



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company :

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements of Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company ("the Company"), which comprise the non-consolidated balance sheets as at March 31, 2024 and 2025, the non-consolidated statements of income, the non-consolidated statements of changes in net assets and the non-consolidated proposed appropriation of surplus for the years then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and 2025, and its financial performance for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the non-consolidated financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the disclosure documents that contain or accompany the audited non-consolidated financial statements, but does not include the non-consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

We do not perform any work on the other information as we determine such information does not exist.

Responsibilities of Management and the Audit Committee for the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the non-consolidated financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Insurance Business Act and its related regulations thereunder and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of non-consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the non-consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The audit committee is responsible for overseeing the directors' performance of their duties with regard to the design, implementation and maintenance of the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the non-consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these non-consolidated financial statements.

As part of our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the non-consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, while the objective of the audit is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the non-consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate whether the presentation and disclosures in the non-consolidated financial statements are in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Japan, the overall presentation, structure and content of the non-consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the non-consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the audit committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Fee-related Information

Fee-related information is described in the auditor's report on the consolidated financial statements.

Convenience Translation

The U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements with respect to the year ended March 31, 2025 are presented solely for convenience. Our audit also included the translation of yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made on the basis described in Note "I. Basis of Presentation" to the non-consolidated financial statements.



Interest required to be disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

We do not have any interest in the Company which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Michitaka Shishido
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

Takanobu Miwa
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

Hiroki Kobayashi
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

KPMG AZSA LLC
Tokyo Office, Japan
August 4, 2025

Notes to the Reader of Independent Auditor's Report:

This is a copy of the Independent Auditor's Report and the original copies are kept separately by the Company and KPMG AZSA LLC.

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company

Non-consolidated Balance Sheets

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of
	2024	2025	U.S. Dollars
			2025
ASSETS:			
Cash and deposits			
Cash	¥ 6	¥ 2	\$ 0
Deposits	701,729	539,850	3,610
Subtotal	701,735	539,853	3,610
Call loans	220,000	165,000	1,103
Monetary claims bought	160,302	149,806	1,001
Money held in trust	114,117	111,332	744
Securities (*1, *2, *3, *6)			
National government bonds	16,457,328	15,993,294	106,964
Local government bonds	254,739	260,950	1,745
Corporate bonds	2,006,932	1,918,396	12,830
Domestic stocks	6,762,598	5,916,438	39,569
Foreign securities	13,849,768	14,083,082	94,188
Other securities	1,201,378	1,247,014	8,340
Subtotal	40,532,745	39,419,177	263,638
Loans (*7, *8)			
Policy loans	163,870	151,278	1,011
Industrial and consumer loans	3,717,579	3,683,289	24,634
Subtotal	3,881,450	3,834,568	25,645
Tangible fixed assets (*9, *15)			
Land	606,594	629,380	4,209
Buildings	250,449	260,045	1,739
Construction in progress	26,736	37,475	250
Other tangible fixed assets	3,369	5,080	33
Subtotal	887,149	931,981	6,233
Intangible fixed assets			
Software	63,496	70,557	471
Other intangible fixed assets	38,800	45,784	306
Subtotal	102,296	116,341	778
Reinsurance receivables	1,250	934	6
Other assets			
Accounts receivable	151,908	186,656	1,248
Prepaid expenses	9,969	11,425	76
Accrued income	153,895	150,337	1,005
Money on deposit	13,544	14,637	97
Deposits for futures transactions	16,044	16,924	113
Margins on futures transactions	522	359	2
Derivative financial instruments	46,740	98,491	658
Cash collaterals pledged for financial instruments	208,795	181,396	1,213
Suspense	5,576	12,175	81
Other assets	6,124	12,108	80
Subtotal	613,121	684,512	4,578
Prepaid pension cost	145,858	181,647	1,214
Customers' liabilities under acceptances and guarantees	5,063	4,766	31
Allowance for possible loan losses	(9,510)	(6,893)	(46)
Total assets	¥ 47,355,580	¥ 46,133,028	\$ 308,540

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company

Non-consolidated Balance Sheets (continued)

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2025	2025
LIABILITIES:			
Policy reserves and other reserves			
Reserve for outstanding claims (*17)	¥ 149,056	¥ 159,016	\$ 1,063
Policy reserves (*17)	34,018,043	33,890,518	226,662
Policyholders' dividend reserves (*10)	289,545	292,516	1,956
Subtotal	34,456,645	34,342,051	229,681
Reinsurance payables	632	6,230	41
Bonds payable (*11)	640,735	1,207,793	8,077
Other liabilities			
Payables under repurchase agreements	257,631	244,516	1,635
Payables under securities borrowing transactions	3,658,338	3,233,528	21,626
Borrowings (*12)	271,600	271,600	1,816
Income taxes payable	7,901	5,268	35
Accounts payable	84,128	80,644	539
Accrued expenses	49,473	51,728	345
Deferred income	7,709	6,666	44
Deposits received	36,578	30,602	204
Guarantee deposits received	32,924	35,805	239
Margins on futures transactions	194	261	1
Derivative financial instruments	312,160	191,516	1,280
Cash collaterals received for financial instruments	41,338	117,177	783
Asset retirement obligations	3,086	3,148	21
Suspense receipts	2,635	2,671	17
Subtotal	4,765,701	4,275,137	28,592
Reserve for price fluctuation	1,128,202	1,170,519	7,828
Deferred tax liabilities	679,664	312,379	2,089
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation (*15)	77,509	78,575	525
Acceptances and guarantees	5,063	4,766	31
Total liabilities	41,754,153	41,397,453	276,869
NET ASSETS:			
Foundation funds	50,000	—	—
Reserve for redemption of foundation funds	930,000	980,000	6,554
Reserve for revaluation	452	452	3
Surplus	283,231	237,342	1,587
Reserve for future losses	13,853	14,307	95
Other surplus	269,378	223,034	1,491
Reserve for fund redemption	40,000	—	—
Fund for price fluctuation allowance	29,764	29,764	199
Reserve for promotion of social welfare project	693	1,004	6
Reserve for business infrastructure	10,000	10,000	66
Reserve for reduction entry of real estate	24,578	24,056	160
Unappropriated surplus	164,342	158,209	1,058
Total funds, reserve and surplus	1,263,684	1,217,795	8,144
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	4,282,331	3,491,836	23,353
Deferred unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives under hedge accounting	(68,811)	(95,205)	(636)
Land revaluation differences (*15)	124,222	121,149	810
Total unrealized gains, revaluation reserves and adjustments	4,337,741	3,517,779	23,527
Total net assets	5,601,426	4,735,575	31,671
Total liabilities and net assets	¥ 47,355,580	¥ 46,133,028	\$ 308,540

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company

Non-consolidated Statements of Income

Years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of
	2024	2025	U.S. Dollars
			2025
ORDINARY INCOME:			
Insurance premiums and other			
Insurance premiums	¥ 2,817,213	¥ 2,758,332	\$ 18,447
Reinsurance revenue	10,032	7,742	51
Subtotal	2,827,246	2,766,074	18,499
Investment income (*2)			
Interest, dividends and other income	1,160,750	1,212,572	8,109
Interest on deposits	15,127	14,618	97
Interest and dividends on securities	1,008,516	1,063,379	7,111
Interest on loans	64,054	66,682	445
Rent revenue from real estate	44,616	43,297	289
Other interest and dividends	28,436	24,593	164
Gains on money held in trust	1,068	—	—
Gains on trading securities	47	—	—
Gains on sales of securities	313,022	515,842	3,449
Gains on redemption of securities	43,636	43,542	291
Foreign exchange gains	264,090	—	—
Reversal of allowance for possible loan losses	2,205	2,600	17
Other investment income	568	335	2
Investment gains on separate accounts	76,610	—	—
Subtotal	1,861,999	1,774,894	11,870
Other ordinary income			
Income from annuity riders	12,351	10,828	72
Income from deferred benefits	24,819	20,855	139
Reversal of policy reserves	—	127,525	852
Reversal of accrued retirement benefits	28,595	35,788	239
Other ordinary income	8,621	8,239	55
Subtotal	74,387	203,238	1,359
Total ordinary income	¥ 4,763,633	¥ 4,744,207	\$ 31,729

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company
Non-consolidated Statements of Income (continued)

Years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of
	2024	2025	U.S. Dollars
			2025
ORDINARY EXPENSES:			
Benefits and other payments			
Claims paid	¥ 616,544	¥ 641,518	\$ 4,290
Annuity payments	651,219	643,597	4,304
Benefit payments	427,969	455,015	3,043
Surrender benefits	957,582	1,025,243	6,856
Other refunds	109,971	120,996	809
Reinsurance premiums	1,107	178,202	1,191
Subtotal	2,764,394	3,064,573	20,496
Provision for policy reserves and other reserves			
Provision for reserve for outstanding claims (*3)	9,730	9,960	66
Provision for policy reserves (*3)	520,086	—	—
Provision for interest on policyholders' dividend reserves	43	36	0
Subtotal	529,861	9,996	66
Investment expenses (*2)			
Interest expenses	40,481	45,338	303
Losses on money held in trust	—	6,003	40
Losses on sales of securities	81,824	229,028	1,531
Losses on valuation of securities	3,998	4,453	29
Losses on redemption of securities	258	9	0
Losses on derivative financial instruments	542,794	528,698	3,535
Foreign exchange losses	—	84,181	563
Depreciation of real estate for non-insurance business	9,252	9,398	62
Other investment expenses	25,656	30,652	205
Investment losses on separate accounts	—	8,557	57
Subtotal	704,265	946,321	6,329
Operating expenses	414,139	437,714	2,927
Other ordinary expenses			
Deferred benefit payments	46,460	39,760	265
Taxes	35,233	35,681	238
Depreciation	32,767	34,542	231
Other ordinary expenses	5,499	5,459	36
Subtotal	119,960	115,443	772
Total ordinary expenses	4,532,622	4,574,050	30,591
Ordinary profit	¥ 231,010	¥ 170,156	\$ 1,138

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company
Non-consolidated Statements of Income (continued)

Years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Extraordinary gains				
Gains on disposals of fixed assets	¥ 305	¥ 2,687	\$ 17	
Gains on liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates	—	505	3	
Subtotal	305	3,193	21	
Extraordinary losses				
Losses on disposals of fixed assets	6,246	7,275	48	
Impairment losses (*4)	2,114	1,872	12	
Losses on sales of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	476	23,622	157	
Losses on liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates	30	—	—	
Losses on reorganization of subsidiaries and affiliates	5,014	—	—	
Provision for reserve for price fluctuation	55,872	42,317	283	
Contributions for promotion of social welfare project	2,306	2,995	20	
Subtotal	72,060	78,083	522	
Surplus before income taxes	159,256	95,266	637	
Income taxes				
Current	61,665	53,287	356	
Deferred	(67,123)	(111,869)	(748)	
Total income taxes	(5,458)	(58,581)	(391)	
Net surplus	¥ 164,714	¥ 153,847	\$ 1,028	

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company
Non-consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Year ended March 31, 2024

Millions of Yen

	Funds, reserves and surplus											
	Surplus											
	Other surplus											
	Foundation funds	Reserve for redemption of foundation funds	Reserve for revaluation	Reserve for future losses	Reserve for fund redemption	Fund for price fluctuation allowance	Reserve for promotion of social welfare project	Reserve for business infrastructure	Reserve for reduction entry of real estate	Unappropriated surplus	Total surplus	Total funds, reserves and surplus
Beginning balance	100,000	880,000	452	13,419	70,000	29,764	774	10,000	25,101	166,680	315,738	1,296,191
Changes in the fiscal year												
Additions to policyholders' dividend reserves										(144,240)	(144,240)	(144,240)
Additions to reserve for future losses				434						(434)		
Additions to reserve for redemption of foundation funds		50,000										50,000
Payment of interest on foundation funds										(302)	(302)	(302)
Net surplus										164,714	164,714	164,714
Redemption of foundation funds	(50,000)											(50,000)
Additions to reserve for fund redemption					20,000					(20,000)		
Reversal of reserve for fund redemption					(50,000)						(50,000)	(50,000)
Additions to reserve for promotion of social welfare project							2,225			(2,225)		
Reversal of reserve for promotion of social welfare project							(2,306)			2,306		
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry of real estate									(522)	522		
Reversal of land revaluation differences										(2,678)	(2,678)	(2,678)
Net changes, excluding funds, reserves and surplus												
Net changes in the fiscal year	(50,000)	50,000	—	434	(30,000)	—	(80)	—	(522)	(2,337)	(32,507)	(32,507)
Ending balance	50,000	930,000	452	13,853	40,000	29,764	693	10,000	24,578	164,342	283,231	1,263,684

