

[Financial Statements, etc.]
(1)[Financial Statements]
①[balance sheet]

(Yen in millions)

	FY2022 (as of March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (as of March 31, 2024)
Assets		
Cash and deposits	336,326	264,043
Cash	2	2
Deposits and savings	336,323	264,040
Receivables under resale agreements	999	999
Monetary receivables bought	28,475	2,722
Money trusts	8,000	7
Securities	※ 3, ※ 4, ※ 8 7,669,605	※ 3, ※ 4, ※ 8 8,824,912
Government bonds	1,135,638	1,016,095
Municipal bond	59,972	46,502
Corporate bonds	480,505	480,959
Shares	2,426,263	3,551,362
Foreign securities	3,542,002	3,708,572
Other securities	25,223	21,420
Loans	※ 7, ※ 9 314,262	※ 7, ※ 9 470,517
Insurance policy loan	3,603	2,505
General loans	310,659	468,011
Tangible fixed assets	※ 1 210,525	※ 1 208,945
Land	95,438	94,784
Buildings	86,036	82,559
Construction in progress	4,847	6,901
Other tangible fixed assets	24,203	24,700
Intangible fixed assets	128,793	165,342
Software	128,281	164,830
Other intangible fixed assets	511	511
Other assets	725,464	848,082
Uncollected insurance premiums	7,714	6,950
Amount due from agent	215,876	230,275
Amount due from foreign agent	67,913	77,484
Co-insurance loan	30,663	38,631
Reinsurance loan	58,256	87,356
Foreign reinsurance loan	104,141	96,606
Agency business loan	—	2
Accounts receivable	62,153	86,570
Accrued income	5,094	6,541
Deposit	15,941	15,896
Earthquake insurance deposit	4,752	4,727
Suspense payments	77,005	81,820
Futures trading margin deposit	2,350	1,806
Financial derivative products	61,937	60,895
Cash collateral paid for financial instruments	11,663	52,515
Prepaid pension cost	5,767	5,416
Customer's liability for acceptances and guarantees	1,759	1,644
Allowance for loan losses	△2,867	△2,940
Total assets	9,427,112	10,789,694

(Yen in millions)

	FY2022 (as of March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (as of March 31, 2024)
Liabilities		
Policy reserves	5,500,921	5,425,333
Outstanding claims reserves	※10 1,191,164	※10 1,282,666
Policy reserves	※10 4,309,757	※10 4,142,667
Corporate bonds	200,000	200,000
Other liabilities	515,705	573,403
Borrowed money from co-insurance	19,350	19,257
Borrowed money from reinsurance	62,901	65,038
Borrowed money from foreign reinsurance	79,883	78,456
Payables under securities lending transactions	85,520	156,337
Accrued corporate taxes etc.	6,124	6,120
Deposits received	3,704	3,580
Deferred income	20	16
Accounts payable	63,713	51,823
Suspense receipt	86,152	83,142
Financial derivative products	73,917	91,516
Cash collateral received for financial instruments	26,405	13,815
Lease obligations	2,265	1,810
Asset retirement obligations	5,740	2,482
Other liabilities	4	4
Provision for retirement benefits	208,468	206,818
Provision for bonuses	18,627	20,569
Provisions for business losses of affiliated companies	20,591	—
Reserves under special laws	108,000	114,165
Reserves for price fluctuations	108,000	114,165
Deferred tax liabilities	30,278	339,067
Acceptances and guarantees	1,759	1,644
Total liabilities	6,604,353	6,881,001
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Capital	101,994	101,994
Capital surplus		
Capital reserve	123,521	123,521
Other capital surplus	11,913	11,913
Total capital surplus	135,434	135,434
Retained earnings		
Retained earnings reserve	81,099	81,099
Other retained earnings		
Reserve for advanced depreciation of fixed assets	22,902	22,203
Open innovation promotion reserve fund	1,769	1,931
Special reserve	235,426	235,426
Retained earnings carried forward	843,312	1,103,023
Total retained earnings	1,184,509	1,443,683
Total shareholders' equity	1,421,939	1,681,113
Valuation and Translation Adjustments etc.		
Other valuation differences on available-for-sale securities	1,429,173	2,271,693
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	△28,353	△44,114
Total valuation and Translation Adjustments etc.	1,400,819	2,227,579
Total net assets	2,822,759	3,908,692
Total liabilities and net assets	9,427,112	10,789,694

②[Income statement]

(Yen in millions)

