JAPAN P&I CLUB ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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HIGHLIGHTS



(Policy Year)

Ocean-going vessels (Number)



Naiko Class vessels



Credit Ratings

S&P Global Ratings



Outlook : Stable

AM Best (as of December 2024)



Outlook: Stable

Reserve

JPY41.1 billion

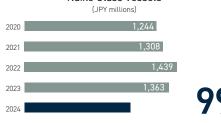
Paid claims and reserve funds within our retention

(Policy Year)





Naiko Class vessels



Entered Tonnage



Entered Vessels

3,530 vessels

Combined Ratio

Years ended 31 March	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Average
Including currency movements in claim reserves	111.9%	157.3%	96.6%	91.2%	69.2%	105.2%
Excluding currency movements in claim reserves	107.5%	133.6%	83.9%	70.7%	71.4%	93.4%

The Reserve, the Entered Tonnage/Vessels, the Number of claims received, and the Paid claims and reserve funds within our retention are as of 31 March 2025.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR GENERAL



I would like to begin by sincerely expressing my gratitude to all the Members for their continued cooperation and understanding towards the Association. It is my pleasure to present this message on the occasion of the publication of the Annual Report 2025.

In 2024, while the global economy overall maintained moderate growth, the safe navigation of vessels was seriously threatened by geopolitical tensions, such as the situation in the Middle East and Ukraine. The shipping industry faced many difficulties, including transit restrictions through the Panama Canal due to drought, and fluid protectionist policies in the United States. Furthermore, with the implementation of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU-ETS) in the shipping sector, environmental considerations have become an increasingly critical requirement for the continuation of business operations.

In this uncertain environment, the Association has focused on three key priorities in order to continue providing even higher-quality insurance services to the Members, while maintaining and strengthening our sound financial position and stable management. These are: "Recovering our entered tonnage", "Improving our balance of insurance income and expenditure", and "Optimising our personnel and organisation".

With regard to premium income, considering the increasing claims cost driven by global inflation, along with the rising and unpredictable risks such as natural disasters and geopolitical tensions, the continued improvement of our insurance balance remains essential for the stable and sustainable operation of the Association. Accordingly, we implemented a general increase of 7% for ocean-going owners' entries and charterers' entries for the 2025 policy year renewal, while maintaining unchanged the premium rates for Naiko Class entries (Japanese coastal vessels). We

would like once again to express our sincere gratitude for the understanding and support of our Members in our decisions.

On the claims front, the International Group of P&I Clubs (IG) as a whole has faced a noticeable increase in the size of claims. The number of claims exceeding the Club retention of USD10 million, and thus subject to sharing with the $\ensuremath{\mathsf{IG}}$ reinsurance pool, has been increasing at its fastest pace in the past five years during the 2024 policy year. This trend has been further driven by incidents such as last year's bridge collision accident in Baltimore, USA. In contrast, no ocean-going vessel entered with the Association was involved in a claim exceeding the Club retention in the 2024 policy year, and no claims on Naiko Class entries that would trigger reinsurance, i.e. exceeding JPY300 million.

Additionally, due to the appreciation of the Japanese yen against the US dollar compared to the previous fiscal year, foreign exchange gains decreased by JPY4.27 billion to JPY170 million. However, underwriting expenses decreased by JPY3.17 billion to JPY17.41 billion. As a result, the Association recorded an ordinary surplus of JPY6.97 billion for the 2024 fiscal year, with a net surplus after tax of JPY4.95 billion. Consequently, continuing from 2023, we increased our reserves, which serve as an indicator of financial soundness, by JPY5.73 billion to JPY41.1 billion.

As a result, S&P Global Ratings (S&P) has upgraded our credit rating to "BBB+ (Outlook: Stable)". Furthermore, since the 2024 business year, we have obtained a rating of "A-(Outlook: Stable)" from AM Best, a credit rating agency specialising in the insurance industry. We humbly recognise that these positive evaluations have been made possible thanks to the steadfast support of our Members, and we remain fully committed to further enhancing our services for them.

We have continued to make every effort to be the first choice Club of our Members by providing insurance services that meet the Members' needs. This year, in order to provide even higher quality insurance services, we have formulated a Medium-Term Management Plan with the objective of establishing even more robust financial foundations and stable operations. As part of this plan, we have set a goal of achieving a S&P rating of "A-" or higher. To this end, we aim to have our reserves exceeding JPY50 billion by March 2028, with a long-term target of reserves of USD500 million.

To realise this objective, we have identified the following as our key areas of focus: "Strengthening financial capacity", "Stabilising the balance of insurance income and expenditure", and "Enhancing business competitiveness". All officers and staff will work together with a shared sense of purpose and commitment to achieve these goals. We would appreciate your continued support and cooperation.

Finally, I would like to express my heartfelt wishes for the safety of all your vessels and the prosperity of your business.

> 22 July 2025 Yukio Toriyama, Director General

BUSINESS REPORT

ENTERED TONNAGE

REINSURANCE

TREND OF CLAIMS

TREND OF POOL CLAIMS

INTERNATIONAL GROUP'S TOPICS

LOSS PREVENTION

INVESTMENTS

SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES

ENTERED TONNAGE

During the course of the 2024 policy year, the Association had new entries of 5.4 million gt for ocean-going owners' entries and 0.11 million gt for Naiko Class entries (Japanese coastal yessels).

For the 2025 renewal, in view of the upward trend of global inflation and insurance claims, it was important to strengthen the balance of insurance income and financial position. This ensured the stable and sustainable provision of insurance services in the face of elements of uncertainty, such as natural disasters and geopolitical risks. Taking these circumstances into consideration, the Association applied to ocean-going vessels' Members a 7% general increase in premiums for the 2025 policy year. There was no general increase in premiums for Naiko Class entries for the 2025 policy year.

At the conclusion of the 2025 renewal (20 February 2025), the Association's entered tonnage amounted to 82.9 million gt for ocean-going owners' entries and 2.5 million gt for Naiko Class entries. The Association is grateful for the support of Members for this result.

As to the entered tonnage by type, while bulk carriers have constituted the majority of our entries for many years, the percentages of container vessels and LPG/LNG tankers are gradually increasing.

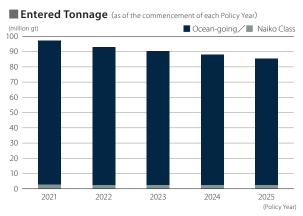
At the end of the 2024 business year (31 March 2025), there were 3,530 vessels entered, comprised of 1,860 for ocean-going owners' entries and 1,670 for Naiko Class entries. The total amount of entered tonnage was 85.3 million gt, consisting of 82.8 million gt for ocean-going owners' entries and 2.5 million gt for Naiko Class entries.

\blacksquare General Increases and Supplementary Calls over the last 5 years (%)

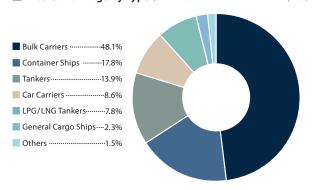
Policy Y	ear	2021 /22	2022 /23	2023 /24	2024 /25	2025 /26
General	Mutual Entries	10	10	10	7.5	7
Increase	Naiko Class	0	10	% 1	10	0
	Original Estimate	40	40	* 2	* 2	* 2
Supplementary Call Mutual Entries Only	Amount Called	65	40	_	_	_
Mutual Entries Only	Current Estimate	Closed	0	_	_	_

^{**1} Members' rates shall be adjusted as appropriate to reflect their individual claims record to achieve a 15% increase in total Naiko Class premiums.

^{※2} Under the Mutual Premium system, it is renamed "Additional Call" from the 2023 policy year.



■ Entered Tonnage by Type (as of the commencement of the 2025 Policy Year)



REINSURANCE

Effective reinsurance arrangements play a key role in stabilising the insurance risk exposure which the Association may face as a result of huge losses, and in providing the insurance cover necessary for Members at a fair and reasonable cost. The Association's reinsurance arrangements consist of the International Group of P&I Clubs (IG) Pool and Reinsurance Programme and the Association's own reinsurance programmes.

The outline of the IG Pool and Reinsurance Programme for the 2025 policy year is shown in the diagram on the right.

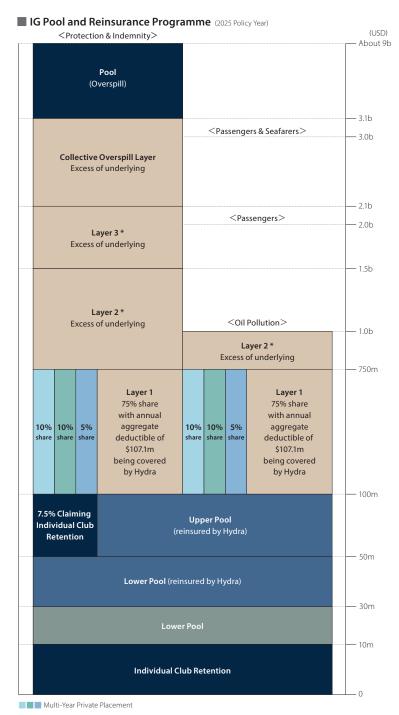
Each Club retains the first USD10 million per claim in excess of its members' deductible (Individual Club Retention).

Claims in excess of the Individual Club Retention are shared between all 12 Clubs up to USD100 million (Pool). Within the Pool, claims from USD30 million up to USD100 million are reinsured by the IG's Bermuda-based captive insurer Hydra.