	Unrealized gains (losses), revaluation reserve and adjustments					Total net assets
	Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	Deferred unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives under hedge accounting	Land revaluation differences	Total unrealized gains (losses), revaluation reserve and adjustments		
Beginning balance	2,320,146	(28,011)	121,544	2,413,678	3,709,870	
Changes in the fiscal year						
Additions to policyholders' dividend reserves					(144,240)	
Additions to reserve for future losses						
Additions to reserve for redemption of foundation funds				50,000		
Payment of interest on foundation funds				(302)		
Net surplus				164,714		
Redemption of foundation funds				(50,000)		
Additions to reserve for fund redemption						
Reversal of reserve for fund redemption				(50,000)		
Additions to reserve for promotion of social welfare project						
Reversal of reserve for promotion of social welfare project						
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry of real estate						
Reversal of land revaluation differences					(2,678)	
Net changes, excluding funds, reserves and surplus	1,962,184	(40,800)	2,678	1,924,062	1,924,062	
Net changes in the fiscal year	1,962,184	(40,800)	2,678	1,924,062	1,891,555	
Ending balance	4,282,331	(68,811)	124,222	4,337,741	5,601,426	

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company
Non-consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2025												Millions of Yen
	Funds, reserves and surplus											
	Surplus											
	Other surplus											
	Foundation funds	Reserve for redemption of foundation funds	Reserve for revaluation	Reserve for future losses	Reserve for fund redemption	Fund for price fluctuation allowance	Reserve for promotion of social welfare project	Reserve for business infrastructure	Reserve for reduction entry of real estate	Unappropriated surplus	Total surplus	Total funds, reserves and surplus
Beginning balance	50,000	930,000	452	13,853	40,000	29,764	693	10,000	24,578	164,342	283,231	1,263,684
Changes in the fiscal year												
Additions to policyholders' dividend reserves										(150,958)	(150,958)	(150,958)
Additions to reserve for future losses				454						(454)		
Additions to reserve for redemption of foundation funds		50,000										50,000
Payment of interest on foundation funds										(145)	(145)	(145)
Net surplus										153,847	153,847	153,847
Redemption of foundation funds	(50,000)											(50,000)
Additions to reserve for fund redemption					10,000					(10,000)		
Reversal of reserve for fund redemption					(50,000)						(50,000)	(50,000)
Additions to reserve for promotion of social welfare project							3,306			(3,306)		
Reversal of reserve for promotion of social welfare project							(2,995)			2,995		
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry of real estate									(521)	521		
Reversal of land revaluation differences										1,366	1,366	1,366
Net changes, excluding funds, reserves and surplus												
Net changes in the fiscal year	(50,000)	50,000	—	454	(40,000)	—	310	—	(521)	(6,133)	(45,889)	(45,889)
Ending balance	—	980,000	452	14,307	—	29,764	1,004	10,000	24,056	158,209	237,342	1,217,795

	Unrealized gains (losses), revaluation reserve and adjustments				
	Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	Deferred unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives under hedge accounting	Land revaluation differences	Total unrealized gains (losses), revaluation reserve and adjustments	Total net assets
Beginning balance	4,282,331	(68,811)	124,222	4,337,741	5,601,426
Changes in the fiscal year					
Additions to policyholders' dividend reserves					(150,958)
Additions to reserve for future losses					
Additions to reserve for redemption of foundation funds					50,000
Payment of interest on foundation funds					(145)
Net surplus					153,847
Redemption of foundation funds					(50,000)
Additions to reserve for fund redemption					
Reversal of reserve for fund redemption					(50,000)
Additions to reserve for promotion of social welfare project					
Reversal of reserve for promotion of social welfare project					
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry of real estate					
Reversal of land revaluation differences					1,366
Net changes, excluding funds, reserves and surplus	(790,494)	(26,393)	(3,073)	(819,961)	(819,961)
Net changes in the fiscal year	(790,494)	(26,393)	(3,073)	(819,961)	(865,851)
Ending balance	3,491,836	(95,205)	121,149	3,517,779	4,735,575

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company
Non-consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2025	Millions of U.S. Dollars											
	Funds, reserves and surplus											
	Surplus											
	Other surplus											
	Foundation funds	Reserve for redemption of foundation funds	Reserve for revaluation	Reserve for future losses	Reserve for fund redemption	Fund for price fluctuation allowance	Reserve for promotion of social welfare project	Reserve for business infrastructure	Reserve for reduction entry of real estate	Unappropriated surplus	Total surplus	Total funds, reserves and surplus
Beginning balance	334	6,219	3	92	267	199	4	66	164	1,099	1,894	8,451
Changes in the fiscal year												
Additions to policyholders' dividend reserves										(1,009)	(1,009)	(1,009)
Additions to reserve for future losses				3						(3)		
Additions to reserve for redemption of foundation funds		334										334
Payment of interest on foundation funds										(0)	(0)	(0)
Net surplus										1,028	1,028	1,028
Redemption of foundation funds	(334)									(66)		(334)
Additions to reserve for fund redemption					66							
Reversal of reserve for fund redemption					(334)						(334)	(334)
Additions to reserve for promotion of social welfare project							22			(22)		
Reversal of reserve for promotion of social welfare project							(20)			20		
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry of real estate									(3)	3		
Reversal of land revaluation differences										9	9	9
Net changes, excluding funds, reserves and surplus												
Net changes in the fiscal year	(334)	334	—	3	(267)	—	2	—	(3)	(41)	(306)	(306)
Ending balance	—	6,554	3	95	—	199	6	66	160	1,058	1,587	8,144

	Unrealized gains (losses), revaluation reserve and adjustments				
	Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	Deferred unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives under hedge accounting	Land revaluation differences	Total unrealized gains (losses), revaluation reserve and adjustments	Total net assets
Beginning balance	28,640	(460)	830	29,011	37,462
Changes in the fiscal year					
Additions to policyholders' dividend reserves					(1,009)
Additions to reserve for future losses					
Additions to reserve for redemption of foundation funds				334	
Payment of interest on foundation funds				(0)	
Net surplus				1,028	
Redemption of foundation funds				(334)	
Additions to reserve for fund redemption					
Reversal of reserve for fund redemption				(334)	
Additions to reserve for promotion of social welfare project					
Reversal of reserve for promotion of social welfare project					
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry of real estate					
Reversal of land revaluation differences				9	
Net changes, excluding funds, reserves and surplus	(5,286)	(176)	(20)	(5,483)	(5,483)
Net changes in the fiscal year	(5,286)	(176)	(20)	(5,483)	(5,790)
Ending balance	23,353	(636)	810	23,527	31,671

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company
Non-consolidated Proposed Appropriation of Surplus

Years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Unappropriated surplus	¥ 164,342	¥ 158,209	\$ 1,058
Reversal of voluntary surplus reserves:	521	44,944	300
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry of real estate	521	5,180	34
Reversal of reserve for business infrastructure	—	10,000	66
Reversal of fund for price fluctuation allowance	—	29,764	199
Total	164,863	203,154	1,358
Appropriation of surplus	164,863	203,154	1,358
Provision for policyholders' dividend reserves	150,958	157,450	1,053
Net surplus	13,905	45,703	305
Reserve for future losses	454	473	3
Interest on foundation funds	145	—	—
Voluntary surplus reserves:	13,306	45,230	302
Reserve for fund redemption	10,000	—	—
Reserve for promotion of social welfare project	3,306	3,995	26
Reserve for business infrastructure	—	40,000	267
Reserve for reduction entry of real estate	—	1,235	8

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company

Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

I. Basis of Presentation

MEIJI YASUDA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (hereafter, “the Company”) has prepared the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese “Insurance Business Act” and its related accounting regulations in Japan, and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which may differ in certain respects from accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Japan. In preparing the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications have been made to the non-consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a format which is more familiar to readers outside Japan. In addition, the notes to the non-consolidated financial statements include information which is not required under accounting principles generally accepted in Japan but is presented herein as additional information.

Amounts are rounded down to the nearest million yen. As a result, the totals do not add up. The translation of the Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollars is included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan, using the exchange rate prevailing at March 31, 2025, which was ¥149.52 to U.S. \$1. The convenience translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be, converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other rate of exchange.

II. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Securities

Securities held by the Company are classified and accounted for as follows:

- a. Trading securities are stated at market value at the balance sheet date. The cost of sales is determined by the moving average method.
- b. Held-to-maturity debt securities are stated at amortized cost using the moving average method and the amortization is calculated using the straight-line method.
- c. Policy-reserve-matching bonds are stated at amortized cost in accordance with the Industry Audit Committee Report No.21, “Temporary Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Policy-Reserve-Matching Bonds in the Insurance Industry,” issued by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (JICPA). The cost of sales is determined by the moving average method and the amortization of discount/premium is calculated using the straight-line method.
- d. Equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates are stated at cost using the moving average method. The subsidiaries are prescribed under Article 2, Paragraph 12 of the “Insurance Business Act” and Article 13-5-2, Paragraph 3 of the “Order for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.” The affiliates are under Paragraph 4 of the order.
- e. Available-for-sale securities
Available-for-sale securities are stated at market value (e.g. quoted prices) at the balance sheet date. The cost of sales is determined by the moving average method. Stocks and others of which market value is not available are stated at cost using the moving average method. Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are reported as a component of net assets in the non-consolidated balance sheets.

(2) Money held in trust

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Money held in trust is stated at fair value.

(3) Policy-reserve-matching bonds

The Company classifies bonds held with the aim of matching the duration to outstanding insurance liabilities within the sub-groups (categorized by insurance type, investment policy and other factors) of individual life insurance, individual annuities and group pensions as policy-reserve-matching bonds in accordance with the Industry Audit Committee Report No.21, "Temporary Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Policy-Reserve-Matching Bonds in the Insurance Industry" issued by the JICPA.

(4) Derivative transactions

Derivative transactions are stated at fair value.

(5) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets owned by the Company are depreciated as follows:

- a. Buildings
Calculated using the straight-line method.
- b. Other tangible fixed assets
Calculated using the declining-balance method.

Tangible fixed assets are presented at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

(6) Software

Capitalized software for internal use owned by the Company (included in intangible fixed assets in the non-consolidated balance sheets) is amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives.

(7) Allowance for possible loan losses

Allowance for possible loan losses of the Company is provided pursuant to its standards for self-assessment of asset quality and internal rules for write-offs of loans and allowance for possible loan losses.

For loans to borrowers that are legally bankrupt (hereafter, "bankrupt borrowers") and for loans to borrowers that are not yet legally bankrupt but substantially bankrupt (hereafter, "substantially bankrupt borrowers"), an allowance is provided based on the total amounts of the loans after deduction of charge-offs and any amounts expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral and the execution of guarantees.

For loans to borrowers that have high possibility of bankruptcy (hereafter, "borrowers with high possibility of bankruptcy"), an allowance is provided at the amount deemed necessary based on an overall solvency assessment, net of the expected collection by disposal of collateral and by executing guarantees.

For other loans, an allowance is provided by multiplying the claim amount by an anticipated default rate calculated based on the Company's actual default experience for a certain period in the past.

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All loans are assessed by the department concerned based on the Company's standards for the self-assessment of asset quality and an independent department is responsible for audit of its self-assessment. The allowance for possible loan losses is provided based on the result of the assessment.

For loans with collateral to bankrupt borrowers and substantially bankrupt borrowers, the amount of loans exceeding the value of estimated recovery through disposal of collateral or execution of guarantees is deemed uncollectible and written off. The amount of loans written off for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 amounted to ¥13 million and ¥14 million (U.S. \$0 million), respectively.

