanges		-	-
Other capital losses		112,817	143,953
Net capital gains (losses)	B	(63,810)	10,097
Core profit including net capital gains (losses)	A+B	128,535	234,103
Other one-time gains		-	-
Reinsurance income		-	-
Reversal of contingency reserve		-	-
Reversal of specific reserve for possible loan losses		-	-
Other		-	-
Other one-time losses		10,883	71,521
Reinsurance premiums		-	-
Provision for contingency reserve		10,883	23,457
Provision for specific reserve for possible loan losses		-	-
Provision for reserve for specific foreign loans		-	-
Write-off of loans		-	-
Other		-	48,063
Other one-time profits (losses)	C	(10,883)	(71,521)
Ordinary profit	A+B+C	117,652	162,581

(Reference) Breakdown of Other Items

(Millions of yen)

Fiscal years ended March 31	2023	2024
Impact on core profit	33,378	110,526
Gains on cancellation of mutual funds	(20,826)	(34)
Amount equivalent to income gains associated with money held in trust	112,817	143,953
Costs for hedging currency fluctuations	(58,612)	(81,456)
Gain/loss from reinsurance cession of the existing policies	-	48,063
Other capital gains	79,438	81,491
Gains on cancellation of mutual funds	20,826	34
Amount equivalent to income gains associated with money held in trust	-	-
Costs for hedging currency fluctuations	58,612	81,456
Other capital losses	112,817	143,953
Amount equivalent to income gains associated with money held in trust	112,817	143,953
Costs for hedging currency fluctuations	-	-
Other one-time losses - Other	-	48,063
Provision for additional policy reserves	-	-
Gain/loss from reinsurance cession of the existing policies	-	48,063

9. Status of Loans under the Insurance Business Act

(Millions of yen, %)

As of March 31	2023	2024
Bankrupt or quasi-bankrupt loans	-	-
Doubtful loans	-	-
Past due loans for three months or more	-	-
Restructured loans	-	-
Subtotal	-	-
(Percentage in total)	(-)	(-)
Normal loans	4,676,174	4,755,406
Total	4,676,174	4,755,406

- Notes:
1. Bankrupt or quasi-bankrupt loans are loans to borrowers who have fallen into bankruptcy for reasons such as the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings or reorganization proceedings, or the petition for commencement of rehabilitation proceedings, and loans similar to these.
 2. Doubtful loans are loans which principal and interest are unlikely to be collected or received as stipulated in an agreement due to the borrower's deteriorating financial conditions and results even though the borrower is not fallen into bankruptcy (excluding the loans noted in 1).
 3. Past due loans for three months or more are loans for which principal or interest payments are delinquent for three months or more under the term of the loans from the day following the contractual due date (excluding the loans noted in 1 and 2).
 4. Restructured loans are loans for which certain concessions favorable to borrowers, such as interest reduction or exemption, postponement of principal or interest payments, debt waiver or other arrangements, have been made for the purpose of assisting and supporting the borrowers in the restructuring of their business (excluding the loans noted in 1 to 3).
 5. Normal loans are loans which do not fall under the loans noted in 1 to 4 above as there are no particular problems found with the borrower's financial conditions and results.

10. Solvency Margin Ratio

(Millions of yen)

As of March 31		2023	2024
Total amount of solvency margin	(A)	5,687,107	7,005,333
Capital stock, etc.		1,553,520	1,606,198
Reserve for price fluctuations		889,960	873,799
Contingency reserve		1,701,877	1,725,335
General reserve for possible loan losses		31	31
(Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities (before taxes) + Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges (before taxes)) × 90% (if negative, × 100%)		989,508	2,206,874
Net unrealized gains (losses) on real estate × 85% (if negative, × 100%)		2,534	(21,656)
Excess of continued Zillmerized reserve		249,674	214,749
Capital raised through debt financing		300,000	400,000
Amounts within “excess of continued Zillmerized reserve” and “capital raised through debt financing” not calculated into the margin		-	-
Deductions		-	-
Other		-	-
Total amount of risk	(B)	1,133,215	1,377,901
$\sqrt{(R_1 + R_8)^2 + (R_2 + R_3 + R_7)^2} + R_4$			
Insurance risk	R ₁	119,580	107,916
Underwriting risk of third-sector insurance	R ₈	40,824	37,822
Anticipated yield risk	R ₂	118,481	108,247
Minimum guarantee risk	R ₇	-	-
Investment risk	R ₃	977,926	1,232,032
Business management risk	R ₄	25,136	29,720
Solvency margin ratio			
$\frac{(A)}{(1/2) \times (B)} \times 100$		1,003.7 %	1,016.8 %

Note: These figures are calculated based on the provisions set forth in the Public Notice No. 50 issued by the Ministry of Finance in 1996, and Articles 86 and 87 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

11. Separate Account for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024

Not applicable.

12. Consolidated Financial Summary

(1) Selected Financial Data and Other Information

(Millions of yen)

Fiscal year ended March 31	2023	2024
Ordinary income	6,379,561	6,744,134
Ordinary profit	117,570	161,173
Net income attributable to Japan Post Insurance	97,614	87,056
Comprehensive income (loss)	25,938	1,055,870

As of March 31	2023	2024
Total assets	62,687,388	60,855,899
Consolidated solvency margin ratio	1,009.1%	1,023.2%

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

- Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 1
- Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries accounted for under the equity method: 0
- Number of affiliates accounted for under the equity method: 0
- Changes in significant subsidiaries during the period: None

(3) Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Millions of yen)

Year	As of March	As of March	Year	As of March	As of March
	31, 2023	31, 2024		31, 2023	31, 2024
Items	Amount	Amount	Items	Amount	Amount
ASSETS:			LIABILITIES:		
Cash and deposits	1,436,524	1,157,322	Policy reserves and others	55,103,778	51,988,334
Call loans	40,000	40,000	Reserve for outstanding claims	410,387	373,913
Receivables under resale agreements	1,384,764	1,047,192	Policy reserves	53,518,219	50,512,792
Monetary claims bought	47,345	25,392	Reserve for policyholder dividends	1,175,171	1,101,628
Money held in trust	4,772,321	6,271,415	Reinsurance payables	6,297	6,001
Securities	49,841,494	47,693,813	Bonds payable	300,000	400,000
Loans	3,605,832	3,281,313	Payables under repurchase agreements	3,740,688	3,905,000
Tangible fixed assets	92,717	136,936	Other liabilities	201,639	190,696
Land	43,112	76,610	Liability for retirement benefits	69,331	95,931
Buildings	35,703	45,086	Reserve for management board benefit trust	315	391
Leased assets	4,229	5,326	Reserve for price fluctuations	889,960	873,799
Construction in progress	24	204	Total liabilities	60,312,010	57,460,155
Other tangible fixed assets	9,647	9,708	NET ASSETS:		
Intangible fixed assets	92,326	97,807	Capital stock	500,000	500,000
Software	92,314	97,796	Capital surplus	405,044	405,044
Other intangible fixed assets	12	10	Retained earnings	701,540	717,960
Agency accounts receivable	41,307	11,296	Treasury stock	(36,082)	(948)
Reinsurance receivables	4,049	7,646	Total shareholders' equity	1,570,502	1,622,055
Other assets	300,299	449,463	Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	797,912	1,775,693
Deferred tax assets	1,028,784	636,644	Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges	4,607	(4,186)
Reserve for possible loan losses	(379)	(346)	Accumulated adjustments for retirement benefits	2,354	2,182
			Total accumulated other comprehensive income	804,875	1,773,689
			Total net assets	2,375,377	3,395,744
Total assets	62,687,388	60,855,899	Total liabilities and net assets	62,687,388	60,855,899

(4) Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Income and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Income)

(Millions of yen)

