

Securities Code: 7157
TSE Prime



Presentation Material for Investors Third Quarter for Fiscal 2025

LIFENET INSURANCE COMPANY
February 12, 2026

Cumulative 3Q for Fiscal 2025 Key Highlights



Key indicators

Corporate Value

Comprehensive Equity¹

¥ **174,507** mn

(YoY 105.6%)

Growth

Annualized premium²
of policies-in-force

¥ **36,386** mn

(YoY 109.1%)

Profitability

Insurance service
results

¥ **8,758** mn

(YoY 121.8%)

Notable achievements

- Strong individual life performance driven by "Term" product strategy capturing the younger generation
- Accelerated growth via continuous service launches and optimized promotions
- Upwardly revised forecasts of insurance service results and net income based on favorable claims

1. Comprehensive Equity is an indicator defined by the Group. It is the sum of "Equity (attributable to owners of the Company)" on the IFRS consolidated statement of financial position (B/S), "CSM", a liability representing unearned profit that the Group expects to earn as it provides insurance services (insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts are aggregated and tax-adjusted), and "GCL contracts value", which is the value of future IFRS earnings, including future renewals for GCL policies-in-force.

2. The amount of money is equivalent to what is to be paid to have the insurance coverage for one year. All payments are monthly installments, thus the annualized premium is calculated as multiplying the monthly premium (for GCL, expected premium income for the next month based on the in-force business) by 12. (The same will apply hereafter)

1. Main Initiatives for 3Q of FY2025

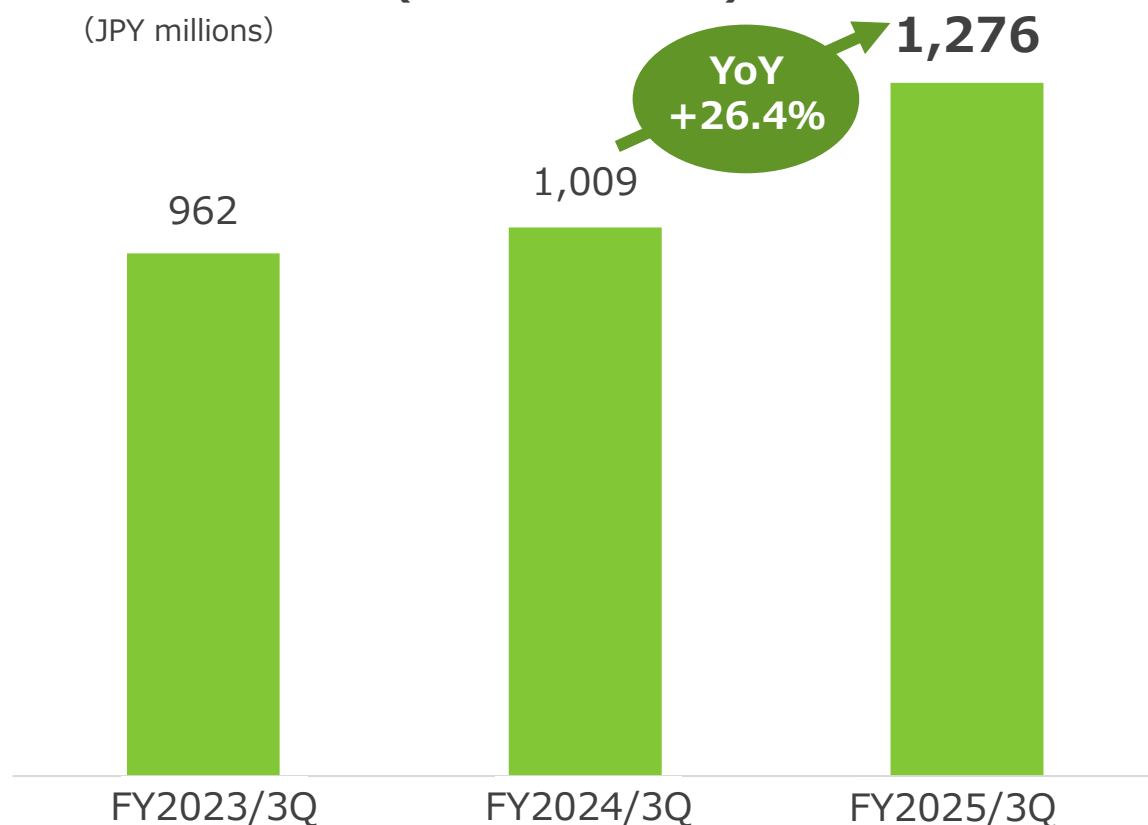
2. Financial Results for 3Q of FY2025

Strong Growth in Individual Life Performance

■ Strong growth of 26.4% YoY, driven by the advancement of strategic marketing

Net increase of AP¹ of policies-in-force
(Individual life)

(JPY millions)



Key Drivers

- 1 Product strategy to strengthen engagement with the youth
- 2 “Ultimate Insurance Experience” through service excellence
- 3 Optimizing promotions

- Performance driven by the "Term" series capturing the younger entry market, aiming to maximize LTV¹ through sustained customer engagement

Expansion driven by the "Term" series capturing the younger entry market

Expanding coverage as life stages evolve

Maximizing LTV

Unique Brand

Death



Term Life
Kazoku

Flagship product since opening

Medical



Term Medical
Jibun Z

Launched in October 2024

Cancer

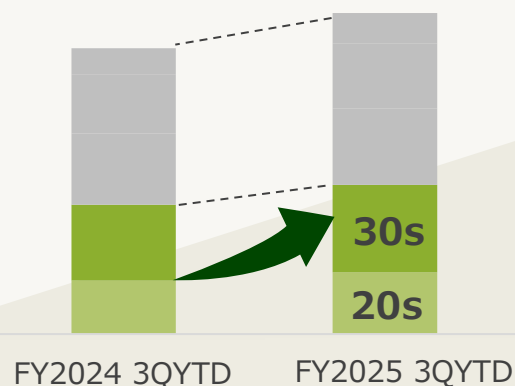


Term Cancer

Launched in December 2025

Driving overall growth

Applicants Ratio by Age



Boosting sales through the "Term" series hook

Cross-selling

Term

+

Other

Other

Switch proposal

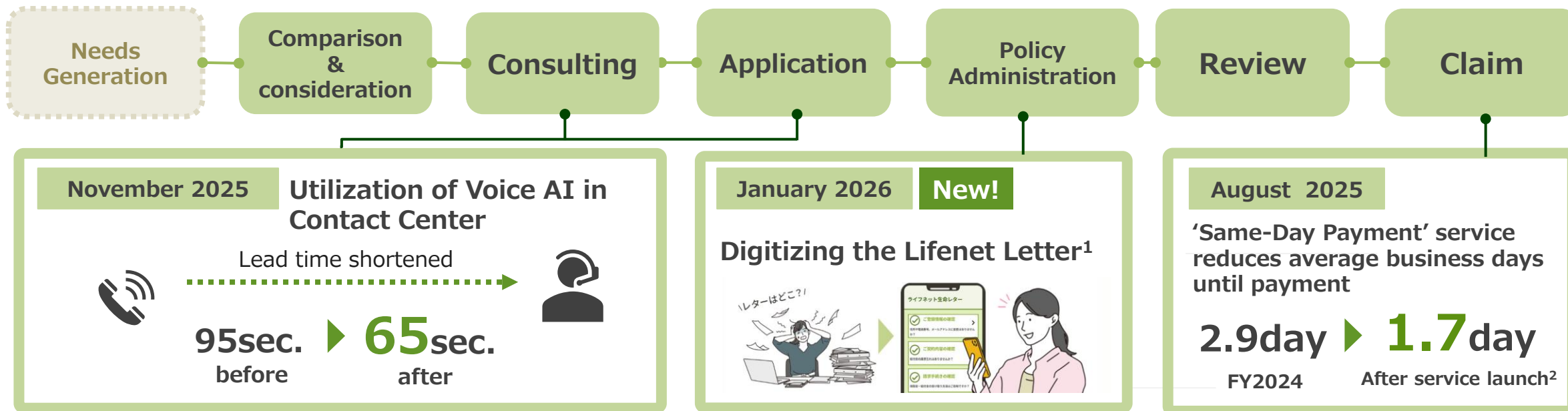
Term

→

Whole life

Maintaining and strengthening customer touchpoints through "Ultimate Insurance Experience"

■ Enhancing competitive advantage by further focusing on "Tech & Services"



2026 Oricon® Customer Satisfaction Survey ³
Life Insurance
Overall No.1
the 2nd consecutive year



2026 Oricon® Customer Satisfaction Survey ⁴
term medical insurance
(expert evaluation)
No.1

1. Annual notice sent to policyholders regarding their policy details

2. Days from document receipt to payment. Excludes cases requiring factual investigations, incomplete claim documents, and Group Credit Life Insurance. Performance data for August 8 – December 31, 2025.

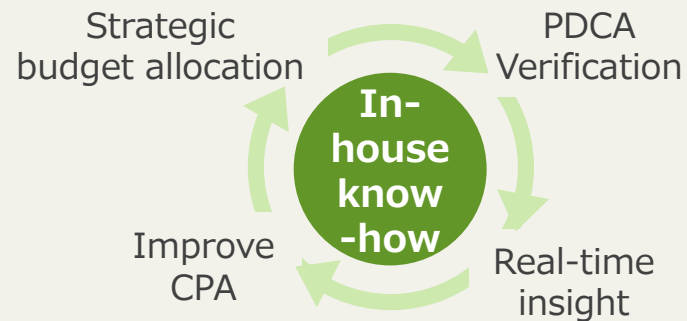
3. Survey: Oricon ME Co., Ltd. Survey period: August 26-September 24 2024, September 26-October 4 2023 and September 1-22 2025, Number of respondents: 10,995

4. Survey: Oricon ME Co., Ltd. Survey period: September 11-30 2025, Respondents: 40 financial planners

■ Building a sustainable growth foundation through an acquisition model pursuing quality in addition to quantity

Direct channels

In-housing of web ads operation
achieving both speed and quality to improve efficiency



Enhancing brand power through a new value proposition centered on 'Sincere' and 'Convenience'



Partner business channels

Creating business opportunities to "mobilize" partners, concentrating resources accordingly



Promoting initiatives and messages tailored to the characteristics of each partner



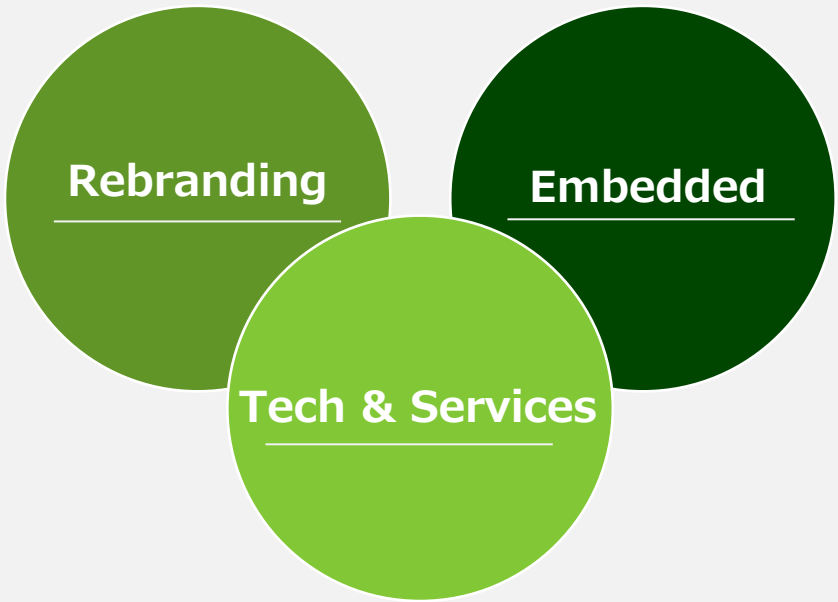
Future Growth Drivers

- **Establishing a scalable growth model** for both individual life and GCL, aiming for accelerated business expansion

		Past challenges	Future strategy
Indiv idual life	Direct	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Reliance on ad volume■ Lack of Sales × Product synergy■ Untapped value in existing customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Attract high-intent leads via optimized media mix■ Maximize LTV through lifecycle-based products & services
	Partner business	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Focus on short-term promotions■ Insufficient penetration of customer base	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Strategic resource allocation to create opportunities■ Agile execution of partner-optimized initiatives
GCL		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Dependence on a single partner (au Jibun Bank)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ First non-group partnership secured (Kyoto Shinkin Bank)■ Expand pipeline to acquire new bank partners

Growth Strategy

Priority Areas



Human Resources Strategy

- Promote organizational transition to focus on priority areas
- Create a virtuous cycle of employee growth and business growth
- Maintain and strengthen an organizational culture based on the LIFENET Manifesto

