

History .....	84
Major Businesses .....	85
Organization Chart .....	86
Paid-in Capital .....	87
Total Number of Stocks .....	87
Condition of Stocks .....	87
Principal Shareholder .....	87
Accounting Advisor .....	88
Independent Auditor .....	88
Total Number of Employees and Conditions of Employment ...	88
Average Monthly Salary (In-house employees) .....	88
Average Monthly Salary (Sales employees) .....	89
Summary of the Subsidiaries .....	89
Major Insurance Products for Individuals .....	90
Major Insurance Products for Corporate Clients ...	91
Major Riders .....	92
Maximum Amount of Insurance Coverage .....	92
Briefing on Important Matters / Provision of Literature about Disadvantageous Information .....	93
Notice of Policy Details .....	94
Management of Conflicts of Interest.....	95
Life Insurance Policyholders Protection Corporation of Japan ...	96
Principal Risk Categories and Definitions .....	98

## History

Japan Post Insurance Co., Ltd. was established as “Kampo Co., Ltd.” on September 1, 2006 under the Postal Service Privatization Act enacted in October 2005. During the period up to September 30, 2007, the Company prepared to launch operations as a life insurance

company. On October 1, 2007, the Company changed its trade name to “JAPAN POST INSURANCE Co., Ltd.”

We currently engage in the life insurance business and Postal Life Insurance management business under commission from the Management Network.

September 2006	Established Kampo Co., Ltd. under the Postal Service Privatization Act
October 2007	Changed trade name to JAPAN POST INSURANCE Co., Ltd. in line with the commencement of the life insurance business Started Postal Life Insurance management operations under commission from the Management Network
December 2007	Obtained approval for new operations (liberalization of investment products)
June 2008	Commenced commissioned sales of life insurance products for corporate clients
July 2008	Launched <i>Sono hi kara</i> , a new hospitalization rider
July 2009	Established branches in all prefectures through the opening of the Nara Branch and Wakayama Branch
October 2011	JAPAN POST INSURANCE SYSTEM SOLUTIONS Co., Ltd. (current consolidated subsidiary) became a subsidiary
April 2014	Launched <i>Hajime no Kampo</i> , an educational endowment insurance
July 2014	Commenced handling commissioned sales of cancer insurance products for American Family Life Assurance Company of Columbus <sup>1</sup>
October 2015	Launched <i>Shin Free Plan</i> (short-term premium payment), an endowment insurance
November 2015	Listed common stock on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Commenced commissioned sales of life insurance products for corporate clients (general welfare group term insurance, etc.)
March 2016	Obtained approval for new operations (underwriting of reinsurance and related services) Business alliance with The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited <sup>2</sup>
October 2017	Launched <i>Sono hi kara Plus</i> , a new medical rider Launched <i>Shin Nagaiki Kun Low Cash Value Plan</i> , a new whole life insurance (low cash value) Launched <i>Choju no Shiawase</i> , a longevity support insurance (low cash value)
April 2019	Launched <i>Kampo ni Omakase</i> , products with relaxed underwriting criteria; and an advanced medical rider Secondary offering of common stock of the Company
April 2022	Launched <i>Motto sono hi kara Plus</i> , a new medical care rider Moved from the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange to the Prime Market
April 2023	Revised <i>Hajime no Kampo</i> , an educational endowment insurance

Notes: 1. The Japan branch of the U.S. corporation was established as a Japanese corporation and the business conducted by the Japan branch was succeeded to the Japanese corporation. As a result, our contract partner at the date of publication of this report is Aflac Life Insurance Japan Ltd.

2. Due to an internal transfer of management within the group of our business partner, our business alliance is with Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc. at the date of publication of this report.

### [Reference] History of Postal Life Insurance

October 1916	Foundation of postal life insurance business by the Ministry of Communications
October 1926	Foundation of postal annuity business by the Ministry of Communications
June 1949	Establishment of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
January 2001	Creation of Postal Services Agency as part of realignment of government ministries
April 2003	Establishment of Japan Post

#### New Operations after Privatization

(As of July 1, 2023)

- Approval for the liberalization of investment products (including derivative transactions)  
Pursuant to Article 138, Paragraph 2 of the Postal Service Privatization Act, application for approval was submitted to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications on October 4, 2007. Accordingly, business operations including syndicated loans (participation loans) and the acquisition of trust beneficiary interests, etc. were approved on December 19, 2007.
- Approval for the commencement of commissioned sales of life insurance products for corporate clients (term insurance for managers) and the review on the hospitalization rider  
Pursuant to Article 138, Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 3 of the Postal Service Privatization Act, application was submitted to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications on November 26, 2007 and approved on April 18, 2008.

