UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION
Although Japan Post Insurance pays close attention to provide English translation of the information disclosed in Japanese, the Japanese original prevails over its English translation in the case of any discrepancy.

Items Disclosed on the Internet Concerning the Convocation Notice of the 13th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

The 13th Fiscal Year (from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019)

1. Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2019
2. Notes to the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2019

JAPAN POST INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Pursuant to laws and regulations, and the provision of Article 15 of the Articles of Incorporation, notes to the consolidated financial statements and notes to the non-consolidated financial statements are disclosed through postings on our website (https://www.jp-life.japanpost.jp/en/index.html).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(Basis for Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements)

1. Scope of Consolidation
   (1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 1
       Name of consolidated subsidiary: JAPAN POST INSURANCE SYSTEM SOLUTIONS Co., Ltd.
   (2) Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries: 0

2. Application of the Equity Method
   (1) Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for under the equity method: 0
   (2) Number of affiliates accounted for under the equity method: 0
   (3) Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates not accounted for under the equity method: 0
   (4) Affiliates not accounted for under the equity method
       Japan Post Investment Corporation and two other companies have been excluded from the scope of application of the equity method, as they both have become insignificant as a whole, with minimal influence on the consolidated financial statements, in terms of net income or loss (an amount corresponding to ownership), retained earnings (an amount corresponding to ownership) and other items.

3. Fiscal Year-end Date of the Consolidated Subsidiary
   The consolidated subsidiary has the same fiscal year-end date as that of consolidated financial statements.

(Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet)

1. Significant Accounting Policies
   (1) Valuation Criteria and Methods for Securities
       Securities including cash and deposits as well as monetary claims bought which are equivalent to securities, and securities invested in money held in trust, are recorded based on the following:
       1) Held-to-maturity Bonds
          Held-to-maturity bonds are carried at amortized cost and the cost of these securities sold is calculated using the moving-average method. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method.
       2) Policy-reserve-matching Bonds
          In accordance with "Temporary Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Policy-reserve-matching Bonds in the Insurance Industry" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 21), policy-reserve-matching bonds are carried at amortized cost and the cost of these securities sold is calculated using the moving-average method. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method.
       3) Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates that are neither consolidated nor accounted for under the equity method
          Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates that are neither consolidated nor accounted for under the equity method are carried at cost using the moving-average method.
       4) Available-for-sale Securities
          (i) Available-for-sale Securities, at Fair Value
              Available-for-sale securities, at fair value are carried at their market price at the end of the fiscal year, of which average market prices during the final month of the fiscal year are used to value stocks. Cost of securities sold is calculated using the moving-average method.
          (ii) Available-for-sale Securities for Which Fair Values are Deemed Extremely Difficult to Determine
              (a) Government and corporate bonds (including foreign bonds) without market price whose premium or discount represents the interest adjustments are carried at amortized cost (the straight-line method) using the moving-average method.

(b) Other securities are carried at cost using the moving-average method.

Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of income taxes, are included in net assets.

(2) Valuation Criteria and Methods for Derivative Transactions

All derivative transactions are valued at fair value.

(3) Depreciation Methods for Significant Depreciable Assets

1) Tangible Fixed Assets (excluding leased assets)

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method based on the following useful lives:

(i) Buildings: 2-60 years

(ii) Other tangible fixed assets: 2-20 years

2) Intangible Fixed Assets (excluding leased assets)

The capitalized development costs of software intended for internal use are amortized over the expected useful life of mainly 5 years using the straight-line method.

3) Leased Assets

Finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership are depreciated to a residual value of zero using the straight-line method over the lease term.

(4) Recognition of Significant Reserves

1) Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

Reserve for possible loan losses is provided pursuant to the Company's standards for self-assessment of asset quality, and general allowance is provided using a rate based on historical collectability experience. In addition, specific allowances, which are determined based on individual collectability of accounts, are also recorded.

All loans and claims are assessed initially by the relevant departments based on internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality. The asset evaluation department, which is independent from the relevant departments, reviews these self-assessments. The above reserves and allowances are recorded based on the results of these assessments.

For loans and guaranteed loans that were extended to borrowers that have filed for bankruptcy including legal bankruptcy or civil rehabilitation, or that are considered substantially bankrupt, an allowance is provided for in the amount of loans, net of collateral value or the amounts expected to be recoverable under guarantees. Reserve for possible loan losses also includes amounts set aside for other assets subject to valuation allowance. The amount written off for loans and other assets during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was ¥232 million.

2) Reserve for Management Board Benefit Trust

In order to provide for the granting of shares of the Company to Executive Officers of the Company in accordance with the Stock Benefit Rules, reserve for management board benefit trust is provided in the projected amount of stock benefit obligations.

(5) Employees' Retirement Benefits Accounting

1) Method for Attributing Expected Benefits to Periods

In calculating the projected benefit obligation, the benefit formula basis is used to attribute the expected benefit to respective service period.

2) Method for Recognizing Actuarial Differences and Prior Service Cost

Actuarial difference is amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 14 years, which is less than the estimated average remaining service period for employees from the fiscal year following the respective fiscal year in which the difference is incurred.

Prior service cost is amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 14 years, which is less than the estimated average remaining service lives for employees in the fiscal year of incurrence.

(6) Reserve for Price Fluctuations

Reserve for price fluctuations in security investments is calculated based on Article 115 of the Insurance Business Act.

(7) Translation of Significant Assets and Liabilities Denominated in Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates prevailing at the fiscal year-end.

(8) Significant Hedge Accounting

1) Methods for Hedge Accounting

The Company and its subsidiary (the "Group") applies fair value hedge accounting for foreign currency exchange contracts to hedge foreign exchange fluctuation risk for a portion of its foreign-currency-denominated bonds as well as the exceptional treatment and deferred hedge accounting for interest rate swaps to hedge variability in cash flows on a portion of loans in accordance with the "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Statement No. 10).

2) Hedging Instruments and Hedged Items

(i)	Hedging instrument:	Foreign currency exchange contracts
	Hedged item:	Foreign-currency-denominated bonds
(ii)	Hedging instrument:	Interest rate swaps
	Hedged item:	Loans

3) Hedging Policies

Foreign currency exchange contracts are used to hedge fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates of foreign-currency-denominated bonds within a predetermined range. Interest rate swap contracts are used to hedge fluctuations in interest rates of loans within a certain range.

4) Assessment of Hedge Effectiveness

Hedge effectiveness is assessed by comparing the aggregate changes in quotations or cash flows of hedged items and hedging instruments. The evaluation of hedge effectiveness is omitted in cases of foreign exchange contracts where there is a high correlation between hedged items and hedging instruments, or interest rate swap contracts which applied the exceptional treatment for interest rate swaps.

(9) Policy Reserves

Policy reserves are reserves provided in accordance with Article 116 of the Insurance Business Act. Insurance premium reserves are recorded based on the following methodology:

1) Reserves for contracts subject to the standard policy reserves are calculated in accordance with the method prescribed by the Commissioner for Financial Services Agency (Public notice No. 48 issued by the Ministry of Finance in 1996).

2) Reserves for other contracts are calculated based on the net level premium method.