Goals in Fiscal 2028

Management Goal

Comprehensive Equity (CE) : **¥200-240bn**

Financial Targets

Stock price : **¥3,000+**

Annual growth rate of CE per share :
approx. **10%**

Non-financial Targets (Human capital)

Overall engagement score: **continuous improvement**

Diversity

Ratio of decision-makers :
Women **30%+**, Under 30s **15%+**

Growth Opportunities

Engagement score (growth):
continuous improvement

1. Main Initiatives for 3Q of FY2025

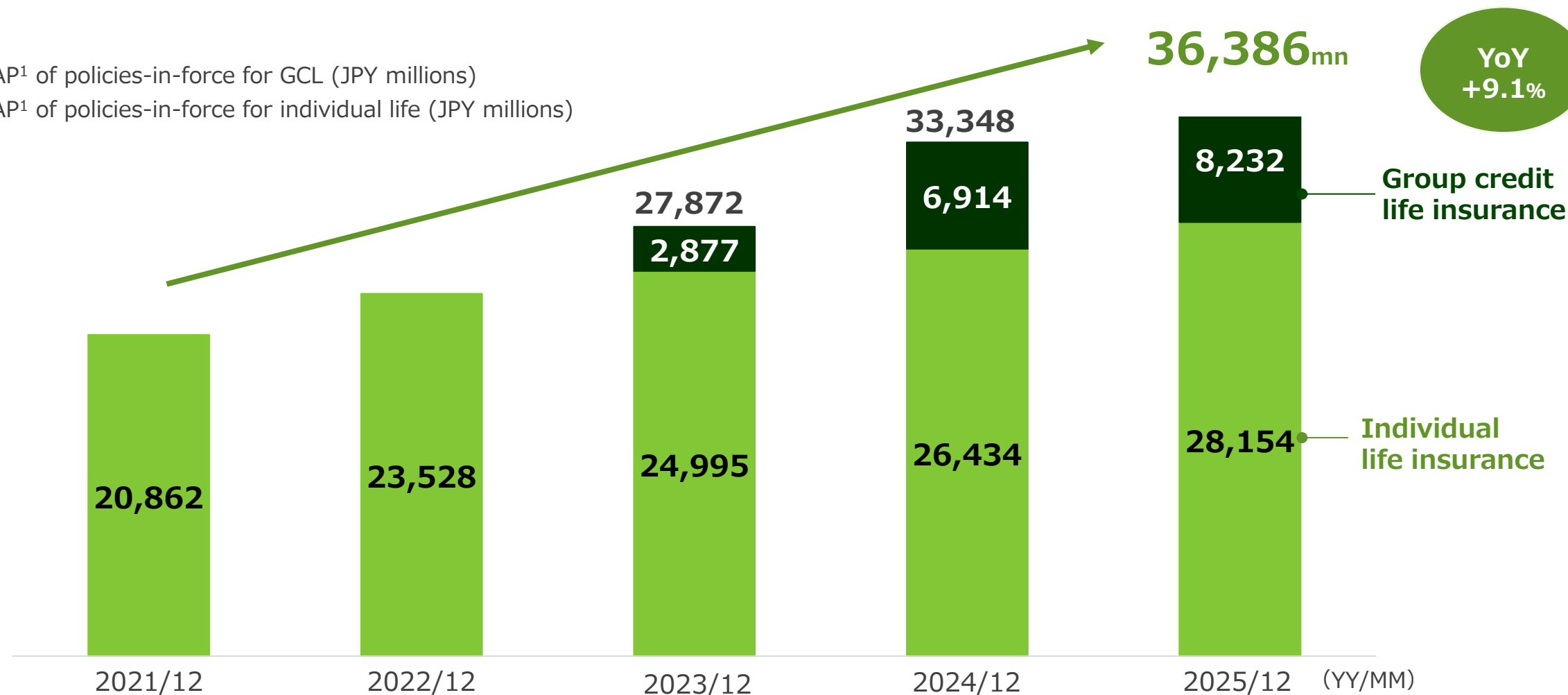
2. Financial Results for 3Q of FY2025

Annualized Premium of Policies-in-Force

■ Resulted in ¥36,386mn and **continued growth** of 9.1% YoY

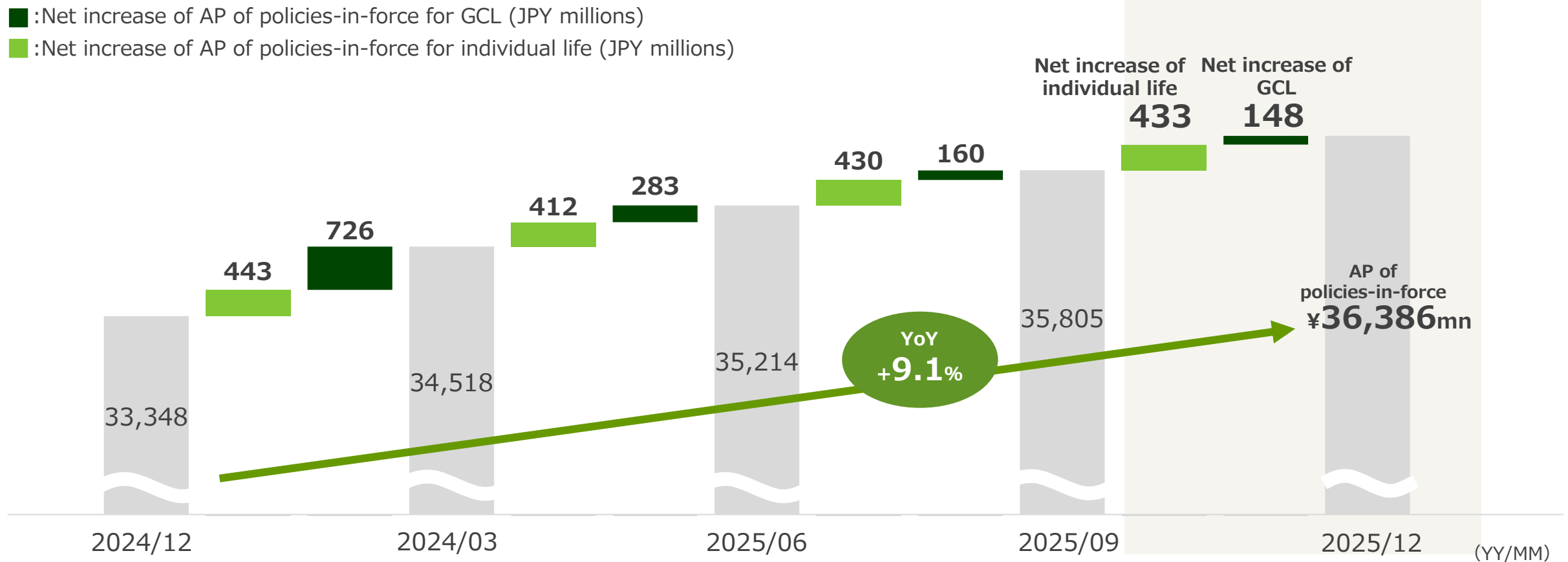
■ :AP¹ of policies-in-force for GCL (JPY millions)

■ :AP¹ of policies-in-force for individual life (JPY millions)



Policies-in-Force Movement

- Individual life **accelerates the rebound**
- GCL growth pace slowed by external factors but steadily accumulated



Summary IFRS P/L



- Insurance service results and net income resulted in **¥8,758mn** and **¥6,240mn**, respectively

(JPY millions)

Items	FY2024/3Q (YTD)	FY2025/3Q (YTD)	Change
Insurance service results	7,193	8,758	1,565
Financial results ¹	(67)	334	402
Other results	(241)	(312)	(70)
Profit before tax	6,884	8,781	1,896
Net income attributable to owners of the Company	4,956	6,240	1,283

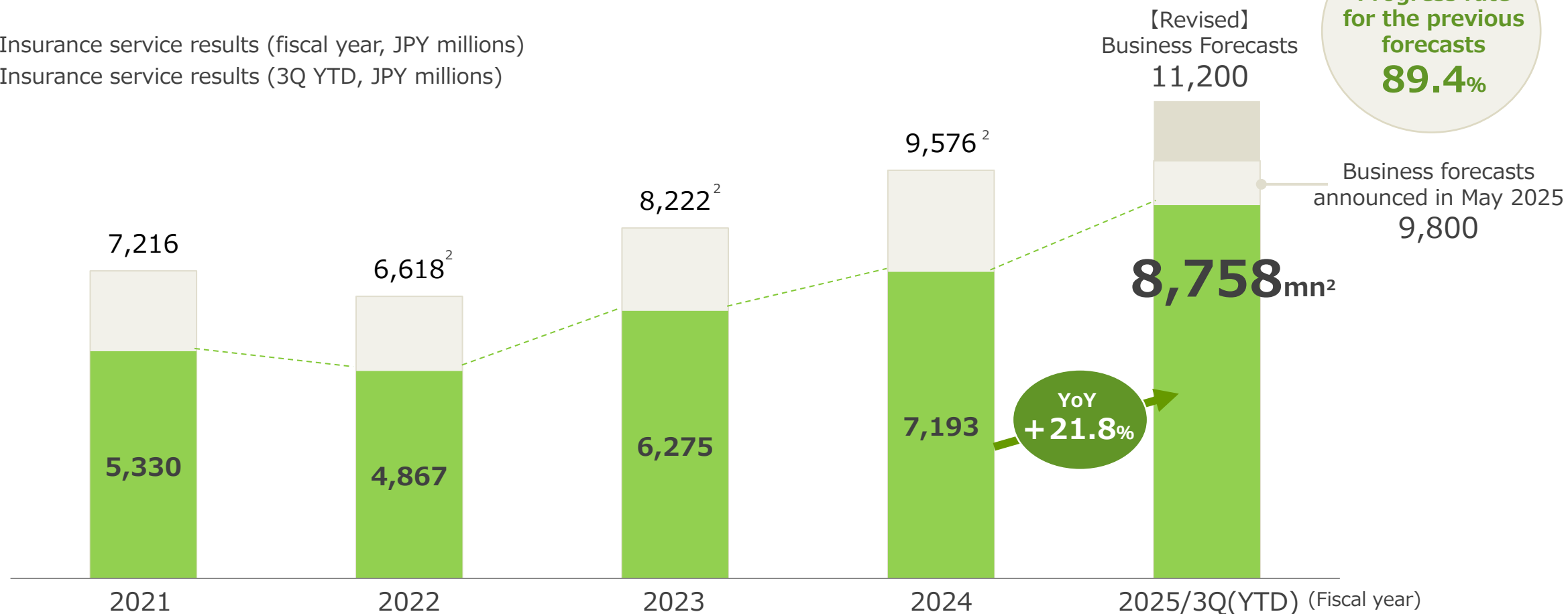
1. Total of investment results from financial assets, insurance finance income or expense and reinsurance finance income or expense

Insurance Service Results¹

- Achieved significant growth of **21.8% YoY** and drastically exceeds progress rate for previous business forecasts

■ :Insurance service results (fiscal year, JPY millions)

■ :Insurance service results (3Q YTD, JPY millions)