- 3) Approval for the revision on the educational endowment insurance  
Pursuant to Article 138, Paragraph 1 of the Postal Service Privatization Act, application was submitted to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications on September 3, 2012 and conditional approval was acquired on November 30, 2012 according to said Act. Accordingly, the revision was approved on January 24, 2014.
- 4) Approval for the sales of short-term premium payment endowment insurance  
Pursuant to Article 138, Paragraph 1 of the Postal Service Privatization Act, application was submitted to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications on February 19, 2015 and approved on April 15, 2015.
- 5) Approval for commissioned sales of life insurance products for corporate clients (general welfare group term insurance, etc.)  
Pursuant to Article 138, Paragraph 3 of the Postal Service Privatization Act, application was submitted to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications on July 1, 2015 and approved on September 30, 2015.
- 6) Approval for the underwriting of reinsurance  
Pursuant to Article 138, Paragraph 1 of the Postal Service Privatization Act, application was submitted to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications on January 19, 2016 and approved on March 11, 2016.
- 7) Approval for the commencement of related services  
Pursuant to Article 138, Paragraph 3 of the Postal Service Privatization Act, application was submitted to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications on January 19, 2016 and approved on March 11, 2016.
- 8) Approval for the revision of the whole life insurance, etc.  
Pursuant to Article 138, Paragraph 1 of the Postal Service Privatization Act, application was submitted to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications on March 31, 2017 and approved on June 19, 2017.
- 9) Approval for commissioned sales of life insurance products for corporate clients (term insurance with nursing care compensation for managers)  
Pursuant to Article 138, Paragraph 3 of the Postal Service Privatization Act, application was submitted to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications on March 31, 2017 and approved on June 19, 2017.
- 10) Approval for the underwriting of new insurance  
Pursuant to Article 138, Paragraph 1 of the Postal Service Privatization Act, application was submitted to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications on October 16, 2018 and approved on December 25, 2018.
- 11) Filing of a notification on revisions to medical care riders, etc.  
Pursuant to the latter part of the provisions of Article 138-2, Paragraph 1 of the Postal Service Privatization Act, a notification on revisions to medical care riders and other matters was filed to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications on November 10, 2021.
- 12) Filing of a notification on commissioned sales of life insurance products for corporate clients, etc.  
Pursuant to the latter part of the provisions of Article 138-2, Paragraph 1 of the Postal Service Privatization Act, a notification on commissioned sales of life insurance products for corporate clients, etc. was filed to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications on January 7, 2022.
- 13) Filing of a notification on the policy renewal system, etc.  
Pursuant to the latter part of the provisions of Article 138-2, Paragraph 1 of the Postal Service Privatization Act, a notification on the policy renewal system, etc. was filed to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications on June 16, 2022.
- 14) Filing of a notification on revisions to educational endowment insurance  
Pursuant to the latter part of the provisions of Article 138-2, Paragraph 1 of the Postal Service Privatization Act, a notification on revisions to educational endowment insurance was filed to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications on December 8, 2022.
- 15) Submission of an application for approval for holding an investment subsidiary  
Pursuant to Article 139 of the Postal Service Privatization Act, application for approval that Japan Post Insurance NEXT Partners Co., Ltd., the Company's subsidiary becomes a company investing in venture companies was submitted to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications on February 16, 2023.

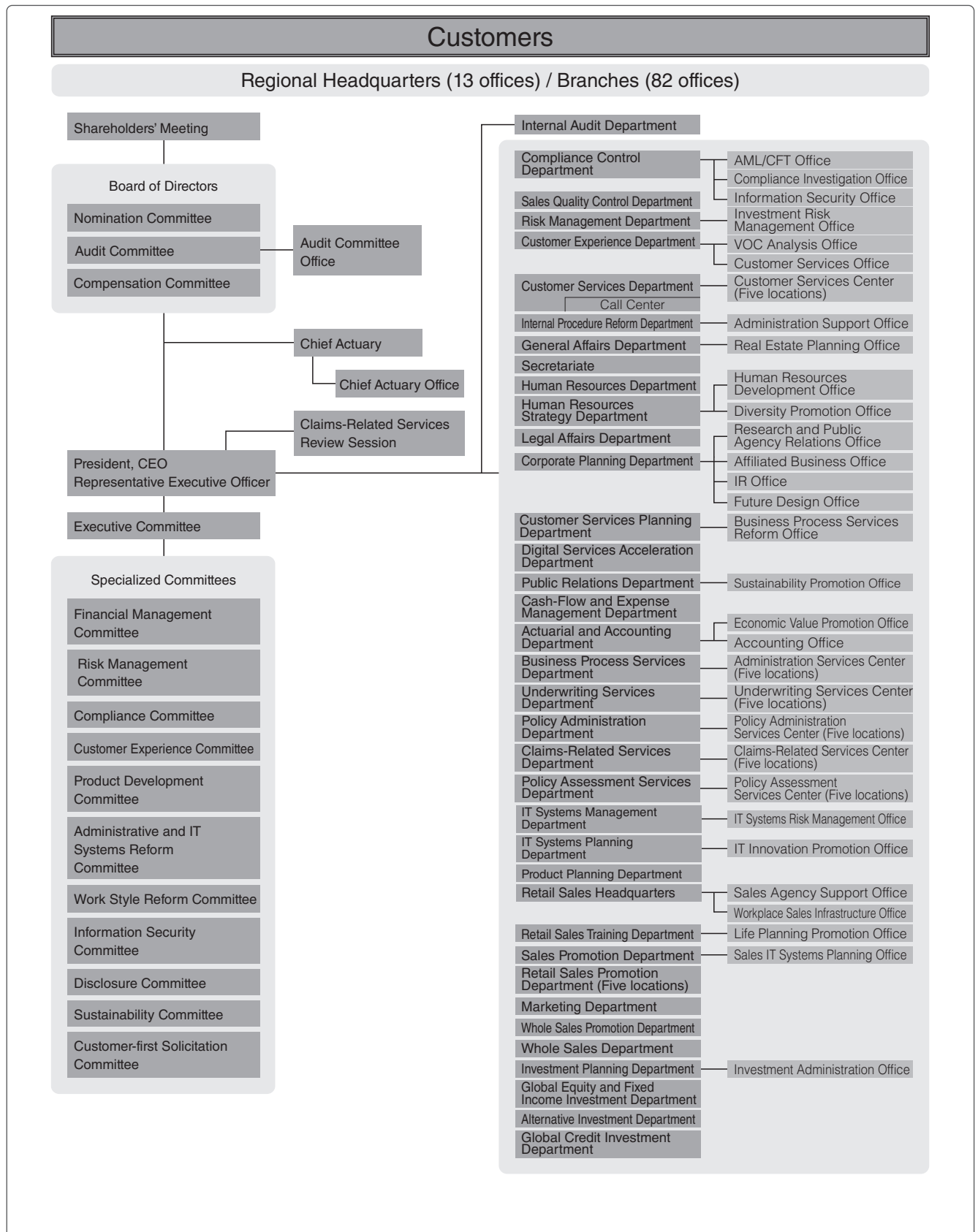
Note: Additional restrictions on new operations under the Postal Service Privatization Act were relaxed from a license system to a notification system in June 2021.

