November 24, 2016

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company

Disclosure of European Embedded Value as of September 30, 2016

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company ("Meiji Yasuda Life", President Akio Negishi) is disclosing its European Embedded Value ("EEV") results as of September 30, 2016, calculated on the basis of the European Embedded Value Principles ("EEV Principles") as an indicator of enterprise value.

Contents

1. Introduction

1-1. Embedded Value

An Embedded Value (EV) is the sum of the present value of expected future after-tax profits from the business in-force at the valuation date and the adjusted net worth as at the valuation date. The adjusted net worth consists of the net assets on the balance sheet with adjustments such as the addition of unrealized gains and losses on assets, and for liability items which may be considered to represent retained earnings as internal reserves.

The profit and loss patterns of life insurance policies can vary considerably depending on the underlying product features. Profits under the current Japanese statutory accounting practices represent the performance of a life insurance policy for a single accounting period. On the other hand, by considering the long term profit and loss patterns on a product level, EV includes the present value of expected future profits from the full term of in-force business. Therefore, we consider EV to be a useful supplementary measure to the statutory accounting statements.

1-2. EEV Principles

The EEV Principles and Guidance were published in May 2004 by the CFO Forum, a group representing the chief financial officers of leading European life insurers, in order to improve consistency and transparency in embedded value reporting. The CFO Forum published further guidance regarding disclosures and sensitivities in October 2005.
In May 2016 the EEV principles were amended by the CFO Forum to permit the use of projection methods and assumptions applied for market consistent solvency regimes. The amended principles take effect for reporting periods ending on or after June 30, 2016.

1-3. EEV Methodology

The EEV of Meiji Yasuda Life has been calculated based on a market-consistent approach, while the EEV of StanCorp Financial Group ("StanCorp") has been calculated based on a top-down approach.

A market-consistent approach is an approach where cash flows from both assets and liabilities of a company are valued consistently with comparable financial instruments traded in the market. A top-down approach is an approach where an enterprise value is calculated using a discount rate (risk discount rate) which is determined in accordance with the risk characteristics of a company, business, product or geographic region. Both approaches are permitted under the EEV Principles.

1-4. Third party review

Meiji Yasuda Life requested Willis Towers Watson, an external actuarial firm, to review Meiji Yasuda Life Group's EEV results and obtained the opinion set out in Appendix D.

2. Results

2-1. EEV results of the Group

The EEV of Meiji Yasuda Life Group as of September 30, 2016 was 3,328.0 billion yen, a decrease of 73.3 billion yen from the EEV as of March 31, 2016. The primary reason for the decrease was a reduction in the unrealized gains on foreign currency denominated assets in the adjusted net worth due to appreciation of the Japanese yen , which exceeded the increase in the value of in-force, which was primarily due to the acquisition of new business of protection-type products.

(Billions of yen)

	March 31, 2016	September 30, 2016	Change
EEV	3,401.4	3,328.0	(73.3)
Adjusted net worth (ANW)	5,773.5	5,567.2	(206.3)
Value of in-force business (VIF)	(2,372.1)	(2,239.2)	132.9

	HY 2015	HY 2016	Change	FY 2015
Value of new business (VNB)	114.1	57.9	(56.2)	94.5

(*1) The Group EEV has been calculated as follows: Meiji Yasuda Life's EEV plus StanCorp's EEV less Meiji Yasuda's carrying amount of equity of StanCorp. Meiji Yasuda Life's EEV has been calculated using a market consistent approach, while StanCorp's EEV has been calculated using a top-down approach.

(*2) Meiji Yasuda Life's carrying amount of StanCorp's equity was 602.7 billion yen as of September 30, 2016.

(*3) StanCorp became a wholly owned subsidiary of Meiji Yasuda Life as of March 8 (March 7, Pacific Standard Time), 2016. The Group EEV as of September 30, 2016 and March 31, 2016 includes StanCorp's EEV as of June 30, 2016 and March 8, 2016 respectively, in accordance with the consolidated financial statements. For details, including the valuation dates used for StanCorp's EEV, please refer to Section 1 of Appendix C.

(*4) When calculating StanCorp's adjusted net worth, the net assets of its asset management business, excluding those in the life insurance entities, and its holding company are based on US-GAAP balance sheet, while those of the remaining business are based on US statutory balance sheet. For details, please refer to Section 2 of Appendix C.

(*5) The Group's value of new business over the first half of fiscal year 2016 includes StanCorp's value of new business from March 8, 2016 to June 30, 2016, while the Group's values of new business over fiscal year 2015 and the first half of fiscal year 2015 do not include StanCorp's values of new business.