	FY2022 (April 1, 2022 – March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)
Ordinary income	2,929,331	3,179,505
Insurance underwriting income	2,558,984	2,663,874
Net premiums written	※ 2 2,385,239	※ 2 2,417,974
Income reserve premiums	49,315	41,440
Investment income from accumulated insurance premiums, etc.	31,329	31,244
Reversal of policy reserves	※ 6 92,017	※ 6 167,090
Foreign exchange gain	—	5,664
Other insurance underwriting income	1,082	458
Investment income	357,872	503,980
Interest and dividend income	※ 7 245,285	※ 7 289,200
Gains on money held in trusts	293	0
Gain on sales of securities	110,389	200,989
Gain on redemption of securities	2,003	1,020
Foreign exchange gain	30,827	43,767
Other operation returns	403	247
Transfer of investment income from accumulated insurance premiums, etc.	△31,329	△31,244
Other ordinary income	12,474	11,650
Ordinary expenses	2,567,217	2,748,895
Insurance underwriting costs	2,147,583	2,250,464
Net claims paid	※ 3 1,352,031	※ 3 1,415,705
Loss adjustment expenses	127,586	133,314
Fees and collection costs	※ 4 463,373	※ 4 468,502
Maturity refund	150,028	140,755
Policyholder dividends	2	2
Transfer to outstanding claims reserves	※ 5 52,519	※ 5 91,502
Foreign exchange loss	1,397	—
Other insurance underwriting costs	644	681
Investment costs	71,991	142,855
Loss on sales of securities	12,798	13,687
Loss on valuation of securities	1,051	5,008
Loss on redemption of securities	405	50
Losses on financial derivatives	※ 8 57,735	※ 8 124,108
Other operation costs	0	0
Operating and general administrative expenses	343,359	352,705
Other ordinary expenses	4,282	2,869
Interest expenses	2,137	2,417
Transfer to allowance for loan losses	69	99
Bad debt losses	0	0
Relocation compensation	1,622	—
Other ordinary expenses	452	350
Ordinary profit	362,113	430,609

(Yen in millions)

	FY2022 (April 1, 2022 – March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)
Extraordinary profit	8,652	7,841
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	1,485	87
Reversal of reserves under special laws	7,166	—
Reversal of reserves for price fluctuations	7,166	—
Reversal of provisions for business losses of affiliated companies	—	7,530
Gain from liquidation of affiliated companies	—	223
Extraordinary losses	107,948	17,719
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	4,117	7,530
Impairment losses	3,212	650
Transfer to reserves under special laws	—	6,165
Transfer to reserves for price fluctuations	—	6,165
Loss on valuation of shares of affiliated companies	80,026	3,079
Loss on sale of shares of affiliated companies	—	293
Transfer to provisions for business losses of affiliated companies	20,591	—
Net profit before income taxes	262,818	420,731
Corporate tax and resident tax	51,810	6,918
Corporate tax adjustments	21,459	△6,901
Total corporate taxes	73,269	17
Net profit	189,549	420,713

③ [Statement of changes in shareholders' equity]
 FY2022 (April 1, 2022 – March 31, 2023)

(Yen in millions)

	Shareholders' equity								
	Capital	Capital surplus		Retained earnings reserve	Retained earnings				Total shareholder's equity
		Capital reserve	Other capital surplus		Other retained earnings				
					Advanced depreciation of fixed assets Reserve fund	Open innovation promotion reserve fund	Special reserve	Retained earnings carried forward	
Current period opening balance	101,994	123,521	11,913	81,099	23,620	1,444	235,426	812,694	1,391,714
Current period changes									
Reversal of reserve for advanced depreciation of fixed assets					△718			718	—
Reserve for open innovation promotion reserve fund						324		△324	—
Dividends from surplus								△159,323	△159,323
Net profit								189,549	189,549
Changes in items other than shareholders' equity for the current period (Net amount)									
Total changes for the current period	—	—	—	—	△718	324	—	30,618	30,225
Closing balance for the current period	101,994	123,521	11,913	81,099	22,902	1,769	235,426	843,312	1,421,939

	Valuation and Translation Adjustments etc.		Total net assets
	Other valuation differences on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	
Current period opening balance	1,568,686	△16,388	2,944,012
Changes for the current period			
Reversal of reserve for advanced depreciation of fixed assets			—
Reserve for open innovation promotion reserve fund			—
Dividends from surplus			△159,323
Net profit			189,549
Changes in items other than shareholders' equity for the current period (Net amount)	△139,513	△11,964	△151,478
Total changes for the current period	△139,513	△11,964	△121,252
Closing balance for the current period	1,429,173	△28,353	2,822,759

	Shareholders' equity								
	Capital	Capital surplus		Retained earnings					Total shareholders' equity
		Capital reserve	Other capital surplus	Retained earnings reserve	Other retained earnings				
					Advanced depreciation of fixed assets Reserve fund	Open innovation promotion reserve fund	Special reserve	Retained earnings carried forward	
Current period opening balance	101,994	123,521	11,913	81,099	22,902	1,769	235,426	843,312	1,421,939
Changes for the current period									
Reversal of reserve for advanced depreciation of fixed assets					△699			699	—
Reserve for open innovation promotion reserve fund						162		△162	—
Dividends from surplus								△161,539	△161,539
Net profit								420,713	420,713
Changes in items other than shareholders' equity for the current period (Net amount)									
Total changes for the current period	—	—	—	—	△699	162	—	259,710	259,173
Closing balance for the current period	101,994	123,521	11,913	81,099	22,203	1,931	235,426	1,103,023	1,681,113