## Major Businesses

- (1) Life insurance businesses
- (2) Agency or administration services for other insurance companies (including foreign insurance companies) and other financial services companies; loan guarantees and other businesses supplemental to previously mentioned businesses
- (3) Trading of Japanese government bonds, local government bonds and government-guaranteed bonds; accepting subscriptions for local government bonds, corporate bonds and other bonds; commissioned management and other businesses provided for under the Insurance Business Act; and other life insurance businesses not covered by the Insurance Business Act but legally permissible
- (4) Management of Postal Life Insurance Policies under contract
- (5) Other business supplemental or related to previously mentioned businesses

# Organization Chart

(As of July 1, 2023)



## Paid-in Capital

Date	Gain (loss) on investments	Gain (loss) on capital after contribution	Outline
October 1, 2007	¥499,950 million	¥500,000 million	Capital increase by privatization

## Total Number of Stocks

Total number of issuable stocks	2,400,000,000
Total number of issued stocks	399,693,700
Current period shareholders	168,787

Note: Pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Directors held on April 17, 2023, the Company cancelled its treasury stock on May 8, 2023, reducing the total number of shares issued by 16,501,400 shares.

## Condition of Stocks

### (1) Class of stocks issued

Issued stocks	Class	Number of issued stocks	Contents
	Common stock	399,693,700	The number of shares composing one share unit is 100.

Notes: 1. This table includes 16,512,551 shares of the treasury stock. Treasury stock does not include the 475,600 shares of the Company's stock held in the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).

2. Pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Directors held on April 17, 2023, the Company cancelled its treasury stock on May 8, 2023, reducing the total number of shares issued by 16,501,400 shares.

### (2) Major shareholders

Name of shareholder	Number of shares held and percentage of shares held	
	Number of shares held	Percentage of shares held
Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd.	190,963,900	49.84%
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account)	32,715,600	8.54%
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account)	11,383,500	2.97%
STATE STREET BANK WEST CLIENT - TREATY 505234	3,543,900	0.92%
Japan Post Insurance Employee Shareholding Association	3,368,500	0.88%
JPMorgan Securities Japan Co., Ltd.	3,319,167	0.87%
JP JPMSE LUX RE MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATI EQ CO	3,126,974	0.82%
STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505103	3,064,073	0.80%
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 385781	2,280,804	0.60%
STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505225	2,117,225	0.55%

Notes: 1. Although the Company holds treasury stock of 16,512,551 shares, it is excluded from the major shareholders above.

2. Percentage of shares held is calculated excluding treasury stock (16,512,551 shares) and rounded to two decimal places. Treasury stock does not include the 475,600 shares of the Company's stock held in the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).

## Principal Shareholder

Name	Address of main place of business or sales	Paid-in capital or investment	Business outline	Date of establishment	Percentage of owned shares included in the total number of shares
Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	¥3,500,000 million	Business management of Japan Post Group	January 23, 2006	49.84%

Notes: Percentage of owned shares included in the total number of shares is calculated excluding treasury stock (16,512,551 shares) and rounded to two decimal places.

Treasury stock does not include the 475,600 shares of the Company's stock held in the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).

## Accounting Advisor

Not applicable.

## Independent Auditor

The Independent Auditor in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 was as follows.  
KPMG AZSA LLC

(Designated Limited Liability Partners, Engagement Partners)

Certified Public Accountant KANNO Masako

Certified Public Accountant SATO Eihiro

Certified Public Accountant SUDA Shunsuke

## Total Number of Employees and Conditions of Employment

(Unit: persons, years)

Category	As of the end of FY2022/3	As of the end of FY2023/3	FY2022/3	FY2023/3	As of the end of FY2022/3		As of the end of FY2023/3	
	Total	Total	Staff employed	Staff employed	Average age	Average years of service	Average age	Average years of service
In-house employees	6,417	8,120	128	152	40.8	16.2	43.2	18.9
(Male)	3,230	4,407	53	70	43.8	19.4	46.1	22.3
(Female)	3,187	3,713	75	82	37.8	12.9	39.8	14.9
Sales employees	1,128	11,028	44	84	39.0	14.3	43.9	17.8
(Male)	917	10,352	24	46	41.1	16.3	44.5	18.4
(Female)	211	676	20	38	29.4	5.6	33.8	8.1

Notes: 1. The number of employees excludes employees assigned to other companies by Japan Post Insurance Co., Ltd., but includes employees assigned to Japan Post Insurance Co., Ltd. by other companies. The figures exclude non-regular employees (including indefinite-term employees based on the indefinite-term employment conversion system).

2. Average years of service represent the number of years of continuous service including years at the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the Postal Services Agency (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications) and Japan Post.

3. Average age and average years of service are based on attained ages and years of service as of the end of each fiscal year, and truncated to the first decimal place.

4. The number of sales employees in the Total column represents those serving at the Whole Sales Division at branches, or a specific section in the Head Office Whole Sales Department (referring exclusively to life insurance sales personnel), as well as managers and consultants (employees who mainly visit customers' homes) serving at the Retail Service Division at branches.

5. The number of sales employees in the Staff employed column represents those assigned to the Whole Sales Division at branches, Retail Service Division, or a specific section in the Head Office Whole Sales Department at employment.

## Average Monthly Salary (In-house employees)

(Thousands of yen)

Category	March 2022	March 2023
In-house employees	369	348

Note: Average monthly salary represents the pre-tax regular salary for March 2023, which excludes bonuses and overtime allowances.

## Average Monthly Salary (Sales employees)

(Thousands of yen)

Category	March 2022	March 2023
Sales employees	323	316

Notes: 1. Average monthly salary represents the pre-tax regular salary for March 2023, which excludes bonuses and overtime allowances.

2. Sales employees refer to those serving in the Whole Sales Division at branches, or a specific section in the Head Office Whole Sales Department (referring exclusively to life insurance sales personnel), as well as managers and consultants (employees who mainly visit customers' homes) serving at the Retail Service Division at branches.

## Summary of the Subsidiaries

### (1) Major Businesses and the Organizational Structure

Number of consolidated subsidiaries: One

### (2) Subsidiaries

Name	Location	Amount of capital stock	Description of business	Date of establishment	Ratio of the voting rights in the subsidiary held by the Company against the voting rights held by all shareholders or equity holders	Ratio of the voting rights in the subsidiary held by the subsidiaries of the Company against the voting rights held by all shareholders or equity holders
JAPAN POST INSURANCE SYSTEM SOLUTIONS Co., Ltd.	Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	¥500 million	Commissioning of design, development, maintenance and operation of information systems	March 8, 1985 (Date of share acquisition: October 3, 2011)	100 %	—

### (3) Outline of Business in the Most Recent Fiscal Year

JAPAN POST INSURANCE SYSTEM SOLUTIONS Co., Ltd. is mainly engaged in the design, development, and maintenance of software for systems that support the Company's business activities. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the second year of the five-year Medium-Term Management Plan, the subsidiary worked together with the Company under the basic policies formulated at the beginning of the year to provide new product support and implement next-generation system projects and other development projects, as well as to establish a new subsidiary, JAPAN POST INSURANCE DIGITAL SYSTEMS Co., LTD. (Note), in order to secure and develop digital human resources for the introduction of advanced technologies such as cloud operations and development.