(8) Accrued retirement benefits

Accrued retirement benefits of the Company are provided based on the estimate of retirement benefit obligations and plan assets at the balance sheet date.

Assumptions of the Company used in accounting for the defined benefit plans for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 were as follows:

Years ended March 31	2024	2025
Method of attributing benefit to period of service	Benefit formula basis	Benefit formula basis
Amortization period for actuarial differences	10 years	10 years
Amortization period for past service cost	10 years	10 years

No accrued retirement benefits were recognized on the liabilities due to plan assets in excess of the retirement benefit obligations as of March 31, 2024 and 2025.

(9) Reserve for price fluctuation

Reserve for price fluctuation of the Company is calculated pursuant to Article 115 of the "Insurance Business Act".

(10) Foreign currency translation

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, except for equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates, are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates on the dates of acquisition.

(11) Method of hedge accounting

Methods of hedge accounting are in accordance with the ASBJ Statement No. 10, "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments". These methods consist primarily of:

- the special hedge accounting using interest rate swaps to hedge against cash flow volatility related to loans receivable;
- the fair value hedge accounting using forward exchange contracts to hedge against exchange rate fluctuation risk related to foreign currency denominated bonds;
- the deferred hedge accounting using currency swaps to hedge against exchange rate fluctuation risk related to foreign currency denominated bonds;

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- the deferred hedge accounting using equity swaps to hedge against price fluctuation risk related to foreign stocks;
- the allocation method using currency swaps to hedge against exchange rate fluctuation risk related to foreign currency denominated loans as well as foreign currency denominated bonds payable issued by the Company; and
- the deferred hedge accounting using interest rate swaps to hedge against interest rate fluctuation risk related to insurance liabilities, from the year ended March 31, 2010, based on JICPA Industry Audit Committee Practical Guideline No. 26, "Accounting and Auditing Treatments related to Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in the Insurance Industry."

Hedge effectiveness for the deferred hedge accounting to hedge against interest rate fluctuation risk related to insurance liabilities is assessed by verifying the correlation between interest rates that would be used in calculating theoretical prices of hedged items and hedging instruments.

(12) Accounting for consumption taxes

National and local consumption taxes of the Company are accounted for using the tax-excluded method. Non-deductible consumption taxes are recognized as expenses for the period, except for those relating to purchases of depreciable fixed assets which are not charged to expense but deferred as other assets and amortized over a five-year period on the straight-line basis pursuant to the "Corporation Tax Act".

(13) Accounting for retirement benefits

In the non-consolidated financial statements, methods used in accounting for unrecognized actuarial differences and unrecognized past service costs associated with retirement benefits are different from methods used in accounting for these items in the consolidated financial statements.

(14) Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is calculated based on the pretax surplus included in the non-consolidated statements of income. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred taxes are measured by applying the effective income tax rates that are based on the enacted statutory rates to the temporary differences.

(15) Policy reserves

Regarding contracts for which the insurer's liability under insurance policies has started as of the end of the fiscal year, policy reserves of the Company are set aside in accordance with the methods stated in the statement of calculation procedures for insurance premiums and policy reserves (Article 4, Paragraph 2, Item 4 of the "Insurance Business Act") pursuant to Article 116, Paragraph 1 of the "Insurance Business Act", in order to prepare for future fulfilment of obligations under the insurance contracts.

Of policy reserves, insurance premium reserves are calculated by the following methods:

- a. Reserves for policies subject to the standard policy reserve rules are calculated based on the methods stipulated by the Prime Minister (Notification of the Minister of Finance No. 48, 1996).
- b. Reserves for policies not subject to the standard policy reserve requirements are calculated based on the net level premium method.

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In addition, if there is deemed to be a risk of inability to fulfill future obligations in the policy reserves, which are set aside in accordance with the statement of calculation procedures approved by the Financial Service Agency, due to a significant deviation between the future cash flows estimated based on the calculation assumptions (such as the expected mortality/morbidity and the expected rate of interest) stipulated in the statement of calculation procedures and recent actual results, additional policy reserves need to be set aside pursuant to Article 69, Paragraph 5 of the “Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act”. In accordance with this provision, the following reserves are set aside:

- The policy reserves set aside in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 for single premium endowment contracts concluded on or after September 2, 1995.
- The policy reserves set aside in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 for single premium individual annuity contracts concluded on or after April 2, 1998.
- The policy reserves for the difference arising from calculations of premium reserves using the expected rate of interest of 2.00% over 2 years beginning with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, for individual annuity contracts concluded on or before April 1, 1999 (excluding the single premium individual annuity policies listed above).
- The policy reserves set aside in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015 and 2024 for variable life insurance contracts.
- The policy reserves for the difference arising from calculations of premium reserves using the expected rate of interest of 3.75% over 4 years beginning with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, for certain whole life insurance contracts concluded on or before April 1, 1994.

From the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Company sets aside the difference arising from calculations of premium reserves using the expected rate of interest of 3.75% for whole life insurance contracts whose expected rate of interest at the time of signing exceeds 3.75%. This difference will be set aside over 4 years. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the first year of this 4-year period, the Company set aside ¥68,470 million (U.S. \$457 million). As a result, the balance of the policy reserves set aside thus far accounted for 22.8% of the total amount of required reserves as of March 31, 2025.

Contingency reserves included in policy reserves are set aside in accordance with Article 116 of the “Insurance Business Act,” and Article 69, Paragraph 1, Item 3 of the “Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act” to cover risks that may occur in the future in order to ensure the performance of future obligations under insurance contracts.

(16) Reserve for Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) Claims

Reserve for Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) claims is defined as a reserve for claims and benefits for which incidents prescribed in policy clauses are incurred but not reported to the Company (hereinafter “IBNR claims”). The amount of reserve for IBNR claims can no longer be calculated appropriately by using the formula stipulated in the main text of Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the Ministry of Finance Notification No. 234 (hereinafter referred to as “IBNR Notification”) in 1998, due to the May 8, 2023 termination of special treatments applied for payments of hospitalization and other benefits to policyholders in such status as “quasi hospitalization,” which requires obtaining diagnosis of COVID-19 infection and undergoing treatment at accommodation facilities or their homes under the supervision of physicians or other specialists (hereinafter referred to as “quasi hospitalization”). Accordingly, the Company now records the amount of such reserve by using the following method in accordance with a proviso of Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the IBNR Notification.

(Outline of Calculation Method)

The Company first deducts the amount pertaining to quasi hospitalization from the total amount of required reserve

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for IBNR claims and payments of benefits and others of all fiscal years set forth in the main text of Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the IBNR Notification, and then calculates the amount of reserve for IBNR claims in the same manner as that stipulated in the main text of Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the IBNR Notification.

In addition, at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the Company deducted the amount pertaining to quasi hospitalization for policyholders other than those categorized at high risk of serious symptoms, instead of deducting the amount pertaining to quasi hospitalization. However, due to the termination of special treatments applied to hospitalization benefits for quasi hospitalization in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Company revised the above method and deducted the amount pertaining to quasi hospitalization.

(17) Recognition of Insurance Premiums, Benefits and Claims, and Other Payments

Insurance premiums of the Company are, in principle, recorded for insurance contracts for which insurance premium has been received and under which the insurer's liability has commenced by the relevant amounts received.

Also, premiums which correspond to the period that is not expired at the end of the fiscal year, are set aside in the policy reserves in accordance with Article 116 of the "Insurance Business Act", and Article 69, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the "Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act".

Benefits and claims (excluding reinsurance premiums) of the Company are recorded for contracts for which amounts calculated under policy conditions have been paid in the occurrence of insured events under the policy conditions by the relevant amounts paid.

In addition, the Company recognizes outstanding claims with the amount of unpaid claims over the contracts for which payment obligation exists at the end of the fiscal year or for which incidents prescribed in policy clause already incurred but not reported to the Company, pursuant to Article 117 of the "Insurance Business Act" and Article 72 of the "Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act".

(18) Policy acquisition costs

Policy acquisition costs are expensed when incurred.

(19) Significant Accounting Estimates

Significant accounting estimates that are identified pursuant to Accounting Standards for Disclosure of Accounting Estimates (ASBJ Statement No. 31), are as follows.

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024)

Impairment on stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates

The amounts of ¥1,104,962 million of equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates are recorded in Securities in the non-consolidated balance sheets at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates are tested for impairment based on the actual value. The actual value is, in principle, determined based on the net asset value at the end of the fiscal year. However, if necessary, the value calculated using such key assumptions as future cash flows is deemed to be the actual value.

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Those assumptions involve a high degree of uncertainty, which, in turn, may greatly affect the future cash flow estimates to be formulated in the next fiscal year.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Company recorded no impairment on stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates as the result of impairment testing.

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

Impairment on stocks issued by subsidiaries and affiliates and accounted for as stocks of which market value is not available

The amounts of ¥1,355,748 million (U.S. \$9,067 million) of equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates are accounted for as stocks of which market value is not available and recorded in Securities in the non-consolidated balance sheets at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

Equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates and accounted for as stocks of which market value is not available are tested for impairment based on the actual value. The actual value is, in principle, determined based on the net asset value at the end of the fiscal year. However, if necessary, the value calculated using such key assumptions as future cash flows is deemed to be the actual value.

Those assumptions involve a high degree of uncertainty, which, in turn, may greatly affect the future cash flow estimates to be formulated in the next fiscal year.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, as a result of testing, the Company recorded impairment totaling ¥23,622 million (U.S. \$157 million) in connection with a portion of the shares issued by subsidiaries and accounted for as stocks of which market value is not available. This is attributable to a considerable decline in the actual value of equity securities issued by the subsidiaries in light of deterioration in their financial position or ability to generate future cash flows with no likelihood of recovery. The amount of this loss is included in losses on valuation of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates as part of extraordinary losses based on the difference between the acquisition cost of each equity security and its actual value.

(Accounting standards and guidance not yet adopted)

The following accounting standard and guidance have been issued but not yet adopted: "Accounting Standard for Leases" (ASBJ Statement No. 34: September 13, 2024) and "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Leases" (ASBJ Guidance No. 33: September 13, 2024). This accounting standard, along with its implementation guidance, stipulates the accounting treatment of recognizing assets and liabilities for all leases of the lessee, similar to international accounting standards. The Company plans to adopt the standard and guidance above from the fiscal year ending March 31, 2028 onward, with the resulting effect of the adoption now being evaluated.

III. Notes to Balance Sheets

***1. Securities Lending**

Securities loaned under security lending agreements, including securities under securities borrowing transactions, amounted to ¥5,723,472 million and ¥6,702,619 million (U.S. \$44,827 million) as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

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*2. Securities Sold under Repurchase Agreements

Securities sold under repurchase agreements amounted to ¥264,703 million and ¥248,244 million (U.S. \$1,660 million) as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

*3. Pledged Assets

Assets pledged as collateral were securities in the amount of ¥380,015 million and ¥367,339 million (U.S. \$2,456 million) as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

4. Rights to disposal

Assets, which can be freely disposed of, but are not recorded in the Company's non-consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2025, consisted of cash collateral totaling ¥11,604 million (U.S. \$77 million), which was accepted via securities lending transactions, and securities totaling ¥12,186 million (U.S. \$81 million), which were borrowed via securities borrowing transactions. Cash collateral was entirely loaned, while borrowed securities were entirely held by the Company.

5. Receivable from and Payable to Subsidiaries and Affiliates

The total amounts receivable from and payable to subsidiaries and affiliates as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
As of March 31	2024	2025	2025
Receivable	¥ 72,347	¥ 81,697	\$ 546
Payable	4,702	5,498	36

*6. Equity Securities issued by Subsidiaries and Affiliates

The total amounts of equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates were ¥1,104,962 million and ¥1,454,739 million (U.S. \$9,729 million) as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

*7. Loans

The amounts of risk-monitored loans, which comprised (1) bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans, (2) doubtful loans, (3) loans in arrears for three months or longer and (4) restructured loans, were ¥21,510 million and ¥16,535 million (U.S. \$110 million) as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

The amounts of bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans were ¥405 million and ¥377 million (U.S. \$2 million) as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

The amounts of loans deemed uncollectible and directly deducted from the loans in the non-consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 were ¥13 million and ¥14 million (U.S. \$0 million) for bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans, respectively.

Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans are loans to borrowers that have been found or are likely to be found legally bankrupt through fillings for the commencement of bankruptcy, corporate reorganization or civil rehabilitation proceedings, and loans to borrowers of similar status.

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The amounts of doubtful loans were ¥11,832 million and ¥4,259 million (U.S. \$28 million) as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

Doubtful loans are loans with a high probability of failure in the receipt of principal or interest under terms of the loan agreement due to the borrower's deteriorated financial status and/or business performance even though the borrower has yet to enter the state of bankruptcy. These loans do not include bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans.

There were no loans in arrears for three months or longer as of March 31, 2024 and 2025.

Loans in arrears for three months or longer represent the loans on which payments of principal or interest are past due over three months from the day following the contractual due date. These loans do not include bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans or doubtful loans.

The amounts of restructured loans were ¥9,272 million and ¥11,898 million (U.S. \$79 million) as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

Restructured loans represent the loans which have been restructured to provide relief to the borrowers by reducing or waiving interest payments, by rescheduling repayments of principal or payments of interest, or by waiving claims for borrowers in order to support their recovery from financial difficulties. Restructured loans do not include bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans, doubtful loans, or loans in arrears for three months or longer.

*8. Loan Commitments

The amounts of loan commitments outstanding were ¥55,445 million and ¥113,419 million (U.S. \$758 million) as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

*9. Accumulated Depreciation

Accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets amounted to ¥471,079 million and ¥478,529 million (U.S. \$3,200 million) as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

*10. Policyholders' Dividend Reserves

Changes in policyholders' dividend reserves for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 were as follows:

Years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ 288,339	¥ 289,545	\$ 1,936
Transfer from surplus in the previous fiscal year	144,240	150,958	1,009
Dividend payments to policyholders during the fiscal year	(143,093)	(148,033)	(990)
Interest accrued during the fiscal year	58	46	0
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	289,545	292,516	1,956

*11. Subordinated Bonds

As of March 31, 2024 and 2025, bonds payable in liabilities are subordinated bonds and foreign currency-

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

denominated subordinated bonds, respectively, and the repayments of which are subordinated to other obligations.

***12. Subordinated Borrowings**

As of March 31, 2024 and 2025, borrowings in liabilities consist of subordinated borrowings, and the repayments of which are subordinated to other obligations.

13. Separate Accounts

The total amounts of assets held in separate accounts defined in Article 118, Paragraph 1 of the “Insurance Business Act” were ¥607,204 million and ¥549,347 million (U.S. \$3,674 million) as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively. The amounts of separate account liabilities were the same as these figures.

14. Net Assets Stipulated by the “Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act”

The amounts of net assets pursuant to Article 30, Paragraph 2 of the “Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act” were ¥4,338,194 million and ¥3,518,232 million (U.S. \$23,530 million) as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

***15. Revaluation of land**

The Company revalued certain parcels of land owned for operational use as of March 31, 2000, as permitted by the “Act on Revaluation of Land”.

The difference in value before and after revaluation is directly included in net assets in the non-consolidated balance sheets and presented as land revaluation differences, after net of income taxes which is presented as deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation in the non-consolidated balance sheets. As a revaluation method stipulated in Article 3, Paragraph 3 of the act, the Company used the publicly announced appraisal value with certain adjustments (detailed in Article 2, Item 1 of the “Order for Enforcement of the Act on Revaluation of Land”) for the revaluation.

The Company also revalued certain parcels of land acquired from former Yasuda Mutual Life Insurance Company upon the merger on January 1, 2004 as of March 31, 2001, as permitted by the act. As a revaluation method stipulated in Article 3, Paragraph 3 of the act, the former company used the publicly announced appraisal value with certain adjustments (detailed in Article 2, Item 1 of the order) and appraisal value (detailed in Article 2, Item 5 of the order) for the revaluation.

16. Leased Assets

The Company holds some leased assets, such as computers and other equipment, in addition to the tangible and intangible fixed assets in the non-consolidated balance sheets.

***17. Reinsurance**

As of March 31, 2024 and 2025, the amounts of reinsurance recoverable on reserve for outstanding claims, which is applied mutatis mutandis to Article 71, Paragraph 1 of the “Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act” pursuant to Article 73, Paragraph 3 of the ordinance (hereafter, “reinsurance recoverable on reserve for outstanding claims”), were ¥13 million and ¥40 million (U.S. \$0 million), respectively.

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As of March 31, 2024 and 2025, the amounts of reinsurance recoverable on policy reserves pursuant to Article 71, Paragraph 1 of the “Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act” (hereafter, “reinsurance recoverable on policy reserves”) were ¥4,955 million and ¥187,656 million (U.S. \$1,255 million), respectively.

IV. Notes to Statements of Income

1. Transactions with Subsidiaries and Affiliates

The total amounts of income and expenses resulting from transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 were as follows:

Years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Total income	¥ 38,108	¥ 64,226	\$ 429
Total expenses	45,081	49,167	328

*2. Investment Income and Expenses

Major components of gains on sales of securities were as follows:

Years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Domestic bonds including national government bonds	¥ 18,154	¥ 21,730	\$ 145
Domestic stocks	59,682	202,124	1,351
Foreign securities	234,335	289,998	1,939

Major components of losses on sales of securities were as follows:

Years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Domestic bonds including national government bonds	¥ 502	¥ 206,291	\$ 1,379
Domestic stocks	14,417	1,331	8
Foreign securities	66,518	20,473	136

Major components of losses on valuation of securities were as follows:

Years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Domestic stocks	¥ 93	¥ 1,886	\$ 12
Foreign securities	3,904	2,567	17

Losses on derivative financial instruments included net valuation gain of ¥121,909 million and net valuation loss of ¥133,598 million (U.S. \$893 million) for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

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*3. Policy Reserves for Ceded Reinsurance

The amounts of provision for (reversal of) reinsurance recoverable on reserve for outstanding claims and reinsurance recoverable on policy reserves, which are deducted (added) in calculating provision for (reversal of) reserve for outstanding claims and policy reserves, for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 were as follows:

Years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Provision for reserve for outstanding claims prior to reinsurance	¥ 9,721	¥ 9,986	\$ 66
Provision for (reversal of) reinsurance recoverable on outstanding claims	(9)	26	0
Provision for policy reserves prior to reinsurance	511,584	55,175	369
Provision for (reversal of) reinsurance recoverable on policy reserves	(8,502)	182,701	1,221

*4. Impairment of Fixed Assets

The details of the impairment losses on fixed assets are as follows:

(1) Method for grouping the assets

The Company groups all the fixed assets held and utilized for the Company's insurance business as one asset group for the impairment test.

For real estate for non-insurance business and idle assets, each asset is treated as an independent unit for the impairment test.

(2) Description of impairment losses recognized

For the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, the Company recognized impairment losses on real estate for non-insurance business that experienced a significant deterioration of profitability and on the idle assets that experienced a significant decline in fair value. For these assets, the Company reduced the carrying amount to a recoverable amount which is either fair value less costs to dispose or value-in-use, and recognized impairment losses as extraordinary losses in the non-consolidated statements of income.

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(3) Details of fixed assets resulting in impairment losses

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Asset group	Number of properties impaired	Millions of Yen		
		Land	Buildings	Total
Real estate for non-insurance business	1	¥ 529	¥ 869	¥ 1,399
Idle assets	7	377	337	714
Total	8	906	1,207	2,114

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Asset group	Number of properties impaired	Millions of Yen		
		Land	Buildings	Total
Real estate for non-insurance business	1	¥ 304	¥ 1,082	¥ 1,386
Idle assets	4	161	323	485
Total	5	466	1,405	1,872

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Asset group	Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	Land	Buildings	Total
Real estate for non-insurance business	\$ 2	\$ 7	\$ 9
Idle assets	1	2	3
Total	3	9	12

(4) Calculation method of recoverable amounts

The recoverable amounts of real estate for non-insurance business are determined at net realizable value or value in use. The recoverable amounts for idle assets are net realizable value. Value in use is determined as the estimated net future cash flows, reflecting the volatility risk, discounted at 1.71% and 1.77% for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively. Net realizable value is calculated based on the appraisal value with reference to “Real Estate Appraisal Standards” or the publicly announced appraisal value.

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

V. Notes to Statements of Changes in Net Assets

1. Foundation Funds

Foundation funds serve as the primary source of capital for Japanese mutual life insurance companies. These funds are similar to loans, as interest payments, maturity dates and other items must be established at the time of the offering. In the event of a bankruptcy or similar development, repayment of the principal and interest of foundation funds is subordinated to the repayment of amounts owed to ordinary creditors and insurance claims and benefit payments owed to policyholders. Upon redemption of foundation funds, mutual companies are required to make an addition to the reserve for redemption of foundation funds, which serves as retained earnings, equal to the amount redeemed. As a result, the full amount of foundation funds remains in net assets even after redemption.

Having redeemed foundation funds totaling ¥50,000 million in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has transferred reserves for fund redemption of the same amount to reserve for redemption of foundation funds as defined under Article 56 of the “Insurance Business Act.”

VI. Financial Instruments

1. Qualitative information on financial instruments

The Company develops the asset and liability management based on surplus, and it monitors a surplus derived from the difference between the economic values of assets and liabilities as a measure of financial soundness, in order to manage its investment assets (excluding the assets of the separate account prescribed in Article 118, Paragraph 1 of the “Insurance Business Act”).

Based on this risk management, the Company mainly invests in securities and loans. Securities held primarily consist of bonds, stocks and investment trusts. Loans primarily consist of loans to domestic corporate borrowers.

Derivatives are mainly used for hedging activities as a primary method of hedging against invested asset risk, insurance liability risk and bonds payable risk.

Methods of hedge accounting are in accordance with the ASBJ Statement No. 10, “Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments”. These methods consist primarily of:

- the special hedge accounting using interest rate swaps to hedge against cash flow volatility related to loans;
- the fair value hedge accounting using forward exchange contracts to hedge against exchange rate fluctuation risk related to foreign currency denominated bonds;
- the deferred hedge accounting using currency swaps to hedge against exchange rate fluctuation risk related to foreign currency denominated bonds;
- the deferred hedge accounting using equity swaps to hedge against price fluctuation risk related to foreign stocks;
- the allocation method using currency swaps to hedge against exchange rate fluctuation risk related to foreign currency denominated loans as well as foreign currency denominated bonds payable issued by the Company; and
- the deferred hedge accounting using interest rate swaps to hedge against interest rate fluctuation risk related to insurance liabilities.

Securities are exposed to market risk (interest rate fluctuation risk, exchange rate fluctuation risk and price fluctuation risk) and credit risk. Loans are exposed to credit risk and interest rate fluctuation risk. Derivative

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company

Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

transactions are exposed to market risk and credit risk.

Foreign currency denominated bonds payable issued by the Company are exposed to exchange rate fluctuation risk.

With regard to the interest rate fluctuation risk management, the Company manages the fluctuation risk on the basis of economic values from a surplus management perspective, by purchasing super long-term bonds to keep asset duration stable and using interest rate swaps for the interest rate risk hedge against insurance liabilities.

To manage the exchange rate fluctuation risk, the Company hedges against exchange rate fluctuation using forward exchange contracts where necessary for appropriate controls of exchange rate fluctuation risk.

To manage price fluctuation risk and other market risks, the Company performs integrated management for outstanding balances and the profit and loss situation of securities and derivative transactions and also monitors loss limits to minimize unexpected losses.

In addition to the Value at Risk (VaR) method to measure the maximum expected loss, the Company performs stress tests periodically to simulate conditions that might arise in the event of sharp market fluctuations that exceed normal forecasts.

The profit and loss status and compliance with these procedures are monitored by the investment risk management department, reported regularly (or immediately in urgent cases) to the risk management verification committee and, on important matters reported directly to the Board of Directors and Committees.

To manage credit risk, the Company carefully identifies risks in each transaction and limits investments to those that are assessed to be of high quality.

Where credit risk assessment is particularly important regarding corporate loans, the credit risk management department ensures that a rigorous screening system is in place, and monitors borrowers and internal credit ratings using corporate screening methods. The Company follows careful discussions by the Investment Council to make decisions on highly important deals.