Items	Year	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
		Amount	Amount
ORDINARY INCOME		6,379,561	6,744,134
Insurance premiums and others		2,200,945	2,484,007
Investment income		1,159,020	1,211,578
Interest and dividend income		950,717	865,269
Gains on money held in trust		150,378	181,439
Gains on sales of securities		50,567	151,153
Gains on redemption of securities		498	110
Gains on foreign exchanges		6,814	13,579
Reversal of reserve for possible loan losses		1	-
Other investment income		44	27
Other ordinary income		3,019,595	3,048,548
Reversal of reserve for outstanding claims		-	36,474
Reversal of policy reserves		3,015,234	3,005,427
Other ordinary income		4,360	6,646
ORDINARY EXPENSES		6,261,990	6,582,961
Insurance claims and others		5,487,997	5,778,590
Insurance claims		4,451,916	4,149,769
Annuity payments		268,802	218,989
Benefits		211,958	200,725
Surrender benefits		457,654	439,018
Other refunds		76,141	61,170
Reinsurance premiums		21,523	708,916
Provision for policy reserves and others		7,788	137
Provision for reserve for outstanding claims		7,778	-
Provision for interest on policyholder dividends		9	137
Investment expenses		246,427	282,548
Interest expenses		4,639	4,993
Losses on sales of securities		177,296	177,704
Losses on valuation of securities		306	71
Losses on redemption of securities		1,554	240
Losses on derivative financial instruments		60,588	95,835
Provision for reserve for possible loan losses		-	0
Other investment expenses		2,040	3,701
Operating expenses		445,761	440,320
Other ordinary expenses		74,016	81,365
ORDINARY PROFIT		117,570	161,173
EXTRAORDINARY GAINS		82,645	16,161
Reversal of reserve for price fluctuations		82,645	16,161
EXTRAORDINARY LOSSES		319	190
Losses on sales and disposal of fixed assets		319	190
Provision for reserve for policyholder dividends		62,067	55,899
Income before income taxes		137,829	121,244
Income taxes - Current		33,576	13,408
Income taxes - Deferred		6,639	20,779
Total income taxes		40,215	34,188
Net income		97,614	87,056
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-
Net income attributable to Japan Post Insurance		97,614	87,056

(Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income)

(Millions of yen)

Items	Year	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
		Amount	Amount
Net income		97,614	87,056
Other comprehensive income (loss)		(71,675)	968,813
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities		(75,851)	977,780
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges		4,607	(8,794)
Adjustments for retirement benefits		(431)	(172)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		25,938	1,055,870
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Japan Post Insurance		25,938	1,055,870
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-

(5) Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Millions of yen)

Items	Year	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
		Amount	Amount
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income taxes		137,829	121,244
Depreciation and amortization		39,490	41,217
Net change in reserve for outstanding claims		7,778	(36,474)
Net change in policy reserves		(3,015,234)	(3,005,427)
Provision for interest on policyholder dividends		9	137
Provision for reserve for policyholder dividends		62,067	55,899
Net change in reserve for possible loan losses		(0)	(32)
Net change in liability for retirement benefits		1,017	26,600
Net change in reserve for management board benefit trust		85	76
Net change in reserve for price fluctuations		(82,645)	(16,161)
Interest and dividend income (accrual basis)		(950,717)	(865,269)
Net (gains) losses on securities		128,092	26,753
Interest expenses (accrual basis)		4,639	4,993
Net (gains) losses on foreign exchanges		(6,814)	(13,579)
Net (gains) losses on tangible fixed assets		263	174
Net change in agency accounts receivable		5,980	30,010
Net change in reinsurance receivables		(134)	(3,597)
Net change in other assets (excluding those related to investing activities and financing activities)		1,251	(145,438)
Net change in reinsurance payables		40	(295)
Net change in other liabilities (excluding those related to investing activities and financing activities)		15,885	21,712
Other, net		(88,367)	(82,147)
Subtotal		(3,739,480)	(3,839,603)
Interest and dividend received (cash basis)		991,216	878,801
Interest paid (cash basis)		(4,524)	(4,862)
Policyholder dividends paid		(146,714)	(129,463)
Income taxes (paid) refund		(78,594)	31,960
Net cash used in operating activities		(2,978,098)	(3,063,168)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of call loans		(7,380,000)	(7,340,000)
Proceeds from redemption of call loans		7,380,000	7,340,000
Net change in receivables under resale agreements		735,373	337,571
Purchases of monetary claims bought		(119,988)	(19,995)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of monetary claims bought		111,808	41,682
Purchases of money held in trust		(179,250)	(291,790)
Proceeds from decrease in money held in trust		277,340	168,963
Purchases of securities		(1,709,400)	(2,025,036)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of securities		4,985,845	4,459,587
Payments for loans		(421,335)	(444,874)
Proceeds from collection of loans		1,067,457	769,394
Net change in payables under repurchase agreements		1,169,788	164,312
Net change in payables under securities lending transactions		(2,236,696)	-
Other, net		(425,078)	(353,155)
Total of net cash provided by investment transactions		3,255,864	2,806,659
Total of net cash provided by (used in) operating activities and investment transactions		277,765	(256,508)
Purchases of tangible fixed assets		(3,990)	(48,738)
Proceeds from sales of tangible fixed assets		-	10
Purchases of intangible fixed assets		(28,251)	(37,791)
Purchase of shares of subsidiaries		(800)	(200)
Other, net		(6,022)	1,856
Net cash provided by investing activities		3,216,799	2,721,796
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of lease obligations		(1,310)	(1,598)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds		-	99,383
Purchases of treasury stock		(35,739)	-
Proceeds from disposals of treasury stock		-	4
Dividends paid		(35,888)	(35,620)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(72,939)	62,169
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		165,762	(279,202)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the fiscal year		1,270,762	1,436,524
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal year		1,436,524	1,157,322

(6) Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 (From April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	500,000	405,044	639,822	(355)	1,544,511
Changes in the fiscal year					
Cash dividends			(35,896)		(35,896)
Net income attributable to Japan Post Insurance			97,614		97,614
Purchases of treasury stock				(35,739)	(35,739)
Disposals of treasury stock				12	12
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity in the fiscal year					
Net changes in the fiscal year	-	-	61,717	(35,727)	25,990
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	500,000	405,044	701,540	(36,082)	1,570,502

	Accumulated other comprehensive income				Total net assets
	Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges	Accumulated adjustments for retirement benefits	Total accumulated other comprehensive income	
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	873,764	-	2,786	876,551	2,421,063
Changes in the fiscal year					
Cash dividends					(35,896)
Net income attributable to Japan Post Insurance					97,614
Purchases of treasury stock					(35,739)
Disposals of treasury stock					12
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity in the fiscal year	(75,851)	4,607	(431)	(71,675)	(71,675)
Net changes in the fiscal year	(75,851)	4,607	(431)	(71,675)	(45,685)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	797,912	4,607	2,354	804,875	2,375,377

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (From April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	500,000	405,044	701,540	(36,082)	1,570,502
Changes in the fiscal year					
Cash dividends			(35,635)		(35,635)
Net income attributable to Japan Post Insurance			87,056		87,056
Disposals of treasury stock				132	132
Cancellation of treasury stock		(35,000)		35,000	-
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus		35,000	(35,000)		-
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity in the fiscal year					
Net changes in the fiscal year	-	-	16,419	35,133	51,553
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	500,000	405,044	717,960	(948)	1,622,055

	Accumulated other comprehensive income				Total net assets
	Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges	Accumulated adjustments for retirement benefits	Total accumulated other comprehensive income	
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	797,912	4,607	2,354	804,875	2,375,377
Changes in the fiscal year					
Cash dividends					(35,635)
Net income attributable to Japan Post Insurance					87,056
Disposals of treasury stock					132
Cancellation of treasury stock					-
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus					-
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity in the fiscal year	977,780	(8,794)	(172)	968,813	968,813
Net changes in the fiscal year	977,780	(8,794)	(172)	968,813	1,020,366
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	1,775,693	(4,186)	2,182	1,773,689	3,395,744

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(Basis for Preparation of the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements)

1. Scope of Consolidation

- (1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 1

Name of consolidated subsidiary: JAPAN POST INSURANCE SYSTEM SOLUTIONS Co., Ltd.

- (2) Major non-consolidated subsidiaries

The Company's major non-consolidated subsidiaries are Japan Post Insurance NEXT Partners Co., Ltd. and Spring Investment Limited Partnership.

Major non-consolidated subsidiaries are small in terms of total assets, ordinary income, net income or loss (an amount corresponding to ownership), retained earnings (an amount corresponding to ownership), cash flows, and other items. They are excluded from the scope of consolidation as they are not significant enough to interfere with rational judgement regarding the corporate group's financial conditions, business performance, and cash flows.

2. Application of the Equity Method

- (1) Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for under the equity method: 0

- (2) Number of affiliates accounted for under the equity method: 0

- (3) Non-consolidated subsidiaries (Japan Post Insurance NEXT Partners Co., Ltd., Spring Investment Limited Partnership) and affiliates (Japan Post Investment Corporation, MKAM Co., Ltd. and others) not accounted for under the equity method have been excluded from the scope of application of the equity method, as they are insignificant as a whole, with minimal influence on the consolidated financial statements, in terms of net income or loss (an amount corresponding to ownership), retained earnings (an amount corresponding to ownership) and other items.

3. Fiscal Year-end Date of the Consolidated Subsidiary

The consolidated subsidiary has the same fiscal year-end date as that of consolidated financial statements.

(Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheet)

1. Significant Accounting Policies

- (1) Valuation Criteria and Methods for Securities

Securities including cash and deposits as well as monetary claims bought which are equivalent to securities, and securities invested in money held in trust, are recorded based on the following:

- 1) Held-to-maturity Bonds

Held-to-maturity bonds are carried at amortized cost and the cost of these securities sold is calculated using the moving-average method. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method.

- 2) Policy-reserve-matching Bonds

In accordance with "Temporary Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Policy-reserve-matching Bonds in the Insurance Industry" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 21), policy-reserve-matching bonds are carried at amortized cost and the cost of these securities sold is calculated using the moving-average method. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method.

- 3) Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates that are neither consolidated nor accounted for under the equity method
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates that are neither consolidated nor accounted for under the equity method are carried at cost using the moving-average method.

- 4) Available-for-sale Securities

- (i) Available-for-sale Securities other than stocks, etc. with no market price

Available-for-sale securities other than stocks, etc. with no market price are carried at their market price at the end of the fiscal year. Cost of securities sold is calculated using the moving-average method.

- (ii) Stocks, etc. with no market price

Stocks, etc. with no market price are carried at cost using the moving-average method.

Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of income taxes, are included in net assets.

- (2) Valuation Criteria and Methods for Derivative Transactions

All derivative transactions are valued at fair value.

- (3) Depreciation Methods for Significant Depreciable Assets

- 1) Tangible Fixed Assets (excluding leased assets)

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method based on the following useful lives:

 - (i) Buildings: 2-60 years
 - (ii) Other tangible fixed assets: 2-20 years
- 2) Intangible Fixed Assets (excluding leased assets)

The capitalized development costs of software intended for internal use are amortized over the expected useful life of mainly 5 years using the straight-line method.
- 3) Leased Assets

Finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership are depreciated to a residual value of zero using the straight-line method over the lease term.
- (4) Recognition of Significant Reserves
 - 1) Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

Reserve for possible loan losses is provided pursuant to the Company's standards for self-assessment of asset quality, and general allowance is provided using a rate based on historical collectability experience. In addition, specific allowances, which are determined based on individual collectability of accounts, are also recorded.

All loans and claims are assessed initially by the relevant departments based on internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality. The asset evaluation department, which is independent from the relevant departments, reviews these self-assessments. The above reserves and allowances are recorded based on the results of these assessments.

For loans and guaranteed loans that were extended to borrowers that have filed for bankruptcy including legal bankruptcy or civil rehabilitation, or that are considered substantially bankrupt, an allowance is provided for in the amount of loans, net of collateral value or the amounts expected to be recoverable under guarantees. Reserve for possible loan losses also includes amounts set aside for other assets subject to valuation allowance. The amount written off for loans and other assets during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was ¥45 million.
 - 2) Reserve for Management Board Benefit Trust

To provide for the granting of shares of the Company to Executive Officers of the Company in accordance with the Stock Benefit Rules, reserve for management board benefit trust is provided in the projected amount of stock benefit obligations.
- (5) Employees' Retirement Benefits Accounting
 - 1) Method for Attributing Expected Benefits to Periods

In calculating the projected benefit obligation, the benefit formula basis is used to attribute the expected benefit to respective service period.
 - 2) Method for Recognizing Actuarial Differences and Prior Service Cost

The actuarial difference is amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 14 years, which is less than the estimated average remaining service period for employees from the fiscal year following the respective fiscal year in which the difference is incurred.

Prior service cost is amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 14 years, which is less than the estimated average remaining service lives for employees in the fiscal year of incurrence.
- (6) Reserve for Price Fluctuations

Reserve for price fluctuations in security investments is calculated based on Article 115 of the Insurance Business Act.
- (7) Translation of Significant Assets and Liabilities Denominated in Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates prevailing at the fiscal year-end.
- (8) Significant Hedge Accounting
 - 1) Methods for Hedge Accounting

The Company and its subsidiary (the "Group") applies fair value hedge accounting for foreign currency exchange contracts to hedge foreign exchange fluctuation risk for a portion of its foreign-currency-denominated bonds in accordance with the Financial Instruments Accounting Standard, and also applies deferred hedge accounting through interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risk for a portion of its insurance liabilities in accordance with the "Accounting and Auditing Treatment on the Application of the Financial

Instruments Accounting Standard to the Insurance Industry” (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 26).

2) Hedging Instruments and Hedged Items

- (i) Hedging instrument: Foreign currency exchange contracts
Hedged item: Foreign-currency-denominated bonds
- (ii) Hedging instrument: Interest rate swaps
Hedged item: Insurance liabilities

3) Hedging Policies

Foreign currency exchange contracts are used to hedge foreign currency exchange risks of foreign-currency-denominated bonds within a predetermined range, while interest rate swap contracts are used to hedge interest rate risks of insurance liabilities within a predetermined range.

4) Assessment of Hedge Effectiveness

Hedge effectiveness is assessed primarily by ratio analysis which compares market fluctuations of hedged items and hedging instruments. The evaluation of hedge effectiveness is omitted in cases of foreign exchange contracts where there is a high correlation between hedged items and hedging instruments.

(9) Policy Reserves

To prepare for the fulfilment of future obligations under the insurance contracts with respect to policies that have commenced as of the fiscal year-end, policy reserves are calculated in accordance with the statement of calculation procedures for insurance premiums and policy reserves (Article 4, Paragraph 2, Item 4 of the Insurance Business Act) and accumulated, pursuant to Article 116, Paragraph 1 of the Insurance Business Act.

Among the policy reserves, insurance premium reserves are calculated based on the following procedures. The amount includes additional policy reserves accumulated for the portion of the reinsurance contracts issued to the Management Network and for lump-sum payment annuities, pursuant to Article 69, Paragraph 5 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

- 1) Reserves for contracts subject to the standard policy reserves are calculated in accordance with the method prescribed by the Commissioner for Financial Services Agency (Public Notice No. 48 issued by the Ministry of Finance in 1996).
- 2) Reserves for other contracts are calculated based on the net level premium method.

Among the policy reserves, contingency reserves are accumulated to ensure the fulfilment of future obligations under insurance contracts in preparation of possible future risks, pursuant to Article 116 of the Insurance Business Act and Article 69, Paragraph 1, Item 3 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

The Chief Actuary, pursuant to Article 121, Paragraph 1 of the Insurance Business Act and Article 80 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act, confirms whether the policy reserves as of the fiscal year-end have been appropriately accumulated.

2. Transactions for Granting Shares and Others of the Company to Executive Officers of the Company through Trust

The Company has introduced a trust-based performance-linked stock compensation system for Executive Officers of the Company.

The Company has adopted the “Practical Solution on Transactions of Delivering the Company’s Own Stock to Employees etc. through Trusts” (Practical Issues Task Force (“PITF”) No. 30, March 26, 2015) with respect to the accounting treatment of the aforementioned trust agreement.

(1) Outline of the Transaction

In accordance with the predetermined Stock Benefit Rules, the Company shall grant its Executive Officers a certain number of points depending on the performance for the fiscal year, and later shall have the Board Benefit Trust (BBT) grant Executive Officers who meet the requirement for eligibility at the time of their retirement a number of shares of the Company equivalent to the number of such points accumulated up to their retirement, as well as the amount of money equivalent to a certain portion of such number of shares, as calculated by the fair value at the time of their retirement.

Shares to be granted to Executive Officers, including the portion of shares to be granted in the future, are managed separately as trust assets through purchases by the trust bank from the stock market using the fund held in trust in advance by the Company.

(2) Shares of the Company Held by Trust

Shares of the Company held by Trust are recorded as treasury stock under the category of net assets at book value in the Trust (excluding accompanying expenses). Book value of such treasury stock at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was ¥925 million, while the number of such treasury stock was 415 thousand shares.

3. Matters Regarding Financial Instruments were as follows:

(1) Matters Regarding Status of Financial Instruments

1) Policy for handling financial instruments

The Company promotes matching between assets and liabilities using yen-denominated interest-bearing assets, taking into consideration the characteristics of liabilities so as to maintain sound management and ensure payments for insurance claims and others. The Company endeavors to invest in yen-denominated bonds such as Japanese local government bonds and Japanese corporate bonds, of which yield is expected to be relatively higher than that of Japanese government bonds, as well as in “return-seeking assets” (which we previously referred to as “risk assets”) including foreign bonds and stocks from the perspective of improving profitability as well as to strengthen the risk management system.

Derivative transactions are used mainly as a hedging method against foreign exchange fluctuation risk to our investment assets.

2) Features and risks of financial instruments

Financial assets owned by the Company consist mainly of securities and loans, and are managed by using an asset liability management (ALM) framework. Such securities are exposed to the credit risk of their issuing bodies as well as market price fluctuation risk and interest rate risk. In addition, foreign-currency-denominated bonds are exposed to the foreign exchange risk.