Note: Established on May 1, 2023.

## Major Insurance Products for Individuals

(As of July 1, 2023)

	Purpose of Policy	Nickname/Product Name
Whole life insurance	For lifetime coverage	<i>Shin Nagaiki Kun</i> (flat-type) (fixed amount type whole life insurance), <i>Shin Nagaiki Kun</i> (flat-type) (low cash value) (fixed amount type whole life insurance (low cash value))
	For balanced lifetime coverage	<i>Shin Nagaiki Kun</i> (balance-type, double) (double-type whole life insurance), <i>Shin Nagaiki Kun</i> (balance-type, double) (low cash value) (double-type whole life insurance (low cash value)), <i>Shin Nagaiki Kun</i> (balance-type, fivefold) (fivefold-type whole life insurance), <i>Shin Nagaiki Kun</i> (balance-type, fivefold) (low cash value) (fivefold-type whole life insurance (low cash value))
	For lifetime coverage with perks	<i>Shin Nagaiki Kun</i> (special-type) (special whole life insurance), <i>Shin Nagaiki Kun</i> (special-type) (low cash value) (special whole life insurance (low cash value))
	For lifetime coverage for those with chronic diseases	<i>Kampo ni Omakase</i> (whole life type) (ordinary whole life insurance with relaxed underwriting criteria), <i>Kampo ni Omakase</i> (whole life type) (low cash value) (ordinary whole life insurance with relaxed underwriting criteria (low cash value))
Educational endowment insurance	For preparing for educational funds	<i>Hajime no Kampo</i> (educational endowment insurance (H24))
Endowment insurance	For coverage and benefits at maturity	<i>Shin Free Plan</i> , <i>Shin Free Plan</i> (short-term premium payment) (ordinary endowment insurance)
	For full coverage and benefits at maturity	<i>Shin Free Plan</i> (double benefit) (double-type special endowment insurance), <i>Shin Free Plan</i> (fivefold benefit) (fivefold-type special endowment insurance), <i>Shin Free Plan</i> (tenfold benefit) (tenfold-type special endowment insurance)
	For coverage and benefits at maturity for those with chronic diseases	<i>Kampo ni Omakase</i> (maturity type) (ordinary endowment insurance with relaxed underwriting criteria)
Term insurance	For large coverage with lower burden	<i>Shin Ordinary Term Insurance</i> (ordinary term insurance (R04))
Longevity support insurance	For preparing for longevity risk with surplus funds	<i>Choju no Shiawase</i> (longevity support insurance (low cash value))
Asset-formation insurance	For asset formation by workers	Asset-formation savings insurance, asset-formation housing funding insurance, asset-formation whole life annuities



# Major Insurance Products for Corporate Clients

(As of July 1, 2023)

	Nickname/Product Name
Own products	<p><b><i>Shin Free Plan (ordinary endowment insurance)</i></b>  <i>Shin Free Plan (double, fivefold and tenfold benefits) (special endowment insurance)</i>  <i>Kampo ni Omakase (maturity type) (ordinary endowment insurance with relaxed underwriting criteria)</i></p>
	<p><b><i>Shin Ordinary Term Insurance (ordinary term insurance (R04))</i></b></p>
Products sold on commission (Term insurance)	<p><b>NN Life Insurance Company, Ltd.</b>                      Quality (term insurance), Smart Term (no cash value term insurance), and Term insurance with low cash value and increasing term insurance riders</p>
	<p><b>SUMITOMO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY</b>                      Term life insurance Emblem YOU Premium (low cash value term insurance without a dividend)</p>
	<p><b>The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited</b>                      Success (long-term life insurance 2018), no cash value term insurance 2018, and Majesty (increasing term life insurance 2018)</p>
	<p><b>Tokio Marine &amp; Nichido Life Insurance Co., Ltd.</b>                      Term Life Insurance [without dividend], Nagawari Teiki (Term Life Insurance with special provisions for low cash value [without dividend]), Increasing Term Life Insurance with low cash value [without dividend]                      Smart Anshin Teiki (Term Life Insurance with special provision for no cash value [without dividend])</p>
	<p><b>Nippon Life Insurance Company</b>                      Nissay Long-Term Term Insurance, Long-term life coverage with period of extensive coverage for accidents insurance, Nissay Term Life Insurance, and Nissay Increasing Term Insurance</p>
	<p><b>The Neo First Life Insurance Company, Limited</b>                      Limited term security for fulfilling of accidental death term insurance</p>
	<p><b>Mitsui Sumitomo Aioi Life Insurance Company, Limited</b>                      Term Life Insurance without Dividend, Term Life Insurance (no cash value) without Dividend, and Increasing Term Life Insurance without dividend</p>
Products sold on commission (General welfare group term insurance)	<p><b>Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company</b>                      Revised term life insurance E (with interest dividends every five years), Revised increasing term life insurance, and Increasing term life insurance with accidental death benefit for the first 3 years (with dividends every five years)</p>
	<p><b>MetLife Insurance K. K.</b>                      General welfare group term insurance, and nonparticipating group insurance (general welfare group term insurance without a dividend)</p>
Products sold on commission (Cancer insurance)	<p><b>Aflac Life Insurance Japan Ltd.</b>                      Days 1—Cancer insurance for daily living (cancer insurance with low or no cash value 2018)                      WINGS—cancer insurance to create “living in your own way” (cancer insurance with low or no cash value 2018)                      Days 1 Plus—Cancer insurance for daily living (for policyholders of cancer insurance with no cash value 2018)</p>

Notes: 1. The company names are listed in the order of the Japanese syllabary.  
 2. The riders that can be added to the above products are limited.