(1) Adjusted net worth

The ANW represents the market value of assets (including loans, real estate, securities and other assets) in excess of policyholder liabilities, comprising policy reserves and other liabilities such as policyholders' dividend reserves, of the covered business.

The ANW consists of net assets on the balance sheet, internal reserves in liabilities which have been accumulated from past profits, unrealized gains and losses on assets and liabilities not valued at market on the statutory balance sheet, unfunded retirement benefit obligations, and other adjustments, such as the tax effects of the items described above. The components of the ANW are shown in the table below.

(Billions of yen)

	March 31, 2016	September 30, 2016	Change
ANW	5,773.5	5,567.2	(206.3)
Total net assets (*1)	1,048.9	1,077.1	28.1
Internal reserves in liabilities (after tax) (*2)	880.2	843.0	(37.2)
Unrealized gains/losses on securities (after tax) (*3)	4,149.5	3,935.1	(214.4)
Unrealized gains/losses on loans (after tax)	239.7	247.6	7.8
Unrealized gains/losses on real estate (after tax) (*4)	176.5	181.4	4.9
Unrealized gains/losses on liabilities (after tax) (*5)	(27.0)	(33.0)	(5.9)
Unfunded retirement benefit obligations (after tax) (*6)	(37.4)	(26.9)	10.4
Net assets not allocated to life insurance business (*7)	(58.8)	(58.7)	0.1
Adjustments for US statutory balance sheet (*8)	10.6	11.6	1.0
Adjustments for US-GAAP balance sheet (*9)	(6.1)	(7.2)	(1.0)
Consolidation adjustments regarding StanCorp (*10)	(602.6)	(602.7)	(0.1)

(*1) Excluding foundation funds, net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, land revaluation differences, and expected disbursements from capital. Although StanCorp's net assets in the consolidated balance sheet are based on US-GAAP, the net assets of StanCorp's asset management business, excluding those in the life insurance entities, and its holding company (net of investment in subsidiaries of the holding company) are based on US-GAAP balance sheet, while those of the remaining business are based on US statutory balance sheet.

(*2) Including contingency reserves, reserve for price fluctuation, the unallocated portion of policyholders' dividend reserves, and StanCorp's asset valuation reserve.

(*3) For listed domestic equities, the average market values in the month before the reporting date are used on the statutory balance sheet. For the EEV calculations, the market values at the end of valuation date are used.

(*4) For land, this is the difference between the market value and the book value before revaluation.

(*5) Unrealized gains/losses on foundation funds, US dollar-denominated subordinated bonds and bonds issued by StanCorp.

(*6) Unrecognized past service costs and unrecognized actuarial losses (gains).

(*7) The net asset value of Meiji Yasuda General Insurance Co., Ltd. is excluded as it is not part of the covered business. For a description of covered business, please refer to Section 1 of Appendix A.

(*8) Adjustments made for items such as StanCorp's non-admitted assets (furniture and equipment, etc.) and deferred tax assets associated with its life insurance business on US statutory balance sheet.

(*9) Adjustments made for items such as StanCorp's intangible assets and deferred tax liabilities related to the intangible assets of its asset management business, excluding those in the life insurance entities, on US-GAAP balance sheet.

(*10) Deduction of Meiji Yasuda Life's investment in StanCorp as reported under "Total net assets", for offset.

(2) Reconciliation between adjusted net worth and consolidated net assets

The table below reconciles the total net assets on the consolidated balance sheet and the ANW.

(Billions of yen)

	March 31, 2016	September 30, 2016	Change
Total net assets on the consolidated balance sheet (*1)	792.9	758.0	(34.9)
Addition of internal reserves in liabilities (after tax) (*2)	880.2	843.0	(37.2)
Addition of unrealized gains/losses (after tax) (*3)	4,535.7	4,376.6	(159.0)
Addition of net assets not allocated to life insurance business (*4)	(58.8)	(58.7)	0.1
Addition of StanCorp's unfunded retirement benefit obligations	(6.3)	(6.0)	0.2
Addition of adjustments for US statutory balance sheet (*5)	10.6	11.6	1.0
Addition of adjustments for US-GAAP balance sheet (*6)	(6.1)	(7.2)	(1.0)
Consolidation adjustments	0.1	0.1	(0.0)
Addition of differences between StanCorp's net assets based on its statutory accounting and US-GAAP (*7)	(374.8)	(350.1)	24.6
ANW	5,773.5	5,567.2	(206.3)

(*1) Excluding foundation funds, net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, land revaluation differences, and expected disbursements from capital.

(*2) Including contingency reserves, reserve for price fluctuation, the unallocated portion of policyholders' dividend reserves, and StanCorp's asset valuation reserve.

(*3) Unrealized gains/losses on securities, loans, and real estate, and internal reserves for liabilities.