Derivative transactions which the Company uses are mainly foreign exchange contracts. Derivative transactions are identified as a key hedging method against foreign exchange fluctuation risk. Other derivative transactions are used mainly for the purpose of hedging, and the market-related risk of derivative transactions is therefore reduced and limited.

As a hedging method against interest rate fluctuation risk for a portion of insurance liabilities, interest rate swap transactions are used in accordance with the “Accounting and Auditing Treatment on the Application of the Financial Instruments Accounting Standard to the Insurance Industry” (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 26).

3) Risk management framework for financial instruments

(i) Management of market risk

Market risk is the risk of losses resulting from fluctuation in the value of assets and liabilities held that include off-balance sheet assets and liabilities due to fluctuations in various market risk factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and stock prices. Market risk is categorized into interest rate risk and market price fluctuation risk for its management. Interest rate risk is the risk of losses resulting from fluctuation in the value of interest-bearing assets denominated in yen and insurance liabilities due to fluctuations in yen interest rates, and the risk arises as the Company has a certain limit in matching assets

with liabilities, as an insurance company with a mission to offer universal service products including endowment insurance and whole life insurance. Market price fluctuation risk is any market risk other than interest rate risk.

Among the company-wide risks including the market risk, the Company identifies those that can be quantified and manages the company-wide risks by comparing the capital amount and the company-wide integrated risk amount calculated based on the amount of quantified risks.

(ii) Management of credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of losses resulting from a decline or elimination in the value of assets including off-balance sheet assets due to deterioration in financial conditions of borrowers and other reasons.

In order to control investment and lending to borrowers with high credit risk, the Company manages its investment and lending by prescribing credit eligibility rules based on internal rating. Moreover, to prevent concentration of credit risk on a particular borrower, group or industry, the Company establishes credit limits corresponding to internal rating and standards of credit shares by industry.

The results of their activities are reported to the risk management committee regularly.

4) Additional notes concerning the fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument includes prices based on market quotations as well as rationally calculated prices for those whose market prices are not readily available. In calculating prices, certain premises and assumptions are adopted, and the use of different assumptions may lead to changes in pricing.

The contract amounts of derivative transactions in “(6) Derivative Transactions” do not indicate the market risk related to derivative transactions.

(2) Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Amounts carried on the consolidated balance sheets, fair values and the difference between them as of March 31, 2024 were as follows.

Stocks, etc. with no market price and investments in partnership are not included in the following table and are described in the “Note 1” to the table. In addition, cash, as well as deposits, call loans, receivables under resale agreements, and payables under repurchase agreements, whose fair value approximates book value because they are settled within a short term, have been omitted from the Notes.

(Millions of yen)

	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)
Monetary claims bought	25,392	25,392	-
Available-for-sale securities	25,392	25,392	-
Money held in trust (*1) (*2)	6,158,055	6,158,055	-
Securities	47,587,711	48,461,033	873,322
Held-to-maturity bonds	32,343,114	33,401,975	1,058,860
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	7,139,629	6,954,091	(185,537)
Available-for-sale securities (*2)	8,104,967	8,104,967	-
Loans	3,281,282	3,350,020	68,737
Policy loans	149,707	149,707	-
Industrial and commercial loans (*3)	849,174	829,355	(19,786)
Loans to the Management Network (*3)	2,282,432	2,370,957	88,524
Reserve for possible loan losses (*4)	(31)	-	-
Total assets	57,052,441	57,994,501	942,060
Bonds payable	400,000	391,900	(8,100)
Total liabilities	400,000	391,900	(8,100)
Derivative transactions (*5)			
Hedge accounting not applied	[1,097]	[1,097]	-
Hedge accounting applied	[43,537]	[43,537]	-
Total derivative transactions	[44,634]	[44,634]	-

(*1) Money held in trust classified as other than trading, held-to-maturities and policy-reserve-matching.

(*2) In accordance with Paragraph 24-3 and 24-9 of the “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (“ASBJ”) Guidance No. 31, June 17, 2021; hereinafter referred to as “Fair Value Measurement Implementation Guidance”), mutual funds that apply treatments that consider net asset value to be the fair value are included.

(*3) In the column of “Net unrealized gains (losses),” the difference between the consolidated balance sheet amount after deduction of reserve for possible loan losses and the fair value is provided.

(*4) Reserve for possible loan losses corresponding to loans has been deducted.

(*5) Net receivables and payables arising from derivative transactions are stated at net values, and if the values are negative, they are indicated in [] brackets.

Note 1: The amounts carried on the consolidated balance sheets for stocks, etc. with no market price and investments in partnership are as follows. These amounts are not included in “Money held in trust” and “Securities” disclosed in the table for Fair Values of Financial Instruments.

(Millions of yen)

	Consolidated balance sheet amount
Money held in trust (*1)	113,360
Securities	106,101
Unlisted stocks (*2)	11,722
Foreign securities (*2)	23,994
Investments in partnership (*3)	70,384
Total	219,461

(*1) Trust asset components that are investments in partnership are not subject to fair value disclosure in accordance with Paragraph 24-16 of the Fair Value Measurement Implementation Guidance.

(*2) Unlisted stocks and foreign securities with no market price are not subject to fair value disclosure in accordance with Paragraph 5 of the “Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments” (ASBJ Guidance No. 19, March 31, 2020).

(*3) Investments in partnership are not subject to fair value disclosure in accordance with Paragraph 24-16 of the Fair Value Measurement Implementation Guidance.

Note 2: Redemption schedule of monetary claims and securities with maturities

(Millions of yen)

	Within 1 year	Due after 1 year through 5 years	Due after 5 years through 10 years	Due after 10 years
Monetary claims bought	10,000	-	-	14,909
Securities	1,500,966	9,684,377	11,514,367	22,100,170
Held-to-maturity bonds	978,636	6,700,220	8,755,260	15,585,051
Bonds	978,636	6,700,220	8,755,260	15,585,051
Japanese government bonds	506,600	6,474,700	7,853,400	14,075,700
Japanese local government bonds	393,422	179,520	597,410	670,641
Japanese corporate bonds	78,614	46,000	304,450	838,710
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	118,616	1,623,200	1,763,500	3,480,424
Bonds	118,616	1,623,200	1,743,500	3,480,424
Japanese government bonds	8,200	1,555,500	1,397,100	2,360,700
Japanese local government bonds	77,299	1,100	85,900	242,524
Japanese corporate bonds	33,117	66,600	260,500	877,200
Foreign securities	-	-	20,000	-
Available-for-sale securities with maturities	403,714	1,360,957	995,607	3,034,694
Bonds	178,877	670,133	455,292	2,302,107
Japanese government bonds	-	-	-	1,567,300
Japanese local government bonds	51,288	185,275	3,311	148,511
Japanese corporate bonds	127,589	484,857	451,981	586,296
Foreign securities	224,836	690,824	540,315	721,831
Other securities	-	-	-	10,755
Loans	992,095	1,218,450	674,852	396,317
Total	2,503,062	10,902,828	12,189,220	22,511,397

Note 3: Redemption schedule of bonds payable

(Millions of yen)

	Within 1 year	Due after 1 year through 2 years	Due after 2 years through 3 years	Due after 3 years through 4 years	Due after 4 years through 5 years	Due after 5 years
Japanese corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Total	-	-	-	-	-	400,000

(3) Breakdown, etc. of the fair value of financial instruments by level

The Company has classified the fair values of financial instruments into the following three levels according to the observability and materiality of the inputs used for fair value measurement.

Level 1 Fair Values: Fair values measured using observable inputs that are quoted prices for identified assets or liabilities in active markets

Level 2 Fair Values: Fair values measured using observable inputs other than those included within Level 1

Level 3 Fair Values: Fair values measured using unobservable inputs

In cases where multiple inputs with a material impact on fair value measurement are used, fair value is classified into the level to which the input with the lowest priority in fair value measurement belongs.

1) Financial instruments carried at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

	Fair Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary claims bought	-	9,998	15,393	25,392
Money held in trust (*1)	3,872,373	861,113	-	4,733,487
Securities				
Available-for-sale securities				
Japanese government bonds	1,337,930	-	-	1,337,930
Japanese local government bonds	-	359,102	21,591	380,693
Japanese corporate bonds	-	1,610,578	-	1,610,578
Stocks	546,030	-	-	546,030
Foreign securities (*1)	-	1,954,510	-	1,954,510
Other securities	-	2,094,534	10,352	2,104,887
Total assets	5,756,334	6,889,838	47,337	12,693,510
Derivative transactions (*2)				
Currency-related derivatives	-	[38,819]	-	[38,819]
Interest-related derivatives	-	[5,814]	-	[5,814]
Total derivative transactions	-	[44,634]	-	[44,634]

(*1) In accordance with Paragraph 24-3 and 24-9 of the Fair Value Measurement Implementation Guidance, mutual funds that apply treatments that consider net asset value to be the fair value are not included in the above table. The consolidated balance sheet amount for mutual funds to which the treatment in Paragraph 24-3 is applied is ¥1,260,483 million, and the consolidated balance sheet amount for mutual funds to which the treatment in Paragraph 24-9 is applied is ¥176,297 million.

