[Unofficial translation]

June 25, 2025

Tetsuya Kikuta
Representative Director, President
Group Chief Executive Officer
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.
Code: 8750 (TSE Prime section)

Disclosure of Embedded Value as of March 31, 2025

Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc. (hereinafter "Dai-ichi Life Holdings") discloses the embedded value of Dai-ichi Life Group (hereinafter "the Group") in line with the measurement method of Economic Value-based Solvency Regulation introduced at the end of fiscal year 2025 (hereinafter "New Standard EV").

From this fiscal year, the New Standard EV is applied to the overseas companies (Protective Life Corporation (hereinafter "Protective Life") and TAL Dai-ichi Life Australia Pty Limited (hereinafter "TAL"), and the EV of Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company of Vietnam, Limited (hereinafter "Dai-ichi Life Vietnam" or "DLVN") and Partners Group Holdings Limited (hereinafter "Partners Life" or "PNZ")) as well as the three domestic companies (the Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited (hereinafter "Dai-ichi Life"), The Dai-ichi Frontier Life Insurance Co., Ltd (hereinafter "Dai-ichi Frontier Life" or "DFL"), The Neo First Life Insurance Company, Limited (hereinafter "Neo First Life" or "NFL")) applied from the end of March 2024, and we change the consolidation methods of the Group.

(Note 1) The portion ceded for reinsurance from group companies to Dai-ichi Life Reinsurance Bermuda Ltd. (hereinafter, "Dai-ichi Re") is included in the figures of the primary insurer.

(Note 2) The embedded value for the Group as of March 31, 2024, were retroactively changed to measurements based on the new standard.

[Unofficial translation]

Index

1. Outline 3
2. EV as of March 31, 2025 3
2-1 Group EV 3
2-2 Value of New Business 4
2-3 EV of Dai-ichi Life 4
3. Movement Analysis 5
3-1 Movement Analysis of Group EV 5
3-2 Movement Analysis of Dai-ichi Life 7
4. Sensitivity Analysis 7
4-1 Sensitivity Analysis of Group EV 7
4-2 Sensitivity Analysis of Dai-ichi Life 8
5. Note on Using EV 9
Appendix A: EV Methodology 10
1. Covered Business 10
2. Value of new business 10
Appendix B: Principal EV Assumptions 11
1. Economic assumptions and discount rate 11
2. Non-economic assumptions 14

[Unofficial translation]

1. Outline

Embedded value (EV) is one of the indicators of the corporate value of a life insurance company attributable to shareholders.
As for trends in international insurance capital standards, the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS) has adopted the Insurance Capital Standard (ICS), which is a capital regulation for internationally active insurance groups called IAIG. In Japan, Economic Value-based Solvency Regulations will also be introduced at the end of fiscal year 2025.

New Standard EV is calculated based on the net assets on the economic value-based balance sheet in line with the above regulatory trends. New Standard EV is defined as shareholder value as a going concern with existing contracts, while economic value-based capital is defined as the ability to absorb losses in the event of liquidation, and various adjustments have been made to account for the differences in the purposes for which the two are used.
The Group EV has been changed to the New standard EV, which is measured as corporate value attributable to shareholders, by making appropriate adjustments to the net assets on the economic value-based balance sheet from the viewpoint of measuring value attributable to shareholders.

2. EV as of March 31, 2025

2-1 Group EV

The Group EV as of March 31, 2025 is as follows. The Group EV as of March 31, 2025 decreased compared to the end of the previous fiscal year mainly due to higher costs associated with acquisitions and with inflation.

(billions of yen)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	Increase (Decrease)
Group EV	8,510.6	8,164.6	(346.1)
Adjusted net worth equivalent	3,670.8	1,786.4	(1,884.4)
Value of in-force business equivalent	4,839.8	6,378.2	+1,538.3

(Note) The value of in-force business equivalent is the amount calculated after tax by deducting the current estimate from the statutory policy reserve as an index corresponding to the present value of future profits of the covered business companies.