Above USD100 million the IG arranges market reinsurance up to USD2.1 billion any one claim with an annual aggregate deductible of USD107.1 million, which is covered by Hydra.

In addition, the IG arranges Overspill
Protection of USD1 billion. Thus, the first USD1 billion of an overspill claim, from USD2.1 billion to USD3.1 billion, is reinsured under this cover. Claims which exceed USD3.1 billion are shared between Clubs, with each Club funding its share by levying an overspill call on every individual member amounting to 2.5% of the value of each entered ship as defined in the 1976 Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims (LLMC). Applying the 2.5% formula across all the ships entered in all the IG Clubs would result in total overspill cover of c. USD9 billion.

Reinsurance for oil pollution claims is purchased as a separate cover with a limit of USD1 billion. Reinsurance for passengers and seafarers claims is subject to a limit of USD2 billion for liability to passengers, or USD3 billion for passengers and seafarers claims combined.



^{*} Losses arising from Malicious Cyber and losses arising from COVID-19/other Pandemics are subject to an annual aggregate limit totaling USD1.35 billion respectively.

TREND OF CLAIMS

The total number of claims received in the 2024 policy year remained steady at around 2,000 for both ocean-going and Naiko Class vessels combined. The paid and reserve funds within our retention (Paid and Reserve) have been on a downward trend since peaking in the 2021 policy year. As of the 2024 policy year, the Paid and Reserve, excluding incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims, stood at approximately USD52 million for ocean-going vessels and around JPY1,000 million for Naiko Class vessels. In the 2023 policy year, one major incident involving an ocean-going vessel exceeded USD10 million and was classified as a Pool claim, while a large incident exceeding JPY300 million occurred in the Naiko Class vessels. No such large claims were reported for either category in the 2024 policy year.

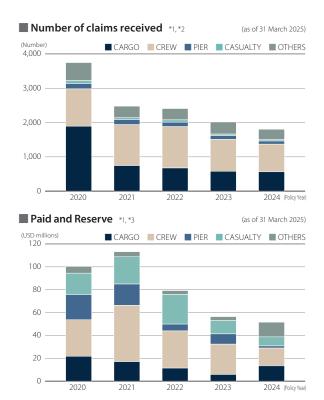
Ocean-going vessels

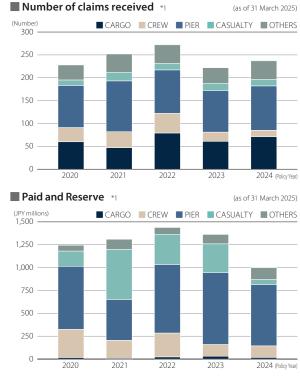
The number of claims received has been on a downward trend over the past five years, partly due to a decrease in cargo claims and a decline in crew claims following the end of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although Paid and Reserve related to cargo claims had been declining up to the 2023 policy year, it rose again in the 2024 policy year due to multiple large claims involving bulk cargo. A significant claim categorised as "Others" contributed to an increase in the proportion of "Others" claims within the total number of claims composition. Casualties such as collision, grounding, sinking, fire, and oil pollution make up only about 2% of the total number of claims, but they typically involve large losses, representing approximately 22% of total Paid and Reserve over the past five years. Most large claims exceeding USD10 million have resulted from such casualties.

Naiko Class vessels

While the number of claims has fluctuated somewhat over the past five years, it has generally remained in the 200s annually since the 2020 policy year. By claim type, pier damage claims account for the largest share, representing around 40% of total claims over the past five years.

Casualty claims have averaged 15 cases per year, representing about 6% of the total claims, but they have accounted for approximately 22% of total Paid and Reserve. In the 2024 policy year, no large claims exceeding JPY300 million were reported, resulting in a notable decrease in total Paid and Reserve. As with ocean-going vessels, casualty incidents involving Naiko Class vessels tend to incur high costs and can significantly impact the overall loss record.





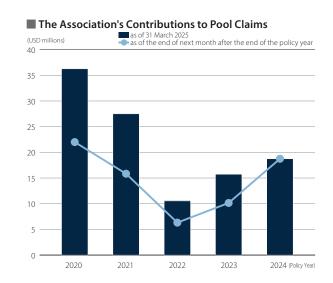
- 1: Data for "Number of claims received" and "Paid and Reserve" concern incurred and reported claims only and do not include incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims.
- *2: "Number of claims received" for ocean-going vessels means the total number of claims for owners' entries, charterers' entries and FD&D.
- *3: "Paid and Reserve" for ocean-going vessels means the total Paid and Reserve for owners' entries, charterers' entries and FD&D

TREND OF POOL CLAIMS

During the 2023 policy year, the number of claims within the International Group of P&I Clubs remained relatively stable and the incidence of large claims was comparatively low. As a result, the Association's contribution to the pool was approximately USD16 million, which is significantly below the average over the period spanning the 2020 to 2022 policy years (USD23 million).

In the 2024 policy year, while the number of claims remained largely unchanged, the Association's contribution increased to approximately USD19 million. As of 31 March 2025, no Pool claims have been reported by the Association for the 2024 policy year. Nevertheless, the contribution level has returned to that of the 2020 and 2021 policy years, following the relatively low levels seen in 2022 and 2023 policy years.

Noteworthy incidents during the 2023 and 2024 policy years included a fire on board a container ship, significant damage to port facilities, and the removal of a wreck following a grounding.



INTERNATIONAL GROUP'S TOPICS

The International Group of P&I Clubs (IG) is made up of 12 not-for-profit mutual insurance associations from around the world, including us. The IG Clubs provide liability cover for approximately 90% of world ocean-going tonnage. The claims sharing agreement between the 12 Clubs and the IG's collective purchase of reinsurance from the world's reinsurance market allow for each Club to provide the highest level of insurance cover to shipowners. The IG also provides a forum for sharing information on matters of concern or respective experience and expertise. On behalf of Clubs and their Members, it engages with governments, legislators and maritime regulators on matters relating to shipowners' liabilities.

Electronic (Paperless) Trading

The IG Clubs initially excluded liabilities in respect of the carriage of cargo under all electronic, i.e. paperless trading systems to the extent that liabilities under such systems would not have arisen under a paper system. However, since 20 February 2010, liabilities arising in respect of the carriage of cargo under paperless trading systems are covered, provided that the system has first been approved by the IG. 14 electronic systems have been approved by 4 June 2025.

The use of electronic bills of lading (E-bills) is increasing due to the recent enactment of new laws and the emergence of new technologies such as distributed ledger technology. In 2021 in Singapore and in 2023 in the

UK, laws were enacted recognising electronic trade documents, including E-bills, as having the same legal effect and function as paper documents. Given the circumstances, the IG has introduced a streamlined approach to the approval of paperless trading systems, eliminating the need for individual approval for systems that meet certain conditions. From 20 February 2025, systems will be "deemed approved" if (1) the system permits compliant E-bills only, meaning that they are subject to a governing law which gives legal recognition to them as equivalent to paper bills of lading, and (2) the system is reliable and is evidenced as such by an audit by an independent body, industry standards, etc.

Vehicle Carrier Safety Forum (VCSF)

The Vehicle Carrier Safety Forum (VCSF) is a consortium of vessel operators, insurers and other industry experts. initiated in 2020, whose role is to promote safety on vessels designed to carry vehicles.

In March 2024, the VCSF produced "Common Guidance on the loading and presentation of vehicles". The aim of this document is to reduce the risks associated with the

shipment of unaccompanied vehicles, including electric and hybrid vehicles, and to promote the safety of terminal and vessel personnel and the protection of property, including the vessel itself. The Forum also published its second guidelines, entitled "Fire Response - High Level Guidelines", in April 2025. These guidelines are supported by the IG, the International Chamber of Shipping and the TT Club.

LOSS PREVENTION

The Association makes considerable efforts to prevent accidents and we would like to introduce some of the main loss prevention activities we carried out in the 2024 policy year.

Providing Information on Accident Prevention

We organise loss prevention seminars on accident case studies and the response to accidents, both face-to-face and online. In the 2024 policy year, we conducted seminars on "Personal injury cases and accident prevention measures" and "Fire accident cases and response to accidents".

On our website, we have published video programmes (Japanese and English versions), approximately 15 minutes in length, summarising the contents of our loss prevention seminars as "VIDEO SEMINARS".

https://www.piclub.or.jp/en/seminar/videos
We also provide timely information on navigational safety
and accident prevention in various parts of the World.
e.g. Column "Car Carrier—Introduction to Japanese Car
Carriers and Precautions During Operation".
https://www.piclub.or.jp/en/news/41351



Loss Prevention Seminar

Condition Surveys

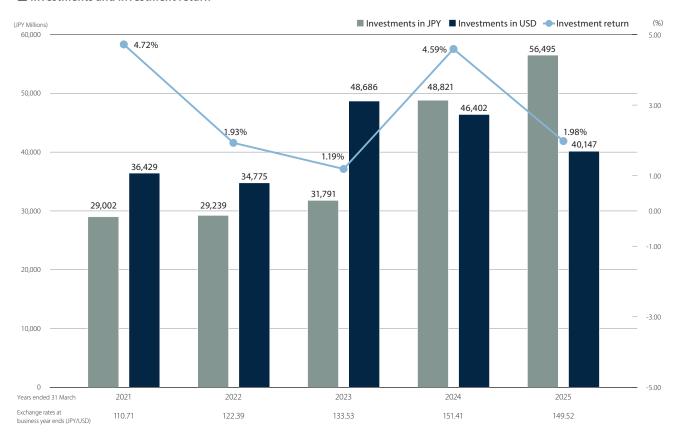
In accordance with the guidelines of the International Group of P&I Clubs, the Association conducts Condition Surveys for both newly-entered vessels and those already entered that have reached a certain age, using a third-party organisation to confirm that our members' vessels are seaworthy, cargo-worthy, and maintain an

operational management standard above a certain level.