(*4) The net asset value of Meiji Yasuda General Insurance Co., Ltd. is excluded as it is not part of the covered business. For a description of covered business, please refer to Section 1 of Appendix A.

(*5) Adjustments made for items such as StanCorp's non-admitted assets (furniture and equipment, etc.) and deferred tax assets associated with its life insurance business on US statutory balance sheet.

(*6) Adjustments made for items such as StanCorp's intangible assets and deferred tax liabilities related to the intangible assets of its asset management business, excluding those in the life insurance entities, on US-GAAP balance sheet.

(*7) The differences between net assets based on statutory accounting and US-GAAP is added because StanCorp's EEV for life insurance entities is calculated using statutory capital and surplus, while the Group's consolidated balance sheet is prepared based on StanCorp's US-GAAP balance sheet.

(3) Value of in-force business

The value of in-force business (VIF) is the present value of the future profits which are expected to emerge from the in-force business at valuation date.

The VIF is the present value of future profits, net of deductions for the time value of financial options and guarantees, the cost of holding required capital, and the allowance for non-financial risks. The table below shows the breakdown of the VIF among these components.

(Billions of yen)

	March 31, 2016	September 30, 2016	Change
VIF	(2,372.1)	(2,239.2)	132.9
Present value of future profits	(2,140.5)	(1,989.8)	150.6
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(127.4)	(141.0)	(13.6)
Cost of holding required capital	(65.7)	(52.3)	13.3
Allowance for non-financial risks	(38.4)	(55.8)	(17.3)

(*) Meiji Yasuda Life's VIF is calculated using a market consistent approach and StanCorp's VIF is calculated using a top-down approach. The market consistent approach is described in Section 3 of Appendix A, and the top-down approach is described in Section 3 of Appendix C.

(4) Value of new business

The value of new business (VNB) is the value at the point of sale of new policies acquired during the current reporting period (including net increases due to coverage revision and conversion). The same assumptions applied to the calculation of the VIF are applied to the calculation of the VNB, except that economic assumptions as at the time policy acquisition are applied in calculating the VNB for single premium whole life products.

The breakdown of the VNB is as shown in the table below.

(Billions of yen)

	HY 2015	HY 2016	Change	FY 2015
VNB	114.1	57.9	(56.2)	94.5
Present value of future profits	125.3	64.1	(61.1)	108.8
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(7.8)	(3.2)	4.5	(10.0)
Cost of holding required capital	(2.5)	(1.4)	1.0	(2.2)
Allowance for non-financial risks	(0.6)	(1.4)	(0.7)	(1.8)

(*1) The Group's value of new business over the first half of fiscal year 2016 includes StanCorp's value of new business from March 8, 2016 to June 30, 2016, while the Group's values of new business over fiscal year 2015 and the first half of fiscal year 2015 do not include StanCorp's values of new business.

(*2) Meiji Yasuda Life's VNB is calculated using a market consistent approach and StanCorp's VNB is calculated using a top-down approach. The market consistent approach is described in Section 3 of Appendix A, and the top-down approach is described in Section 3 of Appendix C.

The table below shows the new business margin, which is the ratio of the VNB to the present value of future premiums.

(Billions of yen)

	HY 2015	HY 2016	Change	FY 2015
VNB (a)	114.1	57.9	(56.2)	94.5
Present value of future premiums(b)	1,670.2	1,452.5	(217.6)	3,193.9
New business margin (a) / (b)	6.84%	3.99%	-2.85 points	2.96%

(*) The present value of future premiums is discounted at the risk-free rate (or the risk discount rate for StanCorp) which is applied in the calculation of the VNB.

2-2. EEV results by company

(1) Meiji Yasuda Life

a. EEV results

(Billions of yen)

	March 31, 2016	September 30, 2016	Change
EEV	3,644.5	3,566.5	(78.0)
ANW	6,169.8	5,976.9	(192.9)
Total net assets (*1)	860.8	901.2	40.4
Internal reserves in liabilities (after tax) (*2)	868.9	832.2	(36.7)
Unrealized gains/losses on securities (after tax) (*3)	4,149.5	3,935.1	(214.4)
Unrealized gains/losses on loans (after tax)	239.7	247.6	7.8
Unrealized gains/losses on real estate (after tax) (*4)	167.8	173.8	5.9
Unrealized gains/losses on liabilities (after tax) (*5)	(27.1)	(33.6)	(6.4)
Unfunded retirement benefit obligations (after tax) (*6)	(31.1)	(20.9)	10.2
Net assets not allocated to life insurance business (*7)	(58.8)	(58.7)	0.1
VIF	(2,525.2)	(2,410.3)	114.8
Certainty equivalent present value of future profits	(2,347.7)	(2,204.4)	143.2
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(118.5)	(131.1)	(12.5)
Cost of holding required capital	(20.4)	(18.9)	1.5
Allowance for non-financial risks	(38.4)	(55.8)	(17.3)

(*1) Excluding foundation funds, net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, land revaluation differences, and expected disbursements from capital.

