

News Release



Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

25-D-1461
January 26, 2026

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the following credit rating.

Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc. (security code: 8750)

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating:	AA-
Outlook:	Stable
Bonds (Undated subordinated bonds):	A

The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating:	AA
Outlook:	Stable
Ability to Pay Insurance Claims:	AA
Outlook:	Stable

Rationale

- (1) The Dai-ichi Life Group (the "Group") is Japan's second-largest life insurance group in terms of the size of policies in force. Having The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited ("Dai-ichi Life Insurance") at the core, along with The Dai-ichi Frontier Life Insurance Co., Ltd. ("Dai-ichi Frontier Life Insurance"), The Neo First Life Insurance Company, Limited ("Neo First Life Insurance"), U.S.-based Protective Life Corporation ("Protective Life"), TAL Dai-ichi Life Australia Pty Limited ("TAL"), ipet Insurance Co., Ltd. and other companies, under the umbrella of holding company Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc. ("Dai-ichi Life HD"), it operates the domestic insurance, overseas insurance, asset management and other businesses. It is also working to strengthen areas around life insurance, such as employee welfare services. Its creditworthiness is deemed to be equivalent to the AA rating in light of the strong operating base in Japan, stable earnings capacity on the back of diversified revenue sources, high capital adequacy against risks, etc. The Group's policy performance is steady, and the value of new policies, which had declined, is now picking up. Market-related risks are appropriately controlled, and thus the sensitivity of economic value-based indicators is kept in check.
- (2) The Group has a strong market position and competitive edge. It has a management structure different from other groups, as indicated by the fact that it is the only joint-stock company and has a holding company structure among the four major life insurance groups. While responding to the diversified customer needs in Japan, it has actively pursued overseas expansion as well. Domestically, it has quickly established a multi-brand, multi-channel system to diversify and specialize sales channels and is working to expand the high-performing segment within the sales agent channel. Dai-ichi Frontier Life Insurance boasts top-class sales performance in the domestic bancassurance channel, and Neo First Life Insurance supplies competitive products to independent agents and others. As regards the diversification of the domestic business, JCR will closely watch from a medium-term perspective whether the Group can consequently expand the customer base and so forth through employee welfare services. In the overseas life insurance business, the Group is currently reviewing new investments, as well as the business portfolio. The policy performance of major group companies such as Protective Life and TAL is steady, and the overseas life insurance business accounts for nearly 30% of the Group's adjusted profit, which is the largest profit contribution among major life insurance groups.
- (3) The Group's earnings capacity is relatively high. The dispersion of earnings bases in and outside Japan helps mitigate fluctuations in business performance. The Group's overall policy performance has been strong, and a decent level of annualized new business premium is secured thanks in part to the successful introduction of new products by Dai-ichi Life Insurance and growth in the sales of yen-denominated products at Dai-ichi Frontier Life Insurance. With the diversification of earnings sources, including overseas, the difference between the Group's consolidated performance and Dai-ichi Life's non-consolidated performance is beginning to widen. The Group secures relatively large mortality gains thanks to substantial policies in force, and its adjusted profit remains stable. The product mix of policies in force has been changing gradually partly because the Group focuses on

protection products while selling savings products to meet customer needs. EEV continues to expand as the value of new policies is secured and the value of policies in force has increased with interest rate hikes, and thus JCR will closely watch whether the Group can steadily accumulate "EEV growth resulting from sales activities."

(4) JCR views that the Group's capital adequacy is commensurate with the AA rating category. ESR is at a level where soundness can be fully maintained even under considerable stress. The sensitivity of ESR has been controlled, owing partly to a reduction in interest rate and other market-related risks and the utilization of reinsurance schemes for insurance blocks with high assumed interest rates. As the Group has a number of domestic and overseas group companies, a global and group-wide ERM system is crucial. JCR assumes that appropriate risk control will continue into the future through the promotion of ERM.

Issuer: Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.

Dai-ichi Life HD is the Group's holding company. Its issuer rating is one notch below the Group's creditworthiness, reflecting the structural subordination of the holding company in consideration of the high level of double leverage ratio, the financial management policy and so forth. That said, JCR assumes that Dai-ichi Life HD will remain committed to controlling double leverage ratio within a certain range and will therefore keep an eye on the Group's capital policy and other factors.