Recent Condition Surveys have tended to indicate a high number of findings in relation to hatch covers, mooring equipment, main and auxiliary engines and oil leakage.

INVESTMENTS

Investments and Investment return



Investments

Investment income and profit received during the year decreased by JPY1,864 million to JPY1,703 million. The returns ratio declined by 2.61 points to 1.98%.

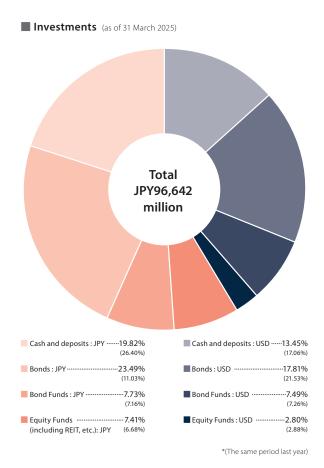
We have taken a more risk-controlled investment approach this year, in response to heightened risks such as the potential rise in yen interest rates. Additionally, the halt in the yen's depreciation and the decline in Japanese stock prices resulted in lower investment returns from both equity and bond funds compared to the previous year. Consequently, returns fell below our expected return rate of 2.8%.

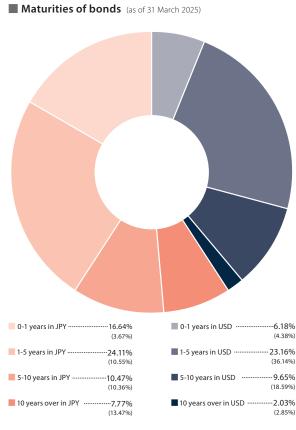
Returns on investment from equity funds were JPY70 million in deficit, decreasing by JPY1,189 million from the previous year. The main factors were the halt in the yen's depreciation and the decline in Japanese stock prices.

Returns on investment from bond funds were JPY532 million, decreasing by JPY516 million from the previous year. The main factors were the halt in the yen's depreciation and the persistently high hedging costs.

The total value of investments held by the Association increased by JPY1,419 million to JPY96,642 million. Due to the conversion to yen, considering the balance of assets and liabilities, the dollar value of investments decreased by USD41.3 million (a JPY6,255 million decrease in yen valuation), while the yen value increased by JPY7,674 million.

We maintain a safety-friendly operation in our Investment Policy in accordance with the Plan of Business Procedure approved by the Financial Services Agency.





*(The same period last year)

Our policy includes the following:

Credit risk: The target of fixed-rate bonds is restricted to Japanese government and corporate and foreign bonds rated "A" or higher.

Interest rate risk: A proportion of bonds is held as held-to-maturity bonds to mitigate a loss in case of a decline in market value when interest rates rise.

Exchange risk: For the purpose of controlling the exchange risk within an appropriate level, we maintain the amount of our USD assets not to exceed that of USD liabilities excessively.

The Association conducts regular monitoring in order to check whether the amount of risk carried by our total assets is within the appropriate range.

Average Expense Ratio

Our average expense ratio for the five years ended 31 March 2025 was 7.28%. The average expense ratio is the average of the percentage of operating expenses (total operating expenses after deducting claims management expenses) of revenue. This figure was calculated in accordance with the Schedule and the guidelines issued by the International Group of P&I Clubs and is consistent with the relevant Financial Statements.

SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES

The Association promotes the development of a sustainable society through P&I insurance services. These services help to ensure the stable operations of the shipping industry, which is vital to support peoples' livelihoods.

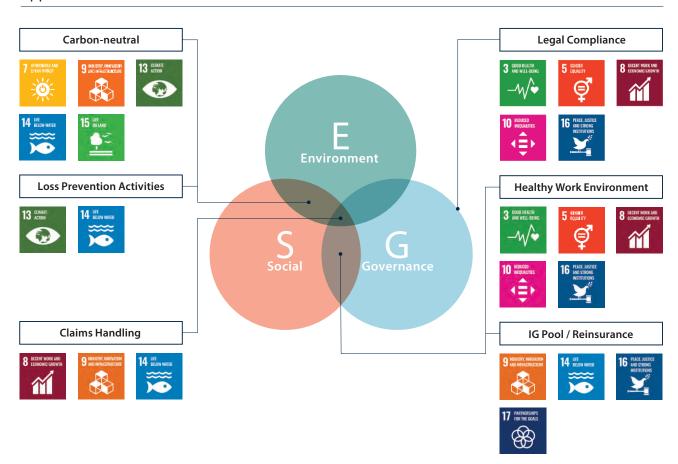
Mission

By providing P&I insurance, the Association protects the interests of our Members while fostering the healthy growth of the Association. We also help enhance the management stability of the shipping industry and marine businesses.

Sustainability Vision

- The Association recognises the seriousness and importance of global environmental issues and is committed to working towards sustainability.
- Through the insurance services we offer, we support efforts to reduce carbon emissions and achieve decarbonisation in the shipping industry.
- We strive to strengthen the governance of our Association, aspiring towards world peace and safety, and aiming for fair organisational management while building positive relationships with local and international communities.

Approach



Activities

< Active Underwriting of Alternative Fuel Ships – Supporting our Members in Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions> The shipping industry is increasingly ordering and building alternative-fuelled ships. The Association has been actively underwriting insurance for alternative fuelled ships to support the industry's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Specifically, we have already underwritten insurance for alternative fuel ships, including the world's first commercial ammonia-fuelled ship. As a member of the maritime cluster, the Association will continue to participate in the Japanese shipping industry's carbon-neutral initiatives.

< Membership of Various Maritime Organisations – Including BIMCO, ITOPF, and MACN>

As a member of the maritime cluster, the Association also belongs to various maritime organisations. These include BIMCO (Baltic and International Maritime Council), ITOPF (International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation), and MACN (Maritime Anti-Corruption Network).

<Maritime Organisations' Events>

- Participation in the CMI
 - We participated in the CMI (Comité Maritime International) conference, which was held in Japan in May 2025 for the first time in 56 years. Established in 1897 to promote the international unification of maritime law, the CMI comprises national maritime law associations as its members and plays a role in drafting conventions through the IMO.
- Sponsorship of "Bari-Ship" In May 2025, the International Maritime Exhibition "Bari-Ship" was held in Imabari, Ehime, Japan. The Association sponsored and had a booth at the exhibition. Since opening our Imabari office in 1985, the Association has contributed to local activities as a member of the Imabari maritime cluster.
- Special Seminars with BIMCO In May 2025, we co-hosted special seminars with BIMCO in Tokyo and Imabari (at "Bari-Ship").
- Biannual Meeting of the INTERCARGO We gave a presentation on the risks of operating in the Red Sea at the biannual general meeting of INTERCARGO (International Association of Dry Cargo Shipowners), held in Tokyo in May 2024.

In addition, Association staff serve as lecturers and hold seminars at educational institutions and government offices.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS
BALANCE SHEETS
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
RESERVES

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Independent Auditor's Report

To Mr. Yukio Toriyama Director General, Representing Director The Japan Ship Owners' Mutual Protection & Indemnity Association

We have audited the financial statements of The Japan Ship Owners' Mutual Protection & Indemnity Association ("the Association"), which comprise Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, and Income and Expenditure Account, Statement of Cash Flows for the fiscal year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of presentation and accounting policies described in the Notes A and B to the financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Association in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of accounting

We draw attention to the Notes A and B to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared to be used for parties related to the Association. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect to this matter.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report (excluding the rating information) but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the rating information, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. Management is responsible for the other information. In addition, those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Association's reporting process of the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the basis of presentation and accounting policies described in the Notes A and B to the financial statements, for determining that the basis of preparation is acceptable in the circumstances, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Association's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud
 or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that
 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
 misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve
 collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, while the purpose of the financial statement audit is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Association's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate whether the presentation and disclosures of the financial statements are in accordance with the basis of presentation and accounting policies described in the Notes A and B to the financial statements

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Convenience translation

The U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying financial statements with respect to the year ended 31 March 2025 are presented solely for convenience. Our audit also included the translation of Japanese yen

amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made on the basis described in the Note A-2 to the financial statements.