1. Figure for FY2021 is for reference use only as it is before date of transition to IFRS

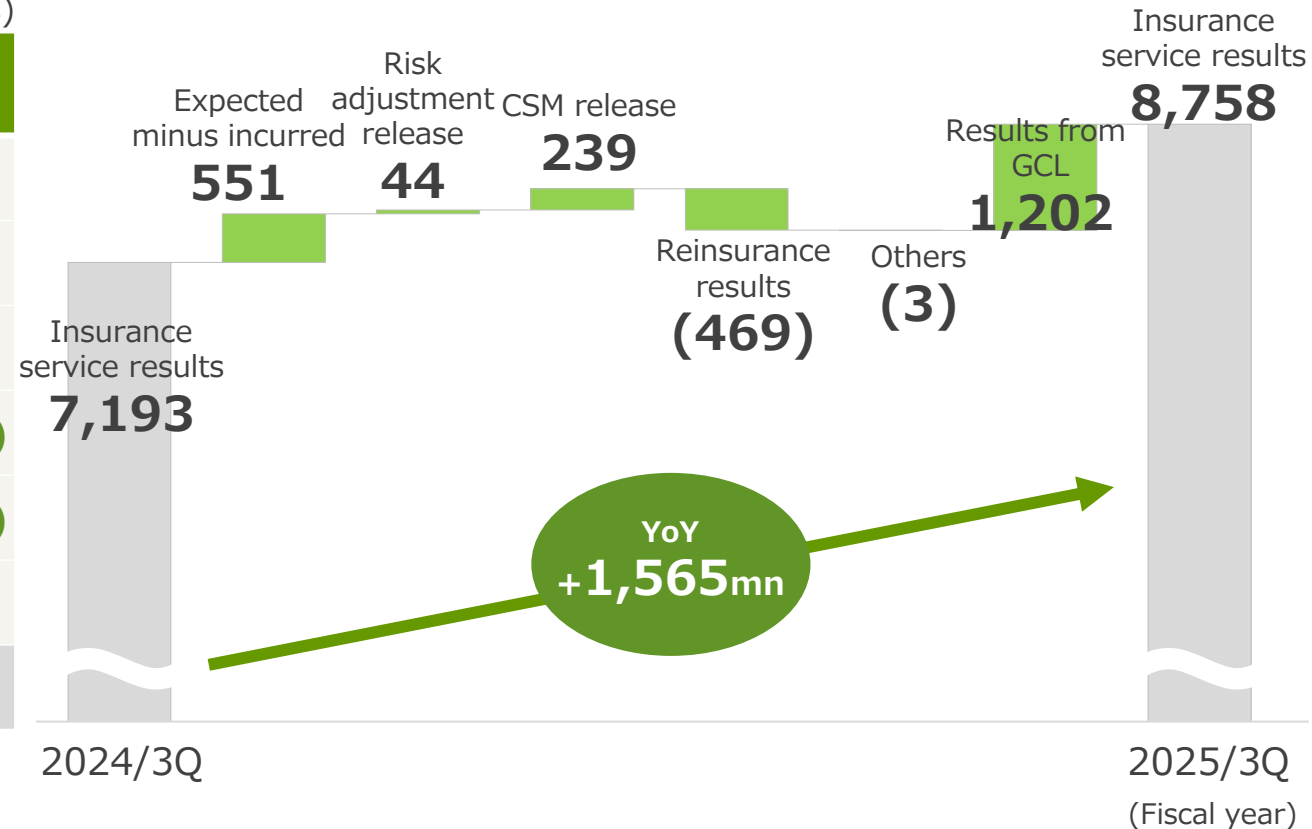
2. COVID-19 related claims was ¥1,378mn in FY2022 and ¥36mn in FY2023. It is also included in FY2024 onward, but detailed calculation has not been performed

Insurance Service Results Analysis

- Grew strongly **driven by lower-than-expected incurred claims of individual life and GCL**

(JPY millions)

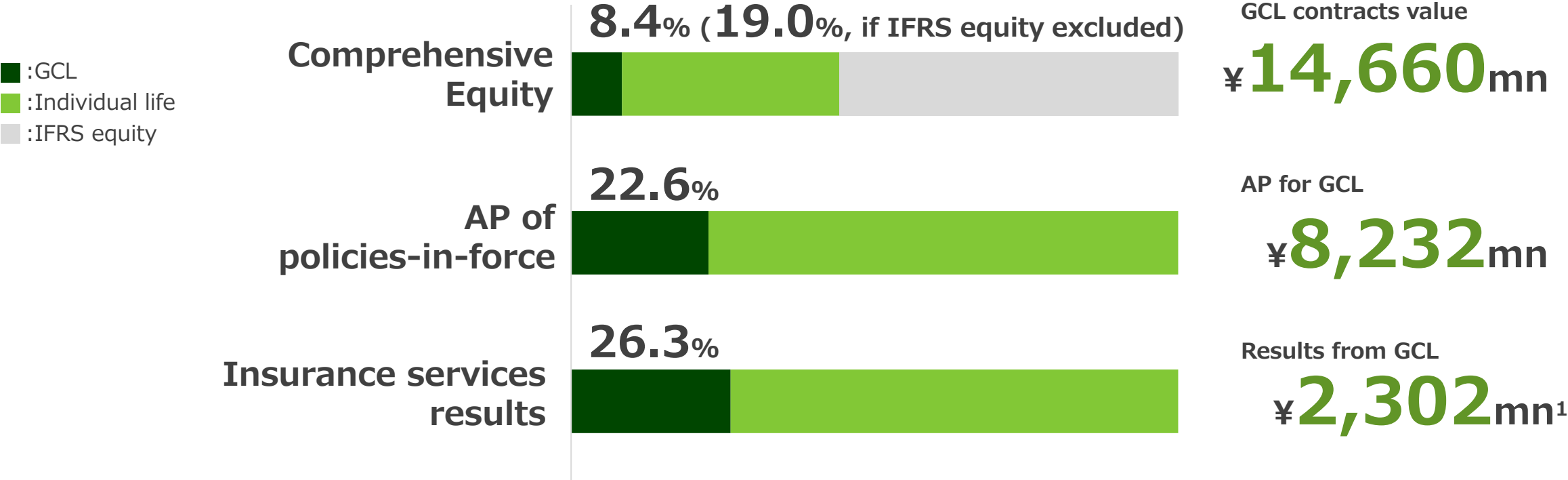
Items	FY2024/3Q (YTD)	FY2025/3Q (YTD)	Change
Expected claims minus incurred claims	179	731	551
Risk adjustment release	1,196	1,241	44
CSM release	5,542	5,781	239
Reinsurance results	(637)	(1,107)	(469)
Others	(186)	(189)	(3)
Results from GCL ¹	1,100	2,302	1,202
Insurance service results	7,193	8,758	1,565



1. Insurance service results related to contracts measured under the Premium Allocation Approach (Excluding reinsurance results)

- Sales through au Jibun Bank are **strongly contributing key indicators**
- **Preparations are on track** for the launch with Kyoto Shinkin Bank

Our key indicator results
(as of Dec. 2025)

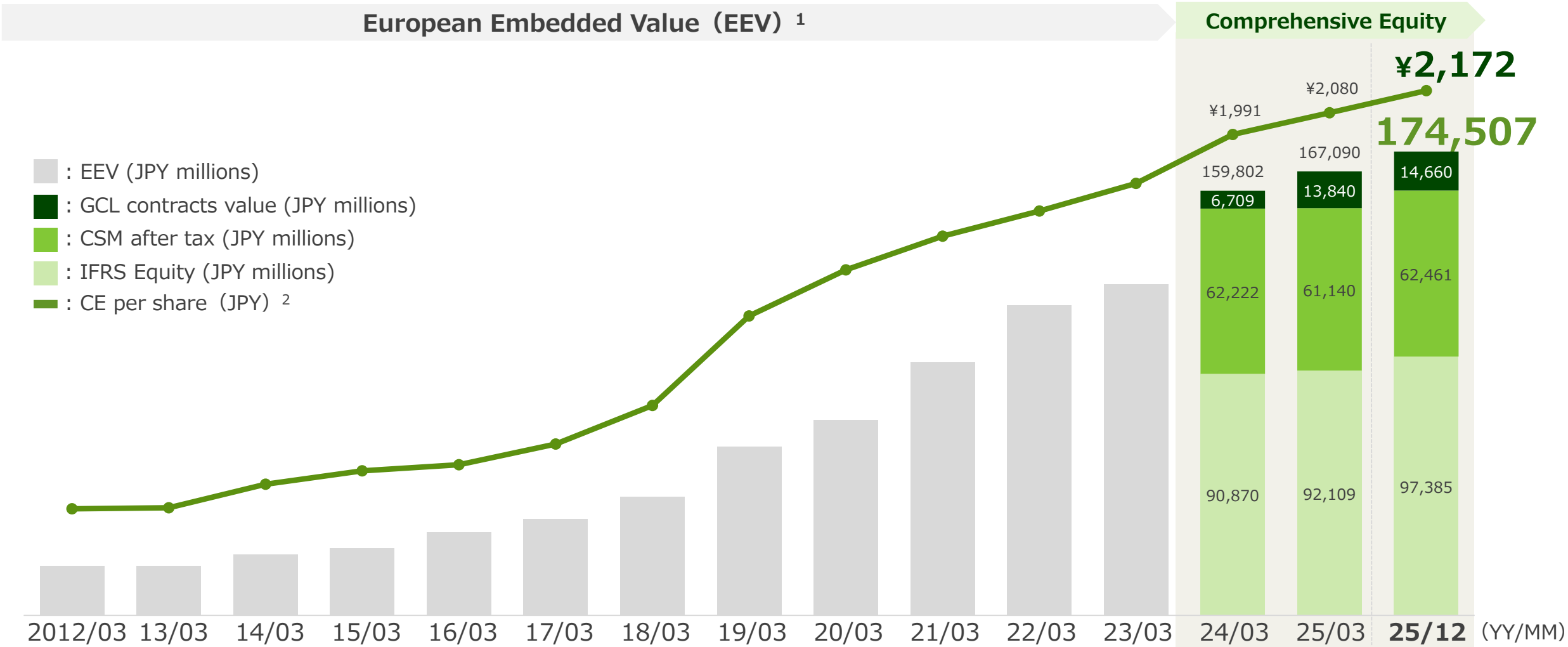


1. Insurance service results related to contracts measured under the Premium Allocation Approach (Excluding reinsurance results)

Movement of Management Indicators



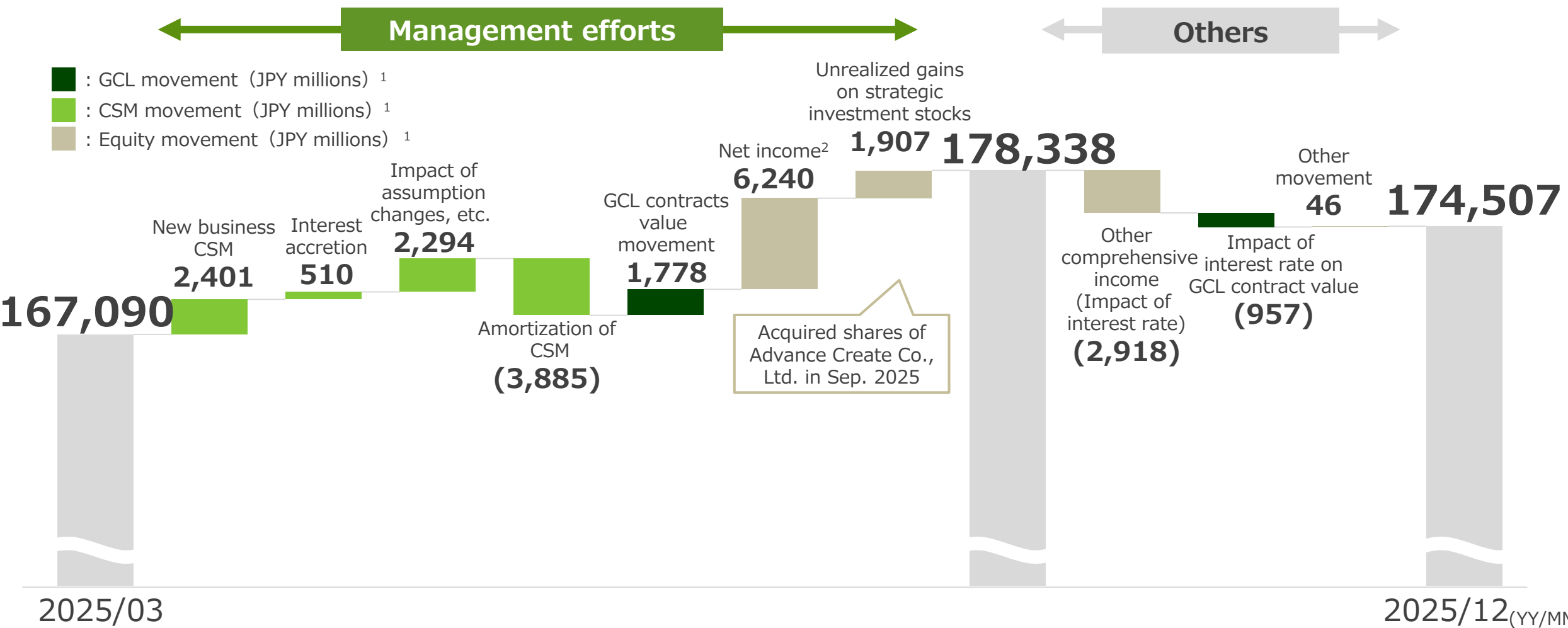
■ Strongly growing at a CAGR of 18% since IPO



1. Lifenet's EEV is calculated following the EEV Principles and Guidance and in terms of allowance for risk, MCEV Principles (The European Insurance CFO Forum Market Consistent Embedded Value Principles©) is referred. From fiscal 2016 onward, a predetermined ultimate forward rate has been used to extrapolate the level of ultra-long-term interest rates past the last liquid data point. This method of extrapolation has also been used to restate EEV as of March 31, 2016.