(*2) Net receivables and payables arising from derivative transactions are stated at net values, and if the values are payable, they are indicated in [] brackets.

2) Financial instruments not carried at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

	Fair Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money held in trust	-	158,124	-	158,124
Securities				
Held-to-maturity bonds				
Japanese government bonds	30,351,127	-	-	30,351,127
Japanese local government bonds	-	1,859,614	3,453	1,863,068
Japanese corporate bonds	-	1,187,779	-	1,187,779
Policy-reserve-matching bonds				
Japanese government bonds	5,450,242	-	-	5,450,242
Japanese local government bonds	-	369,871	22,325	392,196
Japanese corporate bonds	-	1,092,096	-	1,092,096
Foreign securities	-	19,555	-	19,555
Loans	-	-	3,350,020	3,350,020
Total assets	35,801,369	4,687,041	3,375,799	43,864,210
Bonds payable	-	391,900	-	391,900
Total liabilities	-	391,900	-	391,900

Note 1: Calculation methods for fair values of financial instruments and explanation of inputs used in fair value measurement

AssetsMonetary claims bought

The fair value of monetary claims bought that are securitized instruments is based on the appraised values submitted by brokers and other third parties. For monetary claims bought that are not securitized instruments, book value is used as their fair value as they are settled within a short term and their fair value approximates book value.

Among monetary claims bought, securitized instruments are classed in Level 3, and all others are classed in Level 2.

Money held in trust

Among trust asset components that are securities, the fair value of stocks and mutual funds with a transaction price on the market is based on the price quoted by the exchange for shares, and they are classed in Level 1 based on market activity. In addition, for mutual funds with no transaction price on the market, in cases where there are no material restrictions that would require market participants to compensate for the risk associated with cancellation or repurchase requests, the net asset value is used as the fair value and they are classed in Level 2.

For trust asset components that are not securities, book value is used as fair value as their fair value approximates book value, and they are classed in Level 2.

Moreover, money held in trust is described in “(5) Money Held in Trust” in accordance with the purpose of the holdings.

Securities

The fair value of stocks is based on the price quoted by the exchange and classed in Level 1, based on the activeness of the market.

Among bonds and other securities, primarily, the fair value of Japanese government bonds is based on the published quoted price and classed in Level 1 based on the activeness of the market. Even if there is a published quoted price, in cases such as when the market is not active or if it is based on appraised values obtained from information vendors and other third parties (excluding cases where material, unobservable inputs are used), fair value is classed in Level 2. This includes Japanese local government bonds, Japanese corporate bonds, and foreign bonds.

If it is calculated with appraised values obtained from brokers and other third parties, and material, unobservable inputs are used, fair value is classed in Level 3. In addition, for mutual funds with no transaction

price on the market, in cases where there are no material restrictions that would require market participants to compensate for the risk associated with cancellation or repurchase requests, the net asset value is used as the fair value and they are classed in Level 2.

Moreover, securities are described in “(4) Securities” in accordance with the purpose of the holdings.

Loans

For policy loans and those included in loans to the Management Network of Postal Life Insurance Contracts, book values are used as fair values because amounts are limited to the values of corresponding cash surrender value and their fair value approximates book value considering their short maturities and interest conditions. For industrial and commercial loans with floating interest rates, whose future cash flows follow market interest rates, book value is used as fair value as their fair value approximates book value.

For industrial and commercial loans with fixed interest rates or loans to the Management Network (excluding policy loans), fair value is based on a net discounted present value of future cash flows at an interest rate that is the market interest rate as of the valuation date to which certain adjustments have been made.

The fair value of loans is classed in Level 3.

Liabilities

Bonds payable

The published quoted prices are used as fair value for bonds issued by the Company, which is classed in Level 2.

Derivative transactions

There are no published quoted prices for derivative transactions as they are over-the-counter transactions. The fair values of interest rate swap and forward foreign exchange transactions are classed in Level 2 if they are based on appraised values obtained from information vendors and other third parties (excluding cases where material, unobservable inputs are used), or if they are calculated with observable inputs, such as exchange rates.

Note 2: Information regarding the fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet that is classed in Level 3

1) Quantitative information regarding material, unobservable inputs

Not provided, as the Company itself does not estimate unobservable inputs.

2) Changes in net valuation gain/loss recognized in gain/loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

(Millions of yen)

	Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	Gain/loss for period under review or other comprehensive income (loss)		Changes due to purchase, sale, issuance, and settlement	Transfer to Level 3 fair value	Transfer from Level 3 fair value (*3)	Balance at the end of period	Of gain/loss in fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, net valuation gain/loss of financial instruments held on consolidated balance sheet date (*1)
		Recorded in gain/loss (*1)	Recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) (*2)					
Monetary claims bought	17,348	-	(273)	(1,682)	-	-	15,393	-
Securities								
Available-for-sale securities								
Japanese local government bonds	32,681	-	(552)	(1,006)	-	(9,531)	21,591	-
Foreign securities	30,472	3,090	5,114	(38,677)	-	-	-	-
Other securities	11,161	-	(148)	(660)	-	-	10,352	-
Total assets	91,664	3,090	4,140	(42,026)	-	(9,531)	47,337	-

(*1) Included in “Investment income” and “Investment expenses” in the consolidated statement of income.

(*2) Included in “Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities” of “Other comprehensive income (loss)” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(*3) Transfer from Level 3 fair value to Level 2 fair value whereby observable data of such Japanese local government bonds became available. Such transfer was effected at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

3) Explanation of fair value valuation process

The Company’s fair value valuation department establishes policies and procedures for the measurement of fair value, conducts the calculations, and determines the classification of fair value level. Because the risk management department establishes procedures for the verification of fair value of financial instruments and, in cases where quoted prices obtained from third parties are used, verifies the validity of those prices via appropriate means, such as confirming the valuation methods and inputs used and comparing them with the fair value of similar financial instruments, the appropriateness of fair value valuation, etc. of financial instruments is ensured.

4) Explanation of impact on fair value of changes to material, unobservable inputs

Not provided, as the Company itself does not estimate unobservable inputs.

Note 3: Information regarding mutual funds that apply treatments that consider net asset value to be the fair value in accordance with Paragraph 24-3 and 24-9 of the Fair Value Measurement Implementation Guidance

- (1) Changes in net valuation gain/loss recognized in gain/loss for mutual funds to which the treatment in Paragraph 24-3 is applied for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

(Millions of yen)

Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	Gain/loss for period under review or other comprehensive income (loss)		Changes due to purchase, sale, and redemption	Amount for which the net asset value of mutual funds is regarded as the fair value	Amount for which the net asset value of mutual funds is not regarded as the fair value	Balance at the end of period	Of gain/loss in fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, net valuation gain/loss of mutual funds held on consolidated balance sheet date
	Recorded in gain/loss	Recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) (*)					
976,210	-	134,697	149,575	-	-	1,260,483	-

- (*) Included in “Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities” of “Other comprehensive income (loss)” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

- (2) Changes in net valuation gain/loss recognized in gain/loss for mutual funds to which the treatment in Paragraph 24-9 is applied for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

(Millions of yen)

Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	Gain/loss for period under review or other comprehensive income (loss)		Changes due to purchase, sale, and redemption	Amount for which the net asset value of mutual funds is regarded as the fair value	Amount for which the net asset value of mutual funds is not regarded as the fair value	Balance at the end of period	Of gain/loss in fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, net valuation gain/loss of mutual funds held on consolidated balance sheet date
	Recorded in gain/loss	Recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) (*)					
168,115	-	3,517	4,665	-	-	176,297	-

- (*) Included in “Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities” of “Other comprehensive income (loss)” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

- (3) Breakdown of restrictions on cancellation or repurchase requests at the end of the fiscal year [Items that require a certain amount of time for cancellation, etc. ¥1,260,483 million]

(4) Securities

1) Held-to-maturity Bonds

(Millions of yen)