Interest required to be disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Association which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Masshika Nara

Masahiko Nara

Designated Engagement Partner Certified Public Accountant

18 July 2025

Notice to Readers:

The presentation of "Note C Other Notes to Financial Statements" is not required by accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and has not been audited by the independent auditor.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS

for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024

		Unit:JPY Millions		Unit:US\$000s
		2025	2024	2025
	Notes			Note A-2
Operating income				
Calls and premiums written	B-3,C-1	¥31,560	¥33,427	\$211,074
Reinsurance premiums ceded	B-3,C-2	8,973	8,583	60,008
Net premiums written	B-3	22,587	24,844	151,066
Change in unearned premium reserve	B-3	(474)	(2,322)	(3,169)
Exchange gains(losses) from underwriting activiti		(66)	330	(441)
Exchange gams(losses) from underwriting activiti	es es	(00)	330	(441)
Interest and dividends income	B-3,C-3	1,421	1,568	9,503
Gains on money trusts	B-3	303	2,036	2,022
Gains(losses) on sales of securities		1	(24)	9
Redemption losses on securities		0	(12)	0
Losses on derivatives		(21)	0	(140)
Foreign currency exchange gains from investing activi	ties	166	4,432	1,106
Other ordinary income		302	724	2,019
Tatal an austinu in come		24.210	21.576	161.075
Total operating income		24,219	31,576	161,975
Operating costs and expenses				
Claims paid	B-3,C-4	28,335	33,380	189,510
Reinsurance claims recovered	B-3,C-5	12,143	17,097	81,214
Net claims paid	B-3	16,192	16,283	108,296
Change in reserve for outstanding claims	B-3	(4,022)	1,210	(26,900)
Change in catastrophe reserve		680	746	4,545
enange in catasi opnie reserve			, 10	1,5 13
Operating expenses	B-3	4,057	3,693	27,134
Other ordinary expenses		341	289	2,279
Other ordinary expenses		541	209	2,213
Total operating costs and expenses		17,248	22,221	115,354
Ordinary surplus		6,971	9,355	46,621
Orumary surprus		0,571	7,333	40,021
Special losses		0	1.4	1
Special losses		0	14	1
Surplus before income taxes		6,971	9,341	46,620
Current income taxes		2.041	2.770	13.654
Current income taxes	D 24	2,041	2,770	13,651
Deferred income taxes Total income taxes	B-21	(24)	(290)	(164)
iotal ilicollie taxes	B-4	2,017	2,480	13,487
Surplus after income taxes		4,954	6,861	33,133
Surplus balance after appropriation	B-5	2	1	15
Unappropriated surplus, ending balance		¥4,956	¥6,862	\$33,148
				¥1/0.52—LIS\$1.00

¥149.52=US\$1.00

BALANCE SHEETS

as of 31 March 2025 and 2024

		Unit:JPY Millions		Unit:US\$000s
		2025	2024	2025
	Notes			Note A-2
Assets				
Cash and deposits at banks	C-6	¥32,184	¥41,423	\$215,252
Money trusts	B-7,19,C-7	17,634	17,293	117,936
Securities	B-6,19,23,C-8	46,857	36,551	313,382
Property, plant and equipment	B-9,20,C-9	181	142	1,209
Intangible assets	B-10,C-10	44	10	296
Other assets	B-14,C-11	2,217	2,368	14,825
Deferred tax assets	B-18,21	4,744	4,782	31,728
Reserve for bad debts	B-12	(5)	(8)	(32)
Total assets		103,856	102,561	694,596
Liabilities				
Technical provisions				
Reserve for outstanding claims	B-18,24,C-12	39,144	43,166	261,796
Unearned premium reserve	B-24,C-13	18,874	18,401	126,235
Catastrophe reserve	B-16	12,424	11,744	83,090
Other liabilities	C-14	4,499	5,416	30,091
Reserve for bonuses	B-13	130	113	868
Reserve for directors' retirement benefits	B-15	106	91	711
Total liabilities		75,177	78,931	502,791
Total habilities		75,111	70,231	302,731
Net assets				
Capital contribution fund		92	95	613
Retaining earnings	B-3	27,822	22,868	186,073
Net unrealized gains on securities	C-15	765	667	5,119
Total net assets		28,679	23,630	191,805
Total liabilities and net assets		V102 056	¥102 E61	\$694,596
Total habilities and fiel assets		¥103,856	¥102,561	3034,330

¥149.52=US\$1.00

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024

	Unit:JPY Mill	Unit:US\$000s	
	2025	2024	2025
Note			Note A-2
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus before income taxes	¥6,971	¥9,341	\$46,620
Depreciation	53	35	355
Increase (decrease) in reserve for outstanding claims	(4,022)	1,210	(26,900)
Increase (decrease) in unearned premium reserve	474	2,322	3,169
Increase (decrease) in catastrophe reserve	680	746	4,545
Increase (decrease) in reserve for bad debts	(3)	(21)	(22)
Increase (decrease) in reserve for bonuses	16	11	110
Increase (decrease) in reserve for directors' retirement benefits	15	(66)	101
Increase (decrease) in reserve for losses of reinsurance	-	(635)	-
Interest and dividend income	(1,421)	(1,568)	(9,503)
(Gains) Foreign currency exchange losses	(165)	(4,432)	(1,106)
(Gains) Losses on money trust	(302)	(2,070)	(2,022)
(Gains) Losses on securities	(1)	36	(9)
(Gains) Losses on property, plant and equipment	0	14	1
Losses (decrease) in other assets	158	1,242	1,058
Decrease (increase) in other liabilities	(216)	551	(1,444)
Sub-total	2,237	6,716	14,953
Interest and dividends received	1,354	1,465	9,056
Income taxes paid	(2,742)	(224)	(18,342)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	849	7,957	5,667
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(89)	(137)	(595)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Purchases of intangible assets	(37)	(7)	(251)
Purchases of time deposits	(10,533)	(20,520)	(70,448)
Proceeds from maturity of time deposits	17,801	17,523	119,056
Increase in money held in trust	(39)	(700)	(260)
Purchases of securities	(14,846)	(6,400)	(99,288)
Proceeds from sales or maturity of securities	4,386	3,579	29,337
Net cash provided by investing activities	(3,357)	(6,662)	(22,449)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds of capital contribution fund from members	2	3	16
Refund of capital contribution fund to members	(5)	(7)	(36)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3)	(4)	(20)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,057	2,464	7,073
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,454)	3,755	(9,729)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	31,396	27,641	209,981
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year B-25	¥29,942	¥31,396	\$200,252
			¥149 52=US\$1 00

¥149.52=US\$1.00

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

A. Basis of Presentation

1: In accordance with the Insurance Business Act, the financial year for an insurance company in Japan is from 1 April to 31 March. The financial year of the Japan Ship Owners' Mutual Protection & Indemnity Association (the "Association") conforms with this requirement. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared from the financial statements disclosed for domestic reporting purposes by the Association in accordance with the provisions of Japanese Companies Act, the Ship Owners' Mutual Insurance Association Law of Japan, and related regulations which are different in certain respects with regards to application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards. The supplementary schedules required by the above-mentioned laws in Japan are omitted. However, the statement of cash flows, though not required, is voluntarily disclosed to provide information to readers. The statement of cash flows has been prepared based on "Standard of preparing the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, etc. (Japanese Business Accounting Council statement, 13 March 1998)" and "Practical Guideline in Preparing the Statement of Cash Flows for the Consolidated Financial Statements, etc. (Accounting Practice Committee No.8, 28 November 2014)". For the convenience of readers outside of Japan, certain reclassifications have been made in the accompanying financial statements. Amounts of less than one million yen and one thousand dollars are rounded.

2: Translation to U.S. Dollars

The accompanying financial statements are expressed in Japanese Yen and, solely for the convenience of readers, the statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 have been translated into U.S. Dollars at the rate of ¥149.52 = U.S.\$1, the middle rate prevailing on the Tokyo foreign exchange market on 31 March 2025. The functional currency of the Association is Japanese Yen, and the translation to the US Dollars is only for the convenience of readers.

B. Notes prescribed by the laws and regulations

- 1: For foreign currency bonds, the Association records unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses with respect to the amortized cost denominated in foreign currency to the income and expenditure account in each respective period.
- 2: For the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024, the aggregate revenue of business transacted with the subsidiary companies amounted to ¥64million (\$430 thousand) and ¥57 million, respectively, and the aggregate expenses amounted to ¥81 million (\$540 thousand) and ¥69 million, respectively.

3: ①Net premiums written consist of the following:

- 1			9	
	Unit:JPY	Unit:US\$000s		
	2025	2025 2024		
			Note A-2	
Calls and premiums written	¥31,560	¥33,427	\$211,074	
Reinsurance premiums ceded	8,973	8,583	60,008	
Net premiums written	¥22,587	¥24,844	\$151,066	

The year ended 31 March 2024 includes 40% Supplementary Call for Policy Year 2022 in the amount of ¥6,537 million.

