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Tokio Marine Holdings, Inc.  
President: Tsuyoshi Nagano  
TSE code number: 8766

**Tokio Marine & Nichido Life**  
**Disclosure of Market Consistent Embedded Value as at March 31, 2016**

Tokio Marine & Nichido Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (“TMNL”, President: Shinichi Hirose) herein reports its Market Consistent Embedded Value (MCEV) as at March 31, 2016 in compliance with the European Insurance CFO Forum Market Consistent Embedded Value Principles<sup>1</sup> (referred to as “MCEV Principles” hereinafter) as one of various indices used to assess the value of the domestic life insurance business of Tokio Marine Group.

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\*This report is a reference translation of the Japanese version (Japanese version is reviewed by an independent third party). This translation may be used only for reference purposes.

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. About MCEV

The current Japanese financial accounting standards focus on conservativeness and have the limitation that the profits generated from life insurance business are often undervalued, especially shortly after acquisition of the business, leading to challenges in terms of the valuation and assessment of performance of life insurance business.

Embedded values (EV) are calculated as the total of the “corporate net asset value” and the “value of existing business”. EV is designed to address the limitations of the financial accounting standards in order to facilitate an appropriate evaluation of value and improve performance assessment, considering the actual situation of the business performance.

While there have been various methodologies for calculation of EV, the CFO Forum released its MCEV Principles in June 2008 and additional guidance subsequently to enhance the consistency of valuation standards and unify the standards for disclosures. TMNL has been disclosing its EV in compliance with the MCEV Principles to enhance the disclosure since the period ending March 2015.

### 1.2. Covered business

The business covered in this report is the business written by TMNL and its subsidiaries. We have reflected book values of subsidiaries on a Japanese GAAP basis in calculating adjusted net worth. Calculation results in this report do not reflect business written by other business entities in the Tokio Marine Group.

### 1.3. Statement of directors

The Directors of TMNL state that the MCEV results presented here were prepared in compliance with MCEV Principles, except for points of special notice. Please refer to “1.5. Compliance with MCEV Principles” for areas of non-compliance with MCEV Principles.

### 1.4. Review by an independent third party

TMNL has requested Milliman, Inc., an independent third-party with actuarial expertise, to conduct a review to assure the appropriateness and reasonableness of the EV calculations, and has received an opinion (Only for the Japanese version).

### 1.5. Compliance with MCEV Principles

We have calculated our MCEV in accordance with the calculation methodologies and assumptions prescribed in the MCEV Principles. Points of special notice regarding compliance with MCEV Principles are as follows:

- The reference rate used in the calculations has been defined as government bond yields rather than the swap rate curve as stipulated in the MCEV Principles.
- MCEV results are solely for TMNL, and they are not the consolidated results of the Tokio

Marine Group. Group MCEV, as prescribed in the MCEV Principles, is not considered in this report, as the report is for TMNL on a standalone basis.

- While the MCEV Principles stipulate a sensitivity analysis using 100bp for the level of interest rate change, we have used 50bp in this report. In addition, a zero floor is not applied to the interest rate down sensitivity.
- Adjusted net worth is based on Japanese GAAP, not on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

#### 1.6. Use of government bond yields as reference rates

While MCEV Principles stipulate that swap rates should be employed as reference rates as a proxy for risk free rates, we use government bond yields as reference rates for the following reasons:

- While swap rates reflect credit risks with regard to LIBOR in general, it is believed that the Japanese government bond yields and US Treasury bond yields we have employed as reference rates have no credit risk.
- We have been conducting ALM focusing on government bonds, from which we can in practice earn income equivalent to the risk free rates. This also allows a consistent valuation of assets and liabilities.
- Both Japanese government bonds and US Treasury bonds have sufficient liquidity.

Please refer to “2.7 Sensitivity analysis” to see the impact of a change in the reference rates from government bond yields to swap rates.

## 2. MCEV Results

### 2.1. MCEV results

The MCEV of TMNL as at March 31, 2016, is 811.6 billion yen, which consists of 1,162.2 billion yen of adjusted net worth and (350.5) billion yen of value of in-force. New business value for FY2015 is 60.3 billion yen. Please refer to “2.6 Reconciliation analysis of MCEV from the end of the prior year” for details.

MCEV as at March 31, 2016 decreased by 225.7 billion yen from the last fiscal year end (March 2015) primarily due to “Economic Variances” of (303.0) billion yen, more than offsetting positive contributions such as new business value of 60.3 billion yen.

(in Billions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2015	As at March 31, 2016	Change
MCEV	1,037.3	811.6	(225.7)
Adjusted net worth	693.7	1,162.2	468.4
Value of in-force	343.6	(350.5)	(694.1)

	As at March 31, 2015	As at March 31, 2016	Change
New business value	68.6	60.3	(8.3)

## 2.2. Adjusted net worth

Adjusted net worth is defined as the market value of assets allocated to the covered business in excess of statutory policy reserves and other liabilities as at the valuation date. Please refer to “4.3 Adjusted net worth” for more details.

(in Billions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2015	As at March 31, 2016	Change
Adjusted net worth	693.7	1,162.2	468.4
Total net assets	282.6	396.0	113.4
Reserve for price fluctuations	5.1	5.7	0.5
Contingency reserves	47.6	45.0	(2.5)
General provision for loan losses	0.5	0.4	(0.0)
Unallocated amount within policyholders' dividend reserves	95.1	95.3	0.2
Unrealized gains or losses on held-to-maturity securities	423.5	913.2	489.7
Unrealized gains or losses on bonds backing policy reserves	5.4	4.2	(1.2)
Tax effect related to the above 6 items	(166.3)	(298.0)	(131.6)

The table below shows free surplus and required capital. Please refer to “4.4 Required capital” and “4.5 Free surplus” for the detail of required capital and free surplus.