(*2) Including contingency reserves, reserve for price fluctuation and the unallocated portion of policyholders' dividend reserves.

(*3) For listed domestic equities, the average market values in the month before the reporting date are used on the statutory balance sheet. For the EEV calculations, the market values at the end of valuation date are used.

(*4) For land, this is the difference between the market value and the book value before revaluation.

(*5) Unrealized gains/losses on foundation funds and US dollar-denominated subordinated bonds.

(*6) Unrecognized past service costs and unrecognized actuarial losses (gains).

(*7) The net asset value of Meiji Yasuda General Insurance Co., Ltd. is excluded as it is not part of the covered business. For a description of covered business, please refer to Section 1 of Appendix A.

b. Value of new business

(Billions of yen)

	HY 2015	HY 2016	Change	FY 2015
VNB	114.1	56.8	(57.3)	94.5
Certainty equivalent present value of future profits	125.3	61.9	(63.4)	108.8
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(7.8)	(3.0)	4.8	(10.0)
Cost of holding required capital	(2.5)	(0.6)	1.9	(2.2)
Allowance for non-financial risks	(0.6)	(1.4)	(0.7)	(1.8)

The table below shows the new business margin, which is the ratio of the VNB to the present value of future premiums.

(Billions of yen)

	HY 2015	HY 2016	Change	FY 2015
VNB (a)	114.1	56.8	(57.3)	94.5
Present value of future premiums(b)	1,670.2	1,327.4	(342.8)	3,193.9
New business margin (a) / (b)	6.84%	4.28%	-2.56 points	2.96%

(*) The present value of future premiums is discounted at the risk-free rate which is applied in the calculation of the VNB.

(2) StanCorp

a. EEV results

(Billions of yen)

			March 8, 2016	June 30, 2016	Change
EEV			359.4	364.2	4.7
	ANW		206.3	193.1	(13.2)
		Total net assets (*1)	188.1	175.8	(12.3)
		Internal reserves in liabilities (after tax) (*2)	11.3	10.8	(0.5)
		Unrealized gains/losses on real estate (after tax)	8.6	7.5	(1.0)
		Unrealized gains/losses on liabilities (after tax) (*3)	0.1	0.5	0.4
		Unfunded retirement benefit obligations(after tax)	(6.3)	(6.0)	0.2
		Adjustments for US statutory balance sheet (*4)	10.6	11.6	1.0
		Adjustments for US-GAAP balance sheet (*5)	(6.1)	(7.2)	(1.0)
	VIF		153.1	171.1	18.0
		Present value of future profits (*6)	207.1	214.5	7.3
		Time value of financial options and guarantees	(8.8)	(9.9)	(1.0)
		Cost of holding required capital (*7)	(45.2)	(33.4)	11.7

(*1) Although the net assets in the consolidated balance sheet are based on US-GAAP, this is the sum of net assets based on statutory net assets of life insurance business and US-GAAP equity of asset management business, excluding those in the life insurance entities, and the holding company (net of investment in subsidiaries).

(*2) Asset valuation reserve, which is conceptually similar to reserve for price fluctuation of Meiji Yasuda Life.

(*3) Unrealized gains/losses on bonds issued by StanCorp

(*4) Adjustments made for items such as non-admitted assets (furniture and equipment, etc.) and deferred tax assets associated with the life insurance business on the US statutory balance sheet.

(*5) Adjustments made for items such as intangible assets and deferred tax liabilities related to the intangible assets of the asset management business, excluding those in the life insurance entities, on the US-GAAP balance sheet.

(*6) The present value of future profits for business valued using a top-down approach. Allowance for non-financial risks is implicitly included through the risk discount rate used to discount the future profits.

(*7) The cost of holding required capital for business valued using a top-down approach.

b. Value of new business

(Billions of yen)

	From March 8, 2016 to June 30, 2016
VNB	1.1
Present value of future profits	2.2
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(0.2)
Cost of holding required capital	(0.8)

The table below shows the new business margin, which is the ratio of the VNB to the present value of future premiums.

(Billions of yen)

	From March 8, 2016 to June 30, 2016
VNB (a)	1.1
Present value of future premiums(b)	125.1
New business margin (a) / (b)	0.90%

(*) The present value of future premiums is discounted at the risk discount rate which is applied in the calculation of the VNB.

[Reference] EEV results based on US dollar.