2-2 Value of New Business

The value of new business is the value at the time of sale, after all acquisition-related costs, of new policies (including net by conversion) obtained during the reporting period. The value of new business for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 is as follows:

(billions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2025	Increase (Decrease)
Value of new business *(Note 1)*	106.8	172.4	+65.6
Present Value of Premium Income *(Note 2) (Note 3)*	6,333.7	6,361.8	+28.1
New Business Margin	1.69%	2.71%	+1.02points

(Note 1) Group's values of new business for the year ended March 31, 2024 and the year ended March 31, 2025 include Protective Life and DLVN's values of new business for the year ended December 31, 2023 and the values of new business for the year ended December 31, 2024.

(Note 2) Future premium income (as for Protective Life, based on the statutory accounting) is discounted by the discount rate used for the value of new business calculation.

(Note 3) A consolidated adjustment related to internal reinsurance transaction is made.

2-3 EV of Dai-ichi Life

(billions of yen)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	Increase (Decrease)
EV	6,114.5	5,705.0	(409.5)

(billions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2025	Increase (Decrease)
Value of new business	(5.5)	54.2	+59.7
Present Value of Premium Income *(Note 1)*	1,179.2	1,578.5	+399.4
New Business Margin	(0.47)%	3.44%	+ 3.90 points

(Note 1) Future premium income is discounted by the discount rate used for the value of new business calculation.

3. Movement Analysis

3-1 Movement Analysis of Group EV

(billions of yen)

	Group EV
Values as of March 31, 2024	8,510.6
(1) Adjustments to the values as of March 31, 2024	(149.9)
Adjusted values as of March 31, 2024	8,360.7
(2) Value of new business	+ 172.4
(3) Change in EV due to acquisitions by covered business companies	(77.4)
(4) Expected existing business contribution	+ 665.3
(5) Non-economic experience variances	(160.6)
(6) Non-economic assumptions changes	(414.9)
(7) Economic variances	(119.6)
(8) Changes in value of non-covered business	(288.3)
(9) Other variances	+ 83.3
(10) Adjustments to the values as of March 31, 2025	(56.4)
Values as of March 31, 2025	8,164.6

(1) Adjustments to the values as of March 31, 2024
This item includes the following breakdowns.

i. A decrease of Group EV as Dai-ichi Life Holdings paid out shareholder dividends during the year ended March 31, 2025.
ii. A decrease of Group EV as Dai-ichi Life Holdings repurchased its own shares during the year ended March 31, 2025.
iii. Adjustment of shareholder dividend to Dai-ichi Life Holdings by covered business during the year ended March 31, 2025, which does not affect the Group EV.
iv. The foreign exchange variance of EV of Protective Life, TAL, Dai-ichi Life Vietnam, and Partners Life.
v. Adjustment of capital increase to covered business by Dai-ichi Life Holdings during the year ended March 31, 2025, which does not affect the Group EV.

(2) Value of new business
The value of new business represents the value at the time of sale, after all acquisition-related costs, attributable to new business obtained during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

(3) Change in EV due to acquisitions by covered business companies
This item includes the changes in EV due to acquisition by covered business companies during the fiscal year. This section includes the increase in Group EV resulting from Protective's acquisition of individual insurance and pension block contracts, etc.

(4) Expected existing business contribution
This item includes the expected existing business contribution of Dai-ichi Life, DFL, NFL, TAL, Protective Life, Dai-ichi Life Vietnam, and Partners Life.

(5) Non-economic experience variances
This item represents the difference between (i) the non-economic assumptions, which were used for calculating EV as of March 31, 2024 and (ii) the actual experience during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 corresponding to such assumptions.

(6) Non-economic assumptions changes
This item quantifies the amount of change attributable to increase/decrease in future profits/losses after March 31, 2025 due to making changes in the non-economic assumptions.