(in Billions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2015	As at March 31, 2016	Change
Adjusted net worth	693.7	1,162.2	468.4
Free surplus	326.1	(376.5)	(702.7)
Required capital	367.5	1,538.8	1,171.2

## 2.3. Value of in-force

The value of in-force reflects the value of distributable earnings to shareholders generated in the future from the existing business, expressed as a present value as at the valuation date. Its breakdown is shown below. Please refer to “4.6 Value of in-force” for details of each component.

(in Billions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2015	As at March 31, 2016	Change
Value of in-force	343.6	(350.5)	(694.1)

Certainty equivalent present value of future profits	824.0	216.0	(607.9)
Time value of options and guarantees	(222.3)	(103.3)	119.0
Frictional costs	(2.3)	(9.5)	(7.1)
Cost of non-hedgeable risks	(255.6)	(453.6)	(198.0)

#### 2.4. New business value

New business value shows the value of business acquired during the Japanese fiscal year starting April 1, 2015 and ending March 31, 2016 (referred to as “the fiscal year” hereinafter), consistent with the financial information we have disclosed. Policies expected to be acquired in the future are not considered in the calculation of the new business value. Please refer to “4.7 New business value” for more details.

(in Billions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2015	As at March 31, 2016	Change
Value of new business	68.6	60.3	(8.3)
Certainty equivalent present value of future profits	127.0	116.1	(10.9)
Time value of options and guarantees	(32.1)	(21.8)	10.2
Frictional costs	(0.2)	0.3	0.5
Cost of non-hedgeable risks	(26.0)	(34.2)	(8.1)

#### 2.5. New business margin

New business margin, which is the ratio of the new business value to the present value of new business premium income, is shown in the table below.

(in Billions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2015	As at March 31, 2016	Change
Value of new business ①	68.6	60.3	(8.3)
Present value of new business premiums collected ②	1,386.7	1,338.4	(48.3)
New business margin ①÷②	5.0%	4.5%	(0.4%)

The relationships between the total annualized amount of regular premiums and the present value of new business premiums collected are as follows:

(in Billions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2015	As at March 31, 2016	Change
Single premiums from new business ③	53.5	28.7	(24.8)
Total annualized amount of regular premiums (note) ④	127.8	130.0	2.1
Average annual premium multiplier (②−③) ÷④	10.4	10.1	(0.4)

(Note) The total annualized amount of regular premiums is calculated as the number of

premium payments made in one year multiplied by the premium amount per payment, before deduction of reinsurance premiums. The definition of annualized premiums here is different from that used in disclosures such as the financial results and annual reports.

## 2.6. Reconciliation analysis of MCEV from the end of the prior year

The table below shows the reconciliation analysis of the MCEV as at March 31, 2016, with the MCEV as at March 31, 2015, in the format prescribed by the MCEV Principles.

(in Billions of Yen)

	Free surplus	Required capital	Value of in-force	MCEV
Opening MCEV (MCEV as at March 31, 2015)	326.1	367.5	343.6	1,037.3
(1) Opening adjustments	(38.3)	-	-	(38.3)
Adjusted opening MCEV	287.8	367.5	343.6	999.0
(2) New business value	(42.7)	42.7	60.3	60.3
(3) Expected existing business contribution (risk-free rate)	19.0	(18.9)	18.9	19.0
(4) Expected existing business contribution (in excess of risk free rate)	-	-	-	-
(5) Transfers from value of in-force and required capital to free surplus	46.9	(93.1)	46.1	-
On existing business	97.9	(93.1)	(4.8)	-
On new business	(51.0)	-	51.0	-
(6) Actuarial experience variances	(1.2)	(4.8)	(8.0)	(14.1)
(7) Actuarial assumption changes	18.3	(18.3)	46.3	46.3
(8) Other operating variances	(53.6)	53.6	(1.6)	(1.6)
(9) Operating MCEV earnings	(13.2)	(38.8)	162.1	110.0
(10) Economic variances	(641.8)	1,191.0	(852.2)	(303.0)
(11) Other non-operating variances	(9.3)	19.0	(4.0)	5.6
Total MCEV earnings	(664.4)	1,171.2	(694.1)	(187.4)
(12) Closing adjustments on MCEV	-	-	-	-
Closing MCEV (MCEV as at March 31, 2016)	(376.5)	1,538.8	(350.5)	811.6

### (1) Opening adjustments

This item shows the amount of decrease due to payment of shareholders' dividends.

### (2) New business value

This item reflects the value of new business acquired during the fiscal year as at the valuation date. With regard to the calculation method of new business value, please refer to "4.7 New business value".

### (3) Expected existing business contribution (risk-free rate)

This represents the aggregate amount of release for this fiscal year due to existing business contributions at a risk free rate from the opening value of in-force, expected investment income from assets corresponding to the adjusted net worth as of March 31, 2015 invested at a risk free

rate, and the allowance for non-hedgeable risks.

(4) Expected existing business contribution (in excess of risk-free rate)

This item reflects the profits expected in excess of the risk free rate generated by holding risky assets such as stocks and foreign securities. We have set it to zero, as our asset portfolio is primarily comprised of government bonds where the expected yield is considered to be equal to the risk free rate.

(5) Transfers from value of in-force and required capital to free surplus

This reflects changes in free surplus arising from (i) the transfer of the profits expected during this fiscal year from existing business value to the adjusted net worth, (ii) the profits generated in this fiscal year from the new business value, and (iii) the changes in the required capital. The value of MCEV itself does not change as a result of this transfer as the transfer merely constitutes an internal shift among MCEV components.