	Valuation and Translation Adjustments etc.		Total net assets
	Other valuation differences on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	
Current period opening balance	1,429,173	△28,353	2,822,759
Changes for the current period			
Reversal of reserve for advanced depreciation of fixed assets			—
Reserve for open innovation promotion reserve fund			—
Dividends from surplus			△161,539
Net profit for the current period			420,713
Changes in items other than shareholders' equity for the current period (Net amount)	842,519	△15,760	826,759
Total changes for the current period	842,519	△15,760	1,085,933
Closing balance for the current period	2,271,693	△44,114	3,908,692

[Notes]

(Important Accounting Policies)

1. Accounting process for Insurance Contracts

The accounting process for insurance contracts, such as insurance premiums, outstanding claims reserves, and policy reserves, is in accordance with the insurance Business Act and other laws and regulations.

2. Valuation standards and valuation methods of securities

(1) Bonds held to Maturity are valued using the amortized cost method (straight line method) based on the moving average method.

(2) Subsidiary shares and affiliated company shares are valued using the cost method based on the moving average method.

(3) Other securities (excluding shares, etc. with no market price) are valued using the market value method.

Valuation differences are all included directly in net assets and cost of securities sold is determined by the moving average method

(4) Other securities, such as shares with no market price, are valued at cost based on the moving average method.

(5) Securities held as trust assets in individually managed money trusts, where the primary objective is the management of securities, are valued using the market value method.

3. Valuation standards and methods for derivative transactions

Derivative transactions are valued using the market value method.

4. Method of depreciation of fixed assets

(1) Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is calculated using the straight line method.

(2) Depreciation of intangible fixed assets is calculated using the straight line method. Depreciation of software for internal use is calculated using the straight-line method based on the availability period of the software.

5. Standards for recording provisions

(1) Allowance for loan losses

In order to prepare for losses due to loan losses, the following are recorded based on asset self-assessment standards and write-off/provision standards.

For loans to debtors that are bankrupt, under special liquidation procedures, barred from bill clearing transactions, or that are otherwise in a state of legal, formal or effective bankruptcy, the amounts expected to be collected through disposal of collateral or execution of guarantees is deducted from the balance of receivables, and the remaining balance is recorded.

For loans to debtors that are at high risk of going bankrupt in the future, the amounts expected to be collected through disposal of collateral or execution of guarantees is deducted from the balance of receivables, and of the remaining balance, the amount recorded is adjusted to reflect a comprehensive judgement on the debtors' capacity to pay.

For receivables other than those mentioned above, the amount is calculated by multiplying the receivable amount by the actual loan loss ratio, which is calculated based on the actual loan losses, etc. over a certain period.

All receivables are assessed by the Asset Recording Department and the Asset Management Department according to the standards for asset self-assessment, and the results of the assessment are audited by the Asset Audit Department, which is independent from the above departments. The results of the assessments are reflected in the accounting described above.

(2) Provision for retirement benefits and prepaid pension cost

To prepare for the retirement benefits of employees, the amount deemed to have accrued at the end of the current financial year is recorded based on the estimated retirement benefit obligations and pension assets at the end of the current financial year.

① Period attribution method for estimated retirement benefits

When calculating retirement benefit obligations, the benefit formula standards is used to attribute the estimated retirement benefits amount to the period up to the end of the current financial year.

② Expense recording method for actuarial differences and prior service costs

Actuarial gains and losses are expensed using the amount obtained by using the straight line method to divide a certain number of years (13 years) within the average remaining years of service of employees, and are expensed from the financial year following the year in which they are incurred.

Prior service costs are expensed using the straight line method over a certain number of years (13 years) within the average remaining years of service of employees at the time the costs are incurred.

(3) Provision for bonuses

In order to allocate to employee bonuses, the amount is recorded based on the estimated payment amount.

(4) Provisions for business losses of affiliated companies

To provide for losses of affiliated companies, we record the estimated losses after taking into consideration the financial standing of affiliated companies.

(5) Reserves for price fluctuations

To provide for losses due to price fluctuations of shares, etc., reserves for price fluctuations is recorded in accordance with Article 115 of the Insurance Business Act.

6. Hedge accounting methods

(1) Interest rates

To mitigate interest rate fluctuation risk associated with long-term insurance policies, the Company conducts asset liability management to control such risk by evaluating and analysing financial assets and insurance liabilities simultaneously.

As for interest rate swap contracts that are used to manage such risk, the Company applies deferred hedge accounting to the Interest rate swap contracts based upon the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 26, "Accounting and Auditing Treatments related to Application of Accounting for Financial Instruments in the Insurance Industry" (issued by the JICPA, March 17, 2022). Assessment of hedge effectiveness is omitted since the hedge is highly effective because the insurance items that are the hedge items, and the interest rate swap contracts that are the hedge instruments, are grouped per a certain period of time.