Issuer: The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited

Dai-ichi Life Insurance is the core company of the Group. JCR deems its issuer rating to be at the same level as the Group's creditworthiness. Ranking among the top in Japan in terms of the size of policies in force, Dai-ichi Life Insurance has a strong business base. In the salesforce channel, it has taken such measures as extending training periods and revising qualification and salary systems while tightening recruitment standards, thereby improving retention rates and so forth. Consequently, the number of sales staff has increased. Policy performance had previously been sluggish due to the cautious sales stance with focus on compliance but is now recovering. Contributing factors here include a turnaround in salesforce and efficiency, as well as the agile introduction of new products.

Tomohiro Miyao, Kota Matsuzawa

Rating

Issuer: Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA- Outlook: Stable

Issue	Amount (bn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
1st Series Deferrable Interest Unsecured Undated Subordinated Bonds					
JPY 85	Mar. 19, 2019	No Maturity		(Note 1)	A
2nd Series Deferrable Interest Unsecured Undated Subordinated Bonds					
JPY 65	Sept. 11, 2019	No Maturity		(Note 2)	A
3rd Series Deferrable Interest Unsecured Undated Subordinated Bonds					
JPY 80	Mar. 17, 2021	No Maturity		(Note 3)	A
4th Series Deferrable Interest Unsecured Undated Subordinated Bonds					
JPY 80	Dec. 23, 2021	No Maturity		(Note 4)	A

Notes:

1. 1.22% until and including March 19, 2029. 6M Euroyen LIBOR + 2.03% after that date.
2. 1.00% until and including September 11, 2029. 6M Euroyen LIBOR + 2.03% after that date.
3. 1.124% until and including March 17, 2031. 5-year JGB interest rate + 2.000% after that date.
4. 0.900% until and including December 23, 2031. 5-year JGB interest rate + 1.855% after that date.

Issuer: The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA Outlook: Stable
Ability to Pay Insurance Claims: AA Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: January 21, 2026

The assumptions for the credit ratings and the definitions of the rating symbols are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "JCR's Rating Methodology" (October 1, 2024), "Life Insurance" (February 8, 2024), "Rating Methodology for Financial Groups' Holding Companies and Group Companies" (September 1, 2022), "Ratings of Hybrid Securities" (September 10, 2012) and "Rating Methodology for Financial Institutions' Capital and TLAC Instruments" (April 27, 2017) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

The rating stakeholder participated in the rating process of the aforementioned credit ratings.

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JCR publishes its press releases regarding the rating actions both in Japanese and in English on the same day. In case that it takes time to translate rating rationale, JCR may publicize the summary version, which will be replaced by the full translated version within three business days. (Regarding Structured Finance products, JCR only publicize the summary version in English.)

Disclosure Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 17g-7

Issuer:	Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc. Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited
Rating Publication Date:	January 26, 2026

1 The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

2 The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

3 The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and business environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees.
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

A) Business Bases

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to its issuer's business bases - how they can be maintained/ expanded into the future and thereby secure earnings and cash flows in adequacy and in a sustainable way.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the degree of the issuer's indebtedness and loss absorption capacity in terms of equity capital. Also notable is that a financial institution might see a significant loss of financial grounds as a result of changes in value of the assets under its possession.

C) Liquidity Positions

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the adequacy of the issuer's cash and other sources of repayment (liquidity positions).

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The likelihood of debt payment is affected one way or the other by the issuer's related parties such as parent company, subsidiary, guarantor, and the government of the issuer's business domicile, etc. - by their own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuer's discretion, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same issuer in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by laws, etc.

4

The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

5

Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

6

Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

7

Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

8

The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.
 - A) Audited financial statements presented by the rating stakeholders
 - B) Explanations of business performance, management plans, etc. presented by the rating stakeholders

9

Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the audit by an independent auditor, the warranty made by the issuer, the publication by the issuer, some independent media or, otherwise, JCR analyst's scrutiny, etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.
- If the credit rating is an Indication, please see the report for Indication.

10

Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR receives payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR received in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc. for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

11

Explanation or Measure of the Potential Volatility of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

A) Business Bases

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases, since its revenue, etc. may improve or deteriorate by the change in its business management policies, clients' preferences, competitive situation, or a technological innovation. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the business bases is large.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its debt/ capital or vice versa and thereby makes its individual debt payment liability less or more bearable and its loss absorption capacity into the future decreased or increased. Also, the changes in the quality of asset under the issuer's holding may affect the credit rating, since such changes could raise or lower the likelihood of future loss of the issuer's financial grounds. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the financial grounds and/ or asset quality is large.