They include policy reserves additionally accumulated in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, in preparation for future performance of obligations for lump-sum payment annuities, pursuant to Article 69, Paragraph 5 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

In addition, pursuant to Article 69, Paragraph 5 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act, additional policy reserves are accumulated, in preparation for future performance of obligations, over a 10-year period from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 for a portion of reinsurance contracts from the Management Organization for Postal Savings and Postal Life Insurance (hereinafter referred to as the "Management Organization." The Management Organization was renamed as Organization for Postal Savings, Postal Life Insurance and Post Office Network on April 1, 2019), which is an independent administrative institution. As a result, the amount of provision for the additional policy reserves for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was ¥179,882 million.

(10) Consumption Taxes

All figures are net of consumption taxes.

2. Transactions for Granting Shares and Others of the Company to Executive Officers of the Company through Trust

The Company has introduced a trust-based performance-linked stock compensation system for Executive Officers of the Company.

The Company has adopted the "Practical Solution on Transactions of Delivering the Company's Own Stock to Employees etc. through Trusts" (Practical Issues Task Force ("PITF") No. 30, March 26, 2015) with respect to the accounting treatment of the aforementioned trust agreement.

(1) Outline of the Transaction

In accordance with the predetermined Stock Benefit Rules, the Company shall grant its Executive Officers a certain number of points depending on the performance for the fiscal year, and later shall have the Board Benefit Trust (BBT) grant Executive Officers who meet the requirement for eligibility at the time of their retirement a number of shares of the Company equivalent to the number of such points accumulated up to their retirement, as well as the amount of money equivalent to a certain portion of such number of shares, as calculated by the fair value at the time of their retirement.

Shares to be granted to Executive Officers, including the portion of shares to be granted in the future, are managed separately as trust assets through purchases by the trust bank from the stock market using the fund held in trust in advance by the Company.

(2) Shares of the Company Held by Trust

Shares of the Company held by Trust are recorded as treasury stock under the category of net assets at book value in the Trust (excluding accompanying expenses). Book value of such treasury stock at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was ¥450 million, while the number of such treasury stock was 191,000 shares.

3. Matters Regarding Status of Financial Instruments and Fair Value of Financial Instruments

(1) Matters Regarding Status of Financial Instruments

1) Policy for handling financial instruments

The Company promotes matching between assets and liabilities using yen-denominated interest-bearing assets, taking into consideration the characteristics of liabilities so as to maintain sound management and ensure payments for insurance claims and others. The Company endeavors to invest in yen-denominated bonds such as Japanese local government bonds and Japanese corporate bonds, of which yield is expected to be relatively higher than that of Japanese government bonds, as well as in "return-seeking assets" (which we previously referred to as "risk assets") including foreign bonds and stocks from the perspective of improving profitability as well as to strengthen the risk management system.

Derivative transactions are identified as a key hedging method against foreign exchange fluctuation risk and interest rate risk to our investment assets, and these are not used for speculative purposes.

2) Features and risks of financial instruments

Financial assets owned by the Company consist mainly of securities and loans, and are managed by using an asset liability management (ALM) framework. Such securities are exposed to the credit risk of their issuing bodies as well as market price fluctuation risk and interest rate risk. In addition, foreign-currency-denominated bonds are exposed to the foreign exchange risk. Moreover, the Company owns loans with floating interest rates, which are exposed to the interest rate risk.

Derivative transactions which the Company uses are mainly foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps. These are used for the purpose of hedging interest rate risk and foreign exchange fluctuation risk limited to the purpose of hedging and are not meant for speculative purposes. The market-related risk of derivative transactions is therefore reduced and limited.

3) Risk management framework for financial instruments

(i) Management of market risk

Market risk is the risk of losses resulting from fluctuation in the value of assets and liabilities held that include off-balance sheet assets and liabilities due to fluctuations in various market risk factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and stock prices. Market risk is categorized into interest rate risk and market price fluctuation risk for its management. Interest rate risk is the risk of losses resulting from fluctuation in the value of interest-bearing assets denominated in yen and insurance liabilities due to fluctuations in yen interest rates, and the risk arises as the Company has a certain limit in matching assets with liabilities, as an insurance company with a mission to offer universal service products including endowment insurance and whole life insurance. Market price fluctuation risk is any market risk other than interest rate risk.

Among the company-wide risks including the market risk, the Company identifies those that can be quantified and manages the company-wide risks by comparing the capital amount and the company-wide integrated risk amount calculated based on the amount of quantified risks.

(ii) Management of credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of losses resulting from a decline or elimination in the value of assets including off-balance sheet assets due to deterioration in financial conditions of borrowers and other reasons.

In order to control investment and lending to borrowers with high credit risk, the Company manages its investment and lending by prescribing credit eligibility rules based on internal rating. Moreover, to prevent concentration of credit risk on a particular borrower, group or industry, the Company establishes credit limits corresponding to internal rating and standards of credit shares by industry.

The results of their activities are reported to the risk management committee regularly.

4) Additional notes concerning the fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument includes prices based on market quotations as well as rationally calculated prices for those whose market prices are not readily available. In calculating prices, certain premises and assumptions are adopted, and the use of different assumptions may lead to changes in pricing.

The contract amounts of derivative transactions in “(5) Derivative Transactions” do not indicate the market risk related to derivative transactions.

(2) Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Amounts carried on the consolidated balance sheets, fair values and the difference between them as of March 31, 2019 were as follows.

Financial instruments for which the fair values are deemed extremely difficult to determine are not included in the following table, but described in “Note 2” below.

(Millions of yen)

	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)
1) Cash and deposits	917,708	917,708	-
Available-for-sale securities (negotiable certificates of deposit)	405,000	405,000	-
2) Call loans	150,000	150,000	-
3) Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	2,792,202	2,792,202	-
4) Monetary claims bought	354,958	354,958	-
Available-for-sale securities	354,958	354,958	-
5) Money held in trust (*1)	2,627,236	2,627,236	-
6) Securities	58,442,334	66,318,814	7,876,479
Held-to-maturity bonds	36,391,299	43,113,443	6,722,144
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	10,570,049	11,724,384	1,154,334
Available-for-sale securities	11,480,985	11,480,985	-
7) Loans	6,786,029	7,304,801	518,772
Policy loans	144,566	144,566	-
Industrial and commercial loans (*2)	991,309	1,062,099	70,836
Loans to the Management Organization (*2)	5,650,198	6,098,135	447,936
Reserve for possible loan losses (*3)	(45)	-	-
Total assets	72,070,470	80,465,722	8,395,251
1) Bonds payable	100,000	100,830	830
2) Payables under securities lending transactions	3,422,810	3,422,810	-
Total liabilities	3,522,810	3,523,640	830
Derivative transactions (*4)			
Hedge accounting not applied	(490)	(490)	-
Hedge accounting applied	169	169	-
Total derivative transactions	(320)	(320)	-

(*1) Money held in trust classified as other than trading, held-to-maturities and policy-reserve-matching.

(*2) In the column of “Net unrealized gains (losses),” the difference between the consolidated balance sheet amount after deduction of reserve for possible loan losses and the fair value is provided.

(*3) Reserve for possible loan losses corresponding to loans has been deducted.

(*4) Net receivables and payables arising from derivative transactions are stated at net values, and if the values are negative, they are indicated in parentheses.

Note 1: Calculation methods for fair values of financial instruments

Assets

1) Cash and deposits

Deposits (including negotiable certificates of deposit) mature within a short-term (one year), and their fair value approximates book value.

2) Call loans and 3) Receivables under securities borrowing transactions

These are settled within a short-term (one year), and their fair value approximates book value.