(2) Foreign exchange

In the Company, fair value hedge accounting and deferral hedge accounting are applied to certain currency swaps and foreign exchange forward contracts utilized to reduce currency risk in assets denominated in foreign currency. Assessment of hedge effectiveness is omitted since the hedge is highly effective because the principal term of the hedging instruments and the hedged items are identical.

7. Other important matters that serve as the basis for preparing financial statements

(1) Accounting process that are applicable to retirement benefits

The accounting process for unrecognised actuarial differences and unrecognised prior service costs that are applicable to retirement benefits differs from the accounting method for these items in the consolidated financial statements.

(2) Accounting processes for consumption taxes

Consumption tax is accounted for by the tax-excluded method except for underwriting and general administrative costs incurred by the Company which are accounted for by the tax-included method.

In addition, any non-deductible consumption taxes, in respect of assets, are included in suspense payments and are amortized over five years using the straight-line method.

(Important accounting estimates)

The items that include accounting estimates that may have a significant impact on the financial status or operating results are outstanding claims reserves.

1. Amount recorded in the financial statements for the current financial year

(Yen in millions)

	FY2022	FY2023
Outstanding claims reserves	1,191,164	1,282,666

2. Information relating to the contents of important accounting estimates

(1) Calculation method

Of the insurance claims, refunds and other benefits (hereinafter referred to as "insurance claims, etc.") that are deemed to be owed based on the insurance contract, the amount yet to be paid is estimated and recorded as outstanding claims reserves.

(2) Key assumptions used in the calculation

When recording the outstanding claims reserves, we use estimates of final payments of insurance money etc., using assumptions calculated from mainly past payments.

(3) Impact on financial statements for the next financial year

The amount recorded in outstanding claims reserves may increase or decrease, if the final payments of insurance money changes from the initial estimate due to amendments to laws and regulations and the results of court trials etc.

(Notes to Balance Sheet)

*1. The reduction entry amount of tangible fixed assets is as follows:

(Yen in millions)

	FY2022 (as of March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (as of March 31, 2024)
	13,643	13,515

*2. The total amount of monetary claims and liabilities to affiliated companies is as follows:

(Yen in millions)

	FY2022 (as of March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (as of March 31, 2024)
Total monetary claims	238,829	446,016
Total monetary liabilities	8,626	5,430

(Note) Monetary claims include agency loans, foreign reinsurance loans, etc., and monetary liabilities include foreign reinsurance debt, accounts payable etc.

*3. The total amount of stock, etc. of affiliated companies is as follows:

(Yen in millions)

	FY2022 (as of March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (as of March 31, 2024)
Shares	2,640,464	2,648,673
Contribution	28,910	32,363

*4 The assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

(Yen in millions)

	FY2022 (as of March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (as of March 31, 2024)
Securities	137,507	138,663

*5. The market value of the securities fully owned by the company, which were borrowed under unsecured loan agreements and commercial papers accepted through transactions with repurchase agreements etc., which can be freely disposed of by means of sale or re-collateralization are as follows:

(Yen in millions)	
FY2022 (as of March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (as of March 31, 2024)
240,629	432,051

*6. The Company guarantees the debts of the following subsidiaries:

(Yen in millions)		
	FY2022 (as of March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (as of March 31, 2024)
Tokio Marine Kiln Insurance Limited	32,742	30,521
Tokio Marine Compania de Seguros,S.A. de C.V.	8,098	11,378
Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Company (China) Limited	0	—
Tokio Marine Underwriting Limited	44,692	50,766
Tokio Marine Life Insurance Singapore Ltd.	86,484	94,314
Tokio Marine Insurance Singapore Ltd.	16,484	7,553
Tokio Marine Kiln Group Limited	4,966	5,736
HCC Reinsurance Company Limited	16,473	24,684
Nameco (No.808) Limited	11,176	12,673
PT Asuransi Tokio Marine Indonesia	28,461	42,951
Tokio Marine RSL Re PIC, Ltd.	101,079	114,369
Total	350,662	394,951

*7 Of the claims based on the Insurance Business Act, the amounts of bankruptcy and reorganisation claims and similar claims, etc. are as follows:

(Yen in millions)		
	FY2022 (as of March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (as of March 31, 2024)
Amount of bankruptcy reorganisation claims and similar claims	—	—
Loans in danger of default	—	—
Claims in arrears for three months or more	—	—
Restructured loans	1,388	1,388
Total	1,388	1,388

(Note) Bankruptcy reorganisation claims and similar claims are claims against debtors who have fallen into bankruptcy due to reasons such as the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, the commencement of reorganisation proceedings, or the filing of a petition for the commencement of rehabilitation proceedings, and other similar claims.

Loans in danger of default refer to debtors that are not bankrupt, but have deteriorated in financial condition and business performance, and have a high possibility that the principal and interest on the claim will not be collected in accordance with the contract, and which do not fall under bankruptcy or reorganisation claims or similar claims.

Claims in arrears for three months or more refers to loans whose principal or interest payments are delayed for three months or more from the day after the scheduled payment date, and which do not fall under bankruptcy reorganisation claims, similar claims, or loans in danger of default.