(7) Economic variances
This item represents the impact of differences between actual investment returns in the period and the expected investment returns and the impact on the value of in-force business from the change to the end of period economic assumptions.

(8) Changes in value of non-covered business
This item includes earnings of Dai-ichi Life Holdings and its subsidiaries/affiliated companies (excluding earnings from covered business) and changes in unrealized gains (losses) of assets and liabilities of Dai-ichi Life Holdings, and the adjusting subsequent events after reporting period in consolidation.

(9) Other variances
This item includes the impact of factors other than stated above. This item includes the effects of MOCE and tax effects, which are recalculated at the group level.

(10) Adjustments to the values as of March 31, 2025
A decrease of Group EV as Dai-ichi Life Holdings paid out interim shareholder dividends during the year ended March 31, 2025.

3-2 Movement Analysis of Dai-ichi Life

(billions of yen)

	EV
Values as of March 31, 2024	6,114.5
Adjustments to the values as of March 31, 2024	(203.9)
Adjusted values as of March 31, 2024	5,910.6
Value of new business	+ 54.2
Expected existing business contribution	+ 499.2
Non-economic experience variances	(74.2)
Non-economic assumptions changes	(422.5)
Economic variances	(212.4)
Other variances	0
Adjustments to the values as of March 31, 2025	(50.0)
Values as of March 31, 2025	5,705.0

4. Sensitivity Analysis

4-1 Sensitivity Analysis of Group EV

The following table shows a sensitivity analysis of Group EV to changes in assumptions (increase/decrease are shown). Although each figure in the table indicates the sensitivity in response to a change in one parameter, it should be noted that the sum of two or more figures in the table does not indicate the sensitivity to a change in two or more parameters corresponding to such figures.

In each sensitivity, the assumptions of the management actions of the insurance companies are the same as in the base scenario (See Appendix B for the contents of the base scenario).

(billions of yen)

	Group EV
Values as of Mach 31, 2025	8,164.6
Sensitivity 1: 50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	(129.9)
Sensitivity 2: 50bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve	+124.3
Sensitivity 3: 10% decline in equity and real estate values	(616.2)
Sensitivity 4: 10% decline in surrender and lapse rate	+ 265.8

(Note) The sensitivity of the new standard EV considers the change in the risk margin.

- Sensitivity 1

This item represents the effect on EV of an upward parallel shift of 50bp in the yield curve of risk-free forward rates.
The assets being changed are the Japanese yen, the US dollar, the Australian dollar, New Zealand dollar, and Vietnamese dong (Sensitivity 2 is the same).
The ultimate forward rate used for the extrapolation beyond the last liquid data point of Japanese interest rates is not shifted in this sensitivity (Sensitivity 2 is the same).

- Sensitivity 2

This item represents the effect on EV of a downward parallel shift of 50bp in the yield curve of risk-free forward rates. The risk-free forward rates are reduced by 50bp without lower limitation of zero.

- Sensitivity 3

This item represents the effect on EV of a decline of 10% in equity (domestic equity and foreign equity) and real estate values.

- Sensitivity 4

This item represents the effect on EV of a decline of 10% in surrender and lapse rates.

4-2 Sensitivity Analysis of Dai-ichi Life

(billions of yen)

	EV
Values as of March 31, 2025	5,705.0
Sensitivity 1: 50bp upward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve*(Note)*	(65.4)
Sensitivity 2: 50bp downward parallel shift in risk-free yield curve*(Note)*	+95.7
Sensitivity 3: 10% decline in equity and real estate values	(578.5)
Sensitivity 4: 10% decline in surrender and lapse rate	+ 156.3

(Note)The assets under change are Japanese yen, US dollar, and Australian dollar.