Message From CEO

Value Creation Story

Business Strategy for Value Creation

About Japan Post Insurance

Corporate Information

Financial Statements

## Major Riders

(As of July 1, 2023)

Name	Outline
Non-participating accidental rider	Offers provision for death or disability due to injuries from an unexpected accident
Non-participating injury medical care rider (R04)	Offers provision for hospitalization, surgery and radiation therapy as prescribed in the rider due to injuries from an unexpected accident
Non-participating general medical care rider (R04)	Offers provision for hospitalization, surgery and radiation therapy as prescribed in the rider due to illness or injuries from an unexpected accident
Non-participating general medical care rider with relaxed underwriting criteria (R04)	Offers provision for hospitalization, surgery and radiation therapy as prescribed in the rider due to illness or injuries from an unexpected accident, with relaxed underwriting criteria
Non-participating advanced medical care rider	Offers provision for treatment that falls under advanced medical care received due to illness or injuries from an unexpected accident

Note: For details, please refer to the Product Leaflet, the Insurance Design Document (Contract Outline), Precautions about Insurance Contracts (Information Calling for Attention), and Contract Guidelines and Policy Conditions.

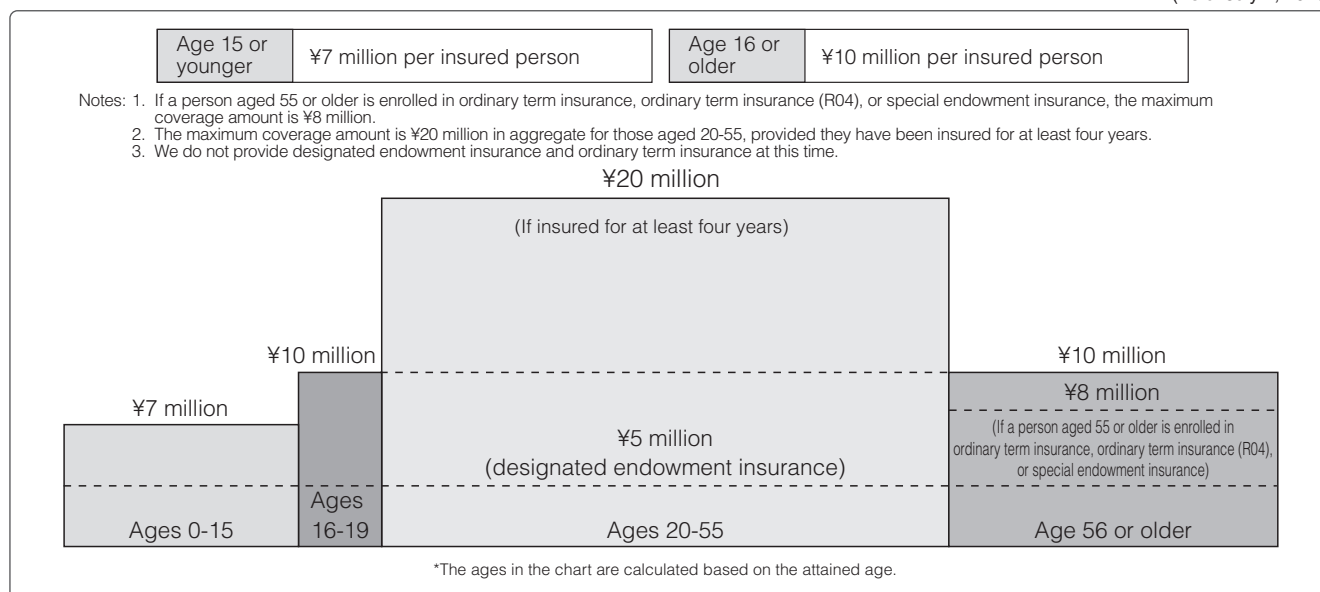
## Maximum Amount of Insurance Coverage

For the insurance policies we offer, the maximum amount of insurance coverage per insured person is stipulated by Article 137 of the Postal Service Privatization Act and other regulations. Any application for insurance coverage exceeding the maximum amount shall be declined. If such excess in coverage is found after the insurance policy or rider is signed, such contract shall be cancelled.

Persons insured under Postal Life Insurance, which was succeeded by the Management Network from Japan Post, can be insured by our policy up to the amount calculated by deducting the insured amount of the Postal Life Insurance from the maximum amount of insurance coverage.

### Maximum Coverage Amount of the Basic Insurance Policy

(As of July 1, 2023)



Note: In addition to the maximum coverage amounts stipulated by the above-mentioned law, there is a certain range of limitation on the maximum insurance coverage according to the age of the insured person or type of insurance, such as a limitation on the insurance amount if the attained age of the insured person is less than 15 years of age.

### Maximum Coverage Amount of the Basic Annuity Policy

- First-year basic annuity amount of ¥0.9 million per insured person

Includes the annuity amount under longevity support insurance.

### Maximum Amount of Insurance Coverage for Riders

Type of rider	Maximum amount of insurance coverage	Notes
<Accidental rider>	¥10 million in aggregate per insured person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In addition to the maximum coverage amounts stipulated by laws and regulations, there is a certain range of limitation on the insurance amount of the rider that can be added, according to the type of basic insurance policy.</li> </ul>
Non-participating accidental rider		
<Nursing care rider>		
<Accident hospitalization rider>	¥10 million in aggregate per insured person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The accidental rider, non-participating accidental rider and nursing care rider are under a separate heading.</li> <li>In addition to the maximum coverage amounts stipulated by laws and regulations, there is a certain range of limitation on the insurance amount of the rider that can be added, according to the type of basic insurance policy.</li> </ul>
<Illness hospitalization rider>		
<Illness and accident hospitalization rider>		
<Non-participating accident hospitalization rider>		
<Non-participating illness and accident hospitalization rider>		
<Non-participating injury medical care rider>		
<Non-participating general medical care rider>		
<Non-participating general medical care rider with relaxed underwriting criteria>		
Non-participating injury medical care rider (R04)		
Non-participating general medical care rider (R04)		
Non-participating general medical care rider with relaxed underwriting criteria (R04)		
Non-participating advanced medical care rider		

We do not provide the above riders in parentheses (“<>”) now.