(Millions of USD)

	March 8, 2016	June 30, 2016	Change
EEV	3,161	3,539	377
ANW	1,815	1,876	61
Total net assets on the consolidated balance sheet	1,654	1,708	53
Internal reserves in liabilities (after tax)	99	104	5
Unrealized gains/losses on real estate (after tax)	75	73	(2)
Unrealized gains/losses on liabilities (after tax)	1	5	4
Unfunded retirement benefit obligations(after tax)	(55)	(59)	(3)
Adjustments for US statutory balance sheet	93	113	19
Adjustments for US-GAAP balance sheet	(54)	(70)	(16)
VIF	1,346	1,663	316
Present value of future profits	1,822	2,085	262
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(77)	(96)	(18)
Cost of holding required capital	(397)	(325)	72

(Millions of USD)

	From March 8, 2016 to June 30, 2016
VNB	10
Present value of future profits	21
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(2)
Cost of holding required capital	(8)

3. Movement analysis

3-1. Movement analysis of the Group

(Billions of yen)

	ANW	VIF	EEV
EEV as of March 31, 2016	5,773.5	(2,372.1)	3,401.4
(1) Adjustments to the values as of March 31, 2016	(19.5)	(14.5)	(34.1)
Adjusted values as of March 31, 2016	5,754.0	(2,386.6)	3,367.3
(2) VNB in HY 2016	—	57.9	57.9
(3) Expected existing business contribution at the risk-free rate	(6.7)	2.0	(4.6)
(4) Expected existing business contribution in excess of the risk-free rate	28.6	121.3	149.9
(5) Expected existing business contribution (top-down approach)	(2.0)	6.3	4.2
(6) Transfers from the VIF to the ANW	(11.0)	11.0	—
Due to in-force business as of March 31, 2016	60.2	(60.2)	—
Due to new business during HY 2016	(71.2)	71.2	—
(7) Non-economic experience variances	7.4	0.6	8.1
(8) Non-economic assumption changes	—	4.3	4.3
Total of (2) to (8)	16.1	203.8	220.0
(9) Economic experience variances	(201.3)	(63.4)	(264.7)
(10) Other variances	(1.5)	7.0	5.4
Total change	(186.7)	147.4	(39.2)
EEV as of September 30, 2016	5,567.2	(2,239.2)	3,328.0

(1) Adjustments to the values as of March 31, 2016

This item includes the foreign exchange variance from converting StanCorp's EEV into yen.

(2) VNB in the first half of fiscal year 2016

This represents the value of new business at the point of sale for the first half of fiscal year 2016, net of the expenses incurred to acquire the new business.

(3) Expected existing business contribution at the risk-free rate

As future profits are discounted at risk-free rates in the calculation of Meiji Yasuda Life's EEV, the unwinding of the discounted value at the risk-free rate contributes to the change in the EEV in each period. This item includes the release for the first half of fiscal year 2016 of the time value of financial options and guarantees, the cost of required capital, and the allowance for non-financial risks, and investment earnings at the risk-free rate from assets backing the ANW.

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

Risk-free rates are applied to calculate the present value of future profits in Meiji Yasuda Life's EEV. However life insurance companies normally hold assets such as equities and therefore expect to earn investment returns above the risk-free rate. This item represents the expected existing business contribution in excess of the risk-free rate.

Appendix B, Section 1. (3), "Expected investment return" shows the investment returns applied in the calculation of the expected existing business contribution in excess of the risk-free rate.

(5) Expected existing business contribution (top-down approach)

As future profits are discounted at the risk discount rate in the calculation of StanCorp's EEV, the unwinding of the discounted value at the risk discount rate contributes to the change in the EEV in each period. The release of value due to the unwinding is included in this item.

For details regarding the risk discount rate, please refer to Section 5.(2) of Appendix C.

(6) Transfers from the VIF to the ANW

The expected profit arising from the in-force business arising during the first half of fiscal year 2016 is transferred to the ANW. This item includes the profits expected to arise from the in-force business at March 31, 2016 as well as the profits from the new business acquired during the first half of fiscal year 2016. These transfers occur between components of the EEV and this does not impact the total EEV.

(7) Non-economic experience variances

This item represents the impact of variances between non-economic assumptions, which are applied in the calculation of the VIF as of March 31, 2016, and actual experience for the first half of fiscal year 2016.

(8) Non-economic assumptions changes

This item represents the impact of changes in non-economic assumptions from the previous year to the current year, as these assumptions changes result in changes to the projected profits after the valuation date of September 30, 2016.

(9) Economic variances

This item represents the impact of differences between actual investment returns in the period and the expected investment returns and the impact of the changes to the economic assumptions at September 30, 2016, such as changes in risk-free rates and implied volatilities.