	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
Those for which fair value exceeds the consolidated balance sheet amount			
Bonds	25,189,236	27,286,288	2,097,052
Japanese government bonds	23,385,959	25,368,895	1,982,935
Japanese local government bonds	1,318,044	1,397,333	79,289
Japanese corporate bonds	485,232	520,059	34,827
Subtotal	25,189,236	27,286,288	2,097,052
Those for which fair value does not exceed the consolidated balance sheet amount			
Bonds	7,153,878	6,115,686	(1,038,191)
Japanese government bonds	5,841,671	4,982,232	(859,439)
Japanese local government bonds	528,674	465,734	(62,939)
Japanese corporate bonds	783,532	667,719	(115,813)
Subtotal	7,153,878	6,115,686	(1,038,191)
Total	32,343,114	33,401,975	1,058,860

2) Policy-reserve-matching Bonds

(Millions of yen)

	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
Those for which fair value exceeds the consolidated balance sheet amount			
Bonds	3,703,306	3,981,476	278,170
Japanese government bonds	3,446,300	3,714,174	267,873
Japanese local government bonds	154,435	161,038	6,602
Japanese corporate bonds	102,569	106,263	3,693
Foreign securities	-	-	-
Foreign bonds	-	-	-
Subtotal	3,703,306	3,981,476	278,170
Those for which fair value does not exceed the consolidated balance sheet amount			
Bonds	3,416,323	2,953,059	(463,264)
Japanese government bonds	2,025,683	1,736,067	(289,615)
Japanese local government bonds	252,680	231,158	(21,522)
Japanese corporate bonds	1,137,958	985,833	(152,125)
Foreign securities	20,000	19,555	(444)
Foreign bonds	20,000	19,555	(444)
Subtotal	3,436,323	2,972,614	(463,708)
Total	7,139,629	6,954,091	(185,537)

3) Available-for-sale Securities

(Millions of yen)

	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Cost	Difference
Those for which the consolidated balance sheet amount exceeds cost			
Bonds	414,959	408,270	6,688
Japanese government bonds	-	-	-
Japanese local government bonds	5,870	5,839	31
Japanese corporate bonds	409,088	402,430	6,657
Stocks	519,399	315,950	203,449
Foreign securities	970,682	857,720	112,961
Foreign bonds	840,323	730,708	109,614
Other foreign securities	130,358	127,011	3,347
Other (*)	793,051	719,347	73,704
Subtotal	2,698,092	2,301,287	396,804
Those for which the consolidated balance sheet amount does not exceed cost			
Bonds	2,914,243	3,151,928	(237,685)
Japanese government bonds	1,337,930	1,530,689	(192,758)
Japanese local government bonds	374,822	382,391	(7,568)
Japanese corporate bonds	1,201,489	1,238,847	(37,357)
Stocks	26,631	29,023	(2,392)
Foreign securities	1,154,164	1,242,076	(87,911)
Foreign bonds	1,114,187	1,202,076	(87,888)
Other foreign securities	39,977	40,000	(22)
Other (*)	2,007,227	2,145,058	(137,830)
Subtotal	6,102,267	6,568,086	(465,819)
Total	8,800,359	8,869,374	(69,015)

(*) “Other” includes negotiable certificates of deposit (cost: ¥670,000 million, consolidated balance sheet amount: ¥670,000 million) presented as “Cash and deposits” in the consolidated balance sheets, and monetary claims bought (cost: ¥24,907 million, consolidated balance sheet amount: ¥25,392 million).

4) Policy-reserve-matching Bonds Sold during the Fiscal Year (From April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024)

(Millions of yen)

	Sales	Gains	Losses
Bonds	802,064	22,141	8,354
Japanese government bonds	737,465	22,141	3,153
Japanese local government bonds	200	0	-
Japanese corporate bonds	64,399	-	5,200
Total	802,064	22,141	8,354

5) Available-for-sale Securities Sold during the Fiscal Year (From April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024)

(Millions of yen)

	Sales	Gains	Losses
Bonds	433,135	28	48,975
Japanese government bonds	363,609	-	44,493
Japanese corporate bonds	69,525	28	4,482
Stocks	66,681	14,394	4,489
Foreign securities	1,435,266	114,588	115,885
Foreign bonds	1,433,823	114,588	115,813
Other foreign securities	1,442	-	71
Total	1,935,083	129,011	169,350

6) Securities for which losses on valuation were recognized

The Group recognized losses on valuation of ¥71 million for available-for-sale securities with market value.

Available-for-sale securities with market value that have declined 50% or more of their acquisition costs shall, in principle, be subject to recognition of losses on valuation, while those with market value declining by 30% or more, but less than 50% of their acquisition costs, shall be subjected to recognition of losses on valuation, unless the market value is deemed likely to recover to the acquisition costs.

(5) Money Held in Trust

Money held in trust classified as other than trading, held-to-maturity and policy-reserve-matching

(Millions of yen)

	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Cost	Difference	Those for which the consolidated balance sheet amount exceeds cost	Those for which the consolidated balance sheet amount does not exceed cost
Specified money held in trust	6,158,055	3,642,486	2,515,569	2,553,934	(38,365)

(*) The Group recognized losses on valuation of ¥3,882 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Stocks managed as trust assets whose average market value for the month preceding the consolidated balance sheet date declined by 50% or more of their acquisition costs shall, in principle, be subjected to recognition of losses on valuation, while those with fair values declining by 30% or more, but less than 50% of their acquisition costs, and for which market prices remain lower than a certain level, shall be subjected to recognition of losses on valuation, unless fair values are deemed likely to recover to the acquisition costs.

(6) Derivative Transactions

1) Derivative transactions to which the hedge accounting is not applied

Currency-related derivatives

(Millions of yen)

Category	Type of derivative	Contract amount	Contract amount due after 1 year	Fair value	Net Valuation Gain/Loss
OTC	Forward foreign exchange				
	Sold	58,287	-	(1,097)	(1,097)
	U.S. dollars	53,516	-	(1,005)	(1,005)
	Euros	4,770	-	(91)	(91)
Total		-	-	-	(1,097)

2) Derivative transactions to which the hedge accounting is applied

(i) Currency-related derivatives

(Millions of yen)

Hedge accounting method	Type of derivative	Major hedged item	Contract amount	Contract amount due after 1 year	Fair value			
Fair value hedge accounting	Forward foreign exchange	Foreign currency-denominated bonds						
	Sold					1,352,953	-	(37,722)
	U.S. dollars					842,648	-	(23,249)
	Euros					161,215	-	(7,561)
	Australian dollars					227,770	-	(5,314)
	Other		121,319	-	(1,597)			
Total			-	-	(37,722)			

(ii) Interest-related derivatives

(Millions of yen)

Hedge accounting method	Type of derivative	Major hedged item	Contract amount	Contract amount due after 1 year	Fair value
Principle treatment method	Interest rate swaps	Insurance liability	250,000	250,000	(5,814)
	Receivable fixed rate / Payable floating rate				
Total			-	-	(5,814)

4. The consolidated balance sheet amount, fair value and the outline of the risk management policy of policy-reserve-matching bonds were as follows:

- (1) The consolidated balance sheet amount and fair value of policy-reserve-matching bonds amount to ¥7,139,629 million and ¥6,954,091 million, respectively.
- (2) The outline of the risk management policy of policy-reserve-matching bonds is as follows:

The Company categorizes its insurance products into the following sub-groups based on the attributes of each product in order to manage risks arising from fluctuations in interest rates of assets and liabilities, and adopts a management policy whereby the duration gap between policy-reserve-matching bonds and policy reserves by sub-groups are reconciled within a certain range and the duration gap is periodically checked.

- 1) Postal Life Insurance Contracts (excluding some insurance types)
- 2) Japan Post Insurance life insurance contracts (general) (all insurance policies)
- 3) Japan Post Insurance life insurance contracts (lump-sum payment) (excluding some insurance types)

5. Securities lent under lending agreements in the amount of ¥1,597,184 million were included in “Securities” in the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2024.

6. There were no bankrupt loans or quasi-bankrupt loans, doubtful loans, past due loans for three months or more, or restructured loans as of March 31, 2024.

Definitions for each of the respective loans are as follows:

Bankrupt or quasi-bankrupt loans are loans to borrowers who have fallen into bankruptcy for reasons such as the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings or reorganization proceedings, or the petition for commencement of rehabilitation proceedings, and loans similar to these.

Doubtful loans are loans to borrowers who are yet to have fallen into bankruptcy, but from whom the collection of principal and receipt of interest as committed under an agreement is unlikely to be achieved, due to the borrower’s deteriorating financial conditions and business performance. This category excludes loans classified as bankrupt loans or quasi-bankrupt loans and doubtful loans.

Past due loans for three months or more are loans for which principal or interest payments are delinquent for three months or more under the term of the loans from the day following the contractual due date, excluding those classified as bankrupt loans or quasi-bankrupt loans.