### Maximum Amount of Total Insurance Premiums Payable

- ¥5.5 million on a combined basis for asset-formation savings insurance and asset-formation housing funding insurance

Apart from the above, asset-formation insurance products are subject to restrictions under relevant laws and regulations such as the limitation of total amount of insurance premiums payable.

## Briefing on Important Matters/Provision of Literature about Disadvantageous Information

We will present proposals that are beneficial and thus satisfactory to each customer, based on their individual circumstances including income and asset status, participation in other insurance policies, and life plans identified through the process of understanding individual needs and intention.

To prevent customers from suffering disadvantages due to not being informed adequately about insurance products and systems, we will provide careful explanations to ensure full understanding of our insurance policies, in consideration of each customer's age, knowledge and experience, while also providing documents on the content of an insurance policy, including the policy coverage, the limitations on benefit

payments, amount of insurance coverage and the duty of declaration. To that end, we deliver the summaries that explain items we would especially like customers to confirm, including an “Insurance Design Document (Contract Outline)” and “Precautions about Insurance Contracts (Information Calling for Attention),” while making explanations.

We ask customers to make sure that they review the “Insurance Design Document (Contract Outline)” and the “Precautions about the Insurance Contract (Information Calling for Attention),” and confirm that they understand the content, as well as that of the “Contract Guidelines and Policy Conditions,” before applying for enrollment.

## Notice of Policy Details

Japan Post Insurance sends a “Notice of Policy Details” to each policyholder during their birth month every year so that policyholders can reconfirm their insurance coverage and policies’ details and update the information therein if necessary. This notice serves as information to ensure that policyholders can feel secure about continuing their policy contracts and that insurance benefits can be received without fail.

Starting from May 2023, a list of policies held and details of policies have been made into a booklet in this Notice, so that customers can easily confirm the content of the policy such as coverage of the insurance policy held, the premiums paid, the policyholder dividend, the status of loans to the policyholder, the bank account for the receipt of insurance benefits and other benefits, and the designation of the beneficiary of insurance benefits and registered family members.

## Management of Conflicts of Interest

To prevent our customers' interests from being unduly harmed in conjunction with conflicts of interest transactions between our customers and Japan Post Insurance, we have released the "Conflicts of Interest Management Regulations" in light of the Insurance Business Act and Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, and other laws and regulations. In accordance with these regulations, we engage in appropriate

business conduct that complies with laws and regulations, internal rules and ethical standards.

Japan Post Group has released the "Japan Post Group Conflicts of Interest Management Policy." This Policy governs the management of conflicts of interest transactions by our Group as a whole in order to prevent our customers' interests from being unduly harmed.

☐ [Japan Post Group Conflicts of Interest Management Policy](#)

[https://www.jp-life.japanpost.jp/english/aboutus/sustainability/corporate\\_governance/compliance/conflicts.html](https://www.jp-life.japanpost.jp/english/aboutus/sustainability/corporate_governance/compliance/conflicts.html)

## Life Insurance Policyholders Protection Corporation of Japan

Unlike the Postal Life Insurance Policies before privatization, the life insurance policies of Japan Post Insurance after privatization do not involve government guarantees for payment of insurance claims. The policyholders' protection scheme applies to life insurance policies in the same way as other life insurance companies.

### ● Life Insurance Policyholders Protection Corporation of Japan

Life Insurance Policyholders Protection Corporation of Japan ("Protection Corporation") is a corporation established pursuant to the Insurance Business Act. It serves as a mutual assistance mechanism for the purpose of life insurance policyholder protection in the event of the default of a member life insurance company. The Protection Corporation engages in processes and measures including financial support for facilitating the transfer of the insurance portfolio from the insurer in default, along with the succeeding insurer's general business administration, underwriting of the transferred portfolio and financial support for the payment of insurance claims covered under the policyholder protection scheme, as well as the purchase of rights of claim for insurance concerned, in an effort to ensure policyholder protection, thereby sustaining the credibility of the life insurance industry.

Because of the nature of life insurance policies, taking out a new insurance policy under the same conditions as the insurer in default could involve some difficulty due to the policyholder's age and health status. Therefore, in the event of the default of an insurance company, the Protection Corporation provides financial support for the transfer of the insurance portfolio, thereby ensuring continuous insurance coverage for the policyholder.

The portfolio subject to transfer covered under the policyholder protection scheme must, according to the provisions of the Insurance Business Act, etc., comprise life insurance policies originally written in Japan (excluding those associated with the specified special account <sup>(\*)1</sup> for performance-linked insurance contracts), in which the limits of indemnity are set to be equivalent to 90% of the relevant policy reserve, etc. <sup>(\*)2</sup>, except for the high assumed interest rate

policies <sup>(\*)3</sup> (which does not mean that the policyholder protection scheme provides 90% of the level of protection provided by the original insurance claims or annuities <sup>(\*)4</sup>).

The transfer of the insurance portfolio might involve, apart from the reduction in policy reserve, etc., changes in experience assumptions (including assumed interest rate, assumed rate of mortality and assumed rate of expenses) that serve as the basis of calculating policy terms and conditions, in order to ensure adequate maintenance of the insurance portfolio with reasonable security on a continuous basis, which could entail a reduction in the level of protection provided by the original insurance policies or annuities. Furthermore, special early surrender loading (involving a special surrender charge apart from the normal surrender charge for a certain period of time, for the purpose of sustaining a group of insured parties and the insurance policies associated therewith) might be established.

\*1 This refers to a special account for the insurance policies that do not involve minimum guarantees (such as guaranteed minimum death benefit and guaranteed minimum maturity benefit) of the insurance policies involving the establishment of a special account. Corporate reorganization procedures for the insurer in default might be based on the preparation of a reorganization plan without involving a reduction in the policy reserve, etc., for the insurance policies concerned (whether implementing such reduction or not shall be determined in the course of an individual reorganization procedure).

\*2 Policy reserve, etc. refers to the reserve funded based on insurance premiums and investment proceeds for the future payment of insurance claims, annuities and benefits.

\*3 This refers to the policies with an assumed interest rate constantly beyond a basic interest rate <sup>(Note 1)</sup> in the five years prior to the default <sup>(Note 2)</sup>. For such policies, the limit of indemnity for the policy reserve, etc. shall be as follows, provided, however, that such limit shall not go below the limit of reimbursement in the case where no financial support is provided to the insurer in default.