(10) Other variances

This item includes the impact of factors other than those stated above. The main component is the impact from the true-up of StanCorp's VIF at March 8, 2016, as StanCorp's VIF at the beginning of the period was calculated using a roll-forward approach based on the VIF at December 31, 2015.

3-2. Movement analysis by company

(1) Meiji Yasuda Life

(Billions of yen)

	ANW	VIF	EEV
EEV as of March 31, 2016	6,169.8	(2,525.2)	3,644.5
(1) VNB in the HY 2016	—	56.8	56.8
(2) Expected existing business contribution at the risk-free rate	(6.7)	2.0	(4.6)
(3) Expected existing business contribution in excess of the risk-free rate	28.6	121.3	149.9
(4) Transfers from the VIF to the ANW	(17.8)	17.8	—
Due to in-force business as of March 31, 2016	52.0	(52.0)	—
Due to new business during HY 2016	(69.8)	69.8	—
(5) Non-economic experience variances	4.0	(0.1)	3.8
(6) Non-economic assumption changes	—	4.0	4.0
Total of (1) to (6)	8.1	202.0	210.1
(7) Economic experience variances	(201.0)	(87.1)	(288.1)
Total change	(192.9)	114.8	(78.0)
EEV as of September 30, 2016	5,976.9	(2,410.3)	3,566.5

(2) StanCorp

(Billions of yen)

	ANW	VIF	EEV
EEV as of March 8, 2016	206.3	153.1	359.4
(1) Adjustments to the values as of March 8, 2016	(19.5)	(14.5)	(34.1)
Adjusted values as of March 8, 2016	186.7	138.5	325.3
(2) VNB from March 8, 2016 to June 30, 2016	—	1.1	1.1
(3) Expected existing business contribution (top-down approach)	(2.0)	6.3	4.2
(4) Transfers from the VIF to the ANW	6.7	(6.7)	—
Due to in-force business as of March 8, 2016	8.1	(8.1)	—
Due to new business from March 8, 2016 to June 30, 2016	(1.4)	1.4	—
(5) Non-economic experience variances	3.3	0.8	4.2
(6) Non-economic assumption changes	—	0.2	0.2
Total of (2) to (6)	8.0	1.8	9.9
(7) Economic experience variances	(0.3)	23.6	23.3
(8) Other variances	(1.4)	7.0	5.6
Total change	6.3	32.5	38.8
EEV as of June 30, 2016	193.1	171.1	364.2

4. Sensitivity analysis

The table below shows the results of recalculating EEV with changed assumptions. Each sensitivity shown in the table indicates the results of a single assumption change while holding other assumptions fixed. It should be noted that the sum of two or more impacts in the table may not produce the same impact as would result from the simultaneous application of the corresponding assumption changes.

4-1. Sensitivity of the Group EEV

(1) EEV sensitivity

(Billions of yen)

	EEV	Change in EEV from base case
Base case: EEV as of September 30, 2016	3,328.0	—
Sensitivity 1: 50 bps increase in the risk-free rate	3,763.3	435.3
Sensitivity 2: 50 bps decrease in the risk-free rate	2,807.6	(520.4)
Sensitivity 3: 10% immediate decline in stock and real estate values	3,026.7	(301.3)
Sensitivity 4: 10% decrease in maintenance expenses	3,460.3	132.3
Sensitivity 5: 10% decrease in surrender and lapse rates	3,406.9	78.8
Sensitivity 6: 5% decrease in mortality and morbidity for life insurance products	3,488.1	160.1
Sensitivity 7: 5% decrease in mortality for annuity products	3,294.5	(33.5)
Sensitivity 8: Required capital set to the statutory minimum level	3,359.1	31.0
Sensitivity 9: 25% increase in the implied volatilities of stock and real estate	3,265.6	(62.3)
Sensitivity 10: 25% increase in the implied volatilities of swaptions	3,255.5	(72.5)
Sensitivity 11: 50 bps increase in the risk discount rate(*)	3,317.2	(10.8)
Sensitivity 12: 50 bps decrease in the risk discount rate(*)	3,339.6	11.5
Sensitivity 13: 50bps increase in expected investment yields for stock and real estate(*)	3,329.3	1.2

(*) Sensitivities only applicable to StanCorp's EEV calculated using a top-down approach.

The table below shows the impact on the ANW of sensitivities 1 to 3, 11 and 12 above. For the remaining sensitivities above, there is no impact on the ANW.