(6) Actuarial experience variances

These variances reflect the difference between actual and expected profits during this fiscal year caused by actuarial assumptions. It also includes the amount of the impact arising from the difference between the actual policies in-force as at March 31, 2016 and the sum of expected business remaining as at March 31, 2016 among the policies in-force as at March 31, 2015 and the new business acquired during this fiscal year.

(7) Actuarial assumption changes

This item shows the impact of changes in the non-financial assumptions, mainly mortality and morbidity rates, surrender and lapse rates and operating expense rates. MCEV increased primarily due to improvement in mortality and morbidity rates and operating expense rates as well as a reduction in inflation rates.

(8) Other operating variances

This item reflects the impact of non-operating activities that are not included in the above (2) through (7) and that of model improvements and updates used in calculating MCEV. The increase in required capital results from our modeling of a change in investment policy aimed at increasing investment flexibility in the current ultra-low interest rate environment; this led to an increase in interest rate risk.

(9) Operating MCEV earnings

This item is the sum of items (2) through (8).

(10) Economic variances

This reflects (i) the impact of changes in economic assumptions such as risk free rates, equity prices, and implied volatilities between March 2015 and March 2016 (including the impact of interest rate level and movements of implied volatilities of interest rate swaptions between the time of new business issue (as at the end of each month) in this fiscal year and the end of this fiscal year), (ii) the impact of the difference between actual and expected investment income for this fiscal year, and (iii) the release during the fiscal year of the time value of options and guarantees.



Value of in-force decreased primarily due to interest rate drop. On the other hand, adjusted net worth increased primarily due to the increase in unrealized gains on bonds.

(11) Other non-operating variances

This item reflects the impact of decrease in effective corporate tax rate.

(12) Closing adjustments on MCEV

There are no closing adjustments this year.

## 2.7. Sensitivity analysis

The impacts of changing specified assumptions underlying the MCEV and new business value calculations are as follows.

### Sensitivity analysis of change in MCEV

(in Billions of Yen)

Assumption	Change in assumption	MCEV	Change in amount	Rate of change
Base case: MCEV at the end of March 2016	No change	811.6	-	-
(1) Interest rates	50bp decrease	450.4	(361.2)	(44.5%)
	50bp increase	1,036.5	224.9	27.7%
	swap	681.4	(130.2)	(16.0%)
(2) Stock / Real estate market values	10% decrease	807.8	(3.7)	(0.5%)
(3) Stock / Real estate implied volatility	25% increase	810.2	(1.3)	(0.2%)
(4) Interest swaption implied volatility	25% increase	769.1	(42.4)	(5.2%)
(5) Maintenance expenses	10% decrease	847.1	35.5	4.4%
(6) Surrender and lapse rates	x 0.9	745.3	(66.2)	(8.2%)
(7) Mortality rates	Death protection products: x 0.95	828.7	17.0	2.1%
	A&H products and annuity products: x 0.95	799.4	(12.2)	(1.5%)
(8) Morbidity rates	x 0.95	861.2	49.6	6.1%
(9) Required capital	solvency margin ratio of 200%	819.8	8.2	1.0%
(10) Foreign exchange rates	10% appreciation of JPY	808.2	(3.3)	(0.4%)

The change in adjusted net worth under the sensitivities to interest rates, market values of stock and real estate, implied volatility of stock and real estate, and foreign exchange rates are shown in the table below. For the other sensitivities, unless otherwise specified, only the value of in-force was changed.

(in Billions of Yen)

Interest rates	50bp decrease	411.2
	50bp increase	(366.0)

Stock/ Real estate market value (*)	10% decrease	0.4
Stock/ Real estate implied volatility (*)	25% increase	0.6
Foreign exchange rates	10% appreciation of JPY	(3.5)

(\*)Increase in market value of put options holding for the purpose of hedging minimum guarantee risk of variable annuity business.

#### Sensitivity analysis of new business value

(in Billions of Yen)

Assumption	Change in assumption	New Business Value	Change in amount	Rate of change
Base case: MCEV at the end of March 2016	No change	60.3	-	-
(1) Interest rates	50bp decrease	(1.0)	(61.4)	(101.8%)
	50bp increase	104.8	44.5	73.8%
	Swap	46.3	(14.0)	(23.2%)
(2) Stock / Real estate market values	10% decrease	60.3	-	-
(3) Stock / Real estate implied volatility	25% increase	60.3	-	-
(4) Interest swaption implied volatility	25% increase	56.3	(4.0)	(6.7%)
(5) Maintenance expenses	10% decrease	64.9	4.5	7.5%
(6) Surrender and lapse rates	x 0.9	55.4	(4.9)	(8.2%)
(7) Mortality rates	Death protection products: x 0.95	61.5	1.1	1.9%
	A&H products and annuity products: x 0.95	59.1	(1.2)	(2.1%)
(8) Morbidity rates	x 0.95	66.0	5.6	9.4%
(9) Required capital	solvency margin ratio of 200%	59.9	(0.4)	(0.7%)
(10) Foreign exchange rates	10% appreciation of JPY	60.3	-	-

#### (1) Interest rates

These sensitivities show the impact of immediate parallel shifts of the risk free rates in each currency, and that of using a swap yield curve as at March 31, 2016. The adjusted net worth would change due to the change in market values of bonds and other assets. The value of in-force would also change as the discount rate and the future asset investment yields change. Here, the adjusted net worth is unchanged if the swap yield curve is used. The volatility parameters of the Hull-White model are the same as for the base case parameters. Only the term structure parameters are changed. Negative interest rates are not floored at zero.