Restructured loans are loans for which certain concessions favorable to borrowers, such as interest reduction or exemption, postponement of principal or interest payments, debt waiver or other arrangements, have been made

for the purpose of assisting and supporting the borrowers in the restructuring of their business. This category excludes loans classified as bankrupt loans or quasi-bankrupt loans, doubtful loans and past due loans for three months or more.

7. The balance of the unused credit under loan commitment line agreements, etc. as of March 31, 2024 was ¥4,890 million.

8. With regard to the loans (loans to the Management Network) that became due on March 31, 2024, including ¥242,568 million in principal and ¥21,100 million in interest, the due date was moved to the following business day, pursuant to internal rules, as March 31, 2024 fell on a bank holiday. Of this amount, ¥13,276 million, received in advance, was recorded as other liabilities (suspense receipt) as its due date had not yet arrived.

9. Accumulated depreciation for tangible fixed assets as of March 31, 2024 was ¥62,049 million.

10. Total deferred tax assets and total deferred tax liabilities were ¥1,481,402 million and ¥829,784 million, respectively. A deduction from deferred tax assets as valuation allowance was ¥14,973 million.

Significant components of deferred tax assets include ¥998,451 million of policy reserves, ¥228,547 million of reserve for price fluctuations, ¥42,693 million of reserve for outstanding claims, ¥26,909 million of liability for retirement benefits, and ¥141,183 million of unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities.

Significant components of deferred tax liabilities include ¥817,573 million of unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities.

Deferred tax assets associated with policy reserves and reserve for price fluctuations have the effect of reducing the amount of tax burden through future taxable income over the long term.

11. Changes in reserve for policyholder dividends for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 were as follows:

Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥1,175,171 million
Policyholder dividends paid	¥129,463 million
Interest accrual	¥137 million
Reduction due to the acquisition of additional annuity	¥115 million
Provision for reserve for policyholder dividends	¥55,899 million
<u>Balance at the end of the fiscal year</u>	<u>¥1,101,628 million</u>

12. Equities, etc. of subsidiaries and affiliates was ¥77,847 million.

13. Assets pledged as collateral consisted of the following:

Securities	¥3,715,475 million
Liabilities corresponding to assets pledged as collateral consisted of the following:	
Payables under repurchase agreements	¥3,905,000 million
The above securities are those sold under repurchase agreements.	

In addition to the above, the following has been pledged as collateral for the transactions such as transactions under securities lending secured by securities and derivative transactions.

Securities	¥213,657 million
Margin deposits for futures transactions	¥4,284 million
Cash collateral paid for financial instruments	¥35,750 million

14. Reserve for outstanding claims for reinsured part defined in Article 71, Paragraph 1 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act, which is referred to in Article 73, Paragraph 3 of the Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as “reserve for outstanding claims-ceded”), as of March 31, 2024 was ¥426 million. Policy reserves for reinsured part defined in Article 71, Paragraph 1 of the said Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as “policy reserves-ceded”) as of March 31, 2024 were ¥641,745 million.

15. Net assets per share were ¥8,871.61.

The Company has established a Board Benefit Trust (BBT) and shares of the Company held by trust, which were recorded as treasury stock under the category of shareholders' equity, were included in treasury stock to be deducted from the calculation of the total number of shares issued at the end of the fiscal year, for the purpose of calculating net assets per share.

Total number of treasury stock at the end of the fiscal year which was deducted from the calculation of net assets per share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was 415 thousand shares.

16. The Company has the right to sell or pledge securities received as collateral for transactions such as resale agreements, borrowing agreements, and derivative transactions. The fair value of such securities held in hand was ¥141,779 million as of March 31, 2024.

17. Bonds payable are subordinated bonds stipulating that their priorities are ranked behind other obligations.

18. Matters related to retirement benefits are as follows:

(1) Outline of retirement benefits

The Company and its consolidated subsidiary have lump-sum severance indemnity plans which are an unfunded defined benefit plan.

In addition, starting from October 1, 2015, the Company has joined the retirement pension plan based on the Act for Partial Amendment of the Act on National Public Officers' Retirement Allowance, etc., for the Purpose of Review over the Levels of the Retirement Benefits for National Public Officers (Act No. 96 of 2012) and introduced as a new pension system to replace the discontinued occupational portion (third-tier portion) of the mutual pension, and the pension contribution amount required of the Company for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was ¥913 million.

(2) Defined benefit plans

1) Changes in retirement benefit obligations

	(Millions of yen)
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	69,331
Service cost	5,637
Interest cost	666
Actuarial differences	(404)
Benefits paid	(6,223)
Increase/decrease due to transfers	26,924
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	<u>95,931</u>

(Changes in presentation method)

"Increase/decrease due to transfers," which used to be included in "other" is indicated separately from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, as its financial significance has increased.

2) Balance of retirement benefit obligations and reconciliations of liability for retirement benefits recorded on the consolidated balance sheets

	(Millions of yen)
Unfunded retirement benefit obligations	<u>95,931</u>
Liability for retirement benefits recorded on the consolidated balance sheet	<u>95,931</u>

3) Retirement benefit costs

	(Millions of yen)
Service cost	5,637
Interest cost	666
Amortization of actuarial differences	(178)
Amortization of prior service cost	(464)
Amount borne by seconded employees	4,483

Retirement benefit expenses of defined benefit plans	10,143
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4) Adjustments for retirement benefits

The breakdown of adjustments for retirement benefits (before tax effect) is as follows:

	(Millions of yen)
Prior service cost	(464)
Actuarial differences	225
Total	(239)

5) Accumulated adjustments for retirement benefits

The breakdown of accumulated adjustments for retirement benefits (before tax effect) is as follows:

	(Millions of yen)
Unrecognized prior service cost	2,791
Unrecognized actuarial differences	241
Total	3,033

6) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumption used for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was as follows:

Discount rate	0.3 to 0.7%
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19. Policy reserves, excluding contingency reserve and including policy reserves-ceded, related to reinsurance contracts with the Management Network, amounted to ¥25,595,821 million and are provided at amounts calculated based on the statement of calculation procedures for the Company's insurance premiums and policy reserves. The amounts calculated based on the foregoing procedures are not less than the amounts calculated based on the statement of calculation procedures for the Postal Life Insurance policy reserves in accordance with the Act on Organization for Postal Savings, Postal Life Insurance and Post Office Network (Act No. 101 of 2005).

In addition, contingency reserve and reserve for price fluctuations are provided in the amount of ¥1,283,683 million and ¥749,984 million, respectively, for the category of the reinsurance.

20. "Other liabilities" in the consolidated balance sheet includes ¥37,575 million of deposits from the Management Network.

Deposits from the Management Network refer to the amounts equivalent to the reserve for outstanding claims and reserve for losses on compensation for damages related to litigation or conciliation of the Management Network, which were deposited at the time of privatization based on the outsourcing agreements with the Management Network for the administrative operation of the Postal Life Insurance Policy and which remained unpaid at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

21. Notes to significant subsequent events are as follows:

As indicated below, the Company issued subordinated unsecured bonds by way of domestic public offering on April 17, 2024, and payment for the bonds was completed on the same day.

(1) Name of bond	Fourth series of subordinated unsecured bonds with interest deferral option and early redemption option
(2) Principal amount	¥100 billion
(3) Denomination	¥100 million
(4) Maturity date	April 17, 2054 The Company may, at its discretion, redeem the bond (i) on April 17, 2034 and every date which falls five, or a multiple of five, years thereafter or (ii) upon the occurrence and continuation of a regulatory event, a tax deductibility event or a rating agency event on and after the payment date, subject to the prior approval of the regulatory authority.
(5) Interest rate	(i) From the day immediately following April 17, 2024 until April 17, 2034: 2.133% (ii) From the day immediately following April 17, 2034: 5-years JGB plus 2.300% (reset every 5 years)
(6) Interest payment date	April 17 and October 17 of each year
(7) Issue price	¥100 per amount of ¥100 of each bond
(8) Redemption price	¥100 per amount of ¥100 of each bond
(9) Payment date	April 17, 2024
(10) Collateral and guarantees	No collateral or guarantee will be provided.
(11) Prioritization	As to the payment of debt in liquidation or other proceedings of the issuer, the bonds shall be subordinated to general debt, ranking substantially pari passu with its pari-passu subordinated debt as well as its most preferred stock of the issuer (if issued by the issuer in future) and shall be senior to its common stock.
(12) Purpose of funds	General working capital

(Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Statement of Income)

1. Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Recognition of insurance premiums and others

1) Insurance premiums

The first premium is recognized for premiums that have been collected and for which the policy has commenced, in the amount collected. Premiums thereafter are recognized in the amount of each collection.