4) Monetary claims bought

The fair value of monetary claims bought accounted for as securities in the “Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments” (ASBJ Statement No. 10) is calculated in a similar manner to the method described in “6) Securities” below.

5) Money held in trust

The fair value of money held in trust is based on the price quoted by the exchange for shares and net asset value for mutual funds.

Money held in trust is provided in “(4) Money Held in Trust” in accordance with the purpose of the holdings.

6) Securities

The fair value of bonds is primarily based on the price published by industry associations such as the reference statistical price published by the Japan Securities Dealers Association, or price offered by the financial institutions, while the fair value of stocks is based on the price quoted by the exchange. The fair value of mutual funds is based on net asset value.

Securities are described in “(3) Securities” in accordance with the purpose of keeping in possession.

7) Loans

For policy loans and those included in loans to the Management Organization of Postal Life Insurance Contracts, book values are used as fair values because amounts are limited to the values of corresponding cash surrender value and their fair value approximates book value considering their short maturities and interest conditions.

For industrial and commercial loans with floating interest rates, whose future cash flows follow market interest rates, their fair value approximates book value.

For industrial and commercial loans with fixed interest rates or loans to the Management Organization (excluding policy loans), fair value is based on a net discounted present value of future cash flows.

Liabilities

1) Bonds payable

The Reference Statistical Prices published by the Japan Securities Dealers Association are used as fair value.

2) Payables under securities lending transactions

These are settled within a short-term (one year), and their fair value approximates book value.

Derivative transactions

Notes on the fair value of derivatives are presented in “(5) Derivative Transactions.”

Interest rate swaps subject to exceptional treatment for interest rate swaps are jointly disclosed with hedged industrial and commercial loans. Therefore, their fair values are included in the relevant industrial and commercial loans.

Note 2: Financial instruments for which the fair values are deemed extremely difficult to determine

(Millions of yen)

	Consolidated balance sheet amount
Money held in trust (*1)	160,318
Securities	9,246
Unlisted stocks (*2)	4,735
Investments in partnership (*2)	4,511
Total	169,565

(*1) Trust asset components such as unlisted stocks, etc., for which the fair values are deemed extremely difficult to determine, are not included in "Assets 5) Money held in trust."

(*2) Unlisted stocks and investments in partnership where partnership assets comprise primarily of unlisted stocks, are not included in "Assets 6) Securities," as the fair values are deemed extremely difficult to determine.

Note 3: Redemption schedule of monetary claims and securities with maturities

(Millions of yen)

	Within 1 year	Due after 1 year through 5 years	Due after 5 years through 10 years	Due after 10 years
Deposits	916,845	-	-	-
Call loans	150,000	-	-	-
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	2,792,202	-	-	-
Monetary claims bought	330,000	-	-	22,762
Securities	2,719,971	10,045,429	13,539,222	28,911,855
Held-to-maturity bonds	881,593	5,303,419	7,678,856	22,025,739
Bonds	881,593	5,205,419	7,678,856	22,025,739
Japanese government bonds	122,200	739,200	6,981,300	19,842,800
Japanese local government bonds	717,527	3,455,690	572,942	1,162,979
Japanese corporate bonds	41,866	1,010,529	124,614	1,019,960
Foreign securities	-	98,000	-	-
Policy-reserve-matching bonds	1,178,716	3,176,984	2,306,716	3,672,009
Bonds	1,178,716	3,176,984	2,306,716	3,672,009
Japanese government bonds	1,119,900	2,863,000	2,208,200	3,007,100
Japanese local government bonds	54,410	253,829	77,899	165,609
Japanese corporate bonds	4,406	60,155	20,617	499,300
Available-for-sale securities with maturities	659,661	1,565,025	3,553,649	3,214,106
Bonds	579,090	906,787	1,403,393	1,294,915
Japanese government bonds	-	-	-	425,200
Japanese local government bonds	145,461	187,270	604,327	108,329
Japanese corporate bonds	433,628	719,516	799,066	761,385
Foreign securities	80,571	658,238	2,150,256	1,911,203
Other securities	-	-	-	7,988
Loans	1,569,069	2,611,914	1,689,949	915,526
Total	8,478,089	12,657,343	15,229,172	29,850,144

Note 4: Redemption schedule of bonds payable and payables under securities lending transactions

(Millions of yen)

	Within 1 year	Due after 1 year through 2 years	Due after 2 years through 3 years	Due after 3 years through 4 years	Due after 4 years through 5 years	Due after 5 years
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Payables under securities lending transactions	3,422,810	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,422,810	-	-	-	-	100,000

(3) Securities

1) Held-to-maturity Bonds

(Millions of yen)

	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
Those for which fair value exceeds the consolidated balance sheet amount			
Bonds	36,174,504	42,895,767	6,721,263
Japanese government bonds	28,081,873	34,300,437	6,218,564
Japanese local government bonds	5,899,536	6,228,845	329,308
Japanese corporate bonds	2,193,093	2,366,484	173,390
Foreign securities	98,000	99,319	1,319
Foreign bonds	98,000	99,319	1,319
Subtotal	36,272,504	42,995,086	6,722,582
Those for which fair value does not exceed the consolidated balance sheet amount			
Bonds	118,795	118,357	(438)
Japanese government bonds	95,560	95,322	(238)
Japanese local government bonds	17,173	17,102	(70)
Japanese corporate bonds	6,061	5,931	(129)
Foreign securities	-	-	-
Foreign bonds	-	-	-
Subtotal	118,795	118,357	(438)
Total	36,391,299	43,113,443	6,722,144

2) Policy-reserve-matching Bonds

(Millions of yen)

	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
Those for which fair value exceeds the consolidated balance sheet amount			
Bonds	10,521,279	11,676,162	1,154,883
Japanese government bonds	9,391,008	10,482,032	1,091,024
Japanese local government bonds	545,243	573,068	27,825
Japanese corporate bonds	585,026	621,060	36,033
Subtotal	10,521,279	11,676,162	1,154,883
Those for which fair value does not exceed the consolidated balance sheet amount			
Bonds	48,770	48,221	(548)
Japanese government bonds	38,770	38,264	(506)
Japanese local government bonds	7,200	7,170	(29)
Japanese corporate bonds	2,800	2,787	(12)
Subtotal	48,770	48,221	(548)
Total	10,570,049	11,724,384	1,154,334

3) Available-for-sale Securities

(Millions of yen)

	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Cost	Difference
Those for which the consolidated balance sheet amount exceeds cost			
Bonds	4,062,914	3,993,200	69,713
Japanese government bonds	434,201	424,322	9,879
Japanese local government bonds	965,859	961,575	4,283
Japanese corporate bonds	2,662,853	2,607,302	55,550
Stocks	70,824	64,387	6,436
Foreign securities	3,572,999	3,341,886	231,113
Foreign bonds	3,542,805	3,311,886	230,918
Other foreign securities	30,194	29,999	194
Other (*)	639,388	624,959	14,429
Subtotal	8,346,127	8,024,434	321,693
Those for which the consolidated balance sheet amount does not exceed cost			
Bonds	202,495	204,197	(1,701)
Japanese government bonds	-	-	-
Japanese local government bonds	89,401	89,575	(174)
Japanese corporate bonds	113,094	114,621	(1,527)
Stocks	130,024	147,337	(17,312)
Foreign securities	1,613,936	1,664,756	(50,819)
Foreign bonds	1,467,983	1,514,756	(46,772)
Other foreign securities	145,952	150,000	(4,047)
Other (*)	1,948,360	1,959,606	(11,246)
Subtotal	3,894,817	3,975,898	(81,081)
Total	12,240,944	12,000,332	240,611

(*) "Other" includes negotiable certificates of deposit (cost: ¥405,000 million, consolidated balance sheet amount: ¥405,000 million) presented as "Cash and deposits" in the consolidated balance sheets, and monetary claims bought (cost: ¥352,762 million, consolidated balance sheet amount: ¥354,958 million).