(2) Stock and real estate market value

This sensitivity shows the impact of an immediate drop in the market values of stock and real estate as at March 31, 2016. The decrease in the market values of stock and real estate decreases the adjusted net worth, as well as the value of in-force due to a resulting change in the value of liabilities on variable annuity and others.

(3) Implied volatility of stock and real estate

This sensitivity represents the impact of an immediate increase in the implied volatilities of stock and real estate used in calculating the time value of options and guarantees, etc. Changes in implied volatility affect the market value of options held on stocks and therefore affect the adjusted net worth, as well as the time value of options and guarantees.

(4) Interest swaption implied volatility

This sensitivity shows the impact of an immediate increase or decrease in the implied volatility of interest swaptions used in calculating the time value of options and guarantees, which results in a change in the time value of options and guarantees.

(5) Maintenance expenses

This sensitivity shows the change in value due to a decrease in maintenance expense. It should be noted that maintenance expenses subject to this sensitivity do not include commissions for agents and Life Partner employees payable on policies projected to be in-force in future periods.

(6) Surrender and lapse rates

This sensitivity shows the change in value due to decreases in surrender and lapse rates.

(7) Mortality rates

This sensitivity shows the change in value due to a decrease in mortality rates. We have shown the impact on death protection products and the impact on A&H insurance and annuity products separately, as they behave differently under this sensitivity. Within the A&H insurance and annuity product segment, we have included base policies and riders for which the primary benefits are accidental death, sickness and cancer, and individual annuities. No management actions are reflected.

(8) Morbidity rates

This sensitivity shows the change in value due to a decrease in the morbidity rates on A&H products. No management actions are taken into account.

(9) Required capital

This sensitivity shows the change in value that arises when the minimum required capital assumption is based on the statutory minimum required solvency margin ratio of 200%.

(10) Foreign exchange rates

This sensitivity shows the change in value due to an immediate appreciation of Japanese Yen. The change in the market values of foreign currency denominated securities and other assets affects the adjusted net worth, as well as the value of in-force due to a resulting change in the value of liabilities denominated in foreign currencies or those on variable annuity and others.

(11) Others

Other items to note are as follows:

- The frictional costs are assumed to remain unchanged under all of the sensitivity analyses other than that of required capital. Although the level of required capital is unchanged for these sensitivities, costs for non-hedgeable risks are changed.
- Each of the sensitivity analyses above shows only the impact of changing one assumption. The impact of changing multiple assumptions at one time would not be equal to the sum of the impacts for each assumption.

### 3. Assumptions

#### 3.1. Economic assumptions

##### (1) Risk-free rates

We have used government bond yields as of the end of March 2016 as risk free rates for the calculation of the certainty equivalent present value of future profits. It is assumed that forward rates in the 41<sup>st</sup> year and thereafter are equal to the 1-year forward rate in the 40<sup>th</sup> year. We have adjusted and used Bloomberg's government bond yields as our data source. The government bond yields (spot rates) for key terms are shown below.

Term (in years)	JPY		USD	
	End of March 2015	End of March 2016	End of March 2015	End of March 2016
1	0.02%	(0.14%)	0.28%	0.57%
5	0.13%	(0.19%)	1.46%	1.36%
10	0.42%	(0.04%)	2.11%	1.97%
20	1.23%	0.50%	2.57%	2.55%
30	1.45%	0.59%	2.69%	2.81%
40	1.62%	0.71%	2.73%	2.91%

The table below shows swap rates (spot rates) for key terms used for sensitivity analyses of changing the reference rate under 2.7 (1). One-year forward rates beyond 40 years are assumed equal to the 1-year forward rate in the 40<sup>th</sup> year, similar to the approach for government bond yields.

Term (in years)	JPY	USD
	End of March 2016	End of March 2016
1	(0.05%)	0.74%
5	(0.07%)	1.18%
10	0.14%	1.67%
20	0.51%	2.10%
30	0.61%	2.22%
40	0.62%	2.27%

We have not included a liquidity premium in the risk free rates given that definitions in the MCEV Principles are not clear and generally accepted practice has not yet been established. Negative interest rates are not floored at zero.

##### (2) Interest-rate model

We have calibrated the interest rate model to the market at the end of March 2016. We have estimated parameters for the interest rate model from the yield curve and the implied volatilities of interest swaptions with different terms. In calculating the time value of options and guarantees, considering the characteristics of the existing business, we have used the Black-Karasinski

model(\*) for variable products and the Hull-White model for other products. These scenarios used were developed by TMNL.

The implied volatilities for key terms of the interest swaptions used in our estimation of parameters are shown below.

The implied volatilities for the JPY swaptions unavailable in the table below and the Euro swaption with a 5-year term of swap and a 1-year term of option were not used in the calibration because reliable data were not available as of the end of March 2016.

(\*) Risk free rates are partially negative at the end of March 2016. As the Black-Karasinski model cannot handle negative interest rates, negative risk free rates were replaced to 0.01%.