2) Net claims paid consist of the following:

	5				
	Unit:JPY	Millions	Unit:US\$000s		
	2025 2024		2025		
			Note A-2		
Claims paid	¥28,335	¥33,380	\$189,510		
Reinsurance claims recovered	12,143	17,097	81,214		
Net claims paid	¥16,192	¥16,283	\$108,296		

③Change in reserve for outstanding claims consists of the following:

	Unit:JPY	Unit:US\$000s	
	2025	2024	2025
			Note A-2
Change in reserve for outstanding claims, gross of reinsurance	(¥13,001)	(¥8,718)	(\$86,955)
Change in reserve for ceded outstanding claims	(8,979)	(9,928)	(60,055)
Change in reserve for outstanding claims	(¥4,022)	¥1,210	(\$26,900)

4) Change in unearned premium reserve consists of the following:

	Unit:JPY	Unit:US\$000s	
	2025	2024	2025
			Note A-2
Change in unearned premium reserve, gross of reinsurance	(¥474)	(¥2,322)	(\$3,169)
Change in ceded unearned premium reserve	-	-	-
Change in unearned premium reserve	(¥474)	(¥2,322)	(\$3,169)

(5) Operating expenses consist of the following:

	Unit:JPY	Unit:US\$000s	
	2025	2024	2025
			Note A-2
Personnel expenditure	¥2,227	¥2,091	\$14,895
Cost of supplies	1,505 1,159		10,064
Brokerage	522	644	3,492
Reinsurance commission	(250)	(236)	(1,671)
Depreciation	53	35	354
Total	¥4,057	¥3,693	\$27,134

6 Interest and dividends income consist of the following:

	Unit:JPY	Unit:US\$000s	
	2025	2024	2025
			Note A-2
Interest on deposits and savings	¥491	¥810	\$3,280
Interest on securities	930	758	6,223
Total	¥1,421	¥1,568	\$9,503

7) For the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 valuation gains of ¥341 million (\$2,282 thousand) and ¥2,070 million are included in "Gains on money trusts", respectively.

® Retaining earnings consist of the following:

	Unit:JPY	Millions	Unit:US\$000s
	2025	2024	2025
			Note A-2
Reserve for offsetting losses	¥175	¥175	\$1,172
Other retaining earnings	27,647	22,693	184,901
Special Reserve	22,690	15,830	151,753
Unappropriated surplus	4,957	6,863	33,148
Total	¥27,822	¥22,868	\$186,073

4: Reconciliations between the effective statutory tax rate and the actual effective tax rate after application of deferred tax accounting for the year ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Effective statutory tax rate	27.92%	27.92%
Entertainment and other expenses not deductible for tax purposes	0.04%	0.04%
Change amount of valuation reserve	3.21%	△0.11%
Tax deduction	△0.41%	△0.20%
Taxation on per capita basis	0.01%	0.01%
Change in deferred tax assets due to change in effective statutory tax rate	△0.86%	△1.10%
Others	△0.98%	△0.01%
Actual effective tax rate	28.93%	26.55%

5: Movement of unappropriated surplus consists of the following:

	Unit:JPY	Millions	Unit:US\$000s
	2025	2024	2025
			Note A-2
Beginning unappropriated surplus balance	¥6,863	¥4,651	\$45,895
Transferred to special reserves	6,860	4,650	45,880
Surplus balance after appropriation	3	1	15
Surplus after income taxes	4,954	6,861	33,133
Ending unappropriated surplus balance	¥4,957	¥6,863	\$33,148

On July 22 2025, the amount of ¥4,950 million (\$33,106 thousand) out of ¥4,957 million (\$33,148 thousand) will be transferred to special reserves.

- 6: The standards for valuation of securities are as follows:
 - ①Shares of subsidiaries are stated at cost pursuant to the moving average method.
 - 2) Securities held to maturity are stated at amortized cost (straight line method) pursuant to the moving average method.
 - (3) Marketable securities held as available for sale are stated at market price as of the balance sheet date. The unrealized gains/losses on the marketable securities are recognized directly within "Net assets" and the cost of securities sold is pursuant to the moving average method.
 - 4 Non-marketable securities held as available for sale are stated at cost using the moving average method where the fair value is extremely difficult to determine.
- 7: Money trusts held for trading purposes are stated at fair value.
- 8: Derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value
- 9: Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the declining-balance method. Fixtures attached to buildings and structures acquired on or after 1 April 2016 are calculated using the straight-line method.
- 10: The Association records software for internal use as an intangible asset. Depreciation on such assets is calculated using the straight line method based on an estimated useful life of 5 years.
- 11: The translation of foreign currencies to Japanese yen is carried out pursuant to the Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Transactions.
- 12: A reserve for bad debts is estimated on the basis of past experience.

- 13: A reserve for bonuses is provided for at the amount estimated at the balance sheet date for future payments.
- 14: A reserve for retirement benefits is stated at the amount which would become liable to be paid should all of the staff employment contracts be voluntarily terminated at the balance sheet date after deduction of the fair value of the funded plan assets. At 31 March 2025 and 2024, prepaid pension cost of ¥29 million (\$195 thousand) and ¥78 million are included in Other assets, respectively.
- 15: A reserve for directors' retirement benefit is stated at the amount which has been incurred at the balance sheet date based on the bylaws of the Association.
- 16: A catastrophe reserve is established to ensure the continued solvency of the insurer in case of catastrophic losses beyond the scope of the insurer's general reserve assumptions and is accumulated over time based on the premiums written for each year. If the gross claims paid for a year exceed 80 percent of net premiums written of the year, the insurer may reverse a portion of the catastrophe reserve equal to the excess amount.
- 17: Consumption taxes are accounted for under the "tax inclusive" method.
- 18: Items for which the amount was recorded in the financial statements for the current fiscal year due to accounting estimates, which may have a material impact on the financial statements for the following fiscal year, are as follows:
 - 1. Deferred tax assets
 - (1) Amount recorded in the financial statements for the fiscal year See "B. Notes prescribed by the laws and regulations 21"

②Other information that contributes to the understanding of financial statement users regarding the content of accounting estimates

[1]Calculation method

The recognition of deferred tax assets is estimated by the timing and amount of taxable income based on future business plans.

[2] Key assumptions

Estimates of future taxable income are based on future business plans, where key assumptions are primarily premiums and other revenues generated from insurance contracts, including those expected to be earned in the future, as well as insurance and other payments that are projected to be made in the future from historical payment experience.

- [3]Impact on the financial statements for the following fiscal year
 - The amount of deferred tax assets could be materially affected in the financial statements for the following fiscal year if the timing and amount of actual taxable income incurred differ from the estimates, which may be affected by changes in circumstances in the future of each event.
- 2. Reserves for outstanding claims The Association estimates the amount of insurance claims incurred or deemed to have been incurred that have not yet been paid under insurance contracts and reserves for outstanding claims.

The Reserve for Payment consists of the outstanding claims (the amount of insurance claims, etc. for which the obligation to pay has arisen under the insurance contract, but which have not yet been paid; hereinafter referred to as "Ordinary Reserve for Payment") and the outstanding claims for payment (the amount of claims for which the cause of payment has not yet been reported but for which the cause of payment is deemed to have arisen under the insurance contract; hereinafter referred to as "IBNR Reserve").

- (1) Amount recorded in the financial statements for the current fiscal year Reserves for outstanding claims ¥39,144 million (\$261.796 thousand)
- (2)Other information that contributes to the understanding of financial statement users regarding the content of accounting estimates

[1]Calculation method

With respect to ordinary reserves for outstanding claims, future payments are estimated and recorded by means of assessments and other methods based on information available at the end of the fiscal year for insurance contracts for which payment obligations have been incurred.

With respect to IBNR reserves, the Association estimates the reserve requirement by calculating the ultimate loss for policies that have not yet been reported, primarily using the statistical estimation method (such as the Chain ladder method), as it is deemed that a payment obligation has been incurred.

[2]Key assumptions

Ordinary reserves are estimated for future payments based on insurance contract coverage and the results of damage assessments. In assessing damages, the Association estimates the amount of future payments by considering historical payment trends, as well as legislative changes and historical case studies. Key assumptions for IBNR reserves include historical claims and other payment trends, forecasts of internal and external environmental changes, and the selection of estimation methods based on these assumptions.

[3]Impact on the financial statements for the following fiscal year

Future changes in the circumstances of each event may cause the amount of claims and reserve for outstanding claims to change from the original estimate.

- 19: Conditions of financial instruments and fair values are as follows:
 - (1) Conditions of financial instruments The Association's investments policy is in accordance with its Plan of Business Operation, as approved by the Financial Services Agency, and gives higher priority to investments which are considered stable. Financial instruments the Association holds are mainly money trusts, Japanese government bonds, Japanese local government bonds, corporate bonds and foreign securities. Holding these financial instruments exposes the Association to credit risk, foreign currency exchange risk, liquidity risk and other market risk factors. As for exposure to credit risk, investments in corporate bonds (including foreign securities) are limited to those with ratings of "A" or higher in principle. If an investment's rating is downgraded below "A", the Association would likely sell the investment after timely research of the issuer's financial condition.

The Association's exposure to foreign exchange risk exists mainly in holding foreign currency denominated bonds. Conversely, certain outstanding claim liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies which are also impacted by foreign currency exchange fluctuations. As such, the Association manages its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates by actively managing the proportion of the amounts of foreign assets and liabilities that it holds. As to liquidity risk, the Association considers its exposure to be low as most securities held would be expected to be readily sold in the open market when necessary. Regarding other market risk factors, as the Association mainly invests in bonds with high credit ratings and generally holds them until their maturity date, the Association considers the possibility that other market risks would have a significant impact on the Income and Expenditure Accounts to be remote.