2. EEV per share before March 2023

■ Increased due to new business CSM and assumption changes in 2Q though affected by rising interest rates

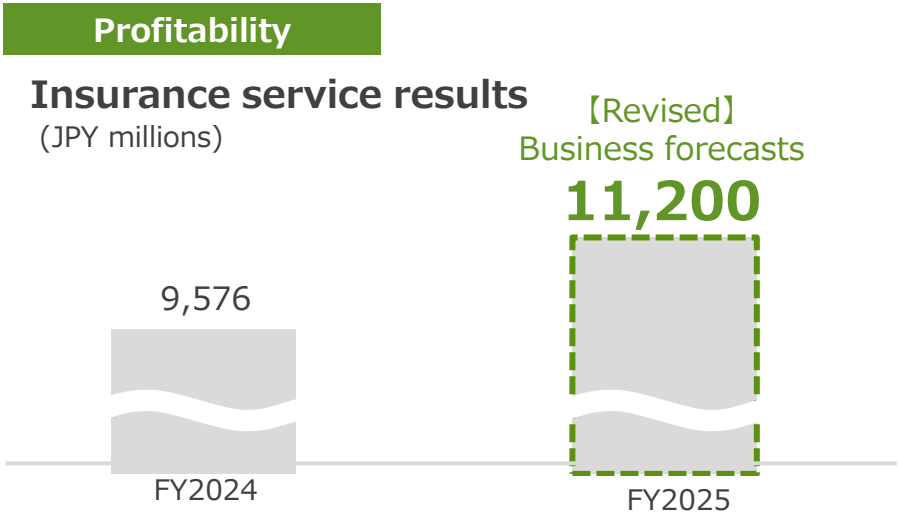
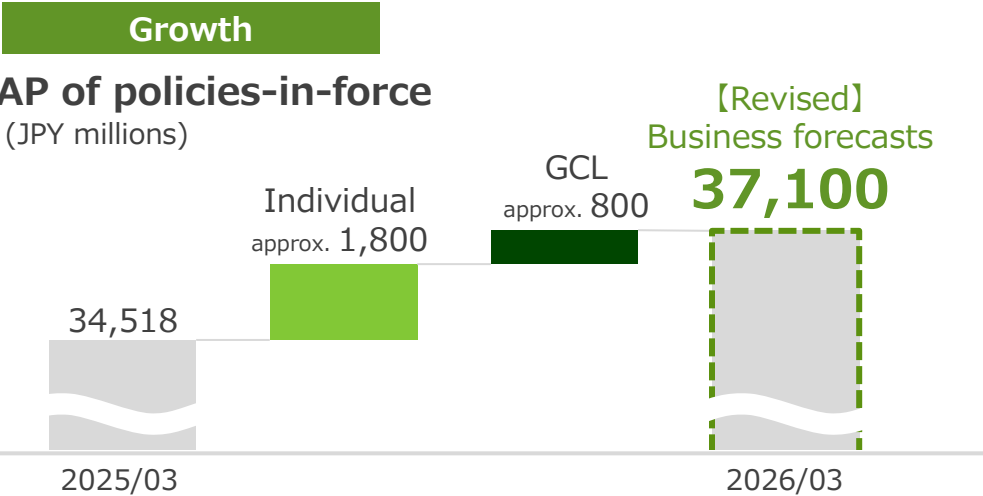


1. Tax effect (28.9%) before the introduction of the special defense corporation tax adjusted
2. Net income attributable to owners of the Company

Revision of Consolidated Business Forecasts for FY2025



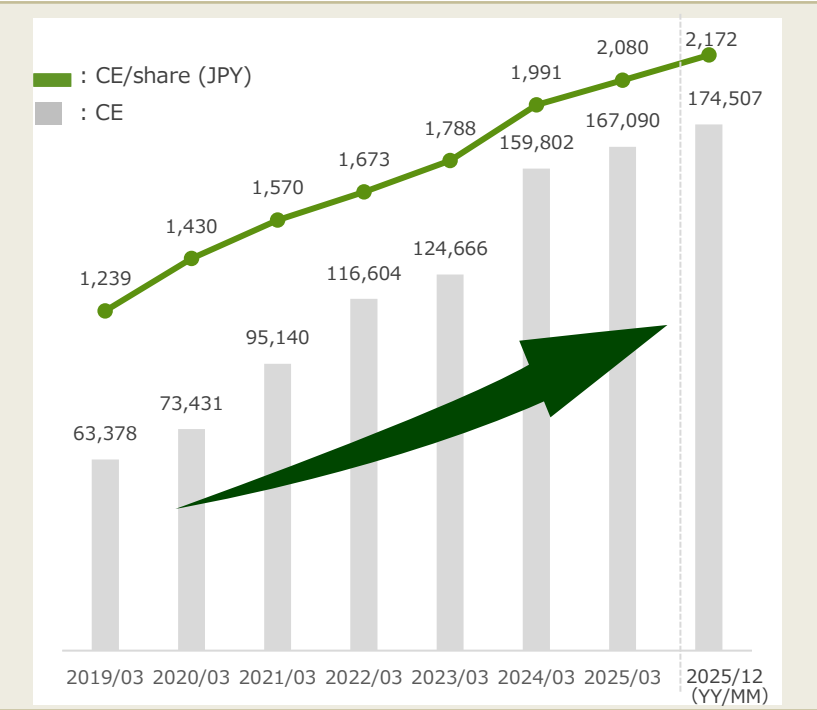
- Upwardly revised insurance service results and net income based on favorable claims, while adjusted AP forecasts



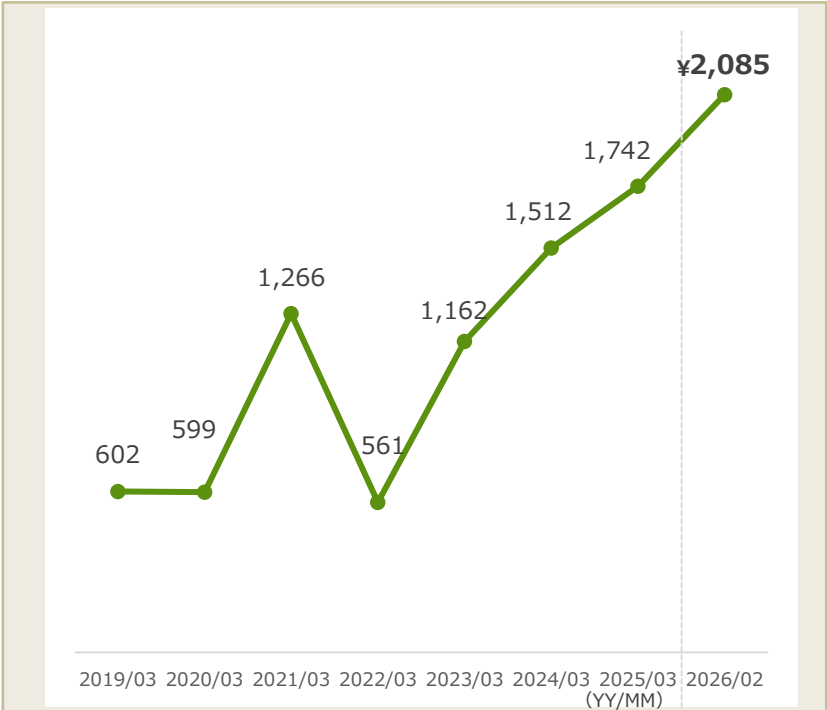
(JPY millions)	FY2024	FY2025			
	Results	3Q Results	【Previous】 Forecasts	【Revised】 Forecasts	
Annualized premium of policies-in-force	34,518	36,386	37,500	37,100	− 1%
Insurance revenue	30,081	25,380	33,000	33,000	
Insurance service results	9,576	8,758	9,800	11,200	+14%
Net income attributable to owners of the Company	5,993	6,240	6,900	7,800	+13%

■ While the PCE ratio shows an improving trend, **further stabilization above 1x is needed**

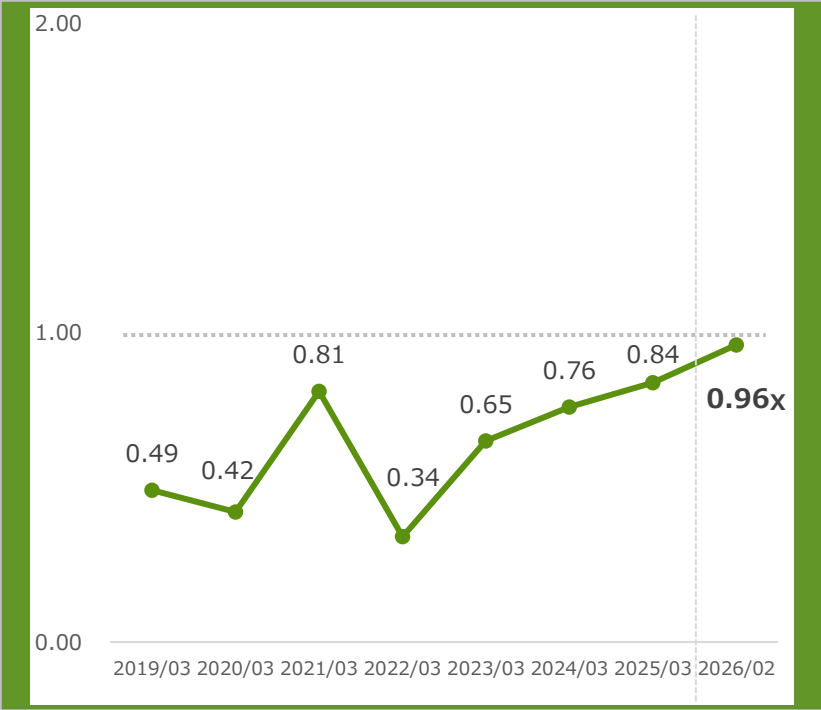
CE and CE per Share¹



Stock Price²



PCE(Price/CE per Share¹) Ratio



1. EEV, EV per share and Price/EEV per share ratio before the end of March 2023
2. Closing price. For 2026/02, closing price on February 10, 2026

Initiatives to Improve PCE Ratio

- Aim to improve PCE by enhancing corporate value with individual life & GCL businesses and market valuation

Enhancement of corporate value

Scale expansion

Growth in individual & GCL businesses based on priority areas

- Individual life: Re-grow through advancement of marketing strategy
- GCL: Drive expansion by acquiring new partner banks

Profitability improvement

Increase CSM by IACF & opex efficiency improvement

- Build foundation for mid-term sales efficiency improvement
- Improve running cost per policy through higher productivity



Improvement of market evaluation

Open and active dialogue with investors

- Promote understanding of "Comprehensive Equity"
- Disclose 6-8% cost of capital
- Disclose appropriate risk-taking

Strong commitment to shareholder value

- Set the stock price and CE per share as mid-term business plan targets

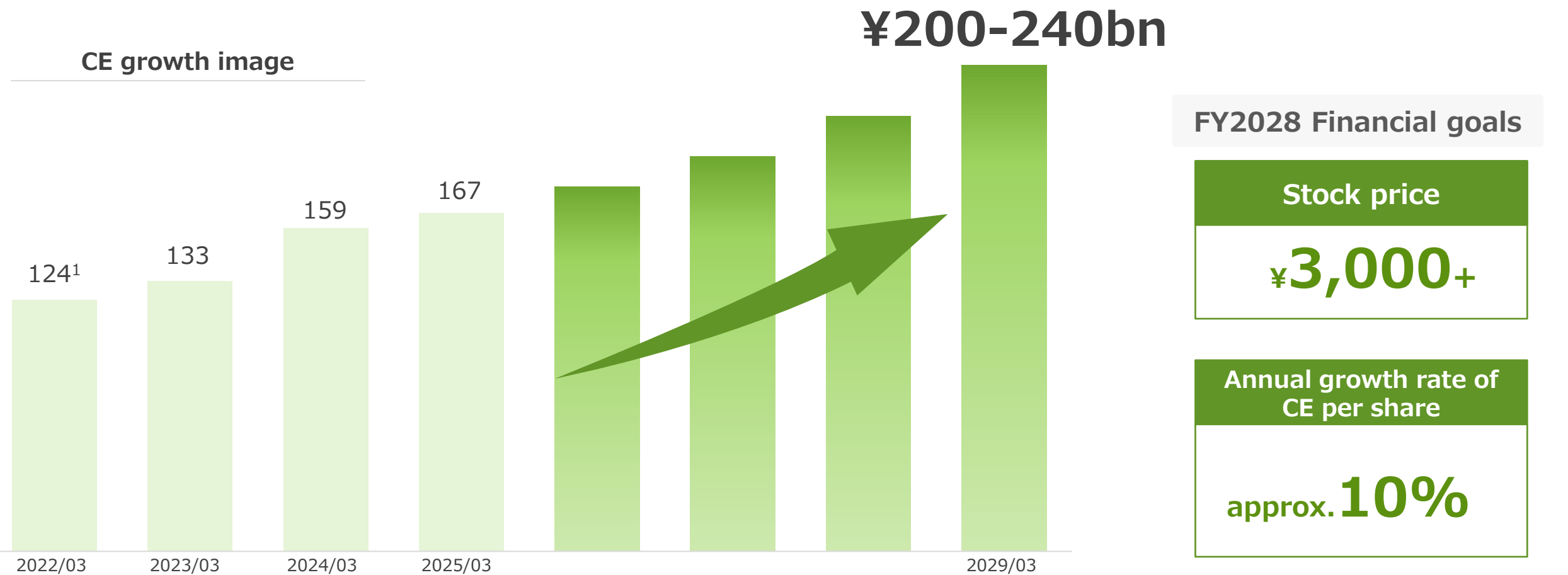
Improve market liquidity

- Cultivate new investors leveraging Prime Market listing
- Promote initiatives for individual investors

Strengthen corporate governance

- Enhance Board functions for better oversight & effectiveness

- **Aim to achieve FY2028 management goal** by realizing sustainable growth through investment in priority areas



1. For reference use only as it is before date of transition to IFRS



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Sincere, Easy-to-understand, Affordable and Convenient

I. Our Guiding Principles

- (1) Creating the future of the life insurance without losing sight of its original premise: “an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure.”
- (2) Listening to what our customers are saying. Recognizing their needs and acting accordingly. Allowing our actions to be borne out of their voices and needs.
- (3) Delivering the caliber of products and services that we would feel confident recommending to our own friends and families.
- (4) Being a “straight-shooter”. Committing to transparency. Communicating openly about our management team, our products, and our employees.
- (5) Embracing diversity and dialogue to keep us abreast of changing needs and preferences. Delivering peace of mind that we’ll be around in 100 years.
- (6) Acting in good faith means always taking the high road when it comes to compliance and ethics.