Further, the Company sets exposure limits based on counterparties' creditworthiness to ensure that risk is not concentrated among certain companies or groups, and diversifies investments.

With regard to derivative transactions, the Company limits risk by setting up policies and establishing limits by the type of transaction and by each counterparty. At the same time, a system of internal checks is in place by segregating the departments executing the transactions from the administrative departments to ensure risk management is on an appropriate footing.

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

2. Fair value of financial instruments

The amounts of the principal financial assets and liabilities reported in the non-consolidated balance sheets at the end of the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, their fair values and the differences between them, were as presented in the following table. In addition, notes for cash are omitted. Moreover, the Company omitted notes for deposits other than CDs; payables under repurchase agreements; and payables under securities borrowing transactions, based on the assumption that the fair value of these instruments approximates book value due to short-term nature of their contracts.

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		
	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
Deposits	¥ 16,995	¥ 16,995	¥ —
Available-for-sale securities (CDs)	16,995	16,995	—
Monetary claims bought	160,302	155,836	(4,466)
Held-to-maturity debt securities	155,385	150,919	(4,466)
Available-for-sale securities	4,916	4,916	—
Money held in trust	114,117	114,117	—
Available-for-sale securities	114,117	114,117	—
Securities	39,464,593	39,028,755	(435,838)
Trading securities	513,558	513,558	—
Held-to-maturity debt securities	3,086,357	3,360,296	273,939
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	14,751,534	14,067,870	(683,663)
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	98,991	72,876	(26,114)
Available-for-sale securities	21,014,152	21,014,152	—
Loans	3,881,450	3,905,640	24,189
Policy loans	163,870	163,870	—
Industrial and consumer loans	3,717,579	3,741,769	24,189
Allowance for possible loan losses (*1)	(7,996)	—	—
	3,873,454	3,905,640	32,185
Bonds payable	640,735	641,039	304
Borrowings	271,600	256,279	(15,320)
Derivative financial instruments (*2)	(265,420)	(265,420)	—
Hedge accounting is not applied	(15,570)	(15,570)	—
Hedge accounting is applied	(249,849)	(249,849)	—

(*1) The amounts are general allowance for possible losses on loans and specific allowance for possible loan losses related to the loans.

(*2) The amounts of receivables and payables arising from derivative transactions are shown as net amounts.

(*3) In accordance with Paragraph 5 of the Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments (ASBJ Guidance No. 19) and Paragraph 24-16 of the Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement (ASBJ Guidance No. 31), unlisted stocks and others of which market value is not available are not included in securities presented in the above table concerning the fair value of financial instruments and the table concerning the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments. Investments in capital partnerships are similarly excluded from the table for the same reason.

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

The amount of stocks and others of which market value is not available, as reported in the non-consolidated balance sheets, was ¥1,039,135 million as of March 31, 2024. Of this, the amount of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates was ¥1,005,971 million. The amount of investments in capital partnerships reported in the non-consolidated balance sheets totaled ¥29,016 million as of March 31, 2024.

The amount of impairment losses on unlisted stocks and others of which market value is not available and investments in capital partnerships was ¥5 million for the year ended March 31, 2024.

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

As of March 31	Millions of Yen			Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	2025			2025		
	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
Deposits	¥ 32,993	¥ 32,993	¥ —	\$ 220	\$ 220	\$ —
Available-for-sale securities (CDs)	32,993	32,993	—	220	220	—
Monetary claims bought	149,806	141,345	(8,461)	1,001	945	(56)
Held-to-maturity debt securities	145,799	137,338	(8,461)	975	918	(56)
Available-for-sale securities	4,006	4,006	—	26	26	—
Money held in trust	111,332	111,332	—	744	744	—
Available-for-sale securities	111,332	111,332	—	744	744	—
Securities	37,988,669	36,515,126	(1,473,542)	254,070	244,215	(9,855)
Trading securities	437,378	437,378	—	2,925	2,925	—
Held-to-maturity debt securities	2,875,262	2,959,072	83,809	19,229	19,790	560
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	15,049,301	13,493,303	(1,555,998)	100,650	90,244	(10,406)
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	98,991	97,636	(1,354)	662	652	(9)
Available-for-sale securities	19,527,735	19,527,735	—	130,602	130,602	—
Loans	3,834,568	3,758,981	(75,587)	25,645	25,140	(505)
Policy loans	151,278	151,278	—	1,011	1,011	—
Industrial and consumer loans	3,683,289	3,607,702	(75,587)	24,634	24,128	(505)
Allowance for possible loan losses (*1)	(5,405)	—	—	(36)	—	—
	3,829,163	3,758,981	(70,181)	25,609	25,140	(469)
Bonds payable	1,207,793	1,191,060	(16,732)	8,077	7,965	(111)
Borrowings	271,600	249,836	(21,763)	1,816	1,670	(145)
Derivative financial instruments (*2)	(93,024)	(93,024)	—	(622)	(622)	—
Hedge accounting is not applied	40,575	40,575	—	271	271	—
Hedge accounting is applied	(133,600)	(133,600)	—	(893)	(893)	—

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

- (*1) The amounts are general allowance for possible losses on loans and specific allowance for possible loan losses related to the loans.
- (*2) The amounts of receivables and payables arising from derivative transactions are shown as net amounts.
- (*3) In accordance with Paragraph 5 of the Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments (ASBJ Guidance No. 19) and Paragraph 24-16 of the Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement (ASBJ Guidance No. 31), unlisted stocks and others of which market value is not available are not included in securities presented in the above table concerning the fair value of financial instruments and the table concerning the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments. Investments in capital partnerships are similarly excluded from the table for the same reason.

The amount of stocks and others of which market value is not available, as reported in the non-consolidated balance sheets, was ¥1,392,048 million (U.S. \$9,310 million) as of March 31, 2025. Of this, the amount of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates was ¥1,355,748 million (U.S. \$9,067 million). The amount of investments in capital partnerships reported in the non-consolidated balance sheets totaled ¥38,459 million (U.S. \$257 million) as of March 31, 2025.

The amount of impairment losses on unlisted stocks and others of which market value is not available and investments in capital partnerships was ¥23,782 million (U.S. \$159 million) for the year ended March 31, 2025.

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Notes:

a. Maturity analysis of monetary claims and securities with maturities

As of March 31	Millions of Yen					
	2024					
	Within 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years to 7 years	Over 7 years to 10 years	Over 10 years
Deposits (CDs)	¥ 16,995	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Monetary claims bought	—	—	—	—	—	160,302
Loans*	437,791	751,193	584,642	636,969	743,668	555,382
Securities	441,406	1,440,771	3,069,660	3,162,383	6,240,297	15,847,592
Held-to-maturity debt securities	193,355	621,455	249,891	20,105	575,871	1,425,678
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	17,459	67,926	635,280	1,494,365	3,016,494	9,520,008
Available-for-sale securities with maturities	230,591	751,390	2,184,488	1,647,912	2,647,931	4,901,905
Total	896,193	2,191,964	3,654,302	3,799,352	6,983,966	16,563,277

As of March 31	Millions of Yen						Millions of U.S. Dollars					
	2025						2025					
	Within 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years to 7 years	Over 7 years to 10 years	Over 10 years	Within 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years to 7 years	Over 7 years to 10 years	Over 10 years
Deposits (CDs)	¥ 32,993	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	\$ 220	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Monetary claims bought	—	—	—	—	—	149,806	—	—	—	—	—	1,001
Loans*	559,506	626,796	720,502	529,725	734,031	512,409	3,742	4,192	4,818	3,542	4,909	3,427
Securities	561,020	2,122,884	2,665,636	3,585,957	5,198,589	15,231,219	3,752	14,197	17,827	23,983	34,768	101,867
Held-to-maturity debt securities	357,651	451,908	83,792	543,989	370,947	1,066,972	2,391	3,022	560	3,638	2,480	7,135
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	23,492	264,305	1,052,221	1,552,146	2,980,466	9,176,668	157	1,767	7,037	10,380	19,933	61,374
Available-for-sale securities with maturities	179,875	1,406,670	1,529,622	1,489,820	1,847,176	4,987,578	1,203	9,407	10,230	9,964	12,354	33,357
Total	1,153,520	2,749,681	3,386,139	4,115,682	5,932,621	15,893,435	7,714	18,390	22,646	27,525	39,677	106,296

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(*) Bankruptcy and reorganization claims, which are expected to be unrecoverable, are not included in this table, and they were ¥7,932 million and ¥318 million (U.S. \$2 million) as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

(*) Policy loans are not included because they have no defined maturity dates.

b. Maturity analysis of bonds payable and borrowings

As of March 31	Millions of Yen					
	2024					
	Within 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years to 7 years	Over 7 years to 10 years	Over 10 years
Bonds payable	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 640,735
Borrowings	—	—	—	—	—	271,600
Total	—	—	—	—	—	912,335

As of March 31	Millions of Yen						Millions of U.S. Dollars					
	2025						2025					
	Within 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years to 7 years	Over 7 years to 10 years	Over 10 years	Within 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years to 7 years	Over 7 years to 10 years	Over 10 years
Bonds payable	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 1,207,793	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,077
Borrowings	—	—	—	—	—	271,600	—	—	—	—	—	1,816
Total	—	—	—	—	—	1,479,393	—	—	—	—	—	9,894

3. Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are classified into three different levels of fair value hierarchy, defined as follows, in accordance with the observability and significance of input used in fair value measurements.

Level 1: Fair value measured at (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for the same assets or liabilities

Level 2: Fair value calculated by using directly or indirectly observable input other than Level 1

Level 3: Fair value calculated using significant unobservable input

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In addition, multiple inputs that exert a significant impact on calculation results may be used in fair value measurements. In such cases, the Company classifies the fair value of assets and liabilities into the level with lowest priority among the levels to which each input belongs in terms of fair value measurement.

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company
Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Financial assets and liabilities whose balance sheet amounts are presented at fair value

		Millions of Yen		
As of March 31	2024			
Category	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Deposits (CDs)	¥ —	¥ 16,995	¥ —	¥ 16,995
Monetary claims bought	—	4,916	—	4,916
Available-for-sale securities	—	4,916	—	4,916
Money held in trust	—	114,117	—	114,117
Available-for-sale securities	—	114,117	—	114,117
Securities	11,337,844	9,656,539	73,830	21,068,214
Trading securities	345,825	167,733	—	513,558
National & local government bonds	130,966	—	—	130,966
Corporate bonds	—	75,362	—	75,362
Domestic stocks	112,745	—	—	112,745
Other	102,113	92,370	—	194,484
Available-for-sale securities	10,992,019	9,488,805	73,830	20,554,655
National & local government bonds	1,706,137	110,246	—	1,816,384
Corporate bonds	—	1,576,482	—	1,576,482
Domestic stocks	6,553,623	2,207	—	6,555,831
Other	2,732,258	7,799,868	73,830	10,605,957
Derivative financial instruments	739	46,000	—	46,740
Currency related	—	26,879	—	26,879
Interest rate related	—	18,956	—	18,956
Stock related	241	—	—	241
Bond related	498	164	—	662
Total assets	11,338,584	9,838,569	73,830	21,250,984
Derivative financial instruments	80	312,080	—	312,160
Currency related	—	225,047	—	225,047
Interest rate related	—	86,914	—	86,914
Stock related	5	—	—	5
Bond related	75	118	—	193
Total liabilities	80	312,080	—	312,160

(*) In accordance with Paragraph 24-7 of “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Guidance No. 31: June 17, 2021),

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

investment trusts whose fair value is deemed to coincide with net asset value per unit are not included in the above table. The amount of these investment trusts presented in the non-consolidated balance sheets is ¥459,496 million. Adjustments for such investment trusts from the beginning balance to the ending balance are as presented in the following table.

Millions of Yen	
For the year ended March 31, 2024	Investment trusts whose fair value is deemed to coincide with net asset value per unit in accordance with Paragraph 24-3 of the Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ 320,972
Profit (loss) or net unrealized gains (losses) for the period	
Recognized as net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	50,145
Bought, sold and redeemed	
Bought	91,730
Sold	(3,352)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	459,496

In addition, the main restrictions on surrender, etc. of investment trusts to which Paragraph 24-3 of the implementation guidance applies is the prohibition of voluntary surrender, etc., and the amount of such investment trusts recorded on the non-consolidated balance sheets was ¥459,496 million.