(Billions of yen)

	Change
Sensitivity 1: 50 bps increase in the risk-free rate	(1,078.1)
Sensitivity 2: 50 bps decrease in the risk-free rate	535.9
Sensitivity 3: 10% immediate decline in stock and real estate values	(318.1)
Sensitivity 11: 50 bps increase in risk discount rate	(0.0)
Sensitivity 12: 50 bps decrease in risk discount rate	0.0

(2) Sensitivity of the value of new business

(Billions of yen)

	VNB	Change
Base case: VNB for HY 2016	57.9	—
Sensitivity 1: 50 bps increase in the risk-free rate	81.4	23.4
Sensitivity 2: 50 bps decrease in the risk-free rate	37.8	(20.0)
Sensitivity 3: 10% immediate decline in stock and real estate values	58.1	0.2
Sensitivity 4: 10% decrease in maintenance expenses	62.3	4.4
Sensitivity 5: 10% decrease in surrender and lapse rates	66.2	8.3
Sensitivity 6: 5% decrease in mortality and morbidity for life insurance products	63.9	6.0
Sensitivity 7: 5% decrease in mortality for annuity products	57.9	(0.0)
Sensitivity 8: Required capital set to the statutory minimum level	58.2	0.2
Sensitivity 9: 25% increase in the implied volatilities of stock and real estate	56.9	(0.9)
Sensitivity 10: 25% increase in the implied volatilities of swaptions	56.3	(1.5)

(*)Sensitivity of the VNB for StanCorp is not included in each sensitivity above, considering its materiality to the VNB for the Group. StanCorp's VNB is assumed to be unchanged in each sensitivity.

Sensitivity 1

Sensitivity 1 is the effect on EEV of an upward parallel shift of 50 bps to risk-free forward rates.

For StanCorp, this sensitivity is the effect on EEV of re-setting expected investment yields and risk discount rates in an economic environment where risk-free rates have increased by 50 bps.

Sensitivity 2

Sensitivity 2 is the effect on EEV of a downward parallel shift of 50 bps to risk-free forward rates, subject to a minimum forward rate of zero. Risk-free forward rates that are negative before this downward shift are not adjusted.

For StanCorp, this sensitivity is the effect on EEV of re-setting expected investment yields and risk discount rates in an economic environment where risk-free rates have decreased by 50 bps, subject to a minimum of zero.

Sensitivity 3

Sensitivity 3 is the effect on EEV of a 10% immediate decline in stock and real estate values.

Sensitivity 4

Sensitivity 4 is the effect on EEV of a 10% decrease in the assumed expenses associated with maintaining the business.

Sensitivity 5

Sensitivity 5 is the effect on EEV of a 10% decrease in the assumed surrender and lapse rates.

Sensitivity 6

Sensitivity 6 is the effect on EEV of a 5% decrease in the assumed mortality and morbidity rates for life, accident and health, and medical insurance products.

Sensitivity 7

Sensitivity 7 is the effect on EEV of a 5% decrease in the assumed mortality rates for annuities.

Sensitivity 8

Sensitivity 8 is the effect on EEV of a change in the required capital level to the statutory minimum in Japan for Meiji Yasuda Life and to the statutory minimum in the United States for StanCorp. In Japan, the statutory minimum is a Solvency Margin Ratio of 200%. In the United States, the statutory minimum is the level required to maintain 100% of NAIC's Company Action Level Risk-Based Capital ("RBC"), which is the level of capital below which an insurer must submit a capital improvement plan to the regulator.

Sensitivity 9

Sensitivity 9 is the effect on EEV of a 25% increase in the implied volatilities of stock and real estate. The VIF changes in this sensitivity as a result of the change in the time value of financial options and guarantees due to the change in implied volatilities.

Sensitivity 10

Sensitivity 10 is the effect on EEV of a 25% increase in the implied volatilities of swaptions. The VIF changes in this sensitivity as a result of the change in the time value of financial options and guarantees changes due to the change in implied volatilities.

Sensitivity 11

Sensitivity 11 is the effect on EEV of an upward parallel shift of 50 bps in the risk discount rate for StanCorp's business.

Sensitivity 12

Sensitivity 12 is the effect on EEV of a downward parallel shift of 50 bps in the risk discount rate for StanCorp's business.

Sensitivity 13

Sensitivity 13 is the effect on EEV of an upward shift of 50 bps in the investment yields of stock and real estate for StanCorp's business.