III. Making Life Insurance Accessible Again - Affordable

- (1) Giving the customer what he/she needs. No more, no less at a fair price.
- (2) Staying vigilant as to how we can provide our products more cost-efficiently.
- (3) Always putting ourselves in our customers’ shoes in thinking about how to minimize their premiums.

II. Making Life Insurance Accessible Again - Headache-free

- (1) Helping the customers help themselves. By making our materials easy to understand, customers can determine which coverage is truly the best fit.
- (2) Turning “clauses” in the insurance contract into succinct points that your grandmother could grasp.
- (3) Making all touch points headache-free. Beyond the application process, ensuring the claims and billing processes are also easy to understand.

IV. Making Life Insurance Accessible Again - Convenient

- (1) Thinking about our customers’ convenience from every angle and every touch point along the way.
- (2) Forming alliances with like-minded partners who can add value above and beyond our products and services to our customers.
- (3) Providing health and wellness tips beyond the framework of life insurance to create value in our policyholders’ lives.
- (4) Creating a precedent for future generations as to what life insurance is (and should be) all about.

We wish to be a company that help our customers embrace life more fully through management with integrity, and offering easy-to-understand, affordable, convenient products and services.



LIFENET
LIFENET INSURANCE COMPANY

Appendix

Glossary 1

Glossary	Explanation
Insurance revenue	Revenue accrued for fulfillment of insurance services. Mainly, expected claims, expected maintenance expenses, risk adjustment release, CSM release and recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows. Investment components which will be paid regardless of insurance event are excluded from expected claims.
Insurance service expenses	Expenses incurred related to insurance service. Mainly, incurred claims, incurred maintenance expenses, amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows and losses on onerous contracts. Investment components which will be paid regardless of insurance event are excluded from incurred claims.
Insurance service results	Insurance revenue less insurance service expenses, plus reinsurance results.
Financial results	Total of investment results from financial assets, insurance finance income or expenses from insurance contract liabilities (or assets) and reinsurance finance income or expenses from reinsurance contract liabilities (or assets).
Other results	Expenses not directly related to insurance services such as product development costs and income/loss on other than insurance businesses such as results of subsidiaries.
CSM (Contractual Service Margin)	A component of insurance contract liabilities (or assets), which represents the unearned profit that the company will recognize as it provides services over the coverage period. Accumulation of CSM is important for future profit growth.
New business CSM	CSM at the time of acquisition of new contracts during the period.
Risk adjustment	A component of insurance contract liabilities (or assets), which is the adjustment for uncertainty of future cash flows (addition on liabilities).

Glossary 2

Glossary	Explanation
Comprehensive Equity (CE)	An indicator defined by the Group. It is the sum of “Equity (attributable to owners of the Company)” on the IFRS balance sheets, “CSM”, a liability representing unearned profit that the Group expects to earn as it provides insurance services (insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts are aggregated and tax-adjusted), and "GCL contracts value". We have defined it as the indicator that represents the corporate value of the Group as it includes the value of future profits of policies-in-force.
Group Credit Life Insurance (GCL) contracts value	An indicator defined by the Group. It is the value of future IFRS earnings for GCL policies-in-force including future renewals as of the valuation date.
Premium Allocation Approach (PAA)	A simplified approach which can be applied for measuring insurance contracts with short coverage periods which is defined under IFRS17. We applied it for GCL contracts which have 1 year insurance period.
Insurance acquisition cash flows (IACF)	Cash flows from expenses which are directly attributable to acquisition of insurance contracts. Advertising expenses for new business, agency commissions and administrative expenses for underwriting new business are included. The difference from marketing expenses we had used for J-GAAP is addition of administrative expenses for underwriting.
Maintenance expenses	Expenses directly related to fulfillment of insurance contracts other than insurance acquisition cash flows. Administrative expenses for the maintenance of contracts and overhead expenses for the provision of insurance services are included.
Economic Solvency Ratio(ESR)	ESR is the indicator to assess the soundness of insurers. Based on the economic valuation of assets and liabilities of insurance companies, ESR is calculated as the ratio of the eligible capital against the required capital which is evaluated as the risk amount for the losses. Regulatory ESR is the administrative indicator which will be disclosed for the closing from March 2026 onwards. It assesses the capital adequacy of insurers in place of existing SMR. Internal ESR is the ESR which the Group uniquely calculates as an internal indicator.
Eligible capital	The numerator of ESR as the capital that insurers hold. Based on the value of the net asset on the economic-value based balance sheet under a market consistent approach, necessary adjustments are made regarding the eligibility as the capital for the risk.
Required capital	The denominator of ESR as the risk amount that insurers take. For each risk category, the risk amount is calculated at a certain level and then the amounts are aggregated with the prescribed methodology. In many of the risk categories, the required capital is defined as the changes in the value of (economic value-based) net assets under prescribed stresses.

Breakdown of Policies-in-Force

	2024/12	2025/12	Component ratio
Number of policies-in-force	626,146	670,589	100%
- Term Life	304,831	322,371	48%
- Whole-life Medical & Term Medical	171,163	185,265	28%
- Long-term Disability	71,263	74,424	11%
- Whole-life Cancer & Term Cancer	71,812	81,226	12%
- Other ¹	7,077	7,303	1%
Sum insured of policies-in-force² (JPY millions)	3,918,668	4,109,085	
Number of policyholders	395,724	419,706	

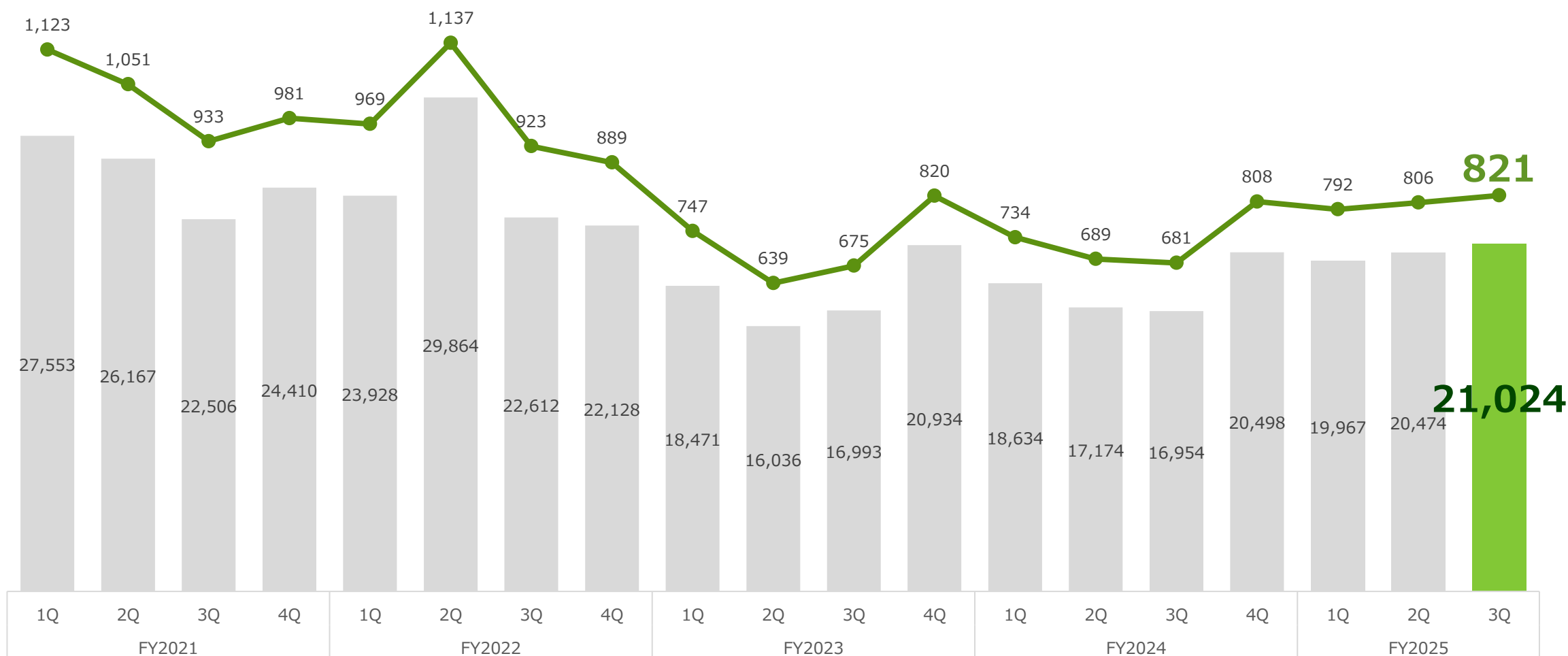
1. Term Medical Care and Dementia

2. Sum insured of policies-in-force are the sum of death coverage, and do not include third-sector insurance.

Annualized Premium / Number of New Business

— :AP¹ of new business (JPY millions)

■ :Number of new business

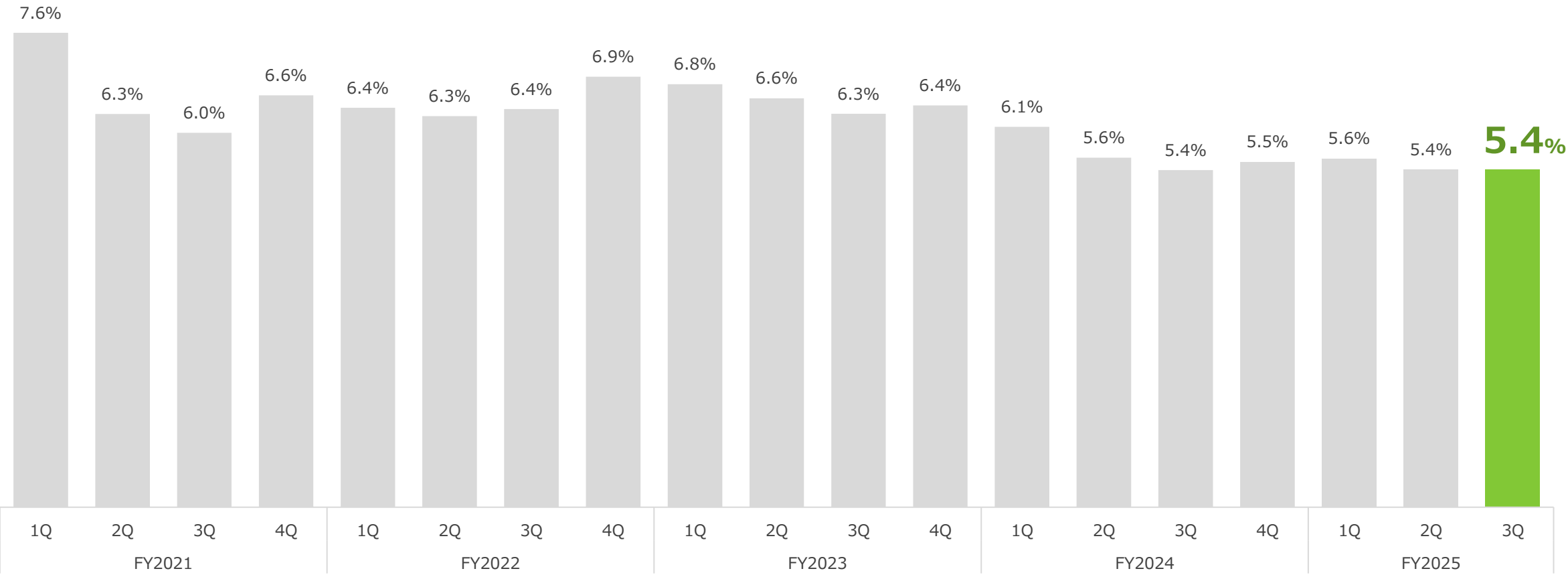


1. The amount of money equivalent to what is to be paid to have the insurance coverage for one year. All payments are monthly installments, thus the annualized premium is calculated as multiplying the monthly premium by 12.