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

As of March 31	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	2025				2025			
	Fair value				Fair value			
Category	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Deposits (CDs)	¥ —	¥ 32,993	¥ —	¥ 32,993	\$ —	\$ 220	\$ —	\$ 220
Monetary claims bought	—	4,006	—	4,006	—	26	—	26
Available-for-sale securities	—	4,006	—	4,006	—	26	—	26
Money held in trust	—	111,332	—	111,332	—	744	—	744
Available-for-sale securities	—	111,332	—	111,332	—	744	—	744
Securities	10,015,240	9,352,807	51,117	19,419,165	66,982	62,552	341	129,876
Trading securities	278,243	159,135	—	437,378	1,860	1,064	—	2,925
National & local government bonds	93,629	3,073	—	96,703	626	20	—	646
Corporate bonds	—	91,699	—	91,699	—	613	—	613
Domestic stocks	100,880	—	—	100,880	674	—	—	674
Other	83,732	64,362	—	148,095	560	430	—	990
Available-for-sale securities	9,736,996	9,193,672	51,117	18,981,786	65,121	61,487	341	126,951
National & local government bonds	1,466,266	103,772	—	1,570,039	9,806	694	—	10,500
Corporate bonds	—	1,503,657	—	1,503,657	—	10,056	—	10,056
Domestic stocks	5,743,930	923	—	5,744,854	38,415	6	—	38,421
Other	2,526,799	7,585,318	51,117	10,163,235	16,899	50,731	341	67,972
Derivative financial instruments	654	97,837	—	98,491	4	654	—	658
Currency related	—	76,816	—	76,816	—	513	—	513
Interest rate related	—	7,771	—	7,771	—	51	—	51
Stock related	73	13,249	—	13,323	0	88	—	89
Bond related	580	—	—	580	3	—	—	3
Total assets	10,015,894	9,598,977	51,117	19,665,989	66,986	64,198	341	131,527
Derivative financial instruments	117	191,399	—	191,516	0	1,280	—	1,280
Currency related	—	61,461	—	61,461	—	411	—	411
Interest rate related	—	129,937	—	129,937	—	869	—	869
Stock related	66	—	—	66	0	—	—	0
Bond related	51	—	—	51	0	—	—	0
Total liabilities	117	191,399	—	191,516	0	1,280	—	1,280

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(*) In accordance with Paragraph 24-7 of “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Guidance No. 31: June 17, 2021), investment trusts whose fair value is deemed to coincide with net asset value per unit are not included in the above table. The amount of these investment trusts presented in the non-consolidated balance sheets is ¥545,948 million (U.S. \$3,651 million). Adjustments for such investment trusts from the beginning balance to the ending balance are as presented in the following table.

	Millions of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
For the year ended March 31, 2025	Investment trusts whose fair value is deemed to coincide with net asset value per unit in accordance with Paragraph 24-3 of the Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement	Investment trusts whose fair value is deemed to coincide with net asset value per unit in accordance with Paragraph 24-3 of the Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ 459,496	\$ 3,073
Profit (loss) or net unrealized gains (losses) for the period		
Recognized as net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	9,952	66
Bought, sold and redeemed		
Bought	80,145	536
Sold	(3,645)	(24)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	545,948	3,651

In addition, the main restrictions on surrender, etc. of investment trusts to which Paragraph 24-3 of the implementation guidance applies is the prohibition of voluntary surrender, etc., and the amount of such investment trusts recorded on the non-consolidated balance sheets was ¥545,948 million (U.S. \$3,651 million).

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Financial assets and liabilities whose balance sheet amounts are not presented at fair value

Millions of Yen				
As of March 31	2024			
Category	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary claims bought	¥ —	¥ 150,919	¥ —	¥ 150,919
Held-to-maturity debt securities	—	150,919	—	150,919
Securities	14,883,345	2,617,699	—	17,501,044
Held-to-maturity debt securities	2,790,357	569,939	—	3,360,296
National & local government bonds	2,790,357	158,484	—	2,948,842
Corporate bonds	—	340,678	—	340,678
Other	—	70,775	—	70,775
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	12,020,110	2,047,760	—	14,067,870
National & local government bonds	11,575,551	—	—	11,575,551
Corporate bonds	—	39,747	—	39,747
Other	444,559	2,008,013	—	2,452,572
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	72,876	—	—	72,876
Loans	—	—	3,905,640	3,905,640
Policy loans	—	—	163,870	163,870
Industrial and consumer loans	—	—	3,741,769	3,741,769
Total assets	14,883,345	2,768,619	3,905,640	21,557,604
Bonds payable	—	641,039	—	641,039
Borrowings	—	256,279	—	256,279
Total liabilities	—	897,319	—	897,319

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As of March 31	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	2025				2025			
	Fair value				Fair value			
Category	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary claims bought	¥ —	¥ 137,338	¥ —	¥ 137,338	\$ —	\$ 918	\$ —	\$ 918
Held-to-maturity debt securities	—	137,338	—	137,338	—	918	—	918
Securities	13,675,504	2,874,508	—	16,550,012	91,462	19,224	—	110,687
Held-to-maturity debt securities	2,451,442	507,629	—	2,959,072	16,395	3,395	—	19,790
National & local government bonds	2,451,442	149,869	—	2,601,312	16,395	1,002	—	17,397
Corporate bonds	—	299,477	—	299,477	—	2,002	—	2,002
Other	—	58,282	—	58,282	—	389	—	389
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	11,126,425	2,366,878	—	13,493,303	74,414	15,829	—	90,244
National & local government bonds	10,664,107	—	—	10,664,107	71,322	—	—	71,322
Corporate bonds	—	35,379	—	35,379	—	236	—	236
Other	462,317	2,331,499	—	2,793,816	3,092	15,593	—	18,685
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	97,636	—	—	97,636	652	—	—	652
Loans	—	—	3,758,981	3,758,981	—	—	25,140	25,140
Policy loans	—	—	151,278	151,278	—	—	1,011	1,011
Industrial and consumer loans	—	—	3,607,702	3,607,702	—	—	24,128	24,128
Total assets	13,675,504	3,011,846	3,758,981	20,446,332	91,462	20,143	25,140	136,746
Bonds payable	—	1,191,060	—	1,191,060	—	7,965	—	7,965
Borrowings	—	249,836	—	249,836	—	1,670	—	1,670
Total liabilities	—	1,440,897	—	1,440,897	—	9,636	—	9,636

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company

Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Notes:

a. Explanations on valuation methods and inputs used in fair value measurements

(i) Deposits, monetary claims bought, money held in trust and securities

Regarding deposits, monetary claims bought, and money held in trust and securities, the fair values of these instruments are classified into Level 1 when unadjusted quoted prices are available from active markets. This includes mainly listed stocks and government bonds. When publicly announced quoted prices are only available from inactive markets, the Company classifies the fair value of instruments into Level 2. This includes mainly negotiable deposits, local government bonds and corporate bonds.

When quoted prices are unavailable, the Company measures the fair value of instruments based on theoretical prices calculated by discounting the net future cash flows to the present value, or the value at the end of fiscal year based on data provided by pricing vendors or transactional counterparts. In the course of the above valuation process, the Company utilizes observable inputs as much as possible. When significant unobservable inputs are used in its fair value measurement, the Company classifies the fair value into Level 3.

For investment trusts without quoted prices, the Company deems their fair value to coincide with the net asset value per unit, provided there are no significant restrictions requiring the compensation of market participants for risks associated with surrender or repurchase. The Company classifies the fair value of these investment trusts into Level 2.

(ii) Derivative financial instruments

With regard to derivative financial instruments, the Company classifies their fair values into Level 1 when unadjusted quoted prices from active markets are available. This includes mainly stock index futures and bond futures.

However, most derivative financial instruments are traded over the counter and, accordingly, publicly announced quoted prices for these instruments are unavailable. Because of this, the fair value of foreign exchange contracts is stated at theoretical prices based on the TTM, WM Reuters rate or discount rate at the balance sheet date, while the fair value of currency swaps, interest rate swaps, equity swaps and other similar derivative financial instruments is stated at value based on data provided by pricing vendors. The fair values of the above instruments are classified into Level 2.

Since instruments subject to the allocation method for currency swaps are treated as an integral part of the hedged foreign currency denominated loans and bonds payable, their fair values are included in the fair values of the relevant loans and bonds payable. Moreover, since instruments subject to special hedge accounting treatment for interest rate swaps are treated as an integral part of the hedged foreign currency denominated loans, their fair values are included in the fair values of the relevant loans.

(iii) Loans

The fair values of industrial and consumer loans are, in principle, stated at value calculated by discounting the net future cash flows to the present value utilizing unobservable input. Accordingly, the Company classifies their fair values into Level 3. The fair values of loans to bankrupt borrowers, substantially

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company
Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

bankrupt borrowers and borrowers with high possibility of bankruptcy, are stated at value calculated by deducting the estimated amount of loan losses from the book value of loans before direct write-off.

As credit exposure for policy loans without specific repayment periods is limited to the amount of the cash surrender value, the Company regards the book value as the fair value with the assumption that the fair value approximates the book value considering factors such as projected repayment period and interest condition. Accordingly, the fair values of these loans are classified into Level 3.

(iv) Bonds payable

The fair values of bonds issued by the Company are stated at value at the end of fiscal year based on data provided by pricing vendors. The fair values of bonds issued by the Company are classified into Level 2.

(v) Borrowings

The fair values of borrowings by the Company are stated at value at the end of fiscal year based on data provided by pricing vendors regarding bonds being issued under the backing of the relevant borrowings. The fair values of these instruments are classified into Level 2.

b. Information regarding financial assets and liabilities whose balance sheet amounts are stated at fair value and classified into Level 3

(i) Quantitative information regarding significant unobservable inputs

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, trading securities and available-for-sales securities classified under securities included instruments whose fair values are classified into Level 3. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, available-for-sales securities classified under securities included instruments whose fair values are classified into Level 3. However, these instruments are not included in the above table as they are valued based on unadjusted prices provided by third parties.

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) Reconciliation from the beginning balance to the ending balance and net unrealized gains and losses recognized in the statement of income

For the year ended March 31, 2024	Millions of Yen		
	Securities	Securities	Total
	Trading securities	Available-for-sale securities	
	Other	Other	
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ 1,965	¥ 73,753	¥ 75,719
Profit (loss) or net unrealized gains (losses)			
Recognized in gains on trading securities	34	—	34
Recognized in net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	—	5,785	5,785
Bought, sold, issued and settled, etc.			
Sold	(2,000)	—	(2,000)
Redeemed	—	(5,709)	(5,709)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	—	73,830	73,830
Net unrealized gains (losses) recorded on financial assets and liabilities held at the non-consolidated balance sheet date and included in the non-consolidated statement of income	—	—	—

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For the year ended March 31, 2025	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars	
	Securities	Total	Securities	Total
	Available-for-sale securities		Available-for-sale securities	
	Other		Other	
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ 73,830	¥ 73,830	\$ 493	\$ 493
Profit (loss) or net unrealized gains (losses)				
Recognized in net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	136	136	0	0
Bought, sold, issued and settled, etc.				
Sold	(20,107)	(20,107)	(134)	(134)
Redeemed	(2,741)	(2,741)	(18)	(18)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	51,117	51,117	341	341

(iii) Explanation of fair value measurement process

When quoted prices provided by third parties are used in fair value measurement, the Company verifies the appropriateness of such prices in a proper manner via, for example, confirming valuation techniques and inputs used and comparing fair values with those of similar financial instruments. Verification results are reported to departments in charge of risk management. In this way, the Company ensures the appropriateness of its fair value measurement policies and procedures.

(iv) Explanation of impacts on fair value due to changes in significant unobservable inputs

The explanation is omitted because unadjusted quoted prices provided by third parties are used as significant unobservable inputs.