Restructured loans refers to loans for which interest rate reductions, deferrals of interest payments, deferrals of principal repayments, debt forgiveness, and other favourable arrangements have been made for the purpose of restructuring or supporting the debtor's business, and which do not fall under bankruptcy reorganisation claims or similar claims, loans in danger of default, or claims in arrears for three months or more.

*8 Amount of securities lent under consumer loan agreements is as follows:

(Yen in millions)	
	FY2023 (as of March 31, 2024)
FY2022 (as of March 31, 2023)	387,645
353,832	

*9 Balance of unexecuted loans related to loan commitments is as follows:

(Yen in millions)	
	FY2023 (as of March 31, 2024)
FY2022 (as of March 31, 2023)	116,830
10,600	

*10 The breakdown of outstanding claims reserves and underwriting reserves is as follows:

(Outstanding claims reserves)

	(Yen in millions)	
	FY2022 (as of March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (as of March 31, 2024)
Outstanding claims reserves (before deduction of ceded outstanding claims reserves, excluding insurance listed in (B))	1,240,341	1,331,548
Ceded reinsurance outstanding claims reserves related to the above.	111,355	109,406
Balance (A)	1,128,985	1,222,141
Outstanding claims reserves for earthquake insurance and automobile liability insurance (B)	62,178	60,524
Total (A+B)	1,191,164	1,282,666

(Policy reserves)

	(Yen in millions)	
	FY2022 (as of March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (as of March 31, 2024)
Ordinary policy reserve (before deduction of ceded policy reserve)	1,855,057	1,831,914
Ceded reinsurance policy reserves related to the above.	150,294	160,522
Balance (A)	1,704,762	1,671,391
Other policy reserves (B)	2,604,994	2,471,275
Total (A+B)	4,309,757	4,142,667

(Income statement)

*1 The total amount of transactions with affiliated companies is as follows:

	(Yen in millions)	
	FY2022 (April 1, 2022 – March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)
Total Revenue	163,210	175,913
Total cost	205,862	249,361

(Note) Revenues include premiums written, real estate rental fees, etc., and expenses include administrative outsourcing expenses, insurance claims paid, etc.

*2 The breakdown of net premiums written is as follows:

	(Yen in millions)	
	FY2022 (April 1, 2022 – March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)
Premiums written	2,950,975	2,983,177
Reinsurance premiums paid	565,735	565,202
Balance	2,385,239	2,417,974

*3 The breakdown of net insurance claims paid is as follows:

	(Yen in millions)	
	FY2022 (April 1, 2022 – March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)
Insurance claims paid	1,719,498	1,721,572
Collected reinsurance money	367,467	305,867
Balance	1,352,031	1,415,705

*4 The breakdown of fees and collection costs is as follows:

	(Yen in millions)	
	FY2022 (April 1, 2022 – March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)
Paid fees and collection costs	509,391	517,970
Ceded insurance fee	46,018	49,468
Balance	463,373	468,502

*5 The breakdown of transfer to outstanding claims reserves (Δ is the amount for reversal of outstanding claims reserves) is as follows:

	(Yen in millions)	
	FY2022 (April 1, 2022 – March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)
Transfer to outstanding claims reserves (before deduction of ceded outstanding claims reserves, excluding insurance listed in (B))	29,974	91,207
Transfer to ceded outstanding claims reserves related to the above.	Δ 22,684	Δ 1,949
Balance (A)	52,658	91,502
Transfer to outstanding claims reserves for earthquake insurance and automobile liability insurance (B)	Δ 139	Δ 1,653
Total (A+B)	52,519	91,502

*6 The breakdown of transfer to policy reserves (Δ is the amount for reversal of policy reserves) is as follows:

	(Yen in millions)	
	FY2022 (April 1, 2022 – March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)
Transfer to ordinary transfer to policy reserves (prior to deduction of ceded policy reserves)	9,118	Δ 23,143
Ceding transfer to policy reserves related to the above	16,144	10,227
Balance (A)	Δ 7,025	Δ 33,371
Other transfer to policy reserves (B)	Δ 84,992	Δ 133,719
Total (A+B)	Δ 92,017	Δ 167,090

*7 Breakdown of interest and dividend income is as follows:

	(Yen in millions)	
	FY2022 (April 1, 2022 – March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)
Interest on deposits and savings	192	327
Interest on receivables under resale agreements	0	0
Interest on Monetary receivables bought	20	16
Interest on securities, dividends	230,378	267,634
Interest on loans	5,962	10,553
Interest on real estate rental	6,198	6,097
Other interest and dividends	2,531	4,571
Total	245,285	289,200

*8 Valuation gains and losses included in losses on financial derivatives are as follows.

	(Yen in millions)	
	FY2022 (April 1, 2022 – March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)
	112,473	199,459

(Securities)

The amounts recorded on the balance sheet of shares, etc. of subsidiaries and affiliated companies are as follows.