4) Available-for-sale Securities Sold during the Fiscal Year (From April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019)

(Millions of yen)

	Sales	Gains	Losses
Bonds	131,028	1,204	2,876
Japanese local government bonds	23,572	27	-
Japanese corporate bonds	107,455	1,177	2,876
Stocks	115,704	7,594	10,157
Foreign securities	821,905	30,181	48,160
Foreign bonds	821,905	30,181	48,160
Other securities	74,333	-	1,059
Total	1,142,971	38,981	62,255

(4) Money Held in Trust

1) Money held in trust classified as other than trading, held-to-maturity and policy-reserve-matching

(Millions of yen)

	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Cost	Difference	Those for which the consolidated balance sheet amount exceeds cost	Those for which the consolidated balance sheet amount does not exceed cost
Specified money held in trust	2,627,236	2,234,377	392,859	454,931	(62,071)

(*) The Group recognized losses on valuation of ¥10,860 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

2) Basis for recognition of losses on valuation

Stocks managed as trust assets with fair values declining by 50% or more of their acquisition costs shall, in principle, be subjected to recognition of losses on valuation, while those with fair values declining by 30% or more, but less than 50% of their acquisition costs, and for which market prices remain lower than a certain level, shall be subjected to recognition of losses on valuation, unless fair values are deemed likely to recover to the acquisition costs.

(5) Derivative Transactions

1) Derivative transactions to which the hedge accounting is not applied

Currency-related derivatives

(Millions of yen)

Category	Type of derivative	Contract amount	Contract amount due after 1 year	Fair value	Net Valuation Gain/Loss
OTC	Forward foreign exchange				
	Sold	43,936	-	(490)	(490)
	U.S. dollars	43,936	-	(490)	(490)
Total		-	-	-	(490)

(*) Method for calculating fair value

Fair value is calculated using the forward foreign exchange rate as of the consolidated fiscal year-end date.

2) Derivative transactions to which the hedge accounting is applied

(i) Currency-related derivatives (Millions of yen)

Hedge accounting method	Type of derivative	Major hedged item	Contract amount	Contract amount due after 1 year	Fair value
Fair value hedge accounting	Forward foreign exchange	Foreign currency-denominated bonds			
	Sold		3,879,964	-	122
	U.S. dollars		2,621,488	-	1,452
	Euros		568,644	-	1,222
	Australian dollars		246,076	-	(2,185)
	Other		443,754	-	(366)
Total			-	-	122

(*) Method for calculating fair value

Fair value is calculated using the forward foreign exchange rate as of the consolidated fiscal year-end date.

(ii) Interest rate-related derivatives (Millions of yen)

Hedge accounting method	Type of derivative	Major hedged item	Contract amount	Contract amount due after 1 year	Fair value
Deferred hedge method	Interest rate swaps Receivable fixed rate / Payable floating rate	Loans	6,150	6,150	47
Exceptional treatment for interest rate swaps	Interest rate swaps Receivable fixed rate / Payable floating rate	Loans	30,100	26,050	(*2)
Total			-	-	47

(*1) Method for calculating fair value

Fair value is calculated using discounted present value.

(*2) Interest rate swap amounts measured by the exceptional treatment for interest rate swaps are disclosed with the loans that are subject to the hedge. Therefore such fair value is included in the fair value of the relevant loans.

4. The consolidated balance sheet amount, fair value and the outline of risk management policy of policy-reserve-matching bonds were as follows:

(1) The consolidated balance sheet amount and fair value of policy-reserve-matching bonds amount to ¥10,570,049 million and ¥11,724,384 million, respectively.

(2) The outline of the risk management policy of policy-reserve-matching bonds is as follows:

The Company categorizes its insurance products into the following sub-groups based on the attributes of each product in order to manage risks arising from fluctuations in interest rates of assets and liabilities, and adopts a management policy whereby the duration gap between policy-reserve-matching bonds and policy reserves by sub-groups are reconciled within a certain range and the duration gap is periodically checked.

1) Postal Life Insurance Contracts (insurance policies with a remaining period within 30 years)
2) Japan Post Insurance life insurance contracts (general) (all insurance policies)
3) Japan Post Insurance life insurance contracts (lump-sum payment annuity) (excluding some insurance types)

The remaining period of insurance policies comprising the sub-group Postal Life Insurance Contracts used to be within 20 years, but has been changed to within 30 years from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, as the issuance of 30- and 40-year Japanese government bonds has expanded to facilitate duration gap adjustment of long-term insurance contracts. This change has no impact on profit or loss.

5. Securities lent under lending agreements in the amount of ¥3,710,368 million were included in "Securities" in the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2019.

6. There were no bankrupt loans, non-interest accrual loans, past due loans for three months or more, or restructured loans as of March 31, 2019. Definitions for each of the respective loans are as follows:

Bankrupt loans refer to non-accrual loans, excluding the balances already written off, which meet the conditions prescribed in Article 96, Paragraph 1, Item 3-(a) to (e) and Item 4 of the Order for Enforcement of the Corporation Tax Act (Ordinance No. 97 in 1965). Interest accruals of such loans are suspended since the principal or interest on such loans is unlikely to be collected due to delinquency in payments for them for a considerable period of time or other reasons.

Non-interest accrual loans are those loans for which interest payments have been suspended to assist and support the borrowers in the restructuring of their business.

Past due loans for three months or more are loans for which principal or interest payments are delinquent for three months or more under the term of the loans from the day following the contractual due date, excluding those classified as bankrupt loans and non-accrual loans.

Restructured loans are loans for which certain concessions favorable to borrowers, such as interest reduction or exemption, postponement of principal or interest payments, debt waiver or other arrangements, have been made for the purpose of assisting and supporting the borrowers in the restructuring of their business. This category excludes loans classified as bankrupt loans, non-interest accrual loans and past due loans for three months or more.

7. The balance of the unused credit under loan commitment line agreements, etc. as of March 31, 2019 was ¥14,751 million.

8. With regard to the ¥377,726 million in principal and ¥54,865 million in interest of loans (to the Management Organization) which became due at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, the due date has been moved to Monday, April 1, 2019, the following business day, pursuant to internal rules, as the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 fell on a bank holiday. Of this amount the ¥12,822 million which had been received in advance has been reported as other liabilities (suspense receipt), as its due date has not arrived.

9. Accumulated depreciation for tangible fixed assets as of March 31, 2019 was ¥39,302 million.

10. Total deferred tax assets and total deferred tax liabilities were ¥1,252,069 million and ¥223,932 million, respectively. A deduction from deferred tax assets as valuation allowance was ¥6,045 million.

Significant components of deferred tax assets include ¥918,790 million of policy reserves, ¥208,438 million of reserve for price fluctuations, ¥44,069 million of reserve for outstanding claims, ¥18,310 million of liability for retirement benefits, and ¥40,496 million of unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities.

Significant components of deferred tax liabilities include ¥215,786 million of unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities.