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company
Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

VII. Securities

1. Trading securities

The unrealized valuation gains (losses) on trading securities included in profits (losses) amounted to ¥53,029 million and ¥(27,738) million (U.S. \$(185) million) for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

2. Held-to-maturity debt securities

The amounts reported in the non-consolidated balance sheets and fair values of the held-to-maturity debt securities by security type at the end of the fiscal year, and the differences between them, are shown in the following table. In addition, no held-to-maturity debt securities were sold during the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025.

As of March 31	Millions of Yen						Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	2024			2025			2025		
	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
Securities whose fair value exceeds the balance sheet amount									
1) National & local government bonds	¥ 2,702,323	¥ 2,948,842	¥ 246,519	¥ 2,351,631	¥ 2,435,023	¥ 83,392	\$ 15,727	\$ 16,285	\$ 557
2) Corporate bonds	298,747	325,388	26,641	186,412	193,835	7,422	1,246	1,296	49
3) Others	126,785	129,794	3,008	61,198	62,219	1,020	409	416	6
Total	3,127,855	3,404,025	276,169	2,599,242	2,691,077	91,835	17,383	17,998	614
Securities whose fair value does not exceed the balance sheet amount									
1) National & local government bonds	—	—	—	170,414	166,289	(4,124)	1,139	1,112	(27)
2) Corporate bonds	15,437	15,289	(147)	108,455	105,642	(2,812)	725	706	(18)
3) Others	98,450	91,901	(6,548)	142,950	133,400	(9,550)	956	892	(63)
Total	113,887	107,191	(6,696)	421,820	405,332	(16,487)	2,821	2,710	(110)

(*) This table includes financial instruments that are deemed appropriate to be treated as securities under the “Financial Instruments and Exchange Act”.

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

3. Policy-reserve-matching bonds

Disposition of policy-reserve-matching bonds amounted to ¥381,601 million and ¥708,646 million (U.S. \$4,739 million) resulting in total gains on sales of ¥25,298 million and ¥23,222 million (U.S. \$155 million) for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively. Total losses on sales were ¥317 million and ¥204,544 million (U.S. \$1,368 million) for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively. The carrying amounts in the non-consolidated balance sheets of policy-reserve-matching bonds by security type are shown in the following table, along with their fair values and the differences between these amounts.

As of March 31	Millions of Yen						Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	2024			2025			2025		
	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
Securities whose fair value exceeds the balance sheet amount									
1) National & local government bonds	¥ 6,456,305	¥ 6,884,897	¥ 428,591	¥ 3,650,054	¥ 3,726,278	¥ 76,223	\$ 24,411	\$ 24,921	\$ 509
2) Corporate bonds	13,577	14,869	1,291	13,528	13,581	52	90	90	0
3) Others	673,877	683,203	9,325	1,002,236	1,015,137	12,901	6,703	6,789	86
Total	7,143,761	7,582,969	439,208	4,665,819	4,754,997	89,177	31,205	31,801	596
Securities whose fair value does not exceed the balance sheet amount									
1) National & local government bonds	5,606,088	4,690,653	(915,434)	8,405,585	6,937,829	(1,467,756)	56,217	46,400	(9,816)
2) Corporate bonds	27,325	24,877	(2,448)	24,460	21,797	(2,662)	163	145	(17)
3) Others	1,974,358	1,769,369	(204,988)	1,953,435	1,778,678	(174,757)	13,064	11,895	(1,168)
Total	7,607,772	6,484,900	(1,122,871)	10,383,481	8,738,305	(1,645,175)	69,445	58,442	(11,003)

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4. Available-for-sale securities

Disposition of available-for-sale securities amounted to ¥2,752,039 million and ¥2,702,734 million (U.S. \$18,076 million) resulting in total gains on sales of ¥287,724 million and ¥492,620 million (U.S. \$3,294 million) and total losses of ¥81,506 million and ¥24,483 million (U.S. \$163 million) for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively. With regard to available-for-sale securities, acquisition costs, amortized costs, the amounts reported in the non-consolidated balance sheets and the respective differences by each type of securities are shown in the following table.

As of March 31	Millions of Yen						Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	2024			2025			2025		
	Acquisition or amortized costs	Balance sheet amount	Difference	Acquisition or amortized costs	Balance sheet amount	Difference	Acquisition or amortized costs	Balance sheet amount	Difference
Securities whose balance sheet amount exceeds the acquisition or amortized costs									
(1) Domestic stocks	¥ 1,534,223	¥ 6,543,269	¥ 5,009,046	¥ 1,486,489	¥ 5,724,205	¥ 4,237,715	\$ 9,941	\$ 38,283	\$ 28,342
(2) Bonds	1,643,023	1,771,911	128,887	1,353,034	1,408,428	55,393	9,049	9,419	370
1) National & local government bonds	1,127,541	1,205,518	77,976	932,546	968,214	35,668	6,236	6,475	238
2) Corporate bonds	515,482	566,393	50,910	420,487	440,213	19,725	2,812	2,944	131
(3) Others	6,473,005	7,660,196	1,187,190	5,012,613	6,081,109	1,068,495	33,524	40,670	7,146
Total	9,650,252	15,975,377	6,325,124	7,852,137	13,213,742	5,361,604	52,515	88,374	35,858
Securities whose balance sheet amount does not exceed the acquisition or amortized costs									
(1) Domestic stocks	14,053	12,561	(1,491)	23,875	20,649	(3,225)	159	138	(21)
(2) Bonds	1,696,259	1,620,955	(75,304)	1,796,198	1,665,268	(130,929)	12,013	11,137	(875)
1) National & local government bonds	649,956	610,865	(39,090)	701,663	601,824	(99,838)	4,692	4,025	(667)
2) Corporate bonds	1,046,303	1,010,089	(36,213)	1,094,535	1,063,443	(31,091)	7,320	7,112	(207)
(3) Others	3,845,371	3,541,287	(304,084)	5,094,031	4,776,407	(317,623)	34,069	31,944	(2,124)
Total	5,555,684	5,174,804	(380,880)	6,914,104	6,462,325	(451,778)	46,242	43,220	(3,021)

(*) This table includes financial instruments that are deemed appropriate to be treated as securities under the “Financial Instruments and Exchange Act”.

“Acquisition or amortized costs” in the table above refers to book values after deduction of impairment losses. The amount of impairment losses on policy-reserve-matching bonds was ¥2,096 million (U.S. \$14 million) in the year ended March 31, 2025. The amount of impairment losses on available-for-sale securities of which market value is readily available was ¥88 million and ¥2,198 million (U.S. \$14 million) for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company
Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

VIII. Derivative Transactions

1. Hedge accounting not applied

(1) Interest-rate related

As of March 31	Millions of Yen			
	2024			
	Notional amount/contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value	Net gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps				
Receipts fixed, payments floating	¥ 8,000	¥ 8,000	¥ 45	¥ 45
Total				45

As of March 31	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	2025				2025			
	Notional amount/contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Notional amount/contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value	Net gains (losses)
Interest rate swaps								
Receipts fixed, payments floating	¥ 600	¥ 600	¥ 1	¥ 1	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 0	\$ 0
Total				1				0

(*) Net gains (losses) represent the fair values.

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company
Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Currency-related

As of March 31	Millions of Yen			
	Notional amount/contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value	Net gains (losses)
Foreign currency forward contracts				
Sold	¥ 16,678	¥ —	¥ (30)	¥ (30)
(U.S. dollar)	16,176	—	(30)	(30)
(Euro)	500	—	0	0
(Others)	1	—	0	0
Bought	55,746	—	538	538
(U.S. dollar)	47,459	—	448	448
(Euro)	2,150	—	4	4
(Australian dollar)	5,161	—	85	85
(Others)	974	—	(0)	(0)
Currency options				
Sold				
Call	1,461,497	—		
	[23,587]		43,151	(19,563)
(U.S. dollar)	1,461,497	—		
	[23,587]		43,151	(19,563)
Bought				
Put	1,451,547	—		
	[23,587]		4,447	(19,139)
(U.S. dollar)	1,451,547	—		
	[23,587]		4,447	(19,139)
Cross currency swaps				
Receipts foreign currency, payments yen				
(Australian dollar)	124,025	123,885	11,686	11,686
(U.S. dollar)	85,800	85,800	10,187	10,187
Total				(16,322)

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As of March 31	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	2025				2025			
	Notional amount/contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Notional amount/contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value	Net gains (losses)
Foreign currency forward contracts								
Sold	¥ 10,541	¥ —	¥ 20	¥ 20	\$ 70	\$ —	\$ 0	\$ 0
(U.S. dollar)	9,605	—	17	17	64	—	0	0
(Euro)	814	—	1	1	5	—	0	0
(Australian dollar)	120	—	1	1	0	—	0	0
Bought	88,398	—	602	602	591	—	4	4
(U.S. dollar)	85,387	—	575	575	571	—	3	3
(Euro)	1,013	—	4	4	6	—	0	0
(Australian dollar)	1,998	—	21	21	13	—	0	0
Currency options								
Sold								
Call	1,548,133	—			10,354	—		
[15,784]			4,305	11,479	[105]		28	76
(U.S. dollar)	1,548,133	—			10,354	—		
[15,784]			4,305	11,479	[105]		28	76
Bought								
Put	1,460,965	—			9,771	—		
[15,784]			21,440	5,656	[105]		143	37
(U.S. dollar)	1,460,965	—			9,771	—		
[15,784]			21,440	5,656	[105]		143	37
Cross currency swaps								
Receipts foreign currency, payments yen								
(Australian dollar)	89,120	89,050	6,967	6,967	596	595	46	46
(U.S. dollar)	85,510	85,510	14,913	14,913	571	571	99	99
Total				39,640				265

(*) Net gains (losses) on foreign currency forward contracts and cross currency swaps represent the fair values.

(*) Net gains (losses) on currency options represent the difference between the option fees and the fair values for option transactions.

(*) Option fees are shown in [].

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(3) Stock-related

As of March 31	Millions of Yen			
	2024			
	Notional amount/contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value	Net gains (losses)
Exchange-traded transactions				
Yen Stock index futures				
Sold	¥ 4,025	¥ —	¥ 9	¥ 9
Bought	6,017	—	187	187
Foreign currency-denominated stock index futures				
Bought	2,327	—	39	39
Total				236

As of March 31	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	2025				2025			
	Notional amount/contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Notional amount/contr act value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value	Net gains (losses)
Exchange-traded transactions								
Yen Stock index futures								
Bought	¥ 5,529	¥ —	¥ 34	¥ 34	\$ 36	\$ —	\$ 0	\$ 0
Foreign currency-denominated stock index futures								
Sold	453	—	(2)	(2)	3	—	(0)	(0)
Bought	2,251	—	(24)	(24)	15	—	(0)	(0)
Equity swaps	151,917	151,917	397	397	1,016	1,016	2	2
Total				404				2

(*) Net gains (losses) represent the difference between the option fees and the fair values for option transactions.

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(4) Bond-related

As of March 31	Millions of Yen			
	2024			
	Notional amount/contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value	Net gains (losses)
Exchange-traded transactions				
Bond futures				
Sold	¥ 99,854	¥ —	¥ (75)	¥ (75)
Foreign bond futures				
Bought	37,982	—	498	498
OTC transactions				
OTC bond options				
Sold				
Call	20,000	—	—	—
	[160]	—	118	42
Bought				
Put	20,000	—	—	—
	[184]	—	164	(20)
Total				445

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As of March 31	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	2025				2025			
	Notional amount/contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value	Net gains (losses)	Notional amount/contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value	Net gains (losses)
Exchange-traded transactions								
Foreign bond futures								
Bought	¥ 66,705	¥ —	¥ 529	¥ 529	\$ 446	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 3
Total				529				3

(*) Net gains (losses) on foreign bond futures represent the fair values.

(*) Net gains (losses) on OTC bond options represent the difference between the option fees and the fair values for option transactions.

(*) Option fees are shown in [].