2022(as of March 31, 2023)

(Yen in millions)

Classification	Balance sheet amount	Market value	Difference
Affiliated company shares	3,610	4,861	1,250

2023(as of March 31, 2024)

(Yen in millions)

Classification	Balance sheet amount	Market value	Difference
Affiliated company shares	—	—	—

(Note) The amounts recorded on the balance sheet of shares, etc. without market prices that are not included in the above are as follows.

(Yen in millions)

Classification	FY2022 (as of March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (as of March 31, 2024)
Subsidiary shares	2,632,678	2,647,488
Subsidiary contribution	28,910	32,363
Affiliated company shares	4,175	1,184

(Tax effect accounting)

1. Breakdown of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by main cause:

	FY2022 (as of March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (as of March 31, 2024)
(Yen in millions)		
Deferred tax assets		
Policy reserves	320,013	315,072
Outstanding claims reserves	66,215	73,058
Loss on valuation of securities	66,404	72,039
Provision for retirement benefits	58,162	57,702
Reserves for price fluctuations	30,132	31,852
Excess depreciation	15,988	15,003
Other	53,717	57,006
Deferred tax assets subtotal	610,634	621,734
Valuation allowance	△71,611	△70,139
Deferred tax assets Total	539,023	551,595
Deferred tax liabilities		
Other valuation differences on available-for-sale securities	△544,573	△871,500
Other	△24,728	△19,162
Deferred tax liabilities total	△569,301	△890,662
Net value of deferred tax assets (liabilities)	△30,278	△339,067

2. Breakdown of the main items that caused the significant difference between the effective statutory tax rate and the corporate tax, etc. after the application of tax effect accounting:

	FY2022 (as of March 31, 2023)	FY2023 (as of March 31, 2024)
Effective statutory tax rate (Adjustment)	Notes are omitted as the difference between the effective statutory tax rate and the corporate tax contribution rate after the application of tax effect accounting is less than 5/100 of the effective statutory tax rate.	27.9
Dividends received and other items that are permanently not included in taxable revenue		△28.9
Entertainment expenses and other items that are permanently not included in deductible expenses		0.2
Foreign subsidiary combined tax system		2.4
Valuation allowance		△0.4
Other		△1.3
Contribution rate of corporate tax, etc. after the application of tax effect accounting		0.0

3. The Company applies the group tax sharing system, and performs accounting processes for corporate taxes and local corporate taxes, as well as tax effect accounting and disclosure related to these in accordance with the "Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure under the Group Tax Sharing System" (ASBJ Practical Issues Task Force (PITF) No. 42, August 12, 2021).

(Significant subsequent events)

Not applicable.

④[Attached detailed listing]
 [Business cost detailed listing]

(Yen in millions)

Classification		Amount
Loss adjustment expenses and operating Expenses and general administrative expenses	Personnel expenses	200,220
	Salary	133,106
	Transfer to provision for bonuses	20,569
	Retirement payments	78
	Provision for retirement benefits	19,585
	Welfare expenses	26,881
	Property expenses	267,735
	Depreciation costs	37,297
	Land, building and machinery rental fees	26,589
	Maintenance costs	5,328
	Travel and transportation expenses	4,710
	Communication costs	11,234
	Office expenses	6,638
	Advertising expenses	4,646
	Membership fees, donations, and entertainment expenses	12,095
	Other property expenses	159,193
	Tax	18,048
	Donation money	15
	Contributions	—
Total		486,020
(Loss adjustment expenses)		(133,314)
(Operating and general administrative expenses)		(352,705)
Fees and collection costs	Agency fees, etc.	447,473
	Insurance broker fee	2,336
	Recruitment Fee	—
	Collection fee	13,689
	Reinsurance receiving fee	54,470
	Ceded insurance fee	△49,468
	Total	
Total business cost		954,523

(Note)

1. The amount is the total of loss adjustment expenses, operating expenses, operating and general administrative expenses, and fees and collection costs on the income statement for the current financial year.
2. Other property expenses include outsourcing expenses and system-related expenses.
3. The contribution is the insurance policyholder protection organization contribution based on the provisions of Article 265-33 of the Insurance Business Act.

[Tangible fixed assets etc. detailed statement]

(Yen in millions)

Type of asset	Current period opening balance	Increases for the current period	Decreases for the current period	Closing balance for the current period	Accumulated depreciation at end of current period Or accumulated depreciation	Amount amortized for the current period	Closing balance for the current period
Tangible fixed assets							
Land	95,438	—	654 (54)	94,784	—	—	94,784
Buildings	368,972	3,758	10,089 (595)	362,640	280,081	6,265	82,559
Construction in progress	4,847	2,119	65	6,901	—	—	6,901
Other tangible fixed assets	54,637	8,021	5,959	56,699	31,999	6,016	24,700
Total tangible fixed assets	523,895	13,899	16,769 (650)	521,026	312,080	12,281	208,945
Intangible fixed assets							
Software	154,332	62,477	1,090	215,719	50,888	25,015	164,830
Other intangible fixed assets	526	—	0	526	15	0	511
Total Intangible fixed assets	154,859	62,477	1,090	216,246	50,904	25,015	165,342
Long-term prepaid expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total deferred assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Note) The number in parentheses in the "Decrease for the current period" column is the amount of impairment loss recorded.