Term of swap (in years)	Term of option (in years)	End of March 2015				End of March 2016			
		JPY	USD	EUR	UKL	JPY	USD	EUR	UKL
5	1	61.4%	46.7%	107.4%	57.3%	-	59.4%	-	72.0%
5	5	46.8%	37.3%	84.6%	42.8%	-	42.9%	71.6%	47.1%
5	7	38.5%	34.7%	83.5%	39.4%	95.5%	38.7%	56.8%	40.6%
5	10	32.7%	32.0%	95.0%	34.7%	-	34.0%	51.0%	37.3%
5	15	26.3%	-	-	-	52.7%	-	-	-
5	20	27.1%	-	-	-	72.6%	-	-	-
10	1	53.9%	39.4%	89.8%	48.7%	152.7%	46.2%	93.5%	54.7%
10	5	38.5%	34.7%	83.6%	39.2%	79.3%	38.6%	59.4%	42.5%
10	7	33.6%	32.8%	84.3%	36.5%	65.1%	34.9%	54.2%	38.9%
10	10	29.6%	30.2%	101.0%	32.7%	55.0%	32.3%	54.1%	37.6%
10	15	27.5%	-	-	-	55.7%	-	-	-
10	20	29.4%	-	-	-	80.4%	-	-	-
15	5	33.4%	-	-	-	67.1%	-	-	-
15	10	29.4%	-	-	-	58.9%	-	-	-
15	15	27.4%	-	-	-	63.3%	-	-	-
15	20	28.9%	-	-	-	95.1%	-	-	-
20	5	33.0%	-	-	-	67.4%	-	-	-
20	10	30.0%	-	-	-	65.2%	-	-	-
20	15	27.9%	-	-	-	71.1%	-	-	-
20	20	29.3%	-	-	-	120.3%	-	-	-

### (3) Implied volatilities of foreign exchange and stocks

We have calibrated the Heston model for foreign exchange and stocks to the market as at the end of March 2016. Parameters are estimated from implied volatilities of options with different terms and different moneyness.

Implied volatilities for key terms used for the estimation are shown below.

Implied volatilities of foreign exchange options (excerpt of at-the-money)

Term of option (in years)	End of March 2015			End of March 2016		
	USD	EUR	UKL	USD	EUR	UKL
1	9.9%	11.2%	11.7%	9.8%	10.6%	15.0%
5	11.7%	13.0%	13.7%	10.6%	12.8%	16.1%
10	14.2%	14.6%	15.8%	13.7%	14.4%	14.2%
15	15.5%	15.5%	-	13.8%	14.9%	-
20	15.5%	15.5%	-	13.8%	14.9%	-

Implied volatilities of stock options (excerpt of at-the-money)

Term of option (in years)	End of March 2015				End of March 2016			
	JPY	USD	EUR	UKL	JPY	USD	EUR	UKL
1	18.7%	16.6%	19.2%	15.4%	20.0%	16.3%	20.9%	18.3%
2	18.7%	18.3%	20.3%	16.6%	19.4%	17.8%	20.1%	18.5%
3	18.6%	19.5%	21.0%	17.9%	18.9%	18.8%	20.1%	18.5%
4	18.8%	21.2%	21.4%	18.8%	18.8%	20.6%	20.7%	19.3%
5	19.0%	22.1%	21.9%	19.4%	18.8%	21.6%	21.2%	19.7%
7	19.8%	24.3%	22.2%	20.3%	19.0%	23.9%	21.1%	20.8%
10	20.8%	27.3%	22.1%	21.2%	19.4%	26.9%	21.1%	21.9%

(4) Correlation factor

As there is no market consistent data for correlation factors, we have calculated correlation factors from the monthly return of each index during the last 10 years.

As of March 31, 2016

	JPY 30Y interest	USD 10Y interest	EUR 10Y interest	UKL 10Y interest	USD /JPY	EUR /JPY	UKL /JPY	TOPIX	S&P	SX5E	FTSE
JPY Interest rate 30Y	1.00	0.38	0.27	0.41	0.18	0.07	0.24	0.10	0.03	0.13	0.07
USD Interest rate 10Y	0.38	1.00	0.58	0.87	0.41	0.34	0.50	0.35	0.29	0.27	0.21
EUR Interest rate 10Y	0.27	0.58	1.00	0.72	0.21	0.40	0.39	0.25	0.19	0.11	0.12
UKL Interest rate 10Y	0.41	0.87	0.72	1.00	0.27	0.34	0.46	0.30	0.22	0.18	0.13
USD/ JPY	0.18	0.41	0.21	0.27	1.00	0.61	0.73	0.60	0.25	0.28	0.21
EUR/ JPY	0.07	0.34	0.40	0.34	0.61	1.00	0.79	0.63	0.58	0.47	0.47
UKL/ JPY	0.24	0.50	0.39	0.46	0.73	0.79	1.00	0.70	0.50	0.46	0.34
TOPIX	0.10	0.35	0.25	0.30	0.60	0.63	0.70	1.00	0.68	0.68	0.63
S&P	0.03	0.29	0.19	0.22	0.25	0.58	0.50	0.68	1.00	0.84	0.86
SX5E	0.13	0.27	0.11	0.18	0.28	0.47	0.46	0.68	0.84	1.00	0.86
FTSE	0.07	0.21	0.12	0.13	0.21	0.47	0.34	0.63	0.86	0.86	1.00