5. Note on Using EV

In calculating the embedded value of the Group, numerous assumptions (some of which are shown in Appendix B) are required concerning the Group's lines of business with respect to industry performance, business and economic conditions and other factors, many of which are outside the Group's control. Although the assumptions used represent estimates that the Group believe are appropriate for the purpose of embedded value reporting, future operating conditions may significantly differ from those assumed in the calculation of the embedded value. Consequently, the disclosure of embedded value herein should not be regarded as a statement by the Group, that Future balance of payments discounted to produce the embedded value will be achieved.

Appendix A: EV Methodology

1. Covered Business

The Group defines life insurance business of the subsidiary insurance companies of Dai-ichi Life Holdings (Dai-ichi Life, DFL, NFL, Protective Life, TAL, DLVN, PNZ and Dai-ichi Re and their subsidiaries/affiliated companies) as its covered business in the EV calculations.

EV of the Dai-ichi Life Group and each covered business is calculated based on net assets on the economic value-based balance sheet. However, intangible assets whose recovery is covered by future profits (for example, deferred acquisition costs and goodwill) are not included. The calculation method and calculation assumptions are described in Appendix B.

2. Value of new business

The value of new business is the value of new policies issued during the 12 months from April 1 to March 31 (from January 1 to December 31 for Protective Life and Dai-ichi Life Vietnam) and is generally calculated based on economic and non-economic assumptions as of the end of the fiscal year. Protective Life calculates new policies from January to June and from July to December, respectively, and uses non-economic assumptions at the time of acquisition. However, the value of new business for some products of DFL and Protective Life on which the economic assumptions have significant impact is calculated based on the economic assumptions as of the end of the month of contract issue.

In addition to the new policies, net in conversions and addition of riders have been included in the value of new business, while renewal of policies is not included. However, renewals of contracts that fall outside the boundaries of the contract and were not included in the original new contract value calculation will be treated as new contract value. Regarding the corporate insurance written by Dai-ichi Life, such as group insurance, corporate pension and workers compensation insurance, the increase of the proportion underwritten by an insurance company in a group scheme, the increase of members in a group scheme and the increase of the sum insured by members in a group scheme are included in the value of new business.

The Margin Over Current Estimate (MOCE) is considered as Risk margin on the value of new business based on New standard EV.

Appendix B: Principal EV Assumptions

1. Economic assumptions and discount rate

(1) Risk-free rate

The risk-free rate is determined as follows:

i. Reference interest rate

Each currency's government bonds is used as reference rates. However, interest rate swaps are used for New Zealand dollar.

ii. Extrapolation method for Japanese Yen, US Dollar, and Australian Dollar

The ultimate forward rate, the last observed term and convergence period for each currency which using the Smith-Wilson method for extrapolating the yield curve to the ultimate forward rate over a convergence period for the main currencies are as follows:

	JPY	USD	AUD
Ultimate forward rate	2.5%	3.8%	3.8%
Last observed term	40th year	30th year	30th year
Convergence period	30th years	30th years	30th years

(Note) For NFL, Japanese yen is used with an ultimate forward rate of 3.8% and the last observed term being the 30th year.

(2) Discount rate

The three domestic companies use the risk-free rate plus a spread.

The actual risk-free rates (spot rate conversion) for the main currencies used are as follows :

	JPY		USD				AUD	
Term (Year)	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
1	0.06%	0.64%	4.70%	4.11%	4.95%	3.98%	3.86%	3.75%
5	0.36%	1.12%	3.79%	4.34%	4.15%	3.92%	3.62%	3.82%
10	0.76%	1.53%	3.83%	4.55%	4.15%	4.21%	3.98%	4.42%
20	1.55%	2.33%	4.26%	4.89%	4.46%	4.70%	4.34%	4.94%
30	1.89%	2.68%	3.92%	4.74%	4.26%	4.59%	4.42%	5.19%
40	2.04%	3.01%	3.81%	4.53%	4.13%	4.41%	4.32%	4.96%
50	2.13%	2.99%	3.80%	4.39%	4.06%	4.29%	4.22%	4.74%

(Source: Ministry of Finance Japan and Bloomberg, after interpolation/extrapolation)