[Allowances details]

(Yen in millions)

Classification	Current period opening balance	Increases for the current period	Decreases for the current period (Intended use)	Decreases for the current period (Other)	Closing balance for the current period
Allowance for loan losses					
General allowance for loan losses	202	217	—	202	217
Individual allowance for loan losses	2,665	165	27	80	2,722
Specific overseas receivables allowance account	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,867	382	27	282	2,940
Provision for bonuses	18,627	20,569	18,627	—	20,569
Provisions for business losses of affiliated companies	20,591	—	13,061	7,530	—
Reserves for price fluctuations	108,000	6,165	—	—	114,165

(Note) 1. The amount of decrease in the current period for the general allowance for loan losses (other) is the amount of reversal due to reassessment.

2. The amount of decrease in the current period for the individual allowance for loan losses (other) is the amount of reversal due to collection, etc.

3. The amount of decrease in the current period for provisions for business losses of affiliated companies (other) is the amount of reversal due to the elimination of expected losses.

(2) [Details of main assets and liabilities]

This information is omitted due to the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

(3)[Other]

Not applicable.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.:

21 June 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers Japan LLC
Tokyo office

Designated Limited Liability Partner Managing Partner	Certified Accountant	Takaaki Ino
Designated Limited Liability Partner Managing Partner	Certified Accountant	Takaki Suzuki
Designated Limited Liability Partner Managing Partner	Certified Accountant	Hiromasa Yamamoto

<Financial statement audit>

Auditor's Opinion

In order to conduct an audit certification based on the provisions of Article 193-2, Paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, we have audited the financial statements of the 81st business year, financial year April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024, listed under "Accounting Status" of Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which comprise the balance sheet, the statement of income, the statement of changes in shareholder's equity, important accounting policies and other supplementary notes and details.

In accordance with corporate accounting standards generally accepted in Japan, we recognize that the above financial statements of the financial position of Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. as of March 31, 2024, as well as the operating results for the business year ending on the same date are properly presented in all important respects.

Basis for Auditor's Opinion

Auditing was conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibility under the auditing standards is described in "Auditor Responsibilities in Auditing Financial Statements". In accordance with the regulations on professional ethics in Japan, we are independent of the company and fulfill our other ethical responsibilities as an auditor. We believe that the auditor has obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to form the basis of our opinion.

Main Audit Considerations

The main audit considerations are matters that the auditor, as a professional expert, deems to be particularly important in auditing the financial statements for the current financial year. The main audit considerations are the items which were considered during the auditing of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming audit opinions. Our audit does not express opinions on the relevant matters individually.

Of the matters which our audit paid particular attention to, based on business content and business strategy of the company being an insurance company, the domestic and overseas business environment surrounding the company, the accounting and industry practice environment specific to insurance companies, and the accounting processes and customary practices specific to insurance companies etc., the following matters were deemed to be the main audit considerations.

- Estimates of outstanding claims reserves

No major changes have occurred in the main audit considerations for the current financial year compared to the previous financial year.

Estimates of outstanding claims reserves	
Contents of main audit considerations and reasons for decision	Audit procedure
<p>The company's outstanding claims reserves, an accounting item unique to the insurance industry, has recorded 1,282,666million yen on the balance sheet, which accounts for 18.6% of total debt, as of March 31, 2024.</p> <p>As stated in the [notes] "(important accounting estimates)", outstanding claims reserves is the amount of insurance claims etc. that are deemed to be owed based on the insurance contract, and the amount yet to be paid is estimated and recorded as a liability. Outstanding claims reserves are estimated by a variety of methods, including statistical methods using past payment records etc. It requires important management decisions to select these estimation methods, and the major assumptions, such as the rate of increase in insurance benefits. There is a particularly high uncertainty for estimating outstanding claims reserves for insurance products, which often require a long time to resolve from the time of accident. The outstanding claims reserves recorded by the company include many that have the above-mentioned characteristic of requiring a long time to resolve after the time of accident. Auditing requires particularly careful consideration due to the large amounts of money involved.</p> <p>For the above reasons, we have determined that estimates of outstanding claims reserves in relation to insurance items which often require a long period of time between the occurrence of an accident and its resolution are main audit considerations.</p>	<p>In our audit, mainly the following auditing procedures were used to estimating the outstanding claims reserves of Tokio Marine Nichido and its major subsidiaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We evaluated the effectiveness of the maintenance and operational status of internal controls of the Company. Internal controls of particular interest include the following. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Controls to approve estimation methods and assumptions used in the estimation of outstanding claims reserves – Controls to compare the initial estimated amount of outstanding claims reserves and the actual value etc. of subsequent insurance payments paid ex-post • In order to verify the accuracy and completeness of the base data such as past payment records which is used to estimate outstanding claims reserves, we confirmed that this base data matches the information output of systems which manage insurance money and outstanding claims reserves etc. • In order to verify the validity of the estimation methods, major assumptions, and estimated amounts used in the estimation of outstanding claims reserves, mainly the following procedures were implemented by utilising the internal experts of actuarial science (meaning experts belonging to our auditing corporation or other member firms of PwC Global Network),. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Examining the rationality of the management's decisions in the selection of estimation methods, through questioning the managers and accessing investigation results of actuarial specialists used by the management, etc. – Confirmation of major assumptions used by management, such as insurance money growth rate, and comparing the estimated amount and subsequent actual amount of outstanding claims reserves for previous financial years – The auditor sets their own estimate for outstanding claims reserves, and an allowable range, and comparatively reviews whether the management's estimate is within this range.