②Fair value of financial instruments

The amounts recorded on the balance sheet, fair value and the difference as of 31 March 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

			Unit:JPY		l	Jnit:US\$000s			
	2025			2024			2025		
	Balance Sheet amounts	Fair value	Difference	Balance Sheet amounts	Fair value	Difference	Balance Sheet amounts	Fair value	Difference
(a) Money trusts	¥17,634	¥17,634	¥-	¥17,293	¥17,293	¥-	\$117,936	\$117,936	\$-
(b) Securities									
Securities held to maturity	10,601	9,989	△612	10,957	10,600	△357	70,900	66,807	△4,093
Marketable securities held as available for sale	34,812	34,812	-	22,164	22,164	-	232,828	232,828	-
Total assets	¥63,047	¥62,435	△¥612	¥50,414	¥50,057	△¥357	\$421,663	\$417,570	△\$4,093
Derivative transactions									
Currency related	(21)	(21)	-	-	-	-	(140)	(140)	-
Total derivative transactions	(¥21)	(¥21)	-	-	-	-	(\$140)	(\$140)	-

⁽Remark 1) (a) Money trusts...The fair value of money trusts individually managed primarily for investments in securities are stated at the price provided by the trustee

(b) Securities...Bonds and investment funds are mainly stated at the price presented by the financial institution.

③Breakdown of the fair value of financial instruments by appropriate classification

The fair value of financial instruments is categorized into the following three levels, depending on the observability and significance of the inputs to the determination of fair value:

Level 1 Fair Value: Fair values measured using inputs for determining fair values that are determined by quoted prices for the assets or liabilities subject to such fair values that are formed in active markets that are observable

Level 2 Fair Value: Fair values measured using inputs for determining fair value other than Level 1 inputs that are observable

Level 3 Fair Value: Fair values measured using inputs for determining fair values that are unobservable

In case the Association uses multiple inputs that have significant impact on the determination of fair value, the Association categorizes fair value into the level with the lowest priority within the inputs used to determine fair value.

Pursuant to paragraph 24-9 of ASBJ Guidance No. 31, "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement", investment trusts and stocks without market prices are not included in the table below (See Remark 2 and 4).

future cash flows are not estimable and therefore it is extremely difficult to determine the fair value

⁽Remark 3) Net receivables and payables arising from derivative transactions are presented net. A net liability is presented in parentheses.

[1] Financial assets measured at fair value on the balance sheet

				Unit:JPY	Millions					Unit:US\$0	00s	
		202	25			2024			2025			
	Fair value				Fair value			Fair value				
Division	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2 Le	evel 3	3 Total
Money Trusts												
(Trading securities)	-	¥17,634	-	¥17,634	-	¥17,293	-	¥17,293	- \$	117,936	-	\$117,936
Securities												
(Marketable securities held as available for sale)												
Japanese government bonds Japanese local government bonds	-	12,491	-	12,491	-	110	-	110	-	83,542	-	83,542
Corporate bonds	-	5,949	-	5,949	-	5,961	-	5,961	-	39,788	-	39,788
Foreign securities	-	9,428	-	9,428	-	10,554	-	10,554	-	63,057	-	63,057
Other securities	2,480	1,468	-	3,948	2,453	921	-	3,374	16,588	9,818	-	26,406
Total assets	¥2,480	¥46,970	-	¥49,450	¥2,453	¥34,839	-	¥37,292	\$16,588 \$	314,141	-	\$330,729
Derivative transactions												
Currency related		¥21	-	¥21		-	-	_	_	\$140	-	\$140
Total derivative transactions	-	¥21	-	¥21	-	-	-	-	-	\$140	-	\$140

^{*}Investment trusts that have applied the treatment in which base price is regarded as market value in accordance with paragraph 24-9 of the Implementation Guidance for Fair Value Measurement are not included in the table above. The amount of such investment trusts on the balance sheet is ¥2,995 million (\$20,034 thousand).

[2] Financial assets not measured at fair value on the balance sheet

Cash and deposits at banks are excluded because these are settled in the short term and those fair values are approximately equal to the carrying amount.

				Unit:JPY	Millions					Unit:US	\$000s	
		2025				2024			2025			
	Fair value				Fair value				Fair value			
Division	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money Trusts												
(Trading securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities												
(Securities held to maturity)												
Japanese government bonds Japanese local government bonds	-	¥1,748	-	¥1,748	-	¥1,916	-	¥1,916	-	\$11,691	-	\$11,691
Corporate bonds	-	4,125	-	4,125	-	4,675	-	4,675	-	27,585	-	27,585
Foreign securities	-	4,116	-	4,116	-	4,367	-	4,367	-	27,531	-	27,531
Total assets	-	¥9,989	-	¥9,989	-	¥10,958	-	¥10,958	-	\$66,807	-	\$66,807

(Remark 1) Description of valuation techniques and inputs used to determine fair value

Money trusts The fair value of securities constituting trust assets is evaluated and classified using the same method as "Securities."

Securities for which quoted prices in active markets are available are classified as Level 1 fair values. If quoted prices are used but the market is not active, they are classified as Level 2 fair values.

When quoted prices are not available, the fair value is determined by valuation methods such as the discounted present value method. Inputs such as vield curves and credit spreads are used for valuation

If the Association does not use unobservable inputs or their impact is immaterial, they are classified as Level 2 fair values.

(Remark 2) Balance Sheet Amount of Stocks, etc. without Market Price

The balance sheet amount of stocks, etc. without market price is ¥1,444 million (\$9,655 thousand). Stocks without quoted market prices include unlisted stocks, etc. and are not subject to fair value disclosure in accordance with paragraph 5 of the "Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments"

(Remark 3) Derivative transactions

Derivative transactions are measured by valuation models with observable inputs (exchange rates) and classified as Level 2 fair values.

(Remark 4) Information on investment trusts which have applied the treatment in Paragraph 24-9 of the "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement "(ASBJ Guidance No. 31, June 17, 2021) .

2025 Unit:JPY Millions

Category	Beginning balance	Gain (loss) for t unrealized gair on stocks and o Recognized in gain or loss		Net purchases sales, and redemptions	Net Asset Value of investment trusts deemed as market value	Net Asset Value of investment trusts not deemed as market value	Ending balance	Unrealized gains (losses) on investment trusts on the balance sheet out of the amount recognized in income for the period
Investment trusts whose investment trust assets are real estate (Paragraph 24-9)	2,165	-	36	794	-	-	2,995	-

2024 Unit:JPY Millions

Category Beginni balance	Beginning	on stocks and other securities		Net purchases	Net Asset Value of investment	Net Asset Value of investment	Ending	Unrealized gains (losses) on investment trusts on the balance sheet out
	balance	Recognized in gain or loss	Net unrealized redemptions dee		trusts deemed as market value	trusts not deemed as market value	balance	of the amount recognized in income for the period
Investment trusts whose investment trust assets are real estate (Paragraph 24-9)	1,690	-	20	455	-	-	2,165	-

2025 Unit:US\$000s

Catagory	Beginning	on stocks and other securities		Net purchases	Net Asset Value of investment	Net Asset Value of investment	Ending balance	Unrealized gains (losses) on investment trusts on the balance sheet out
	balance	Recognized in gain or loss	Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities	sales, and redemptions	trusts deemed as market value	trusts not deemed as market value	balance	of the amount recognized in income for the period
Investment trusts whose investment trust assets are real estate (Paragraph 24-9)	14,482	-	244	5,308	-	-	20,034	-

20: Accumulated depreciation for property, plant and equipment amounts to ¥128 million (\$853 thousand) and $\,$ ¥113 million at 31 March 2025 and 2024, respectively. Advanced depreciation amounts to ¥0 million (\$1 thousand) and ¥0 million at 31 March 2025 and 2024, respectively.

21: The total amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities at 31 March 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Unit:JPY	Millions	Unit:US\$000s
	2025	2024	2025
			Note A-2
Deferred tax assets	¥5,389	¥5,173	\$36,041
Breakdown for major items			
Underwriting reserve	¥2,743	¥2,675	\$18,348
Reserve for outstanding claims	2,146	2,153	14,353
Business Tax	90	134	603
Special local corporate tax	-	44	-
Deducted valuation reserve	(¥240)	(¥15)	(\$1,602)
Deferred tax liabilities	¥405	¥375	\$2,711
Breakdown for major items			
Unrealized gains on Marketable securities held as available for sale	¥397	¥354	\$2,655

- 22: There are material finance leases for information system infrastructure included in property, plant & equipment.
- 23: Investment in subsidiaries amounts to ¥12 million (\$77 thousand) and ¥12 million at 31 March 2025 and 2024, respectively.
- 24: ①Reserve for outstanding claims with respect to reinsurance stipulated in Article 51 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Ship Owners' Mutual Insurance Association Law of Japan (the "Regulations") which is referred in Article 53.2 of the Regulations amounts to \(\frac{\pma}{27,477}\) million (\$183,767 thousand) and ¥36,456 million at 31 March 2025 and 2024, respectively.
 - 2)There is no unearned premium reserve with respect to reinsurance stipulated in Article 51 of the Regulations at 31 March 2025 and 2024.
 - 3There is no amount deducted relating to the distribution of surplus stipulated in Article 28 of the Regulations at 31 March 2025 and 2024.

25: Cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows are cash in hand, deposits at banks which can be withdrawn at any time and highly liquid short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less, and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

The reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents on the statement of cash flows to cash and deposits at banks on the balance sheet is as follows:

	Unit:JPY	Millions	Unit:US\$000s
	2025	2024	2025
			Note A-2
Cash and deposits at banks	¥32,185	¥41,423	\$215,252
MMF, Short-term government bonds and Certificate of deposit included in securities	-	-	-
Deposits at banks of which contract is more than 3 months	(2,243)	(10,027)	(15,000)
Cash and cash equivalents	¥29,942	¥31,396	\$200,252

There is no significant non-cash transaction entered into by the Association during the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024.