(3) Costs of guarantees and options

Dai-ichi Life and DFL and Protective Life's variable annuity business calculate the costs of guarantees and options using a stochastic approach. The stochastic approach uses the economic scenarios with the following assumptions. Other than Protective Life's variable annuity business and Dai-ichi Life Vietnam calculate the costs of guarantees and options using a deterministic approach. For NFL, TAL and PNZ do not calculate the costs of guarantees and options.

i. Interest rate model

The interest rate model has been calibrated consistently with the market environment as of each reporting date, and parameters used are estimated from the yield curve and implied volatilities of interest rate swaptions with various maturities.

ii. Implied volatilities of equities and currencies

Volatilities of traditional equity indices and currencies are calibrated based on implied volatilities of relevant options traded in the market.

iii. Volatilities of real estate and other asset classes

Market-consistent implied volatilities have not been observed regarding real estate. Therefore, the volatility of real estate has been derived by multiplying the historical volatility ratio (76.9%) of Tokyo Stock Exchange REIT index to Nikkei 225 (Nikkei stock average) by the implied volatility of Japanese equity.

iv. Correlations

In addition to implied volatilities described above, Dai-ichi Life, DFL and Protective Life have calculated implied volatilities reflecting its asset portfolio and correlation factors. The share of each asset is assumed to be unchanged over the projection periods. Regarding correlation factors, market-consistent data from exotic options with sufficient liquidity have not been observed in the market. Therefore, we estimated correlation factors based on historical market data. Specifically, the monthly data for 10 years to most recent have been used.

(5) Exchange rate

Exchange rates are as follows;

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
USD 1.00	JPY 141.83	JPY 158.18	JPY 151.41	JPY 149.52

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
AUD 1.00	JPY 98.61	JPY 93.97

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
VND 1.00	JPY 0.005837	JPY 0.006206

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025
NZD 1.00	JPY 90.50	JPY 85.26

2. Non-economic assumptions

All cash flows (premium, operating expense, benefits and claims, cash surrender value, tax, etc.) are projected applying the best estimate assumptions up to the termination of the policies, by product, referring to past, current and expected future experience.

(1) Operating expenses (maintenance expenses)

- Operating expenses are set based on the experience of each company. The look-through basis is applied in terms of operating expenses of insurance business in the Group. In addition, each company reflects a business management fee to be paid to Dai-ichi Life Holdings.
- For the future inflation rates of major companies are assumed as follows. For the three domestic companies, the future inflation rate is assumed to be 1.60% p.a. until the last observed term based on the break-even inflation rate incorporated in the inflation-indexed bond, and for the last observed term and thereafter, it is assumed to be 2.00% (the inflation rate incorporated in the ultimate forward rate) after the convergence period, in consideration of consistency with the extrapolation beyond the last liquid data point of the risk-free rate. For Protective Life, it is assumed to be 2.50% p.a. and for TAL, it is assumed to be 2.50% p.a.

(2) Policyholder dividends

Policyholder dividend rate is set based on the current dividend policy.

(3) Effective tax rates

Effective tax rates are set based on the most recent effective tax rate (including local tax) for each company.

	Effective tax rate
Dai-ichi Life Holdings (consolidated)	27.24%
Dai-ichi Life	27.93%
Dai-ichi Frontier Life Neo First Life	28.00%
Protective Life	21.00%
TAL	30.00%
Dai-ichi Life Vietnam	20.00%
Partners Life	28.00%

Investor Contact:
Investor Relations Group
Corporate Planning Unit
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.
+81 3 3216 1222

This press release may contain statements that are “forward-looking statements” regarding our intent, belief or current expectations of management with respect to our future results of operations and financial condition. Any such forward-looking statements are not historical facts but instead represent only our belief regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside our control. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ from those in specific forward-looking statements include, without limitation, economic and market conditions, consumer sentiment, political events, level and volatility of interest rates, currency exchange rates, security valuations and competitive conditions. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ.