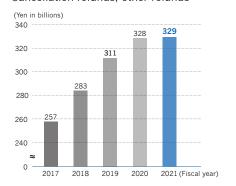
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

PREMIUMS WRITTEN

329 bn

Premiums written = Gross premiums written - Cancellation refunds, other refunds



UNDERWRITING PROFIT, ORDINARY PROFIT, NET INCOME

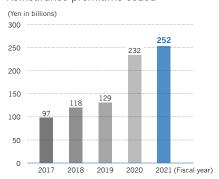
No underwriting profit was written.

All underwriting profits and investment income generated shall be set aside in an underwriting reserve for future major earthquakes in accordance with the Law on Earthquake Insurance.

NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN

252 bn

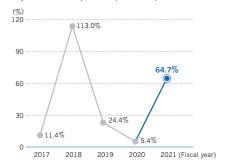
Net premiums written = Premiums written – Reinsurance premiums ceded



NET LOSS RATIO

64.7%

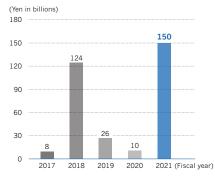
Net loss ratio = (Net claims paid + Loss adjustment expenses) ÷ Net premiums written



NET CLAIMS PAID

150 bn

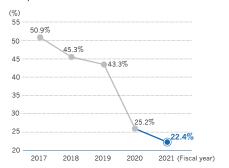
Net claims paid = Claims paid - Reinsurance claims recovered



NET EXPENSE RATIO

22.4%

Net expense ratio = Underwriting expenses ÷ Net premiums written

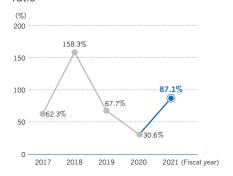




COMBINED RATIO

87.1%

Combined ratio = Net loss ratio + Net expense ratio



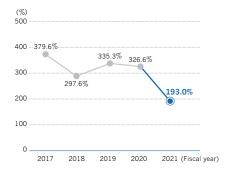
NON-CONSOLIDATED SOLVENCY MARGIN RATIO

193.0%

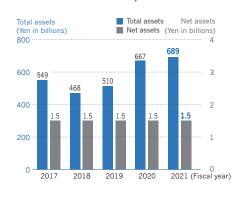
The solvency margin ratio is an indicator that shows the ratio of the solvency margin of capital and reserves against risks that exceed normal expectations, such as the occurrence of a major disaster or a significant drop in the price of assets held by the company.

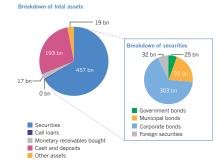
The solvency margin ratio is one of the indicators used by administrative authorities to judge the soundness of an insurance company's management, and if the ratio is 200% or higher, the company is considered to have "adequate solvency to pay insurance claims.

However, since JER has a special business structure based on the "Law Concerning Earthquake Insurance," the solvency margin ratio is not used as a numerical value for the administrative authority's criteria for issuing an improvement order, etc.



TOTAL ASSETS, NET ASSETS





FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS IN LAST 5 FISCAL YEARS

(Yen in millions)

	(Yen in million				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Net premiums written Rate of change	97,302 (14.7%)	118,679 22.0%	129,298 8.9%	232,822 80.1%	252,468 8.4%
Net claims paid Rate of change	8,924 (96.0%)	124,276 1,292.5%	26,223 (78.9%)	10,187 (61.2%)	150,088 1,373.2%
Ordinary income Rate of change	101,288 (65.0%)	199,942 97.4%	138,413 (30.8%)	234,352 69.3%	254,971 8.8%
Ordinary expenses Rate of change	101,290 (65.0%)	199,940 97.4%	138,415 (30.8%)	234,351 69.3%	254,970 8.8%
Ordinary profit (loss) Rate of change	(1)	1 —	(2) (201.3%)	0	1 63.3%
Net income (loss) Rate of change	(0) (159.8%)	1 —	(1) (174.3%)	0	1 351.4%
Net loss ratio	11.4%	113.0%	24.4%	5.4%	64.7%
Net expense ratio	50.9%	45.3%	43.3%	25.2%	22.4%
Interest and dividend income Rate of change	1,181 (8.7%)	1,107 (6.3%)	872 (21.2%)	752 (13.8%)	594 (21.0%)
Income yield	0.23%	0.22%	0.19%	0.13%	0.10%
Realized yield	0.14%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.14%
Common stock Number of shares outstanding	1,000 2 mil. shares				
Net assets	1,540	1,543	1,537	1,538	1,529
Total assets	549,220	468,425	510,798	667,273	689,022
Underwriting reserves Rate of change	495,634 8.5%	416,700 (15.9%)	466,474 11.9%	513,374 10.1%	520,665 1.4%
Of which, risk reserves Rate of change	303,954 9.0%	203,074 (33.2%)	222,835 9.7%	239,829 7.6%	231,150 (3.6%)
Loans Rate of change	_	_	_	_	_
Securities Rate of change	200,239 (14.6%)	228,248 14.0%	250,648 9.8%	365,834 46.0%	457,705 25.1%
Non-consolidated solvency margin ratio	379.6%	297.6%	335.3%	326.6%	193.0%
Net assets per share	774.54 yen	776.01 yen	773.32 yen	773.77 yen	769.30 yen
Net income (loss) per share	(0.34 yen)	0.79 yen	(0.59 yen)	0.17 yen	0.75 yen
Dividend propensity	_	_	_	_	_
Number of employees	28	29	27	28	30

 $Our solvency \ margin \ ratio \ is \ not \ to \ be \ used \ as \ a \ figure \ for \ the \ criteria \ for \ triggering \ improvement \ orders, \ etc. \ issued \ by \ administrative \ authorities.$