\*4 Likewise, it does not mean that the Protection Corporation provides 90% of the level of the guaranteed minimum maturity benefit originally provided under the individual variable annuity.

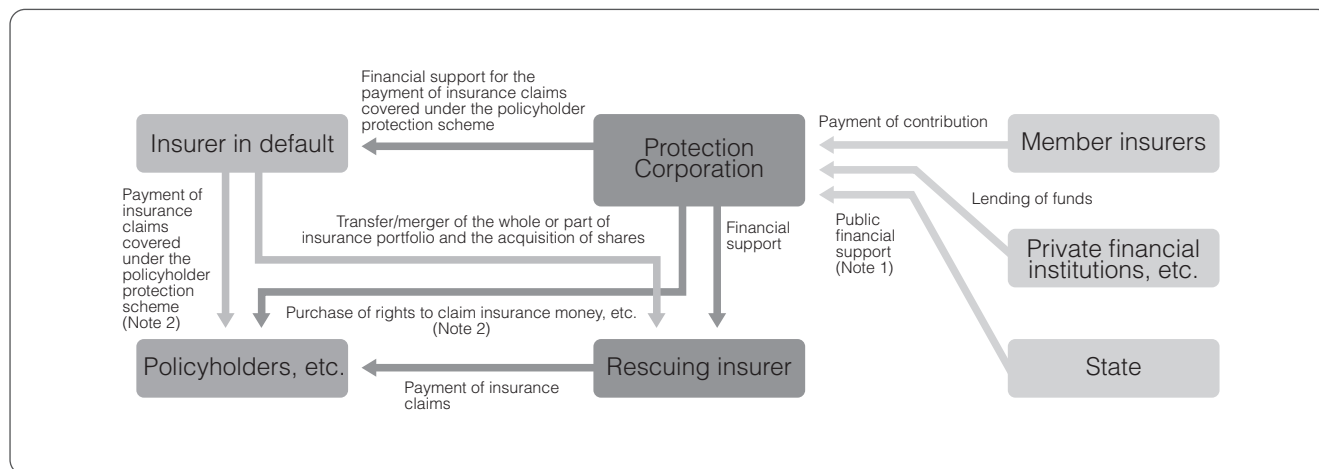
$$\text{Indemnity ratio in the high assumed interest rate policies} = 90\% - \frac{\text{[aggregate of (assumed interest rate less basic interest rate in each year in the past 5 years)]}}{2}$$

Notes: 1. The basic interest rate shall be determined by the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and the Minister of Finance, based on the average rate of investment returns in the past five years at life insurance companies. The current basic interest rate is 3% (information about the current basic interest rate is provided on our website).

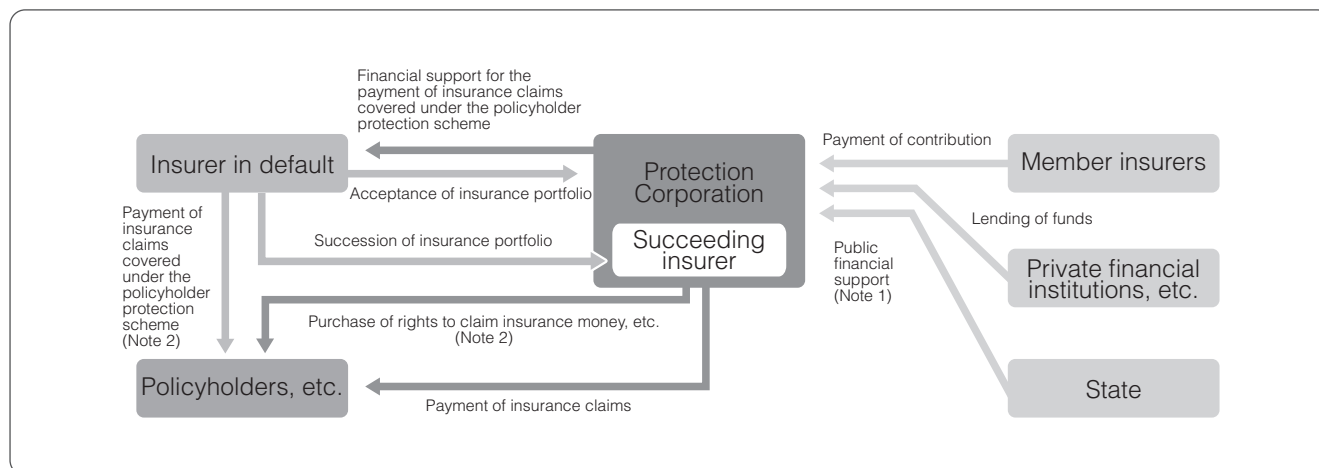
2. In the case where different assumed interest rates apply to the basic coverage and riders under one policy, each such basic coverage and rider applied by a different assumed interest rate shall be regarded as an independent insurance policy, and subject to the evaluation to determine whether it constitutes a high assumed interest rate policy. Meanwhile, in the case of a collective insurance policy such as a group insurance policy where a premium is paid by each insured individual to whom a different assumed interest rate applies, each such insured individual is considered to have taken out an independent insurance policy individually, and is subject to the evaluation regarding whether or not such independent individual policy constitutes a high assumed interest rate policy. However, in the case of defined contribution plan products, each insured individual is subject to the evaluation regarding whether or not he/she is a holder of a high assumed interest rate policy, regardless of whether he/she pays the premium.

● Illustrated Outline of the Scheme

In the case where a rescuing insurer appears



In the case where no rescuing insurer appears



Notes: 1. The aforementioned “public financial support” is provided in the form of a government measure against the default of a life insurance company in the period up to the end of March 2027, approved through deliberation in the Diet, in the case where contributions by the member insurers fail to cover the cost for the financial support.

2. This refers to the payment of insurance claims, covered under the policyholder protection scheme based on insurable events during the default proceedings, as well as the Protection Corporation’s purchase of rights to claim insurance money, etc. associated with the insurance policies covered under the policyholder protection scheme. In such instances, the payment ratio and purchase ratio are the same as the ratio of the limit of indemnity for policy reserve, etc. (The ratios in the case of high assumed interest rate policies are as described in (\*).)