11. Changes in reserve for policyholder dividends for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 were as follows:

Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥1,622,889 million
Policyholder dividends paid	¥220,769 million
Interest accrual	¥7 million
Reduction due to the acquisition of additional annuity	¥300 million
Provision for reserve for policyholder dividends	¥111,806 million
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥1,513,634 million

12. Equities, etc. of subsidiaries and affiliates was ¥5,006 million.

13. Assets pledged as collateral consisted of the following:

Securities	¥2,900,087 million

Liabilities corresponding to assets pledged as collateral consisted of the following:

Payables under securities lending transactions	¥3,422,810 million

The above securities are those pledged as collateral for securities lending transactions with cash collateral.

In addition to the above, the following has been pledged as collateral for the transactions such as transactions under securities lending secured by securities and exchange settlements.

Securities	¥388,753 million

14. Reserve for outstanding claims for reinsured part defined in Article 71, Paragraph 1 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act, which is referred to in Article 73, Paragraph 3 of the Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as "reserve for outstanding claims-ceded"), as of March 31, 2019 was ¥454 million. Policy reserves for reinsured part defined in Article 71, Paragraph 1 of the said Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as "policy reserves-ceded") as of March 31, 2019 was ¥985 million.

15. Net assets per share were ¥3559.70.

The Company has established a Board Benefit Trust (BBT) and shares of the Company held by trust, which were recorded as treasury stock under the category of shareholders' equity, were included in treasury stock to be deducted from the calculation of the total number of shares issued at the end of the fiscal year, for the purpose of calculating net assets per share.

Total number of treasury stock at the end of the fiscal year which was deducted from the calculation of net assets per share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was 191,400 shares.

16. The Company has the right to sell or pledge securities received as collateral for transactions such as borrowing agreements and securities exchange settlements. The fair value of such securities held in hand was ¥3,193,785 million as of March 31, 2019.

17. Bonds payable are subordinated bonds stipulating that their priorities are ranked behind other obligations.

18. The Company estimated future contributions to the Life Insurance Policyholders Protection Corporation in the amount of ¥33,174 million as of March 31, 2019 pursuant to Article 259 of the Insurance Business Act.

This obligation is recognized as operating expenses when it is made.

19. Matters related to retirement benefits are as follows:

(1) Outline of retirement benefits

The Company and its consolidated subsidiary have lump-sum severance indemnity plans which are an unfunded defined benefit plan.

In addition, starting from October 1, 2015, the Company has joined the retirement pension plan based on the Act for Partial Amendment of the Act on National Public Officers' Retirement Allowance, etc., for the Purpose of Review over the Levels of the Retirement Benefits for National Public Officers (Act No. 96 of 2012) and introduced as a new pension system to replace the discontinued occupational portion (third-tier portion) of the mutual pension, and the pension contribution amount required of the Company for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was ¥369 million.

(2) Defined benefit plans

1) Changes in retirement benefit obligations

	(Millions of yen)
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	63,739
Service cost	4,130
Interest cost	441
Actuarial differences	56
Benefits paid	(3,124)
Other	19
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	65,262

2) Balance of retirement benefit obligations and reconciliations of liability for retirement benefits recorded on the consolidated balance sheets

	(Millions of yen)
Unfunded retirement benefit obligations	65,262
Liability for retirement benefits recorded on the consolidated balance sheet	65,262

3) Retirement benefit costs

	(Millions of yen)
Service cost	4,130
Interest cost	441
Amortization of actuarial differences	(218)
Amortization of prior service cost	(373)
Other	105
Retirement benefit expenses of defined benefit plans	4,085

4) Adjustments for retirement benefits

The breakdown of adjustments for retirement benefits (before tax effect) is as follows:

	(Millions of yen)
Prior service cost	(373)
Actuarial differences	(274)
Total	(648)

5) Accumulated adjustments for retirement benefits

The breakdown of accumulated adjustments for retirement benefits (before tax effect) is as follows:

	(Millions of yen)
Unrecognized prior service cost	3,721
Unrecognized actuarial differences	848
Total	4,569

6) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumption used for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was as follows:

Discount rate	0.3 to 0.7%

20. Policy reserves, excluding contingency reserve, related to reinsurance contracts with the Management Organization, amounted to ¥35,566,089 million and are provided at amounts calculated based on the statement of calculation procedures for the Company's insurance premiums and policy reserves. The amounts calculated based on the foregoing procedures are not less than the amounts

calculated based on the statement of calculation procedures for the Postal Life Insurance policy reserves in accordance with the Act on Management Organization for Postal Savings and Postal Life Insurance (Act No. 101 of 2005).

In addition, contingency reserve and reserve for price fluctuations are provided in the amount of ¥1,491,491 million and ¥661,836 million, respectively, for the category of the reinsurance.

21. "Other liabilities" in the consolidated balance sheet includes ¥43,948 million of deposits from the Management Organization. Deposits from the Management Organization refer to the amounts equivalent to the reserve for outstanding claims and reserve for losses on compensation for damages related to litigation or conciliation of the Management Organization, which was deposited at the time of privatization based on the outsourcing agreements with the Management Organization for the administrative operation of the Postal Life Insurance Policy and which remains unpaid at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

22. Notes on the significant subsequent events are as follows:

(Acquisition of treasury stock)

The Company resolved matters related to the acquisition of its treasury stock in accordance with Article 156, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act based on Article 39, Paragraph 1 of the Articles of Incorporation complying with Article 459, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the same Act at the Board of Directors meeting held on April 4, 2019, and the acquisition was completed on April 8, 2019.

(1) Resolution of the Board of Directors regarding the acquisition of treasury stock

1) Reason of the acquisition of treasury stock

The acquisition of treasury stock will be implemented with an aim to improve capital efficiency, enhance shareholder returns and mitigate the impact on the supply-demand balance of the Company's shares due to the sale of shares held by JAPAN POST HOLDINGS Co., Ltd., the parent company of the Company in the future in light of the offering of shares of common stock of the Company as announced on April 4, 2019 in the "Notice Concerning the Offering of Shares."

2) Details of matters related to the acquisition

(i) Class of shares acquired: Common stock of the Company
(ii) Total number of shares to be acquired: 50,000,000 shares (maximum)
(The ratio of the total number of shares to be acquired to the total number of shares issued (excluding treasury stock): 8.3%)
(iii) Total amount of acquisition cost of shares to be acquired: ¥100.0 billion (maximum)
(iv) Acquisition period: From April 8, 2019 to April 12, 2019
(v) Method of acquisition: Purchases through the Off-auction Own Share Repurchase Trading system (ToSTNeT-3) of Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc.
(vi) In addition to the matters as described above, any matters required for the acquisition of treasury stock shall be determined at the sole discretion of the President, CEO, Representative Executive Officer of the Company or a person appointed by the President, CEO, Representative Executive Officer of the Company.

(2) Details of the acquisition of treasury stock

1) Class of shares acquired: Common stock of the Company
2) Total number of shares acquired: 37,411,100 shares
3) Total amount of shares acquired: ¥99,999,870,300
4) Acquisition date: April 8, 2019
5) Method of acquisition: Purchases through the Off-auction Own Share Repurchase Trading system (ToSTNeT-3) of Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc.

(Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Income)

1. The amount of reversal of reserve for outstanding claims-ceded that is deducted from the calculation of reversal of reserve for outstanding claims for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was ¥61 million. The amount of provision for policy reserves-ceded that is added to the calculation of reversal of policy reserves for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was ¥39 million.