C) Liquidity Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's financial management policy or in the relations with fund procurement sources and the change thereby makes its liquidity positions improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's parent company or subsidiary, guarantor or other provider of credit enhancement, or the government of the issuer's business domicile, or other related parties' own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer, and the change thereby makes its business bases, financial grounds and/ or liquidity positions improve or deteriorate, and/ or making the effectiveness of guarantee and other credit enhancement improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts caused by the improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's financial condition. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large. Also, in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, the credit rating is subject to alteration if and when the likelihood of such non-payment is projected to increase or decrease. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

F) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a rise/ fall in the general economy and/ or the markets inducing the issuer's revenues/ expenses to increase/ decrease and vice versa, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

G) Various Events

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as change in the issuer's major shareholders, M&A and other organizational change, accident, violation of the law, litigation, legal/ regulatory change, natural disaster, etc., which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's business bases, financial grounds, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

12

Information on the Content of the Credit Rating, Including the Historical Performance of the Credit Rating and the Expected Probability of Default and the Expected Loss in the Event of Default as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

- Historical records of the credit rating herewith presented are posted in the end of this paper.
- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- Facts of the probability of default are posted as Form NRSRO Exhibit 1 on the JCR website under the URL:

<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/service/company/regu/nrsro/>

13

Information on the Sensitivity of the Credit Rating to Assumptions Made as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

A) Business Bases

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's business bases and powers of earning or cash flow generation, etc. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch,

as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases on some drastic change in the operational environments, etc.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's financial grounds and asset quality. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's financial grounds and/ or asset quality on some drastic change in its business bases.

C) Liquidity Risks

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's liquidity positions. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in its financial management policy or relations with fund procurement sources, etc.

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's parent company or subsidiaries, guarantor or other providers of credit enhancement, the government of the issuer's business domicile or other related parties' status and stance of support/ assistance for the issuer. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if there is a major change on the part of related parties, such as replacement, disappearance, some drastic improvement/ deterioration of financial grounds/ balances, etc.

E) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the prospects of general economy and markets. JCR expects the change should be most likely by a notch but could be as much as a few notches, should the economy or the markets change so greatly.

14

Information on the Representations, Warranties, and Enforcement Mechanisms of an Asset-backed Security as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented is not for an ABS product, and hence no relevant issue.

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The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 14, 2019	A+	Stable
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	December 20, 2019	A+	Stable
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	January 19, 2021	A+	Stable
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	January 21, 2022	A+	Positive
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	January 23, 2023	AA-	Stable
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	January 24, 2024	AA-	Stable
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	January 27, 2025	AA-	Stable
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	March 13, 2019	A-	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	December 20, 2019	A-	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 19, 2021	A-	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 21, 2022	A-	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 23, 2023	A	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 24, 2024	A	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 27, 2025	A	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	September 5, 2019	A-	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	December 20, 2019	A-	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 19, 2021	A-	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 21, 2022	A-	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 23, 2023	A	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 24, 2024	A	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 27, 2025	A	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	March 10, 2021	A-	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 21, 2022	A-	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 23, 2023	A	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 24, 2024	A	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 27, 2025	A	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	December 17, 2021	A-	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 21, 2022	A-	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 23, 2023	A	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 24, 2024	A	
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	Bonds	January 27, 2025	A	

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	September 30, 2016	A+	Stable
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	January 27, 2017	A+	Stable
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	December 20, 2017	A+	Positive
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	December 14, 2018	AA-	Stable
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	December 20, 2019	AA-	Stable
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	January 19, 2021	AA-	Stable
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	January 21, 2022	AA-	Positive
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	January 23, 2023	AA	Stable
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	January 24, 2024	AA	Stable
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	January 27, 2025	AA	Stable
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	September 30, 2016	A+	Stable
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	January 27, 2017	A+	Stable
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	December 20, 2017	A+	Positive
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	December 14, 2018	AA-	Stable
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	December 20, 2019	AA-	Stable
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	January 19, 2021	AA-	Stable
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	January 21, 2022	AA-	Positive
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	January 23, 2023	AA	Stable
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	January 24, 2024	AA	Stable
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	January 27, 2025	AA	Stable

Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g-7

I, Tomohiro Miyao, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

- A) No part of the credit rating was influenced by any other business activities.
- B) The credit rating was based solely upon the merits of the obligor, security, or money market instrument being rated.
- C) The credit rating was an independent evaluation of the credit risk of the obligor, security, or money market instrument.



Tomohiro Miyao

General Manager of Financial Institution Rating Department

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