As of March 31, 2015

	JPY 10Y interest	USD 10Y interest	EUR 10Y interest	UKL 10Y interest	USD /JPY	EUR /JPY	UKL /JPY	TOPIX	S&P	SX5E	FTSE
JPY Interest rate 10Y	1.00	0.58	0.43	0.55	0.31	0.20	0.30	0.25	0.11	0.16	0.10
USD Interest rate 10Y	0.58	1.00	0.70	0.87	0.43	0.34	0.49	0.32	0.29	0.28	0.22
EUR Interest rate 10Y	0.43	0.70	1.00	0.81	0.20	0.45	0.39	0.19	0.26	0.18	0.22
UKL Interest rate 10Y	0.55	0.87	0.81	1.00	0.29	0.33	0.45	0.25	0.20	0.17	0.13
USD/ JPY	0.31	0.43	0.20	0.29	1.00	0.61	0.71	0.59	0.26	0.28	0.21
EUR/ JPY	0.20	0.34	0.45	0.33	0.61	1.00	0.79	0.63	0.60	0.50	0.49
UKL/ JPY	0.30	0.49	0.39	0.45	0.71	0.79	1.00	0.66	0.49	0.43	0.32
TOPIX	0.25	0.32	0.19	0.25	0.59	0.63	0.66	1.00	0.65	0.66	0.63
S&P	0.11	0.29	0.26	0.20	0.26	0.60	0.49	0.65	1.00	0.84	0.86
SX5E	0.16	0.28	0.18	0.17	0.28	0.50	0.43	0.66	0.84	1.00	0.87
FTSE	0.10	0.22	0.22	0.13	0.21	0.49	0.32	0.63	0.86	0.87	1.00

#### (5) Foreign exchange

Assets denominated in foreign currencies and values of liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted to Japanese yen using the TTM (telegraphic transfer middle exchange rate) as at March 31, 2016. Exchange rates of major currencies are shown below.

Currency	As of March 31, 2015	As of March 31, 2016
USD	JPY 120.17	JPY 112.68
EUR	JPY 130.32	JPY 127.70

#### (6) Future asset allocation

##### ① General account assets

General account assets are assumed to be entirely invested in Japanese government bonds, as current ALM practice is continued for the future.

##### ② Separate account assets

Asset allocation of the separate account assets are developed for variable products based on the experience at the end of March 2016. No adjustments were made to maintain a certain asset allocation for the future.

### 3.2. Other assumptions

The table below shows major assumptions such as mortality and morbidity rates, surrender and



lapse rates and operating expense rates.

Assumptions	Development methods
Mortality and morbidity rates	They are developed based on claim experience of the latest 1-3 years, in principle by type of protection, policy year, attained age and other attributes. For policy years with no experience data, assumptions are developed with reference to industry data. We have reflected improvement trends for mortality rates and improvement trends or deteriorating trends for A&H morbidity rates of some benefits. The projection period for which these trends are reflected is limited to 5 years.
Surrender & lapse rates	Surrender & lapse rates are developed based on experience of the most recent year, in principle by line of business, premium mode and policy year.
Flexible premium	For variable universal life insurance, it is assumed that future premium level of each policy does not change from the current premium.
Renewal rates	Renewal rates are developed based on past experience. Here, policies for which renewals are projected are A&H products, whose impact is large due to a large number of limited term in-force policies. For the sake of simplicity, we have not reflected future renewals for some riders.
Operating expense rates	Operating expense rates are developed from past experience based on the ratio (unit cost) of overall actual operating expenditures to the policy count or the premium of the existing policies separately for acquisition and maintenance expenses. Increase due to inflation is considered to future maintenance expenses. Corporate administration costs paid to the parent company are reflected in unit costs. Other than this, there is no look-through effect with regards to other companies within the Tokio Marine Group that needs to be reflected.
Effective tax rate	It is set as follows: MCEV as of March 31, 2015: 28.8%  MCEV as of March 31, 2016: Fiscal year 2015: 28.8% Fiscal year 2016 and 2017: 28.2% Fiscal year 2018 and thereafter: 28.0%  New business value is calculated without reflecting the change in effective corporate tax rate reduction in April 2016 and thereafter. The impact on the value of new business issued in the fiscal year 2015 due to the corporate tax rate reduction is reflected to "Other non-operational variances".
Consumption tax rate	It is set as follows: April 2015-March 2017: 8% April 2017 and thereafter: 10%
Inflation rate	With reference to the inflation swap rate and the past Consumer Price Index (CPI), as well as the possible impact of the consumption tax increase, inflation rates are set as shown below. MCEV as of March 31, 2015: 0.5% MCEV as of March 31, 2016: 0.2%

Policyholder dividend	For products with interest dividends paid in every 5 years, interest dividends are set based on the interest rate level in future periods, using the method consistent with the one applied to determine the most recent dividend rates.
Reinsurance	We have designated reinsurance premium as an expense and reinsurance benefits and others as income in the projections, because we cede mortality risks on death protection insurance products, A&H risks on A&H products and part of the minimum guarantee risks of the variable products. The reinsurance premium and the level of reinsurance benefits are set based on reinsurance treaty provisions.

#### 4. Calculation method of MCEV

##### 4.1. Covered business

The business covered here is the business operated by TMNL and its subsidiaries. Any calculation results here do not reflect the business operated by other entities within the Tokio Marine Group.

##### 4.2. MCEV

MCEV represents the present value of distributable earnings to shareholders generated from covered business after sufficient allowance is made for the aggregate risks in the covered business, and consists of "corporate net asset value" and "present value of future profit from existing business".

##### 4.3. Adjusted net worth

Adjusted net worth is defined as the market value of assets allocated to the covered business in excess of statutory policy reserves and other liabilities as at the valuation date. More specifically, adjusted net worth is the net asset value on the statutory balance sheet plus the price fluctuation reserve, contingency reserves, general provision for loan losses, unallocated amount within policyholders' dividend reserves, unrealized gains or losses on held-to-maturity bonds and bonds backing policy reserves minus tax adjustments on the preceding six items. It is made up of required capital and free surplus.

##### 4.4. Required capital

Required capital is the portion of adjusted net worth whose immediate distribution to shareholders is restricted. The level of required capital is defined as the larger of the capital required to meet internal objectives and the solvency capital satisfying the statutory minimum required level. The capital required to meet internal objectives specifically means the amount of capital the company requires from a risk management perspective or to maintain a credit rating.