2. Net income per share was ¥200.86.
   The Company has established a Board Benefit Trust (BBT) and shares of the Company held by trust, which were recorded as treasury stock under the category of shareholders' equity, were included in treasury stock to be deducted from the calculation of the average number of shares during the period, for the purpose of calculating net income per share.
   Average number of treasury stock during the fiscal year which was deducted from the calculation of net income per share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was 191,857 shares.

3. Insurance premiums assumed based on reinsurance contracts with the Management Organization included in insurance premiums and others for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 were ¥590,340 million.

4. Insurance claims based on reinsurance contracts with the Management Organization included in insurance claims for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 were ¥4,030,959 million.

5. Provision for reserve for policyholder dividends, which is provided for the Management Organization based on gains or losses and others arising in the category of the reinsurance due to the reinsurance contracts with the Management Organization, was ¥92,117 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

(Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets)

1. Type and Number of Shares Issued and Treasury Stock (Thousands of shares)

	April 1, 2018	Increase	Decrease	March 31, 2019
Shares issued				
Common stock	600,000	-	-	600,000
Treasury stock				
Common stock	198	-	6	191

(*1) Numbers of treasury stock at the beginning and the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 were shares of the Company held in the BBT, and were 198 thousand shares and 191 thousand shares, respectively.

(*2) The decrease of 6 thousand shares in the number of treasury stock was attributable to the granting of shares via the BBT.

2. Stock Acquisition Rights Including Those Owned by the Company

Not applicable.

3. Information on Dividends

(1) Dividends Paid

Resolution	Class of shares	Total amount (Millions of yen)	Per share amount (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors' meeting held on May 15, 2018	Common stock	40,800	68.00	March 31, 2018	June 19, 2018

(*1) Total amount of dividends includes ¥13 million of dividends paid to shares of the Company held in the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).

(*2) The amount of dividends per share includes a special dividend of ¥4 per share.

(2) Dividends whose effective date falls after the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

Resolution	Class of shares	Total amount (Millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Per share amount (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors' meeting held on May 15, 2019	Common stock	43,200	Retained earnings	72.00	March 31, 2019	June 18, 2019

(*1) Total amount of dividends includes ¥13 million of dividends paid to shares of the Company held in the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).

(*2) The amount of dividends per share includes a special dividend of ¥4 per share.

NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(Notes to the Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet)

1. Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Valuation Criteria and Methods for Securities

Securities including cash and deposits as well as monetary claims bought which are equivalent to securities, and securities invested in money held in trust, are recorded based on the following:

1) Held-to-maturity Bonds

Held-to-maturity bonds are carried at amortized cost and the cost of these securities sold is calculated using the moving-average method. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method.

2) Policy-reserve-matching Bonds

In accordance with "Temporary Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Policy-reserve-matching Bonds in the Insurance Industry" (Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("JICPA") Industry Audit Committee Report No. 21), policy-reserve-matching bonds are carried at amortized cost and the cost of these securities sold is calculated using the moving-average method. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method.

3) Equities of Subsidiaries and Affiliates (stocks issued by subsidiaries as defined in Article 2, Paragraph 12 of the Insurance Business Act, and closely related parties (excluding subsidiaries) and affiliates as defined in Article 13-5-2, Paragraph 3 of the Order for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act, and affiliates as defined in Paragraph 4 of the same Article)

Carried at cost and the cost of these securities sold is calculated using the moving-average method.

4) Available-for-sale Securities

(i) Available-for-sale Securities, at Fair Value

Available-for-sale securities, at fair value are carried at their market price at the end of the fiscal year, of which average market prices during the final month of the fiscal year are used to value stocks. Cost of securities sold is calculated using the moving-average method.

(ii) Available-for-sale Securities for Which Fair Values are Deemed Extremely Difficult to Determine

(a) Government and corporate bonds (including foreign bonds) without market price whose premium or discount represents the interest adjustments are carried at amortized cost (the straight-line method) using the moving-average method.

(b) Other securities are carried at cost using the moving-average method.

Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of income taxes, are included in net assets.

(2) Valuation Criteria and Methods for Derivative Transactions

All derivative transactions are valued at fair value.

(3) Depreciation Method for Fixed Assets

1) Tangible Fixed Assets (excluding leased assets)

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method based on the following useful lives:

(i) Buildings:	2-60 years
(ii) Other tangible fixed assets:	2-20 years

2) Intangible Fixed Assets (excluding leased assets)

The capitalized development costs of software intended for internal use are amortized over the expected useful life of mainly 5 years using the straight-line method.

3) Leased Assets

Finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership are depreciated to a residual value of zero using the straight-line method over the lease term.

(4) Recognition of Reserves

1) Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

Reserve for possible loan losses is provided pursuant to the Company's standards for self-assessment of asset quality, and general allowance is provided using a rate based on historical collectability experience. In addition, specific allowances, which are determined based on individual collectability of accounts, are also recorded.

All loans and claims are assessed initially by the relevant departments based on internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality. The asset evaluation department, which is independent from the relevant departments, reviews these self-assessments. The above reserves and allowances are recorded based on the results of these assessments.

For loans and guaranteed loans that were extended to borrowers that have filed for bankruptcy including legal bankruptcy or civil rehabilitation, or that are considered substantially bankrupt, an allowance is provided for in the amount of loans, net of collateral value or the amounts expected to be recoverable under guarantees. Reserve for possible loan losses also includes amounts set aside for other assets subject to valuation allowance. The amount written off for loans and other assets during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was ¥232 million.

2) Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits

In order to provide for payment of retirement benefits to employees, a reserve for employees' retirement benefits is provided based on the projected amount of retirement benefit obligations at the end of the fiscal year.

(i) Method for Attributing Expected Benefits to Periods

In calculating the projected benefit obligation, the benefit formula basis is used to attribute the expected benefit to respective service period.

(ii) Method for Recognizing Actuarial Differences and Prior Service Cost

Actuarial difference is amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 14 years, which is less than the estimated average remaining service period for employees from the fiscal year following the respective fiscal year in which the difference is incurred.

Prior service cost is amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 14 years, which is less than the estimated average remaining service lives for employees in the fiscal year of incurrence.

3) Reserve for Management Board Benefit Trust

In order to provide for the granting of shares of the Company to Executive Officers of the Company in accordance with the Stock Benefit Rules, reserve for management board benefit trust is provided in the projected amount of stock benefit obligations.

(5) Reserve for Price Fluctuations

Reserve for price fluctuations in security investments is calculated based on Article 115 of the Insurance Business Act.

(6) Translation of Assets and Liabilities Denominated in Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates prevailing at the fiscal year-end.

(7) Hedge Accounting

1) Methods for Hedge Accounting

The Company applies fair value hedge accounting for foreign currency exchange contracts to hedge foreign exchange fluctuation risk for a portion of its foreign-currency-denominated bonds as well as the exceptional treatment and deferred hedge accounting for interest rate swaps to hedge variability in cash flows on a portion of loans in accordance with the "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan ("ASBJ") Statement No. 10).

2) Hedging Instruments and Hedged Items

(i)	Hedging instrument:	Foreign currency exchange contracts
	Hedged item:	Foreign-currency-denominated bonds
(ii)	Hedging instrument:	Interest rate swaps
	Hedged item:	Loans

3) Hedging Policies

Foreign currency exchange contracts are used to hedge fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates of foreign-currency-denominated bonds within a predetermined range. Interest rate swap contracts are used to hedge fluctuations in interest rates of loans within a certain range.