Other Information

Other information refers to the information other than the consolidated financial statement, the financial statement and their audit reports that is contained in the annual securities report. Management's responsibility is to create and disclose the other information. The responsibility of the Auditors and the Board of Auditors is to oversee directors' performance of duties in developing and operating the reporting process of other information.

Other information is not included in the subject of our auditor's opinion, and we do not express any opinion on other information.

Our responsibility in the auditing of financial statements is to read through the other information, and during this process, to examine whether there are any significant differences between other information and the financial statements, or the knowledge gained by the auditor during the auditing process.

If, based on the work we have performed, we determine that there are significant errors in other information; we are required to report those errors.

There are no items to be reported by us in relation to other information.

Management, Auditor, and Board of Auditor's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control and management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from materials misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, it is the responsibility of management to assess whether it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements based on the assumption of going concern, and if necessary, to disclose matters relating to a going concern, based on the business accounting standards generally accepted in Japan.

The responsibility of the Auditors and the Board of Auditors is to oversee directors' performance of duties in developing and operating the financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility in Auditing Financial Statements

The auditor's responsibility is to express an opinion, based on the audit performed by the auditor, on the financial statements from an independent standpoint in the auditor's report, with reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole have any material misstatement due to fraud or error. Misstatement may occur due to fraud or error, and are judged to be material if they are reasonably expected to individually or aggregately affect the decision-making of users of the financial statements.

The auditor, throughout the course of auditing, shall comply with the auditing standards generally accepted in Japan and make professional judgments and maintain professional skepticism to implement the following.

- The auditor will identify and assess the risk of material misstatement due to fraud or error. Additionally, to formulate and implement audit procedures that address the risk of material misstatement. The selection and application of audit procedures is at the discretion of the auditor. The auditor will also obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to form the basis of the opinion.
- Although the purpose of the financial statement audit is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal controls, the auditor will consider internal controls relating to the audit, while conducting a risk assessment, in order to devise an appropriate audit procedure appropriate to the situation.
- The auditor will assess the appropriateness of accounting policy adopted by management and its application method, the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, and the adequacy of related notes.

- The Auditor will decide whether it is appropriate for management to prepare financial statements on the premise of continuing operations, and whether there is material uncertainty regarding events or situations that would cause material skepticism in going concern assumptions, based on the audit evidence obtained. If there is material uncertainty regarding going concern assumptions, the auditor must bring it to attention in the notes on the financial statements in the auditor's report. Or, if the notes on the financial statements regarding material uncertainties are not appropriate, they are required to express an opinion with exclusions to the financial statements. The auditor's conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report, but there is a possibility that future events and circumstances may prevent a company from continuing as a going concern.
- The auditor will evaluate whether the financial statements and notes comply with corporate accounting standards generally accepted in Japan, the presentation, composition and content of financial statements, including related notes, and whether the financial statements properly present underlying transactions or accounting events.
- The auditor will obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the company and its consolidated subsidiaries, in order to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The auditor is responsible for directing, supervising and implementing the audit of the consolidated financial statements. The auditor is responsible for the auditor's opinion.

The auditor shall report to the auditors and the board of auditors, on the scope and timing of planned audits, important audit findings including material weaknesses in internal control identified during the audit process, and other matters required by the audit criteria.

The auditor shall report to the auditors and the board of auditors, of their compliance with Japan's rules on professional ethics regarding independence, and to report the relevant details of matters or obstructive factors that would reasonably be considered to affect the independence of the auditor have been eliminated, or if safeguards were used to mitigate such factors to an acceptable level..

Of the matters discussed with the auditors and the board of auditors, the matters which the auditor has deemed to be particularly important in auditing the financial statements for the current financial year were determined to be the main audit considerations, and they shall be described in the audit report. However, a matter will not be described if the publication of said matter is prohibited by law or in very limited cases where the auditor determines that a matter should not be reported in the auditor's report, when the disadvantages of reporting the matter is reasonably expected to outweigh public interest.

<Compensation-related Information>

Compensation-related information is included in the auditor's report for the consolidated financial statements.

Interests

There are no interests that should be noted in accordance with the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act between the Company and our auditing firm or executive officers.

That is all.

(Note) 1. The original of the above auditor's report, is kept separately by the Company (the company submitting the securities report).

2. XBRL data is not covered by the audit.