Cash flows from investing activities include cash flows arising from asset management relating to the insurance business during the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024.

C. Other Notes to Financial Statements

	Unit:JPY	Millions	Unit:US\$000s
	2025	2024	2025
1 Calls and premiums written			
Mutual			
Mutual premiums	¥27,969	¥23,092	\$187,060
Supplementary calls charged	0	6,537	0
Release calls	83	147	553
FD&D	298	270	1,989
Sub-total	28,350	30,046	189,602
Fixed premiums			
Coastal vessels entries	2,405	2,620	16,085
Charterers' entries	410	390	2,744
Others	395	371	2,643
Sub-total	3,210	3,381	21,472
Total	¥31,560	¥33,427	\$211,074
2 Reinsurance premiums ceded			
Group excess of loss	¥3,633	¥3,698	\$24,295
Others	5,340	4,885	35,713
	¥8,973	¥8,583	\$60,008
3 Interest and dividends			
Bank deposits	¥490	¥810	\$3,280
Japanese bonds	249	214	1,665
Foreign securities	522	414	3,491
Other securities	160	130	1,067
	¥1,421	¥1,568	\$9,503
4 Claims paid			
P&I	¥22,518	¥28,857	\$150,601
Mutual	20,281	22,806	135,639
Coastal vessels entries	2,080	5,784	13,911
Charterers' entries	126	219	842
Others	31	48	209
Other Associations' pool claims	5,734	4,404	38,352
FD&D	83	119	557
	¥28,335	¥33,380	\$189,510
5 Reinsurance claims recovered			
Group's pooling agreement	¥11,610	¥12,760	\$77,646
Group's excess loss reinsurance	13	41	90
Other reinsurers	520	4,296	3,478
	520	1,200	3,1,0

	Unit:JPY Millions		Unit:US\$000s	
	2025	2024	2025	
6 Cash and deposits at banks				
Cash	¥O	¥1	\$1	
Deposits at banks	32,184	41,422	215,251	
	¥32,184	¥41,423	\$215,252	
7 Money trusts				
Bond funds	V12.212	V11 004	¢02.245	
Domestic common stock funds	¥12,312	¥11,894	\$82,345	
	3,002	2,961	20,074	
Foreign common stock funds	2,320 ¥17,634	2,438 ¥17,293	15,517 \$117,936	
			· ,	
8 Securities				
Japanese government bonds	¥12,890	¥399	\$86,211	
Japanese local government bonds	1,414	1,627	9,458	
Corporate bonds	10,416	10,636	69,661	
Stocks	10	10	67	
Foreign securities	15,183	18,340	101,545	
Other securities	6,944	5,539	46,440	
	¥46,857	¥36,551	\$313,382	
9 Property, plant and equipment				
Buildings	¥64	¥69	\$425	
Lease assets	78	29	520	
Equipment and others	39	44	264	
	¥181	¥142	\$1,209	
10 Intangible assets	V/40	246	¢270	
Software	¥40	¥6	\$270	
Other intangible assets	¥44	¥10	\$296	
		7.10	4250	
11 Other assets		14504	40.500	
Premiums receivables	¥379	¥531	\$2,532	
Foreign reinsurance recoveries	1,268	1,225	8,479	
Pool recoveries	1,225	1,212	8,191	
Recoveries from the Group Excess Loss insurance	6	1	38	
Recoveries from other reinsurers	37	12	250	
Accounts receivable	77	54	514	
Accrued revenue	163	157	1,089	
Advance deposits	179	179	1,197	
Suspense payments	122	144	819	
Prepaid pension cost	29	78	195	
	¥2,217	¥2,368	\$14,825	

	Unit:JPY Mil	Unit:JPY Millions	
	2025	2024	2025
12 Reserve for outstanding claims			
Gross reserve for outstanding claims	¥66,621	¥79,622	\$445,563
Members' claims	56,369	69,233	376,998
Other Associations' pool claims	10,252	10,389	68,565
Reinsurers' share	27,477	36,456	183,767
Pool recoveries	19,461	32,843	130,155
Excess loss R/I recoveries	5,205	2,163	34,815
Recoveries from other reinsurers	2,811	1,450	18,797
Net reserve for outstanding claims	¥39,144	¥43,166	\$261,796
IBNR amounts are included in the above figure			
IBNR amounts	¥11,213	¥11,870	\$74,993
13 Unearned premium reserve			
·	V10.074	V10 401	¢127.22
Gross unearned premium reserve Reinsurers' share	¥18,874	¥18,401	\$126,235
	- V10.074	V10 401	<u></u>
Net unearned premium reserve	¥18,874	¥18,401	\$126,235
14 Other liabilities			
Foreign reinsurance payable	¥1,456	¥1,605	\$9,740
Accounts payable	251	217	1,678
Unpaid tax	1,845	2,546	12,337
Derivatives	21	0	141
Suspense payable	848	1,019	5,674
Lease liability	78	29	521
	¥4,499	¥5,416	\$30,091
15 Net unrealized gains on securities			
Unrealized gains on securities is net of deferred			
tax caused by the valuation of securities.	¥765	¥667	\$5,119

RESERVES

	Unit:JPY	Unit:US\$000s	
	2025	2024	2025
Catastrophe reserve	¥12,424	¥11,744	\$83,090
Reserve for offsetting losses	175	175	1,172
Other retaining earnings	27,647	22,693	184,901
Sub-total Sub-total	40,246	34,612	269,163
Capital contribution fund	92	95	613
Net unrealized gains on securities	765	667	5,119
Total	¥41,103	¥35,374	\$274,895

The "Sub-total" represents the reserves that have been built up out of surpluses in open and closed years. Please see the "Policy Year Statement" described in pages 36 and 37.

POLICY YEAR STATEMENTS

as of 31 March 2025

	2025/26		2024	2024/25		2023/24	
	(2025/2/20-2025/3/31)		(2024/2/20-	(2024/2/20-2025/2/20)		(2023/2/20-2024/2/20)	
	JPY Millions	US\$000s	JPY Millions	US\$000s	JPY Millions	US\$000s	
Calls and premiums written							
Prior years	¥ -	\$ -	¥3,115	\$20,833	¥23,805	\$159,209	
During year	3,217	21,513	24,596	164,502	3,238	21,653	
Supplementary calls						-	
	3,217	21,513	27,711	185,335	27,043	180,862	
Reinsurance premiums ceded	(1,008)	(6,744)	(8,732)	(58,399)	(8,325)	(55,679)	
	2,209	14,769	18,979	126,936	18,718	125,183	
Claims paid							
Gross claims paid	(1)	(7)	(6,658)	(44,526)	(7,824)	(52,329)	
Reinsurance claims recovered	-	-	962	6,435	676	4,520	
[Pool recoveries]	[-]	[-]	[962]	[6,435]	[175]	[1,169]	
[Excess loss R/I recoveries]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	
[Other reinsurance recoveries]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[501]	[3,351]	
Net claims paid	(1)	(7)	(5,696)	(38,091)	(7,148)	(47,809)	
[Other Associations' pool claims]	[-]	[-]	[1,576]	[10,540]	[741]	[4,956]	
Investment income	(125)	(837)	2,805	18,758	2,959	19,790	
Operating expenses	(384)	(2,565)	(3,894)	(26,044)	(3,656)	(24,451)	
Others	(858)	(5,737)	(701)	(4,690)	(981)	(6,563)	
Balance available for estimated outstanding claims	¥841	\$5,623	¥11,493	\$76,869	¥9,892	\$66,150	
Estimated outstanding claims							
Gross estimated outstanding claims	(¥1,799)	(\$12,031)	(¥13,108)	(\$87,669)	(¥11,951)	(\$79,928)	
Reinsurers' share	-	-	2,285	15,280	4,559	30,489	
[Pool recoveries]	[-]	[-]	[2,285]	[15,280]	[3,676]	[24,586]	
[Excess loss R/I recoveries]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	
[Other reinsurance recoveries]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[883]	[5,903]	
Net estimated outstanding claims	(1,799)	(12,031)	(10,823)	(72,389)	(7,392)	(49,439)	
3	, , ,	, , ,		, , ,	, , ,	, , ,	
[Other Associations' pool claims]	[265]	[1,772]	[2,285]	[15,279]	[1,678]	[11,225]	
		2,7					
Surplus/(deficit)	(¥958)	(\$6,408)	¥670	\$4,480	¥2,500	\$16,711	
Estimated product of 10% supplementary calls		-	2,533	16,944	2,504	16,745	
Latinated product or 10/0 supplementary calls				10,344	2,304	10,743	

^{1.} The estimated outstanding claims includes provision for incurred but not reported claims (IBNR's).

 $^{2.} Calls and premiums \textit{ written, claims paid and estimated outstanding claims are allocated to the policy years to \textit{ which they relate.} \\$

All other amounts, such as "Investment income" and "Operating expenses" are allocated to policy years in a systematic and reasonable manner.

^{3.}For the 2025/26 policy year which is covered the period from 20 February 2025 to 31 March 2025, calls and premiums are stated on an earned basis to 31 March 2025.

^{4.}The translation rate in this Policy Year Statement is ¥ 149.52 = US\$1, the middle rate prevailing on the Tokyo foreign exchange market as of 31 March 2025.

2022	7/23	Closed years		Total	
(2022/2/20-2023/2/20)					
JPY Millions	US\$000s	JPY Millions	US\$000s	JPY Millions	US\$000s
¥18,804	\$125,761				
23	151				
6,537	43,719				
25,364	169,631				
(8,268)	(55,295)				
17,096	114,336				
(16,252)	(108,692)				
5,890	39,391				
[5,890]	[39,391]				
[-]	[-]				
[-]	[-]				
(10,362)	(69,301)				
[595]	[3,979]				
705	4,718				
(3,060)	(20,468)				
2,762	18,471				
¥7,141	\$47,756	¥50,023	\$334,561	¥79,390	\$530,959
(¥8,520)	(\$56,985)	(¥31,242)	(\$208,951)	(¥66,621)	(\$445,563)
3,170	21,203	17,464	116,795	27,477	183,767
[3,170]	[21,203]	[10,330]	[69,086]	[19,461]	[130,155]
[-]	[-]	[5,206]	[34,815]	[5,205]	[34,815]
[-]	[-]	[1,928]	[12,894]	[2,811]	[18,797]
(5,350)	(35,782)	(13,778)	(92,156)	(39,144)	(261,796)
[577]	[3,858]	[5,447]	[36,430]	[10,252]	[68,564]

¥1,791	\$11,974	¥36,245	\$242,405	¥40,246	\$269,163
1 60 /	10.020				
1,634	10,930				

DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

Directors

Chair, Representing Director

Takeshi Hashimoto President

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd.

Deputy Chairs, Representing Directors

Takaya Soga

President

Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha

Takenori Igarashi

President

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd.

Directors

Takashi Kataoka

President

ENEOS Ocean Corporation

Koji Shinozaki

President

Hachiuma Steamship Co., Ltd.

Tomio Inagaki

President

Idemitsu Tanker Co., Ltd.

Yusuke Otani

President

lino Kaiun Kaisha, Ltd.

Hiroshige Tanioka

President

"K" Line RoRo Bulk Ship Management Co., Ltd.

Koji Kondo

President

Kyoei Tanker Co., Ltd.

Koichi Uragami

President

Mitsubishi Ore Transport Co., Ltd.

Akira Sasa

Managing Director

Kazuma Yamanaka President MOL Chemical Tankers Pte. Ltd.

NS United Kaiun Kaisha, Ltd.

Yoichiro Seno

President

Seno Kisen Co., Ltd.

Yukito Higaki

President

Shoei Kisen Kaisha, Ltd.

Hirotoshi Ushioku

President

MOL Sunflower Ltd.

Norio Tabuchi Tetsuya Kiyozaki

President President Tabuchi Kaiun Co., Ltd. Tamai Steamship Co., Ltd.

Gen Uyeno

President

Uyeno Transtech Ltd.

In-House Directors

Director General, Representing Director

Yukio Toriyama

Executive Directors, Representing Directors

Yuichi Tanaka

Ryoichi Oda

Directors

Yukihiko Itagaki

Naoyuki Moriya

Tetsu Morita

Yoshiro Sakamoto

Kenji Noda

Auditors

Shigekazu Haruyama

President

Asahi Tanker Co., Ltd.

Noriaki Yamaga

President

Kawasaki Kinkai Kisen Kaisha, Ltd.

Toshiaki Fukui

President

MOL Drybulk Ltd.

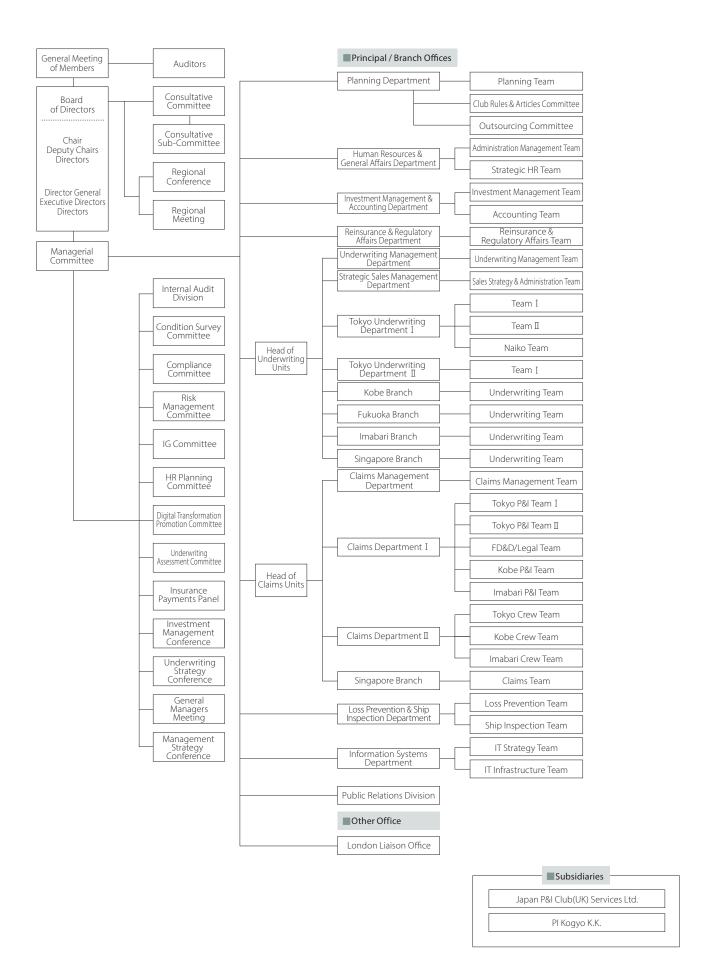
(as of 22 July 2025)

SECRETARIAT

Yukio Toriyama	Director General, Representing Director	Overall management		
Yuichi Tanaka	Chief Executive Officer Executive Director, Representing Director	Assistant to the Director General, Toriyama (Claims Units, Underwriting Units* and Branches) In charge of Reinsurance and Regulatory Affairs Dept. and London Liaison Office General Manager of Reinsurance & Regulatory Affairs Dept. *Excluding Underwriting Management Dept.		
Ryoichi Oda	Executive Director, Representing Director Chief Underwriting Officer	Assistant to the Director General, Toriyama (Human Resources & General Affairs Dept., Investment Management & Accounting Dept., Public Relations Div., Loss Prevention & Ship Inspection Dept. and Information Systems Dept.) In charge of Planning Dept., Underwriting Management Dept. and Internal Audit I		
Yukihiko Itagaki	Director Chief Financial Officer	In charge of Investment Management & Accounting Dept. and Human Resources & General Affairs Dept.		
Naoyuki Moriya	Director	In charge of Tokyo Underwriting Dept. I and II and Branches Head of Underwriting Units, General Manager of Imabari Branch		
Tetsu Morita	Director Chief Claims Officer	In charge of Claims Management Dept., Claims Dept. I and II Head of Claims Units		
Yoshiro Sakamoto	Director	In charge of Strategic Sales Management Dept. and Loss Prevention & Inspection Dept. Deputy Head of Underwriting Units, General Manager of Underwriting Management Dept. and Strategic Sales Management De		
Kenji Noda	Director Chief Information Officer	In charge of Information Systems Dept. and Public Relations Div. General Manager of Information Systems Dept.		
Masahide Inde	General Manager of Plannig Dept. / Assistant General Manager of Underwriting Management Dept.	Tetsu Kato	Assistant General Manager of Claims Management Dept.	
Hiroki Shio	General Manager of Human Resources	Tomohiro Tsukuno	Assistant General Manager of Claims Dept. I	
	& General Affairs Dept.	Takeo Saito	Chief Specialist of Claims Dept. I	
Masatake Ozawa	General Manager of Investment Management & Accounting Dept.	Toru Asai	General Manager of Loss Prevention & Ship Inspection Dept.	
Royston Deitch	Executive Representative, Head of IG Matters / General Manager of Reinsurance & Regulatory Affairs Dept.	Wataru Nakajima	Assistant General Manager of Loss Prevention & Ship Inspection Dept.	
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V "T - 1	General Manager of Tokyo Underwriting Dept. I	Hiroaki Sawabe	General Manager of Kobe Branch	
Yoji Tanaka	Deputy Head of Underwriting Units / General Manager of Tokyo Underwriting Dept. II	Yasuyuki Nakamura	General Manager of Fukuoka Branch	
Kyoko Sakamoto	Assistant General Manager of Tokyo Underwriting Dept. I	Hiroshi Kikegawa	Assistant General Manager of Imabari Branch	
Shigeru Yamada	Assistant General Manager of Tokyo Underwriting Dept.	Toshiharu Takashima	Chief Executive of Singapore Branch	
Makoto Ishii	Assistant General Manager of Tokyo Underwriting Dept. I	William Turner	General Manager / Senior Legal Advisor of Singapore Branch	
Junji Asano	Assistant General Manager of Tokyo Underwriting Dept. II	Riki Yamamoto	General Manager of London Liaison Office	
Naoki Hashimoto	Deputy Head of Claims Units / General Manager of Claims Management Dept. / Assistant General Manager of Planning Dept.	Hiroaki Akasaka	Chief of Internal Audit Div.	
Keisuke Yagisawa	Deputy Head of Claims Units / General Manager of Claims Dept. I			
Masatoshi Fukushima	Deputy Head of Claims Units / General Manager of Claims Dept. II			

(as of 1 August 2025)

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(as of 22 July 2025)

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