4) Assessment of Hedge Effectiveness

Hedge effectiveness is assessed by comparing the aggregate changes in quotations or cash flows of hedged items and hedging instruments. The evaluation of hedge effectiveness is omitted in cases of foreign exchange contracts where there is a high correlation between hedged items and hedging instruments, or interest rate swap contracts which applied the exceptional treatment for interest rate swaps.

(8) Policy Reserves

Policy reserves are reserves provided in accordance with Article 116 of the Insurance Business Act. Insurance premium reserves are recorded based on the following methodology:

1) Reserves for contracts subject to the standard policy reserves are calculated in accordance with the method prescribed by the Commissioner for Financial Services Agency (Public notice No. 48 issued by the Ministry of Finance in 1996).
2) Reserves for other contracts are calculated based on the net level premium method.

They include policy reserves additionally accumulated in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, in preparation for future performance of obligations for lump-sum payment annuities, pursuant to Article 69, Paragraph 5 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act.

In addition, pursuant to Article 69, Paragraph 5 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act, additional policy reserves are accumulated, in preparation for future performance of obligations, over a 10-year period from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 for a portion of reinsurance contracts from the Management Organization for Postal Savings and Postal Life Insurance (hereinafter referred to as the “Management Organization.” The Management Organization was renamed as Organization for Postal Savings, Postal Life Insurance and Post Office Network on April 1, 2019), which is an independent administrative institution. As a result, the amount of provision for the additional policy reserves for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was ¥179,882 million.

(9) Employees’ Retirement Benefits Accounting

Unrecognized actuarial differences and unrecognized prior service cost related to retirement benefits are treated differently from the consolidated financial statements.

(10) Consumption Taxes

All figures are net of consumption taxes.

2. Transactions for Granting Shares and Others of the Company to Executive Officers of the Company through Trust

Notes to the transactions for granting shares and others of the Company to Executive Officers of the Company through trust are omitted as they are presented in NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 (Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet).

3. The balance sheet amount, fair value and the outline of the risk management policy of policy-reserve-matching bonds were as follows:

(1) The balance sheet amount and fair value of policy-reserve-matching bonds amount to ¥10,570,049 million and ¥11,724,384 million, respectively.

(2) The outline of the risk management policy of policy-reserve-matching bonds is as follows:

The Company categorizes its insurance products into the following sub-groups based on the attributes of each product in order to manage risks arising from fluctuations in interest rates of assets and liabilities, and adopts a management policy whereby the duration gap between policy-reserve-matching bonds and policy reserves by sub-groups are reconciled within a certain range and the duration gap is periodically checked.

1) Postal Life Insurance Contracts (insurance policies with a remaining period within 30 years)
2) Japan Post Insurance life insurance contracts (general) (all insurance policies)

3) Japan Post Insurance life insurance contracts (lump-sum payment annuity) (excluding some insurance types)

The remaining period of insurance policies comprising the sub-group Postal Life Insurance Contracts used to be within 20 years, but has been changed to within 30 years from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, as the issuance of 30- and 40-year Japanese government bonds has expanded to facilitate duration gap adjustment of long-term insurance contracts. This change has no impact on profit or loss.

4. Securities lent under lending agreements in the amount of ¥3,710,368 million were included in "Securities" in the balance sheets as of March 31, 2019.

5. There were no bankrupt loans, non-interest accrual loans, past due loans for three months or more or restructured loans as of March 31, 2019. Definitions for each of the respective loans are as follows:

Bankrupt loans refer to non-accrual loans, excluding the balances already written off, which meet the conditions prescribed in Article 96, Paragraph 1, Item 3-(a) to (e) and Item 4 of the Order for Enforcement of the Corporation Tax Act (Ordinance No. 97 in 1965). Interest accruals of such loans are suspended since the principal or interest on such loans is unlikely to be collected due to delinquency in payments for them for a considerable period of time or other reasons.

Non-interest accrual loans are those loans for which interest payments have been suspended to assist and support the borrowers in the restructuring of their business.

Past due loans for three months or more are loans for which principal or interest payments are delinquent for three months or more under the term of the loans from the day following the contractual due date, excluding those classified as bankrupt loans and non-accrual loans.

Restructured loans are loans for which certain concessions favorable to borrowers, such as interest reduction or exemption, postponement of principal or interest payments, debt waiver or other arrangements, have been made for the purpose of assisting and supporting the borrowers in the restructuring of their business. This category excludes loans classified as bankrupt loans, non-interest accrual loans and past due loans for three months or more.

6. The balance of the unused credit under loan commitment line agreements as of March 31, 2019 was ¥14,751 million.

7. With regard to the ¥377,726 million in principal and ¥54,865 million in interest of loans to the Management Organization which became due at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, the due date has been moved to Monday, April 1, 2019, the following business day, pursuant to internal rules, as the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 fell on a bank holiday. Of this amount the ¥12,822 million which had been received in advance has been reported as suspense receipt, as its due date has not arrived.

8. Accumulated depreciation for tangible fixed assets as of March 31, 2019 was ¥39,133 million.

9. Total monetary claims and total monetary obligations with respect to subsidiaries and affiliates amounted to ¥418 million and ¥16,189 million, respectively.

10. Total deferred tax assets and total deferred tax liabilities were ¥1,251,953 million and ¥223,922 million, respectively. A deduction from deferred tax assets as valuation allowance was ¥6,031 million.

Significant components of deferred tax assets include ¥918,790 million of policy reserves, ¥208,438 million of reserve for price fluctuations, ¥44,069 million of reserve for outstanding claims, ¥19,167 million of reserve for employees' retirement benefits, and ¥40,496 million of unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities.

Significant components of deferred tax liabilities include ¥215,786 million of unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities.

11. Changes in reserve for policyholder dividends for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 were as follows:

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Reduction due to the acquisition of additional annuity	¥300 million
Provision for reserve for policyholder dividends	¥111,806 million
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥1,513,634 million

12. Equities, etc. of subsidiaries and affiliates were ¥5,990 million.

13. Assets pledged as collateral consisted of the following:

Securities ¥2,900,087 million

Liabilities corresponding to assets pledged as collateral consisted of the following:

Payables under securities lending transactions ¥3,422,810 million

The above securities are those pledged as collateral for securities lending transactions with cash collateral.

In addition to the above, the following has been pledged as collateral for the transactions such as transactions under securities lending secured by securities and exchange settlements.

Securities ¥388,753 million

14. Reserve for outstanding claims for reinsured part defined in Article 71, Paragraph 1 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act, which is referred to in Article 73, Paragraph 3 of the Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as “reserve for outstanding claims-ceded”), as of March 31, 2019 was ¥454 million. Policy reserves for reinsured part defined in Article 71, Paragraph 1 of the said Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as “policy reserves-ceded”) as of March 31, 2019 was ¥985 million.

15. Net assets per share were ¥3,555.41.

The Company has established a Board Benefit Trust (BBT) and shares of the Company held by trust, which were recorded as treasury stock under the category of shareholders’ equity, were included in treasury stock to be deducted from the calculation of the total number of shares issued at the end of the fiscal year, for the purpose of calculating net assets per share.

Total number of treasury stock at the end of the fiscal year which was deducted from the calculation of net assets per share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was 191,400 shares.