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

2. Hedge accounting applied

(1) Interest-rate related

As of March 31	Millions of Yen			
	2024			
	Main hedged items	Notional amount/ contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value
Deferred hedge accounting				
Interest rate swaps				
Receipts fixed, payments floating	Insurance liabilities	¥ 997,600	¥ 994,100	¥ (68,003)
Special hedge accounting				
Interest rate swaps				
Receipts fixed, payments floating	Loans	2,814	2,300	29
Total				(67,974)

As of March 31	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	2025				2025		
	Main hedged items	Notional amount/ contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value	Notional amount/ contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value
Deferred hedge accounting							
Interest rate swaps							
Receipts fixed, payments floating	Insurance liabilities	¥ 1,007,700	¥ 1,007,700	¥ (122,167)	\$ 6,739	\$ 6,739	\$ (817)
Special hedge accounting							
Interest rate swaps							
Receipts fixed, payments floating	Loans	2,300	—	3	15	—	0
Total				(122,163)			(817)

(*) The fair values of interest rate swaps represent net gains (losses).

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Currency-related

		Millions of Yen		
As of March 31		2024		
	Main hedged items	Notional amount/ contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value
Fair value hedge accounting				
Foreign currency forward contracts				
Sold	Foreign-currency-	¥ 3,464,061	¥ —	¥ (145,572)
(U.S. dollar)	denominated bonds	2,746,141	—	(124,074)
(Euro)		255,506	—	(5,799)
(Australian dollar)		440,318	—	(14,406)
(Others)		22,094	—	(1,291)
Deferred hedge accounting				
Cross currency swaps				
Receipts yen, payments foreign currency	Foreign-currency-			
(U.S. dollar)	denominated bonds	76,594	59,882	(26,821)
(Euro)		35,575	31,179	(7,773)
(Australian dollar)		12,404	12,404	(1,677)
Foreign currency forward contracts, etc., allocated to and/or combined with corresponding hedged items:				
Cross Currency swaps				
Receipts foreign currency, payments yen				
(U.S. dollar)	Foreign-currency-			
	dominated bonds			
	payable	345,735	345,735	(*)
Receipts yen, payments foreign currency	Foreign-currency-			
(U.S. dollar)	dominated loans	131,049	120,794	(*)
Total				(181,845)

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As of March 31	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	2025				2025		
	Main hedged items	Notional amount/ contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value	Notional amount/ contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value
Fair value hedge accounting							
Foreign currency forward contracts							
Sold	Foreign-currency-	¥ 3,808,827	¥ —	¥ 8,423	\$ 25,473	\$ —	\$ 56
(U.S. dollar)	denominated bonds	2,999,945	—	15,369	20,063	—	102
(Euro)		389,652	—	(8,672)	2,606	—	(57)
(Australian dollar)		396,296	—	2,886	2,650	—	19
(Others)		22,933	—	(1,159)	153	—	(7)
Deferred hedge accounting							
Cross currency swaps							
Receipts yen, payments foreign currency	Foreign-currency-						
(U.S. dollar)	denominated bonds	59,882	44,957	(22,760)	400	300	(152)
(Euro)		31,179	22,552	(8,431)	208	150	(56)
(Australian dollar)		12,404	8,099	(1,516)	82	54	(10)
Foreign currency forward contracts, etc., allocated to and/or combined with corresponding hedged items:							
Cross Currency swaps							
Receipts foreign currency, payments yen							
(U.S. dollar)	Foreign-currency-						
	dominated bonds						
	payable	912,793	674,483	(*)	6,104	4,510	(*)
Receipts yen, payments foreign currency	Foreign-currency-						
(U.S. dollar)	dominated loans	120,794	120,794	(*)	807	807	(*)
Total				(24,285)			(162)

(*) As foreign currency swaps which apply the currency allotment method are accounted for as combined with foreign currency-denominated bonds payable and loans as hedged items, their fair value is included in the fair value of such foreign currency-denominated bonds payable and loans.

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(3) Stock-related

As of March 31 Methods of hedge accounting	Type	Millions of Yen			
		Main hedged items	Notional amount/ contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value
Deferred hedge accounting	Equity swaps	Foreign currency denominated stock	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Total					—

As of March 31 Methods of hedge accounting	Type	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars		
		Main hedged items	Notional amount/ contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value	Notional amount/ contract value (A)	Over 1 year included in (A)	Fair value
Deferred hedge accounting	Equity swaps	Foreign currency denominated stock	¥ 151,917	¥ 151,917	¥ 12,852	\$ 1,016	\$ 1,016	\$ 85
Total					12,852			85

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IX. Retirement Benefit Plans

The following items provide detailed information for the retirement benefit plans.

1. Summary of the retirement benefit plans

The Company has defined benefit corporate pension plans and retirement allowance plans, which distribute a lump sum payment on retirement, as defined benefit plans. The Company also has defined contribution pension plans as defined contribution plans.

2. Defined benefit plans

(1) Changes in the retirement benefit obligations

Years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ 234,467	¥ 232,964	\$ 1,558
Service costs	9,860	9,902	66
Interest cost on retirement benefit obligations	2,110	2,096	14
Actuarial losses (gains) recognized	2,353	(3,578)	(23)
Benefits paid	(15,827)	(17,096)	(114)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	232,964	224,288	1,500

(2) Changes in the plan assets

Years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ 432,636	¥ 609,267	\$ 4,074
Expected return on plan assets	3,554	3,988	26
Actuarial gains (losses) recognized	181,745	110,685	740
Contributions by employer	2,331	2,239	14
Benefits paid	(11,000)	(11,947)	(79)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	609,267	714,234	4,776

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(3) The amount of the retirement benefit obligations and the plan assets, and the amount of the accrued retirement benefits and the prepaid pension cost recognized in the non-consolidated balance sheets

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Present value of funded retirement benefit obligations	¥ 232,305	¥ 223,667	\$ 1,495
Plan assets at fair value	(609,267)	(714,234)	(4,776)
Net present value of funded retirement benefit obligations	(376,961)	(490,566)	(3,280)
Present value of non-funded retirement benefit obligations	658	621	4
Unrecognized actuarial losses (gains)	216,372	296,603	1,983
Unrecognized past service costs	14,072	11,694	78
Accrued retirement benefits			
(Prepaid pension cost)	(145,858)	(181,647)	(1,214)

(4) The amounts recognized in retirement benefit expenses in the statements of income

Years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Service costs	¥ 9,860	¥ 9,902	\$ 66
Interest cost on retirement benefit obligations	2,110	2,096	14
Expected return on plan assets	(3,554)	(3,988)	(26)
Amortization of net actuarial losses (gains)	(27,165)	(34,032)	(227)
Amortization of net past service costs	(2,688)	(2,378)	(15)
Retirement benefit expenses	(21,437)	(28,400)	(189)

(5) Plan assets

Plan assets as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 were comprised as follows:

As of March 31	% of total fair value of plan assets	
	2024	2025
Debt securities	3.2%	1.9%
Stocks	56.2%	62.1%
General account of life insurance companies	16.3%	14.1%
Jointly invested assets	14.8%	10.2%
Investment trusts	3.0%	—
Cash and deposits	2.2%	5.2%
Others	4.3%	6.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Plan assets include the retirement benefit trusts. The percentage of the retirement benefit trusts was 67.3% and 72.5% of total plan assets as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

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(6) The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets

The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is calculated by aggregating the weighted rate of return derived from each asset category. The expected long-term rate of return for each asset category is based primarily on various aspects of long-term prospects for the economy that include historical performance and the market environment.

(7) Assumptions used in calculation

Assumptions used in accounting for the defined benefit plans for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 were as follows:

Years ended March 31	2024	2025
Discount rate	0.9%	0.9%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets		
Defined benefit corporate pension plans	2.0%	2.0%
Retirement benefit trusts	0.0%	0.0%

3. Defined contribution plans

The amounts recognized as expenses for the defined contribution pension plans were ¥1,192 million and ¥1,208 million (U.S. \$8 million) for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

X. Deferred Taxes

1. Deferred tax assets/liabilities

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Deferred tax assets	¥ 976,479	¥ 1,109,297	\$ 7,419
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(7,114)	(10,618)	(71)
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,649,028)	(1,411,058)	(9,437)

2. Major components of deferred tax assets/liabilities

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2025	2025
Deferred tax assets			
Policy reserves and other reserves	¥ 576,154	¥ 667,870	\$ 4,466
Reserve for price fluctuation	315,445	338,046	2,260
Deferred tax liabilities			
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	1,618,266	1,374,453	9,192

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3. The statutory tax rates

The statutory tax rates were 27.96% and 27.96% for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively. Main factors in the differences between the statutory tax rates and the actual effective tax rates after considering deferred taxes were as follows:

Year ended March 31	2024
Policyholders' dividend reserves	(26.24) %

Year ended March 31	2025
Policyholders' dividend reserves	(45.40)%
Upward adjustment in deferred tax assets at the year-end due to change in tax rates	(34.28)%
Exclusion of dividends from foreign subsidiaries	(10.89)%

Due to the enactment of the "Act for Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Act, etc." (Act No. 13 of 2025), the statutory tax rate was changed from 27.96% to 28.88% for the calculation of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities that will be recovered or paid on April 1, 2026 or later.

Reflecting this change, as of the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation increased ¥11,277 million (U.S. \$75 million) and ¥2,528 million (U.S. \$16 million), respectively. This change also resulted in a decrease of ¥32,660 million (U.S. \$218 million) in income tax—deferred.

XI. Fair Value of Investment and Rental Properties

The carrying amounts of investment and rental properties were ¥632,277 million and ¥671,521 million (U.S. \$4,491 million), and their fair values were ¥997,134 million and ¥1,045,018 million (U.S. \$6,989 million) as of March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively. The Company owns office buildings and land in Tokyo and other areas, the fair value of which is mainly based on appraisals by qualified external appraisers.

XII. Subsequent Events

On July 1, 2025, the Company acquired shares (representing an 85.1% equity stake) in AEON Allianz Life Insurance Co., Ltd. from AEON Financial Service Co., Ltd.

XIII. Additional Information

- On February 7, 2025, the Company entered into an agreement with Legal & General Group plc (hereinafter "L&G") to acquire all shares issued by Legal & General America, Inc., a U.S.-based holding company owned by L&G and tasked with overseeing such businesses as Banner Life Insurance Company, a life insurer based in the United States. Premised on such conditions as the approval of regulatory authorities in Japan and the United States, the acquisition of these shares is expected to be completed during the second half of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026.

(1) Overview of business combination

i) Name of the acquired company and the content of the acquired business

Name of the acquired company	Legal & General America, Inc.
Content of the acquired business	Life insurance business and pension risk transfer (PRT) business in the United States

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ii) Main reasons for business combination

This business combination is aimed at making Banner Life Insurance Company a subsidiary as it is equipped with access to the U.S. market for individual life insurance, cutting-edge digital technologies, the PRT business and other advantages. Through this business combination, the Meiji Yasuda Group intends to further strengthen its profit base in the life insurance market in the United States.

(2) Acquisition costs of the acquired business and their breakdown

Consideration for the acquisition: U.S. \$2,281 million

Note: The amount is not finalized and is currently presented as an estimate.

2. On December 23, 2024, the Company entered into an agreement with Talanx AG (hereinafter “Talanx”) to terminate the strategic alliance agreement signed between the two parties in 2010, with the termination date set at December 31, 2025. Although the Company jointly acquired TUIR Warta S.A. (hereinafter “Warta”) and TU Europa S.A. (hereinafter “Europa”) with Talanx, these two parties also agreed on conditions related to the transfer of its shares in Warta and Europa to Talanx.

(1) Reasons for transferring shares in Warta and Europa

The Company decided to transfer its shares in Warta and Europa as Talanx expressed its intention to acquire these shares in the course of negotiations regarding the strategic alliance in question.

(2) The name of the transferee

Talanx

(3) Schedule for the transfer

Premised on the approval of relevant authorities and other conditions, the transfer of these shares is scheduled approximately for the period from January to March 2026.

(4) The name of affiliates involved in the share transfer, the content of their business and the status of transactions with the Company

Warta: Nonlife insurance business

Europa: Nonlife insurance business

The Company has no business transactions with these two affiliates about their business.

(5) The number of shares to be transferred and the Company’s equity stake after the transfer

The number of shares to be divested: Warta: 4,559 thousand shares

Europa: 4,724 thousand shares

Equity stake after the divestment: The Company will have no equity stake in these affiliates after the divestment