Surrender and Lapse Ratio



 : Surrender and lapse ratio¹ (%)



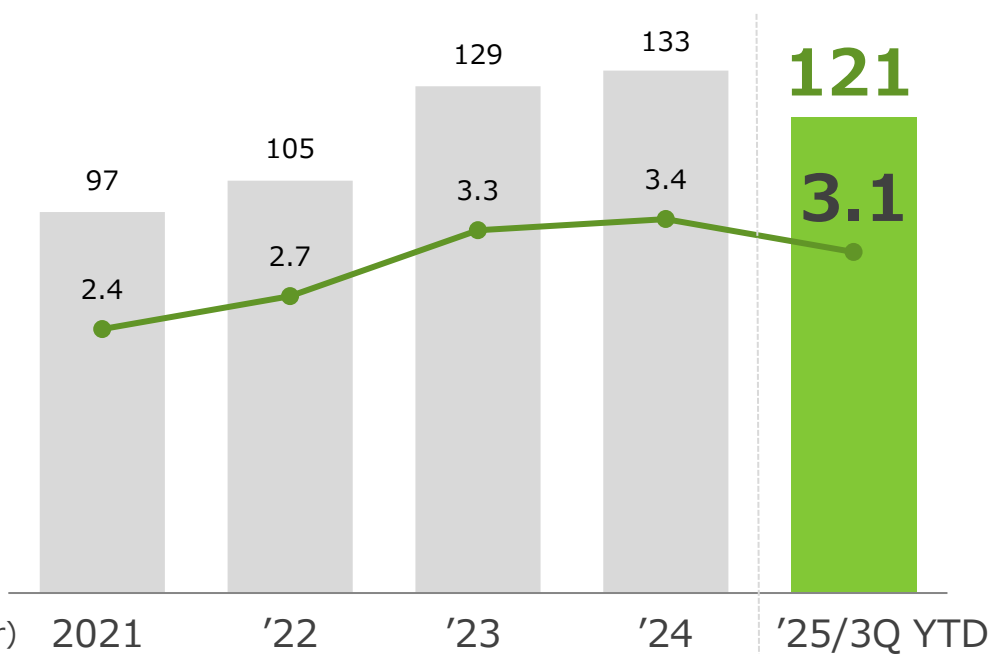
1. The surrender and lapse ratio is the annual equivalent of the monthly number of policies surrendered and/or lapsed divided by the monthly average number of policies-in-force.

Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows (IACF) Efficiency

■ :Insurance acquisition cash flows / AP of new business

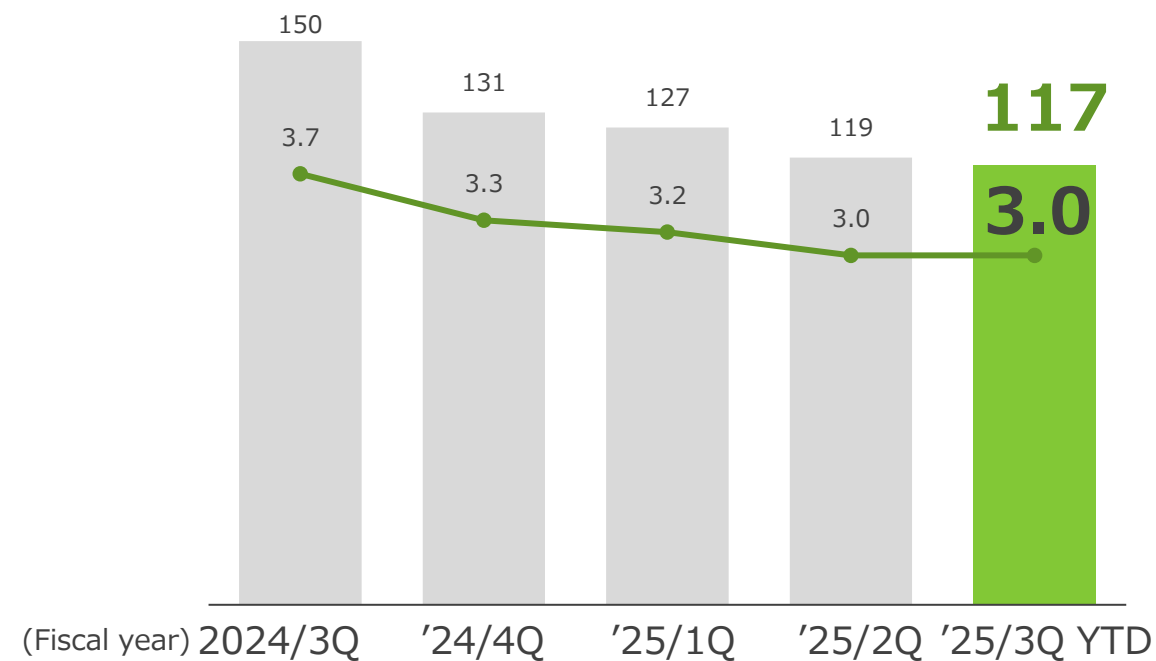
■ :Insurance acquisition cash flows per new business (JPY thousands)

Fiscal year¹



IACF (JPY millions)	9,854	10,390	9,377	9,814	7,463
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Quarter



IACF (JPY millions)	2,553	2,686	2,547	2,445	2,471
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1. Figure for FY2021 is for reference use only as it is before date of transition to IFRS.

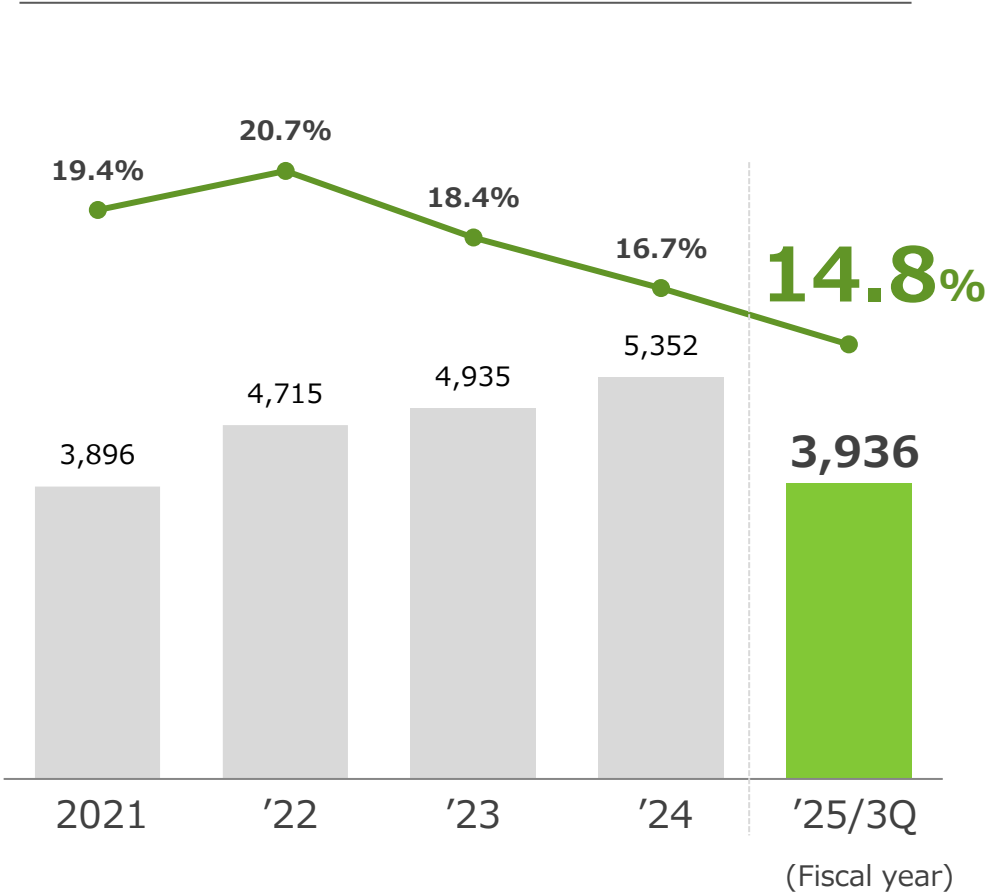
Operating Expenses Ratio¹



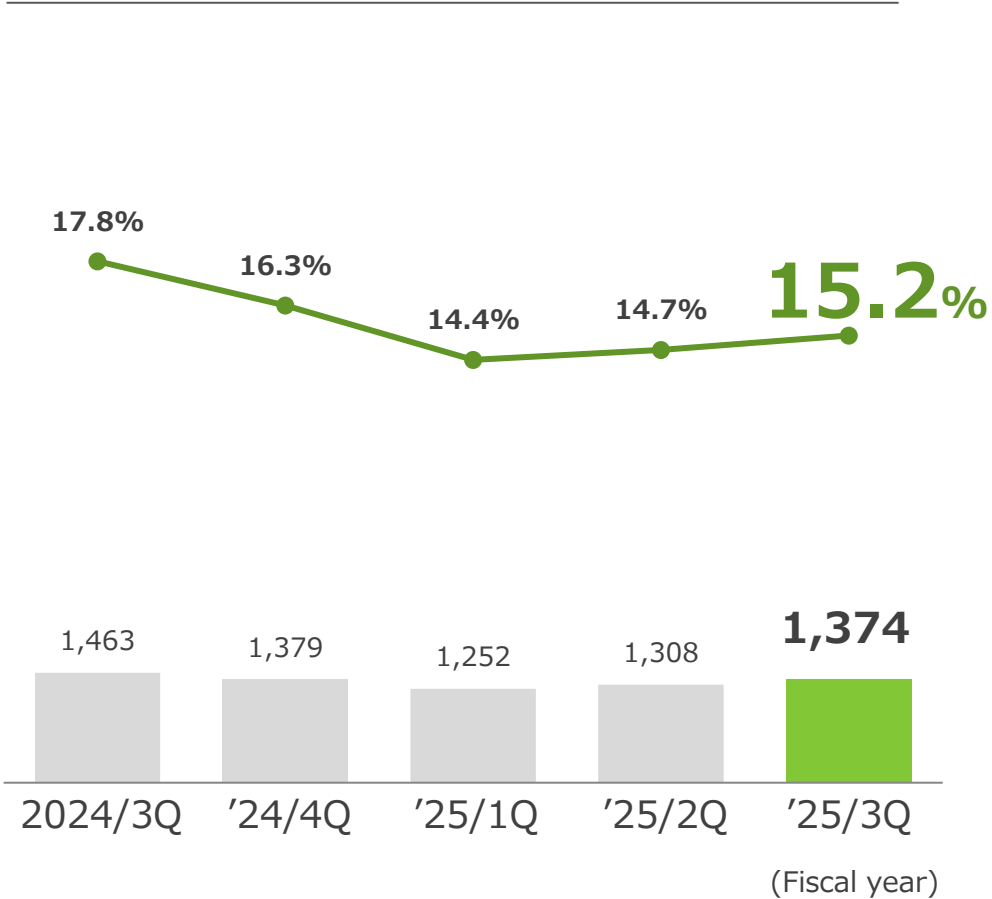
■ :Operating Expenses Ratio (%)

■ :Operating expenses excl. insurance acquisition cash flows (JPY millions)

Fiscal year²



Quarter



1. Ratio of operating expenses excluding IACF divided by average in-force annualized premium for the period (annualized).

2. Figure for FY2021 is for reference use only as it is before date of transition to IFRS.

Summary IFRS P/L (Quarter)

(JPY millions)



Items	2024/3Q	2024/4Q	2025/1Q	2025/2Q	2025/3Q	Notes on QonQ change
Insurance service results	2,628	2,383	2,945	3,143	2,669	
Expected claims minus incurred claims ¹	153	12	364	308	58	Increase in claims payments due to a rebound from favorable claims experience
Risk adjustment release	399	416	404	420	416	
CSM release	1,842	1,898	1,871	1,974	1,935	
Reinsurance results	(354)	(291)	(368)	(515)	(223)	Due to increase in claim payments of individual life and GCL
Results from GCL ²	651	475	730	1,073	498	Increase in claims payments due to a rebound from favorable claims experience
Financial results³	(10)	33	183	205	(53)	
Other results	(112)	(121)	(65)	(111)	(135)	
Profit before tax	2,505	2,294	3,063	3,237	2,480	Due to decrease in insurance service results
Net income attributable to owners of the Company	1,804	1,036	2,177	2,300	1,762	

1. Applied only for individual life

2. Insurance service results related to contracts measured under the premium allocation approach (excluding reinsurance results)

3. Total of investment results from financial assets, insurance finance income or expense and reinsurance finance income or expense

Breakdown of Insurance Service Results

(JPY millions)

Items	FY2024		FY2025
	(Ref.) Fiscal year	3Q	3Q
Insurance revenue	30,081	22,041	25,380
Expected claims	11,170	8,276	9,025
Risk adjustment release	1,612	1,196	1,241
CSM release	7,440	5,542	5,781
Recovery of IACF	4,143	3,062	3,471
Others	(83)	(71)	(84)
Premium income of GCL ¹	5,797	4,034	5,944
Insurance service expenses	19,575	14,209	15,514
Incurred claims (Individual life)	10,978	8,096	8,294
Incurred claims (GCL)	4,221	2,934	3,641
Amortization of IACF	4,143	3,062	3,471
Others	231	115	105
Reinsurance results	(929)	(637)	(1,107)
Insurance service results	9,576	7,193	8,758

1. Insurance revenue related to contracts measured under the premium allocation approach

Breakdown of Financial Results

- Increase due to higher interest income from purchases of corporate bonds, and recovery from foreign exchange losses

(JPY millions)

Items	FY2024/3Q	FY2025/3Q	Change
Investment results	(16)	340	357
Interest income	716	919	203
Impairment losses on financial assets, net	(4)	(2)	1
Other investment income	(728)	(576)	151
Insurance finance income (expense)	(64)	(18)	46
Reinsurance finance income (expense)	13	12	(1)
Financial results	(67)	334	402

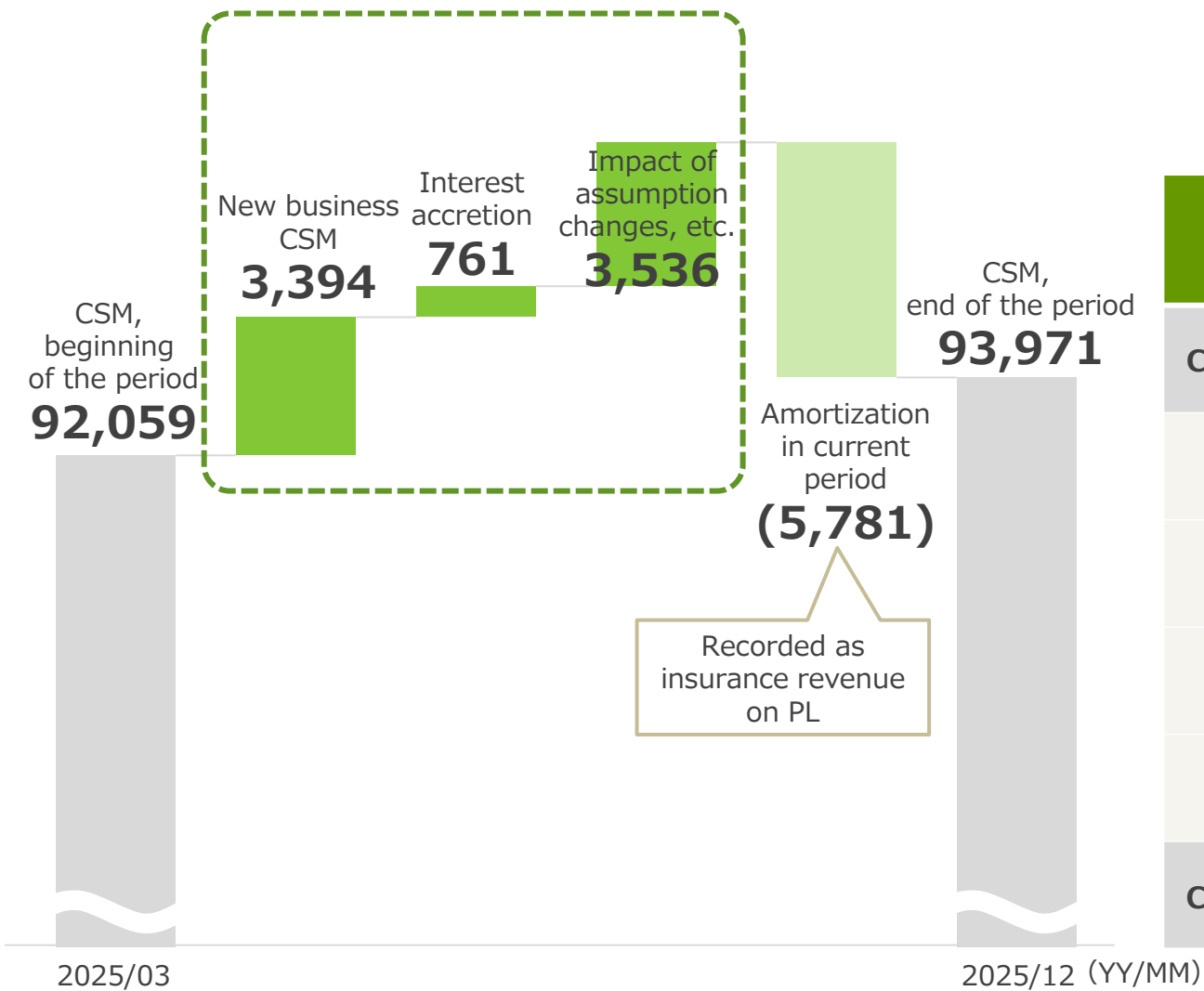
Detail of Bond Portfolio¹



As of December 31, 2025		(JPY millions)	
	Available-for-Sale	Held-to-Maturity	Total
JPY Bonds	15,195	39,752	54,947
Duration ²	3 years	5 years	5 years
Foreign Currency Bonds	14,618	—	14,618
Duration ²			4 years
Non-Currency Hedged	2,252	—	2,252
Currency Hedged	12,365	—	12,365

1. Based on J-GAAP balance sheet
2. Calculated by Lifenet

CSM Movement



(JPY millions)

Items	FY2024	FY2025/3Q
CSM, beginning of the period	92,173	92,059
New business CSM	3,486	3,394
Interest accretion	952	761
Assumption changes, etc.	2,887	3,536
Amortization of CSM	(7,440)	(5,781)
CSM, end of the period	92,059	93,971

CSM Future Allocation

- Stable profits will be realized over long period from in-force CSM
- Aim for CSM release growth by adding CSM generated from future acquired new business

Future allocation of CSM

(JPY billions)

			Amount	Expected timing when CSM is recognized in PL					
				A+year 1	A+year 2	A+year 3	A+year 4	A+year 5	A+year 6 and more
Actual	In-force CSM	As of Dec. 2025 (A)	93.9	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.1	59.5
Fore-cast	New Business CSM (B)	A + year 1	XX	X	X	X	X	X	XX
		A + year 2	XX		X	X	X	X	XX
		A + year 3	XX			X	X	X	XX
		A + year 4	XX				X	X	XX
		A + year 5	XX					X	XX
	CSM release (A+B)			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XXX

Comprehensive Equity Sensitivity Analysis¹

■ Impacts of changes in assumptions (sensitivities)

(JPY millions)	Changes in Comprehensive Equity (CE) as of Dec. 31, 2025		
	Changes in CE	% changes	Of which changes in CSM ²
Comprehensive Equity as of Dec.31,2025	174,507	—	62,461
1.0% increase in risk-free rate ³	(8,251)	(4.7%)	—
1.0% decrease in risk-free rate ³	8,883	5.1%	—
0.5% increase in risk-free rate ³	(4,209)	(2.4%)	—
0.5% decrease in risk-free rate ³	4,386	2.5%	—
10% decrease in equity and real estate value and other	(434)	(0.2%)	—
10% decrease in operating expenses rate	6,223	3.6%	5,243
10% decrease in surrender and lapse rate	2,071	1.2%	1,796
5% decrease in claim incidence rates for life business	6,988	4.0%	6,991
10% decrease in non-renewal rate	6,189	3.5%	6,188

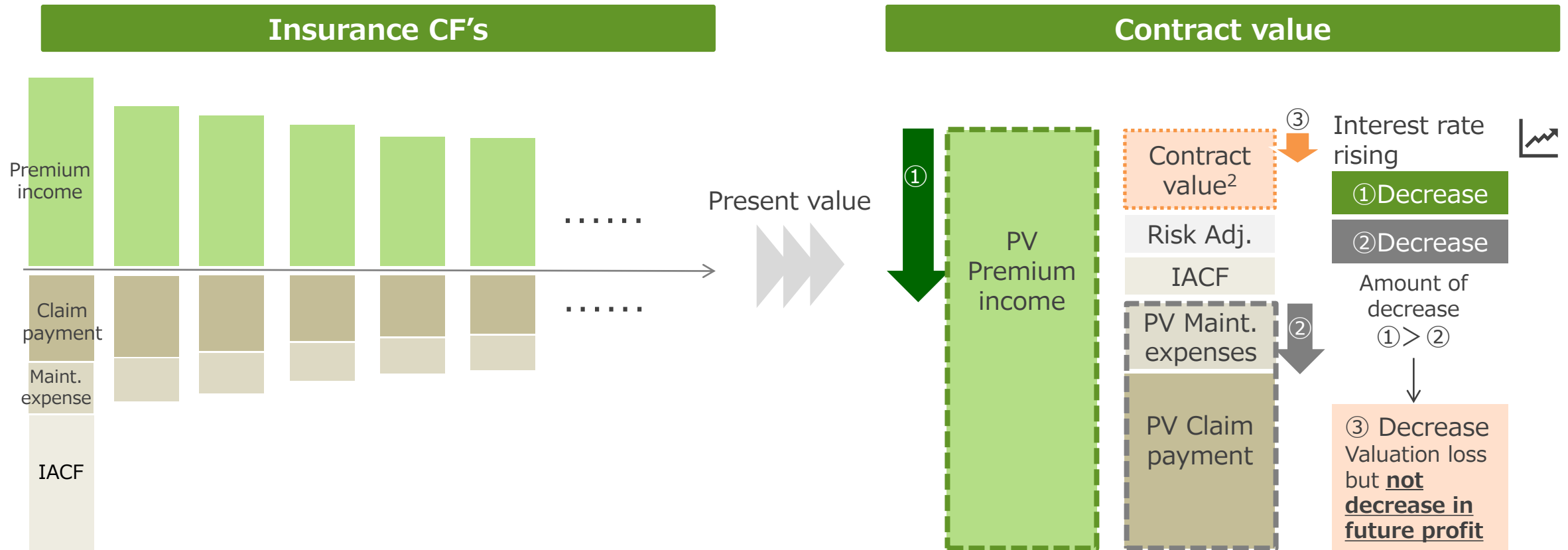
1. For each sensitivity, only one specific assumption is changed and other assumptions remain unchanged. It should be noted that the effect of the change of more than one assumption at a time is likely to be different from the sum of sensitivities carried out separately.

2. Aggregation of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts with tax effect (28.9%) adjusted.

3. Impact of a parallel upward or downward shift for all duration in interest rates

Impact on CE by Rising Interest Rates

- Due to product characteristics, future revenue surpasses expenditures in insurance CF's, positive on CE as contract value
- CE would be decreased through valuation losses with rising interest rates but the impact would be limited¹

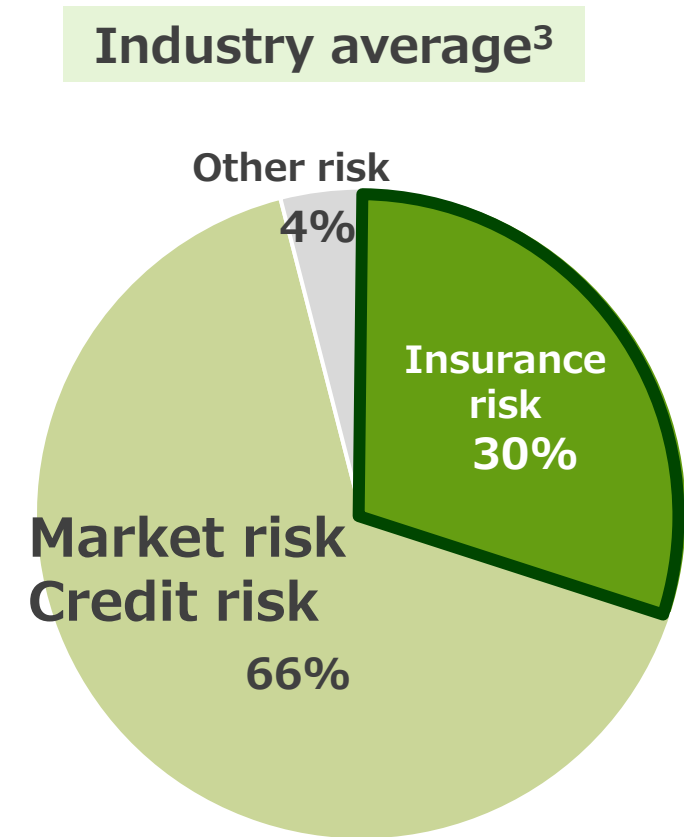
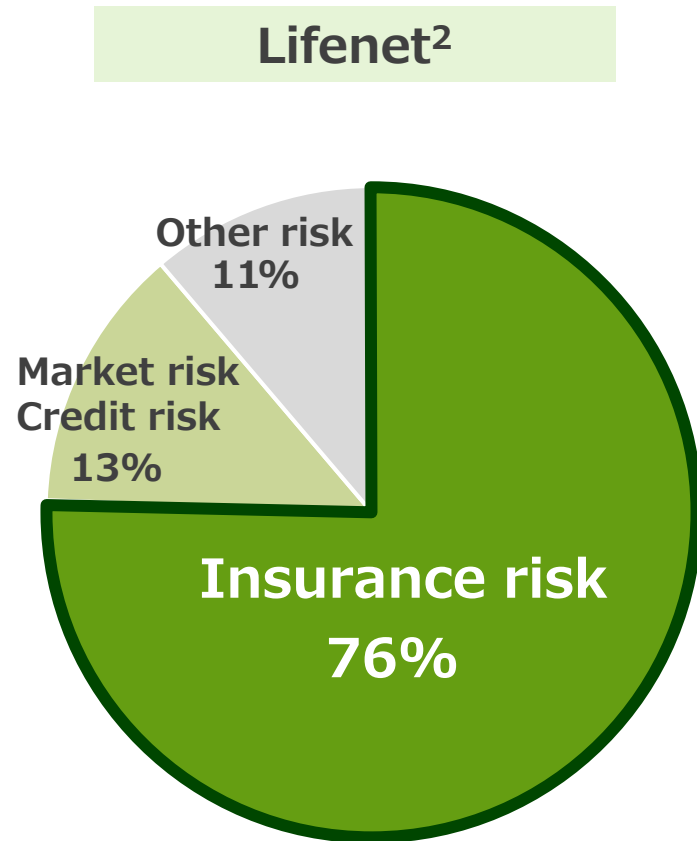


1. Impact of a parallel upward or downward shift for all duration in interest rates

2. Before tax adjustment

Composition Ratios of Required Capital¹

- Due to our focus on protection products, insurance risk constitutes majority of the risk profile



1. Ratio to the total risk before diversifying effect and tax effect

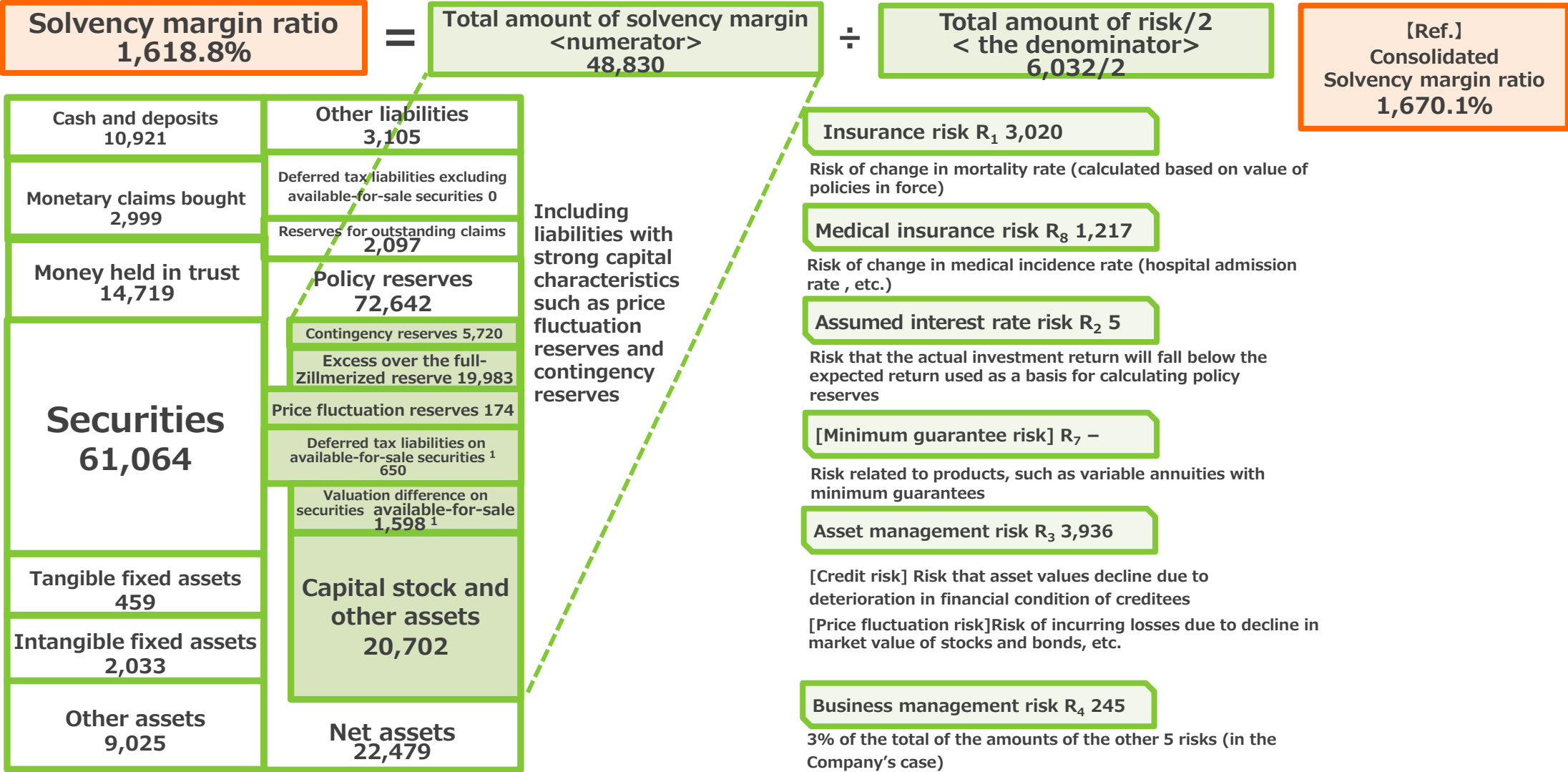
2. As of March 2025

3. FY2023 data of life insurance (Non-consolidated basis)









Source: Overview of the Results of the 2024 Field Test on Economic Value-based Evaluation and Supervisory Methods (Japan Financial Services Agency, June 2025)

As of December 31, 2025

$$\frac{(\sqrt{(R_1 + R_8)^2 + (R_2 + R_3 + R_7)^2} + R_4)/2}{\text{(JPY millions)}}$$



- IFRS adoption better presents periodic performance and profitability from policies-in-force
- Capital adequacy and dividends are regulated by statutory accounting standards (J-GAAP)

	IFRS 17	Statutory Accounting (J-GAAP)	Comprehensive Equity (CE)
Important perspective	Recognition of revenue based on the retention of in-force business	Financial soundness for policyholder protection	Economic value of insurance policies including future profit
Timing of profit recognition	<p>The expected profit is allocated <u>over the term of the policy</u>.</p> <p>Year1 Year2 Year3 Year4 </p> <p>profit    </p>	<p><u>Acquisition expense is recognized at the time of acquisition.</u></p> <p>Year1 Year2 Year3 Year4 </p> <p>    </p>	<p>The expected profit for the policy period is <u>immediately</u> recognized.</p> <p>Year1</p> <p></p>

Summary J-GAAP P/L & B/S

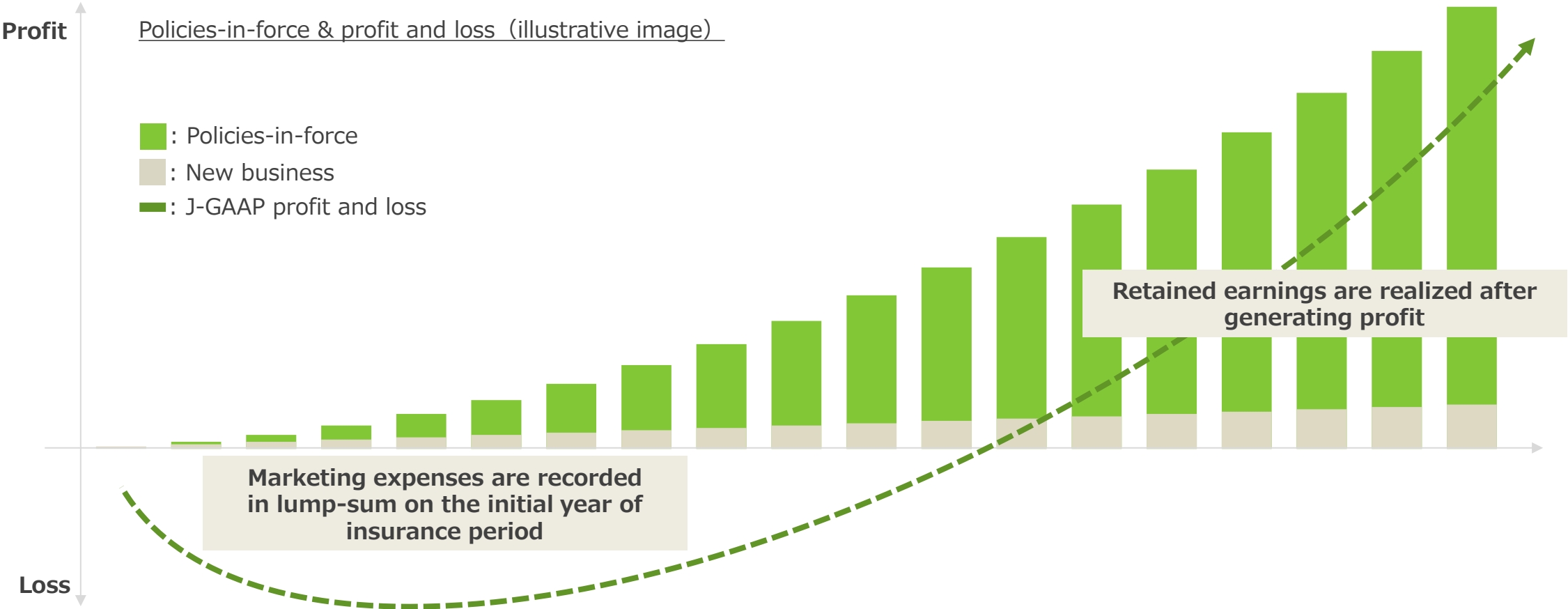
- Strengthen modified co-insurance in FY2025 to mitigate the decline in capital and aim to improve the financial condition

(JPY millions)

Items	FY2024	FY2024/3Q (YTD)	FY2025/3Q (YTD)
Ordinary income	41,994	30,952	38,761
Insurance premiums and other	41,438	30,489	37,914
Ordinary expenses	45,022	33,258	35,886
Insurance claims and other	20,569	15,190	18,211
Provision for policy reserves and other	8,551	6,174	5,837
Operating expenses	13,296	9,813	10,006
Ordinary profit (loss)	(3,027)	(2,306)	2,874
Net income (loss)	(3,052)	(2,322)	2,047

Items	FY2024	FY2025/3Q
Total assets	89,866	101,222
Cash and deposits	16,044	10,921
Money held in trust	13,202	14,719
Securities	52,045	61,064
Total liabilities	71,796	78,743
Policy reserves and other	69,020	74,739
Total net assets	18,069	22,479
Retained earnings	(34,696)	(32,648)

■ Aim for the increase in total shareholder return **by capital gain**¹



1. Lifenet has yet to determine its specific dividend policies and dates for the start of distributing retained earnings, as we prioritize strengthening our growth base to increase mid to long term profitability.