16. The Company has the right to sell or pledge securities received as collateral for transactions such as borrowing agreements and securities exchange settlements. The fair value of such securities held in hand was ¥3,193,785 million as of March 31, 2019.

17. Bonds payable are subordinated bonds stipulating that their priorities are ranked behind other obligations.

18. The Company estimated future contributions to the Life Insurance Policyholders Protection Corporation in the amount of ¥33,174 million as of March 31, 2019 pursuant to Article 259 of the Insurance Business Act.

This obligation is recognized as operating expenses when it is made.

19. Policy reserves, excluding contingency reserve, related to reinsurance contracts with the Management Organization, amounted to ¥35,566,089 million and are provided at amounts calculated based on the statement of calculation procedures for the Company’s insurance premiums and policy reserves. The amounts calculated based on the foregoing procedures are not less than the amounts calculated based on the statement of calculation procedures for the Postal Life Insurance policy reserves in accordance with the Act on Management Organization for Postal Savings and Postal Life Insurance (Act No. 101 of 2005).

In addition, contingency reserve and reserve for price fluctuations are provided in the amount of ¥1,491,491 million and ¥661,836 million, respectively, for the category of the reinsurance.

20. Deposits from the Management Organization in the balance sheet refer to the amounts equivalent to the reserve for outstanding claims and reserve for losses on compensation for damages related to litigation or conciliation of the Management Organization, which was deposited at the time of privatization based on the outsourcing agreements with the Management Organization for the administrative operation of the Postal Life Insurance Policy and which remains unpaid at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

21. Notes on the significant subsequent events are as follows:

(Acquisition of treasury stock)

The Company resolved matters related to the acquisition of its treasury stock in accordance with Article 156, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act based on Article 39, Paragraph 1 of the Articles of Incorporation complying with Article 459, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the same Act at the Board of Directors meeting held on April 4, 2019, and the acquisition was completed on April 8, 2019.

(1) Resolution of the Board of Directors regarding the acquisition of treasury stock

1) Reason of the acquisition of treasury stock

The acquisition of treasury stock will be implemented with an aim to improve capital efficiency, enhance shareholder returns and mitigate the impact on the supply-demand balance of the Company's shares due to the sale of shares held by JAPAN POST HOLDINGS Co., Ltd., the parent company of the Company in the future in light of the offering of shares of common stock of the Company as announced on April 4, 2019 in the "Notice Concerning the Offering of Shares."

2) Details of matters related to the acquisition

(i) Class of shares to be acquired: Common stock of the Company
(ii) Total number of shares to be acquired: 50,000,000 shares (maximum)
(The ratio of the total number of shares to be acquired to the total number of shares issued (excluding treasury stock): 8.3%)
(iii) Total amount of acquisition cost of shares to be acquired: ¥100.0 billion (maximum)
(iv) Acquisition period: From April 8, 2019 to April 12, 2019
(v) Method of acquisition: Purchases through the Off-auction Own Share Repurchase Trading system (ToSTNeT-3) of Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc.
(vi) In addition to the matters as described above, any matters required for the acquisition of treasury stock shall be determined at the sole discretion of the President, CEO, Representative Executive Officer of the Company or a person appointed by the President, CEO, Representative Executive Officer of the Company.

(2) Details of the acquisition of treasury stock

1) Class of shares acquired: Common stock of the Company
2) Total number of shares acquired: 37,411,100 shares
3) Total amount of shares acquired: ¥99,999,870,300
4) Acquisition date: April 8, 2019
5) Method of acquisition: Purchases through the Off-auction Own Share Repurchase Trading system (ToSTNeT-3) of Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc.

(Notes to the Non-Consolidated Statement of Income)

1. Total income from transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates amounted to ¥6 million, and total expenses amounted to ¥13,910 million.

2. Gains on sales of securities comprise domestic bonds of ¥1,204 million, domestic stocks of ¥7,594 million and foreign securities of ¥30,181 million.

3. Losses on sales of securities comprise domestic bonds of ¥2,876 million, domestic stocks of ¥10,157 million, foreign securities of ¥48,160 million and other securities of ¥1,059 million.

4. Gains on money held in trust include losses on valuation of ¥10,860 million.

5. Losses on derivative financial instruments include losses on valuation of ¥367 million.

6. The amount of reversal of reserve for outstanding claims-ceded that is deducted from the calculation of reversal of reserve for outstanding claims for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was ¥61 million. The amount of provision for policy reserves-ceded that is added to the calculation of reversal of policy reserves for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was ¥39 million.

7. Net income per share was ¥201.66.

   The Company has established a Board Benefit Trust (BBT) and shares of the Company held by trust, which were recorded as treasury stock under the category of shareholders' equity, were included in treasury stock to be deducted from the calculation of the average number of shares during the period, for the purpose of calculating net income per share.

   Average number of treasury stock during the fiscal year which was deducted from the calculation of net income per share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was 191,857 shares.

8. Insurance premiums assumed based on reinsurance contracts with the Management Organization included in insurance premiums and others for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 were ¥590,340 million.

9. Insurance claims based on reinsurance contracts with the Management Organization included in insurance claims for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 were ¥4,030,959 million.

10. Provision for reserve for policyholder dividends, which is provided for the Management Organization based on gains or losses and others arising in the category of the reinsurance due to the reinsurance contracts with the Management Organization, was ¥92,117 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

11. Transactions of the Company with related parties are as follows:

(1) Parent company, major shareholders (limited only to companies), and others

Type	Company name	Percentage of voting rights	Relationship	Transaction	Transaction amount	Account	Year-end balance
Parent company	Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd.	Directly owned 89%	Group management Interlocking officers	Payment of brand royalty fees (*1)	¥3,076 million	Accounts Payable	¥276 million

Conditions of transactions and policies to decide the conditions

(*1) Based on the concept that the benefits of brand value enjoyed by the Company from maintaining its membership in Japan Post Group is reflected on the Company's performance, brand royalty fees are calculated by multiplying the amount of insurance policies in force as of the end of the previous fiscal year, which is a financial indicator whereupon such benefits have been reflected, by a fixed rate.

(*2) Transaction amount does not include consumption taxes. Year-end balance includes consumption taxes.

(2) Companies, etc. sharing the same parent company and subsidiaries, etc. of other related companies

Type	Company name	Percentage of voting rights	Relationship	Transaction	Transaction amount	Account	Year-end balance
Subsidiary of parent company	Japan Post Co., Ltd.	None	Insurance agency Interlocking officers	Payments for commission of agency services (*1)	¥358,100 million	Agency accounts payable	¥40,615 million

Conditions of transactions and policies to decide the conditions

(*1) The Company makes payments including commission of insurance solicitation calculated by multiplying the insurance amounts and insurance premiums of each contract by commission rates set for each class of insurance, and commission of maintenance and collection calculated by multiplying unit prices set for each type of outsourcing services, such as collection of insurance premiums and payments for insurance money, by the volume of work.

(*2) Transaction amount does not include consumption taxes. Year-end balance includes consumption taxes.

(Notes to the Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets)

Type and Number of Treasury Stock

(Thousands of shares)

	April 1, 2018	Increase	Decrease	March 31, 2019
Treasury stock				
Common stock	198	-	6	191

(*1) Numbers of treasury stock at the beginning and the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 were shares of the Company held in the BBT, and were 198 thousand shares and 191 thousand shares, respectively.

(*2) The decrease of 6 thousand shares in the number of treasury stock was attributable to the granting of shares via the BBT.