We have defined the capital required to meet internal objectives as the total amount of the economic value based liabilities and the economic value based risk volume in excess of

statutory policy reserves (excluding contingency reserves).

The economic value based risk volume has been calculated using an internal model assuming a confidence level of 99.95% value at risk over a 1 year time horizon. The internal model has been developed taking account of the trends in discussions on Solvency II in Europe and on economic value based solvency regulations in Japan. The primary differences from EU Solvency II (QIS5) are as follows:

(1) Implied volatility risk

Risk of change in implied volatility is reflected based on past market data, which is not explicitly taken into account by Solvency II (QIS5).

(2) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is measured by simulating asset transaction in a way consistent with the investment policy endorsed by the board of directors over one year time horizon where interest rates are generated on a weekly basis.

(3) Parameter risk on mortality and morbidity rates

With regard to the risk that mortality and morbidity rates estimated from the past experience is different from the actual rates in the future, own risk parameters are developed by calibrating to the confidence level rather than using the Solvency II (QIS5) risk parameters.

(4) Trend risk on mortality and morbidity rates

For the products exposed to unknown risks such as claim increase due to medical and technology improvements in the future, trend risk is reflected based on available public information as well as judgmental decisions.

Required capital as at the end of March 2016 is 1,538.8 billion yen, which corresponds to 6,055% of the regulatory minimum required capital. Required capital significantly increased for FY 2015 primarily due to the increase in interest rate risk as a result of the large drop in market interest rates.

#### 4.5. Free surplus

Free surplus is calculated as the adjusted net worth minus the required capital. Free surplus became negative due to the significant increase in required capital for FY 2015. Economic capital is managed on a consolidated basis across the Tokio Marine Group, and the group wide capital is in at a sufficient level. TMNL free surplus will continue to be monitored closely.

#### 4.6. Value of in-force

Value of in-force is calculated as the certainty equivalent present value of future profits deducting the time value of options and guarantees, frictional costs and the cost of non-hedgeable risks.

#### 4.7. New business value

New business value shows the value of business acquired during the fiscal year, consistent with

the financial information we have disclosed. Policies expected to be acquired in the future are not considered in the calculation of the new business value.

As with value of in-force, the new business value is calculated as the certainty equivalent present value of future profits deducting the time value of options and guarantees, frictional costs and the cost of non-hedgeable risks. Frictional costs and cost of non-hedgeable risks are calculated as incremental costs by adding new business acquired during the fiscal year to consider diversification effects between the business in force as at the beginning of the year and the new business.

The new business value is calculated under the same assumptions used for the value of in-force as at the end of the fiscal year except for the asset investment yields (the level of interest rates), implied volatilities of interest rate swaption, and effective corporate tax rates.

The asset investment yields (the level of interest rates) and implied volatilities of interest rate swaption are those at issue (as at the end of each month) instead of those at the end of the fiscal year. The impact of movements in interest rates and implied volatilities of interest rate swaption between the time of issue (as at the end of each month) and the end of the current fiscal year is included in "(10) Economic variances" in "2.6 Reconciliation analysis of MCEV from the end of the prior year"(\*).

Effective corporate tax rates used are those as at the beginning of the fiscal year (or, at the end of the prior fiscal year). The impact on new business value due to the corporate tax rate reduction is reflected to "(11) Other non-operational variances".

(\*) For the calculation of FY 2014 new business value, implied volatilities of interest rate swaptions at the end of March 2015 were used regardless of the time of issue within the fiscal year. FY 2014 new business value would change little if it were calculated using implied volatilities of interest rate swaptions at the time of issue (as at the end of each month) in the same way as for the FY2015 new business value calculation.

#### 4.8. Certainty equivalent present value of future profits

The certainty equivalent present value of future profits is the present value of future profits calculated deterministically under a single scenario, where the risk free rate is used for both the asset investment yield and the discount rate. In this calculation, the intrinsic value of options and guarantees embedded in insurance contracts is included in the certainty equivalent present value of future profits.

We have incorporated future bonds transaction costs, such as the bid ask spread, that cannot be measured as explicit costs using the internal model, in the certainty equivalent present value of future profits.

#### 4.9. Time value of options and guarantees

Options and guarantees refer to policyholders' rights and guarantees which can have asymmetric impacts on present value of future profits due to increase or decrease of interest rates, equity prices, etc. Specifically, the time value of options and guarantees is calculated as the difference between the average present value of future profits calculated over each of 2000 risk neutral scenarios, and the certainty equivalent present value of future profits.

The time value of options and guarantees reflects the following components:

- **Surrender option**  
Policyholders have the right to surrender insurance policies at any time. In the case of highly savings oriented fixed products, such as whole life insurance and individual annuities, we assume that surrenders will be higher in the event of increased interest rates; we also assume that surrenders will be higher when variable products account values are higher. We have reflected the option cost of selective surrenders in the event of an interest hike for fixed products, and based on the ratio of the account value and the level of minimum guarantee for variable products.
- **Minimum guaranteed benefits on variable products**  
While an excess of account value over the minimum guarantee would be attributable to policyholders, the cost of guaranteed minimum benefits incurred when the account value is less than the minimum guarantee is attributable to shareholders. We have reflected the cost of such options for the minimum guarantees.
- **Policyholder dividends on products with interest dividends in every 5 years**  
In the case where the investment yield exceeds the credited interest rate, part of the excess portion is paid to policyholders in the form of interest dividends, while interest losses would all be attributable to shareholders. We have reflected such option costs regarding the policyholder dividends.
- **Annuity selections**  
For individual annuities with interest dividends paid every 5 years, as policyholders have an option to select either annuity payments or a lump-sum payment at the time of annuitization, the cost for this annuity selection option on interest rate level is reflected.