\* All descriptions of the scheme, including the scope and the limit of indemnity of the policies covered under the policyholder protection scheme, are based on current laws and regulations, and could be subject to change in the future in accordance with revisions of relevant laws and regulations.

[Reference] Government guarantee for the Postal Life Insurance Policies

The administration of the Postal Life Insurance Policies taken out before privatization will be succeeded and managed by the Management Network until expiry. The government guarantee for the payment of insurance claims associated with them will continue until those policies expire.

Unlike the Postal Life Insurance Policies, the life insurance policies of Japan Post Insurance do not involve a government guarantee for the payment of insurance claims. The policyholders’ protection scheme applies to the life insurance policies in the same way as other life insurance companies.

## Principal Risk Categories and Definitions

We manage risk by designating risk management sections in respective risk categories. The Risk Management Department, which is in charge of the overall control of risk management, verifies the status of respective risk management sections based on their reports, while periodically reporting on relevant matters to the Risk Management Committee.

Risk management in each risk category is described in the sections below.

### Insurance Underwriting Risk

Life insurance policies are contracts that provide long-term coverage to policyholders against the risk of death, illness or injury. When underwriting, we need to make an accurate assessment and analysis of potential risks and appropriately reflect identified risks in the corresponding premiums.

Accordingly, we undertake such activities as verifying our setting of premium rates and assessing and analyzing the occurrence of insured events.

The Economic Value Promotion Office, Actuarial and Accounting Department, which is the section that manages underwriting risk, conducts risk management appropriately by measuring the amount

of insurance underwriting risk, evaluating the profitability of each product sold and verifying the appropriateness of our underwriting standards from a medical perspective.

As required in managing insurance underwriting risk, we cede reinsurance upon fully studying the financial status of reinsurers. On the other hand, when underwriting reinsurance, we secure the required information, study the profitability and risk characteristics and verify whether the underwriting risk is limited so as to cause no serious impact on management.

### Investment Risk

To provide for anticipated payment of insurance claims and other benefits, we need to carefully manage funds entrusted to us from customers under life insurance policies.

Based on this perspective, in order to maintain sound management and offer assurance to customers, we have a basic investment policy to ensure stable asset management by investing in and financing yen-denominated interest-bearing assets, such as Japanese public and corporate bonds and loans, matched to the long-term and fixed interest rate characteristics of our liabilities. With a view to improving profitability, we also deepen and sophisticate asset management, considering market constraints and soundness.

The Investment Risk Management Office of the Risk Management Department, which is the section in charge of investment risk management, and the General Affairs Department are assigned the task of managing investment risk. These sections monitor investment risk and enforce appropriate management under a checks and balances system with departments of the head office in charge of business execution. The Investment Risk Management Office of the Risk Management Department provides comprehensive management of investment risk, working in collaboration with the General Affairs Department. Meanwhile, we strive to develop adequate risk management systems according to the risk profiles of our asset portfolio which is becoming advanced and sophisticated.

### Funding Risk

The life insurance business involves making and receiving payments to and from customers and business partners as we pay insurance claims and other benefits and conduct fund management. Any trouble in the settlement of these funds will not just cause inconvenience to the parties concerned but will also lead to situations that preclude the continued operation of the business itself.

To avoid such situations and ensure smooth cash flows, we enforce rigorous fund management by monitoring incoming and outgoing cash flows, including the receipt of premiums and payment of insurance claims, on a daily basis.

The Cash-Flow and Expense Management Department, which is the section responsible for funding risk management, has defined categories corresponding to cash flow tightness and established risk management standards in each category. The section implements appropriate management of funding risk by performing management and verification in accordance with these standards. Moreover, we carry out stress tests related to funding risks, assuming a large amount of policy surrenders and lapses, in an effort to improve cash flow management.



## Market Liquidity Risk

We might sell assets in which we have made investments using funds entrusted to us from customers, and could incur losses when we are forced to execute such transactions at extremely unfavorable prices compared to normal or are unable to execute such transactions at all because of market turmoil.

Accordingly, we make investments primarily in assets with high liquidity.

The Investment Risk Management Office of the Risk Management Department, which is the section in charge of market liquidity risk management, confirms, among other things, that sufficient liquidity assets can be secured in the event of current and future cash flow stress. The section implements the appropriate management of market liquidity risk by performing management and verification in accordance with these standards.

## Operational Risk

Our executives and employees strive to prevent operational risks that could cause inconvenience to our customers or corporate losses, and to appropriately respond when such risks occur. We have designated risk management sections in each detailed subcategory of operational risk, thereby identifying and assessing the location, scale and

nature of company-wide operational risk and managing the risk according to severity. In this way, we prevent operational risk from materializing and minimize losses in the event it does. The Risk Management Department works in collaboration with these risk management sections and provides comprehensive management of operational risk.

### 1) Processing Risk

Errors in business processing will cause considerable inconvenience to customers and result in the loss of our credibility. Departments of the head office and branches autonomously assess and address accidents that have occurred in the past and those that could foreseeably occur. This information is used to formulate and develop rules and standards to facilitate prompt and accurate administrative

processing, as well as to supervise and educate employees.

The Business Process Services Department, which is the section in charge of processing risk management, evaluates and verifies whether risk management is appropriately conducted in each organization and makes efforts to suppress and minimize processing risk.

### 2) Computer System Risk

Under the current situation where an extensive scope of our business processing relies on information systems, major system failures or delays in system development could cause considerable inconvenience to customers and result in the loss of our credibility. Therefore, as the section responsible for computer system risk management, the IT Management Department strives to reduce computer system risk by verifying and supervising that the risk is appropriately managed by system administration personnel in the departments that maintain information systems.

We have formulated a manual to respond to a major system failure and set up a structure to take immediate action. For the overall information systems for Japan Post Insurance, our main systems, we operate main computer centers as well as backup centers in order to respond to risk resulting from a system failure. In case of a system failure, we investigate the impact on customers, analyze the causes and implement appropriate countermeasures in order to prevent recurrence.

### 3) Other Operational Risk Subcategories

Other detailed subcategories of operational risk are legal risk, human risk, reputational risk, tangible asset risk, outsourcing risk and compliance risk. For each subcategory, we designate a section to handle risk

management, undertake relevant activities and implement initiatives to enhance our risk management systems.