Portions of collected insurance premiums corresponding to the unearned period as of the fiscal year-end are accumulated as policy reserves, pursuant to Article 116 of the Insurance Business Act and Article 69, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

2) Reinsurance income

Of the amounts that are paid as insurance claims pertaining to original insurance contracts in accordance with reinsurance contracts, the portions that correspond to reinsurance are recorded as reinsurance income at the time of payment of these insurance claims.

(2) Recognition of insurance claims and others

1) Insurance claims and others (excluding reinsurance premiums)

When an insured event occurs and payment is made in the amount calculated based on the insurance contract, insurance claims and others (excluding reinsurance premiums) are recognized in the amount of such payment.

Reserve for outstanding claims has been accumulated for insurance claims, etc. for which payment is due but has not been paid at the fiscal year-end, or insurance claims, etc. for which the occurrence of the insured event has not been reported but the Company deems that the insured event provided in the insurance contract has occurred, pursuant to Article 117 of the Insurance Business Act and Article 72 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

2) Reinsurance premiums

Reinsurance premiums that have been agreed on based on reinsurance contracts are recorded when the said reinsurance contracts are concluded or when insurance premiums corresponding to original insurance contracts are collected, etc.

Some of the policy reserves and reserves for outstanding claims that correspond to reinsurance are not set aside pursuant to Article 71, Paragraph 1 and Article 73, Paragraph 3 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

2. The amount of reversal of reserve for outstanding claims-ceded that is deducted from the calculation of reversal of reserve for outstanding claims for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was ¥264 million. The amount of provision for policy reserves-ceded that is added to the calculation of reversal of policy reserves for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was ¥640,865 million.

3. Net income per share was ¥227.45.

The Company has established a Board Benefit Trust (BBT) and shares of the Company held by trust, which were recorded as treasury stock under the category of shareholders' equity, were included in treasury stock to be deducted from the calculation of the average number of shares during the period, for the purpose of calculating net income per share.

Average number of treasury stock during the fiscal year which was deducted from the calculation of net income per share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was 433 thousand shares.

4. Insurance premiums assumed based on reinsurance contracts with the Management Network included in insurance premiums and others for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 were ¥171,727 million.

5. Insurance claims based on reinsurance contracts with the Management Network included in insurance claims for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 were ¥2,268,384 million.

6. Provision for reserve for policyholder dividends, which is provided for the Management Network based on gains or losses and others arising in the category of the reinsurance due to the reinsurance contracts with the Management Network, was ¥46,866 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

(Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income)

(Millions of yen)

Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities:	
Amount arising during the fiscal year	1,356,281
Reclassification adjustments	(3,653)
Before tax effect adjustments	1,352,628
Tax effect	(374,848)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	977,780
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges:	
Amount arising during the fiscal year	(12,214)
Reclassification adjustments	-
Before tax effect adjustments	(12,214)
Tax effect	3,420
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges	(8,794)
Adjustments for retirement benefits:	
Amount arising during the fiscal year	404
Reclassification adjustments	(643)
Before tax effect adjustments	(239)
Tax effect	67
Adjustments for retirement benefits	(172)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	968,813

(Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows)

1. Scope of Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of “Cash and deposits” in the consolidated balance sheet.

2. The reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows to cash and deposits in the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2024 was as follows:

Cash and deposits	¥1,157,322 million
Cash and cash equivalents	¥1,157,322 million

(Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets)

1. Type and Number of Shares Issued and Treasury Stock

(Thousands of shares)

	April 1, 2023	Increase	Decrease	March 31, 2024
Shares issued				
Common stock	399,693	-	16,501	383,192
Treasury stock				
Common stock	16,988	-	16,561	427

(*1) The decrease of 16,501 thousand shares in the number of shares issued was attributable to a decrease due to the cancellation by treasury stock based on the written resolution passed by the Board of Directors on April 17, 2023.

(*2) Numbers of treasury stock at the beginning and the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 include shares of the Company held in the BBT, and were 475 thousand shares and 415 thousand shares, respectively.

(*3) The decrease of 16,561 thousand shares in the number of treasury stock was attributable to a decrease of 16,501 thousand shares due to the cancellation of treasury stock based on the written resolution passed by the Board of Directors on April 17, 2023 and a decrease of 59 thousand shares due to the granting and sale of shares via the BBT.

2. Stock Acquisition Rights Including Those Owned by the Company

Not applicable.

3. Information on Dividends

(1) Dividends Paid

Resolution	Class of shares	Total amount (Millions of yen)	Per share amount (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors' meeting held on May 15, 2023	Common stock	17,626	46.00	March 31, 2023	June 20, 2023
Board of Directors' meeting held on November 13, 2023	Common stock	18,009	47.00	September 30, 2023	December 5, 2023

(*1) Total amount of dividends based on the resolution at the Board of Directors meeting held on May 15, 2023 includes ¥21 million of dividends paid to shares of the Company held in the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).

(*2) Total amount of dividends based on the resolution at the Board of Directors meeting held on November 13, 2023 includes ¥19 million of dividends paid to shares of the Company held in the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).

(2) Dividends whose effective date falls after the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

Resolution	Class of shares	Total amount (Millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Per share amount (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors' meeting held on May 15, 2024	Common stock	18,009	Retained earnings	47.00	March 31, 2024	June 18, 2024

(*) Total amount of dividends includes ¥19 million of dividends paid to shares of the Company held in the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).

(7) Status of Loans under the Insurance Business Act (Consolidated)

(Millions of yen, %)

As of March 31	2023	2024
Bankrupt or quasi-bankrupt loans	-	-
Doubtful loans	-	-
Past due loans for three months or more	-	-
Restructured loans	-	-
Subtotal	-	-
(Percentage in total)	(-)	(-)
Normal loans	4,676,174	4,755,406
Total	4,676,174	4,755,406

- Notes:
1. Bankrupt or quasi-bankrupt loans are loans to borrowers who have fallen into bankruptcy for reasons such as the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings or reorganization proceedings, or the petition for commencement of rehabilitation proceedings, and loans similar to these.
 2. Doubtful loans are loans which principal and interest are unlikely to be collected or received as stipulated in an agreement due to the borrower's deteriorating financial conditions and results even though the borrower is not fallen into bankruptcy (excluding the loans noted in 1).
 3. Past due loans for three months or more are loans for which principal or interest payments are delinquent for three months or more under the term of the loans from the day following the contractual due date (excluding the loans noted in 1 and 2).
 4. Restructured loans are loans for which certain concessions favorable to borrowers, such as interest reduction or exemption, postponement of principal or interest payments, debt waiver or other arrangements, have been made for the purpose of assisting and supporting the borrowers in the restructuring of their business (excluding the loans noted in 1 to 3).
 5. Normal loans are loans which do not fall under the loans noted in 1 to 4 above as there are no particular problems found with the borrower's financial conditions and results.

(8) Consolidated Solvency Margin Ratio

(Millions of yen)

As of March 31		2023	2024
Total amount of solvency margin	(A)	5,636,995	6,928,566
Capital stock, etc.		1,552,875	1,604,045
Reserve for price fluctuations		889,960	873,799
Contingency reserve		1,701,877	1,725,335
Catastrophe loss reserve		-	-
General reserve for possible loan losses		31	31
(Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities (before taxes) • Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges (before taxes)) × 90% (if negative, × 100%)		989,508	2,206,874
Net unrealized gains (losses) on real estate × 85% (if negative, × 100%)		2,534	(21,656)
Sum of unrecognized actuarial differences and unrecognized prior service cost (before taxes)		3,273	3,033
Excess of continued Zillmerized reserve		249,674	214,749
Capital raised through debt financing		300,000	400,000
Amounts within “excess of continued Zillmerized reserve” and “capital raised through debt financing” not calculated into the margin		-	-
Deductions		(52,740)	(77,647)
Other		-	-
Total amount of risk			
$\sqrt{(\sqrt{R_1^2 + R_5^2} + R_8 + R_9)^2 + (R_2 + R_3 + R_7)^2} + R_4 + R_6$	(B)	1,117,128	1,354,164
Insurance risk	R ₁	119,580	107,916
General insurance risk	R ₅	-	-
Catastrophe risk	R ₆	-	-
Underwriting risk of third-sector insurance	R ₈	40,824	37,822
Small amount and short-term insurance risk	R ₉	-	-
Anticipated yield risk	R ₂	118,481	108,247
Minimum guarantee risk	R ₇	-	-
Investment risk	R ₃	961,987	1,208,624
Business management risk	R ₄	24,817	29,252
Solvency margin ratio			
$\frac{(A)}{(1/2) \times (B)} \times 100$		1,009.1 %	1,023.2 %

Note: These figures are calculated based on the provisions set forth in the Public Notice No. 23 issued by the Financial Services Agency in 2011, and Articles 86-2 and 88 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

(9) Segment Information

Segment information is omitted as the Company has only one segment.