#### 4.10. Frictional costs

Frictional costs equal the present values of taxes projected on investment income from assets backing the required capital at each future point in time. We have assumed zero for asset investment expenses, as such expenses are extremely small.

We have reflected hypothetical bonds transaction costs, such as bid ask spread, that cannot be measured as explicit costs, in the certainty equivalent present value of future profits.

In developing the internal target required capital used in calculating frictional costs, our calculation does not assume immediate shareholders' distribution of unrealized gains/losses on securities and unallocated amount under policyholders' dividend reserves but is projected in line with the insurance liabilities.

#### 4.11. Cost of non-hedgeable risks

In the cost of non-hedgeable risks, we have reflected an allowance for the uncertainty of non-economic assumptions and the portion of economic assumptions considered to be non-hedgeable.

In calculating this cost, we have assumed a risk volume calculated based on the cost of capital approach using an internal model. In developing the internal model, we have taken account of trends in discussions on Solvency II in Europe and on economic value based solvency

regulations in Japan.

The cost of non-hedgeable risks reflected in new business value is determined as the amount of change in the cost of non-hedgeable risks, if the new business in the fiscal year were excluded from the existing business.

#### 4.12. Cost of capital rate

6% (risk free rates inclusive) is the cost of capital rate required by Tokio Marine Holdings on TMNL's capital at risk calibrated at 99.95% value at risk. This equates to 5.75% if applied to the risk volume at 99.5% value at risk, and adjusted for the portion equivalent to the risk free rate.

#### 4.13. Treatment of reinsurance

We have designated reinsurance premium as an expense and reinsurance benefit and others as income under the projections, because we cede mortality risks of the death protection insurance products, A&H risks of the A&H products and part of the minimum guarantee risks of the variable products.

#### 4.14. Treatment of semi-participating dividend policies

We have calculated dividend rates in accordance with the level of future investment yield based on the same method as that used to determine dividend rates for the account closing as of the end of March 2016, and reflected them in the calculation of the present value of certainty-equivalent profit and the time value of options and guarantees.

### 5. Caveats

Embedded values are calculated using various assumptions about the drivers of future results and the risks and uncertainties inherent in those results; future experience may deviate, possibly materially, from that underlying the forecasts used in the EV calculation. Also, the actual market value is determined as a result of informed judgments of investors and may differ materially from an embedded value. As such, embedded values should be used with sufficient caution.

### 6. Glossary

Term	Definition
C Calibration	In the context of MCEV calculation, calibration means the process to derive various model parameters for stochastic economic scenarios in a way consistent to the market prices
Certainty equivalent present value of future profits	Present value of after-tax future profits from covered business discounted at risk free rates
Cost of capital approach	Cost of capital approach is one of the approaches to derive cost of non-hedgeable risks. It is the method to determine the cost of the

		risk as present value of costs to hold required capital in each of future years.
	Cost of non-hedgeable risks	Cost of non-hedgeable risks are set to allow for risks non-hedgeable in the market, which reflects uncertainty of non-economic assumptions such as mortality, morbidity, expenses, etc., as well as uncertainty of non-hedgeable economic assumptions such as ultra-long term interest rates beyond 40 years.
E	EU Solvency II	Economic value based solvency regulation effective from 2016 in Europe
F	Free Surplus	Portion of adjusted net worth in excess of required capital as of the valuation date
	Frictional costs	Frictional cost is the additional cost born by stockholders to invest through required capital of the company rather than direct investment. Frictional cost is derived as present value of corporate taxes and investment expenses projected on investment income from assets backing the required capital at each future point in time. In particular for TMNL's MCEV, we have assumed zero for investment expenses, as such expenses are extremely small.
I	Implied volatility	Expected rate of future volatility derived from option prices
L	Look through	Approach to quantify an effect on an entire business group rather than only on a particular part of the group
O	Options and guarantees	In the context of MCEV calculation, options and guarantees refer to policyholders' rights and guarantees which can have asymmetric impacts on future profits due to increase or decrease of interest rates, equity prices, etc. Described below are typical examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selective surrenders of fixed products when interest rates are increasing, and of variable products depending on the ratio of account value to minimum guarantees</li> <li>• Guaranteed minimum benefits of variable products</li> <li>• Policyholder dividend of participating products</li> <li>• Annuitization option depending on interest rates level</li> </ul>
Q	QIS5	Quantitative Impact Study conducted to discuss EU Solvency II implementation which shows draft methodology of such items as risk quantification.
R	Required capital	Required capital is the portion of capital necessary to hold in excess of statutory policy reserves (excluding contingency reserves) to fulfil the insurance liability. Specifically it is defined as the capital required to additionally hold to meet both of "statutory minimum level (200% statutory solvency margin ratio)" and "internally required level for the purposes such as retaining certain

		credit rating”.
	Risk free rates	Investment yields on assets free of credit risks
	Risk neutral scenarios	Economic scenarios used to derive time value of options and guarantees which are generated under risk neutral probability
T	Time value and intrinsic value	Value of options and guarantees can be broken into two components: intrinsic value and time value. Intrinsic value generally refers to the value which could be obtained if the option were exercised at the time of the valuation. In context of MCEV, it is the value of options and guarantees calculated based on the conditions applied to certainty equivalent present value of future profits. Time value generally refers to the allowance for volatility of option value in the option term. In context of MCEV, it is the difference between the intrinsic value and the value of options and guarantees based on risk neutral scenarios.

## 7. Disclaimer

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