4-2. Sensitivity of the EEV by company

(1) Meiji Yasuda Life

a. EEV Sensitivity

(Billions of yen)

Assumptions	EEV	Change in EEV from base case
Base case: EEV as of September 30, 2016	3,566.5	—
Sensitivity 1: 50 bps increase in the risk-free rate	4,003.4	436.9
Sensitivity 2: 50 bps decrease in the risk-free rate	3,046.2	(520.2)
Sensitivity 3: 10% immediate decline in stock and real estate values	3,269.9	(296.6)
Sensitivity 4: 10% decrease in maintenance expenses	3,688.6	122.0
Sensitivity 5: 10% decrease in surrender and lapse rates	3,635.1	68.6
Sensitivity 6: 5% decrease in mortality and morbidity for life insurance products	3,707.8	141.3
Sensitivity 7: 5% decrease in mortality for annuity products	3,533.2	(33.3)
Sensitivity 8: Required capital set to the statutory minimum level	3,574.8	8.3
Sensitivity 9: 25% increase in the implied volatilities of stock and real estate	3,504.1	(62.3)
Sensitivity 10: 25% increase in the implied volatilities of swaptions	3,497.2	(69.3)

The table below shows the impact on the ANW of sensitivities 1 to 3 above. For the remaining sensitivities above, there is no impact on the ANW.

(Billions of yen)

Assumptions	Change
Sensitivity 1: 50 bps increase in the risk-free rate	(1,077.4)
Sensitivity 2: 50 bps decrease in the risk-free rate	535.1
Sensitivity 3: 10% immediate decline in stock and real estate values	(316.6)

b. Sensitivity of the value of new business

(Billions of yen)

Assumptions	VNB	Change
Base case: VNB for HY 2016	56.8	—
Sensitivity 1: 50 bps increase in the risk-free rate	80.2	23.4
Sensitivity 2: 50 bps decrease in the risk-free rate	36.7	(20.0)
Sensitivity 3: 10% immediate decline in stock and real estate values	57.0	0.2
Sensitivity 4: 10% decrease in maintenance expenses	61.2	4.4
Sensitivity 5: 10% decrease in surrender and lapse rates	65.1	8.3
Sensitivity 6: 5% decrease in mortality and morbidity for life insurance products	62.8	6.0
Sensitivity 7: 5% decrease in mortality for annuity products	56.7	(0.0)
Sensitivity 8: Required capital set to the statutory minimum level	57.1	0.2
Sensitivity 9: 25% increase in the implied volatilities of stock and real estate	55.8	(0.9)
Sensitivity 10: 25% increase in the implied volatilities of swaptions	55.2	(1.5)

(2) StanCorp

a. EEV Sensitivity

(Billions of yen)

Assumptions	EEV	Change in EEV from base case
Base case: EEV as of June 30, 2016	364.2	—
Sensitivity 1: 50 bps increase in the risk-free rate	362.6	(1.6)
Sensitivity 2: 50 bps decrease in the risk-free rate	364.0	(0.2)
Sensitivity 3: 10% immediate decline in stock and real estate values	359.5	(4.7)
Sensitivity 4: 10% decrease in maintenance expenses	374.5	10.2
Sensitivity 5: 10% decrease in surrender and lapse rates	374.5	10.2
Sensitivity 6: 5% decrease in mortality and morbidity for life insurance products	383.0	18.8
Sensitivity 7: 5% decrease in mortality for annuity products	364.0	(0.1)
Sensitivity 8: Required capital set to the statutory minimum level	386.9	22.7
Sensitivity 9: 25% increase in the implied volatilities of stock and real estate	364.2	—
Sensitivity 10: 25% increase in the implied volatilities of swaptions	361.0	(3.2)
Sensitivity 11: 50 bps increase in risk discount rate	353.4	(10.8)
Sensitivity 12: 50 bps decrease in risk discount rate	375.8	11.5
Sensitivity 13: 50 bps increase in expected investment yields for stock and real estate	365.5	1.2

The sensitivities above include both the impact on the ANW and the VIF. The table below shows the impact on the ANW of sensitivity 1, 2, 3, 11 and 12. For the remaining sensitivities above, there is no impact on the ANW.

(Billions of yen)

Assumptions	Change
Sensitivity 1: 50 bps increase in the risk-free rate	(0.7)
Sensitivity 2: 50 bps decrease in the risk-free rate	0.7
Sensitivity 3: 10% immediate decline in stock and real estate values	(1.5)
Sensitivity 11: 50 bps increase in risk discount rate	(0.0)
Sensitivity 12: 50 bps decrease in risk discount rate	0.0

b. Sensitivity of the value of new business

Sensitivity of the VNB for StanCorp is not included, considering its materiality to the VNB for the Group.

5. Note on the use of results

The calculation of the results in this report involves the use of assumptions regarding the future which are uncertain. It should be recognized that actual future experience may differ significantly from the assumptions employed, and therefore caution is recommended in the use of the results in this report.

Appendix A: Methodology

The methodology and assumptions adopted by Meiji Yasuda Life Group to calculate the EEV of its life insurance business at the end of September 2016 are in accordance with the EEV Principles and Guidance issued by the European Insurance CFO Forum.

The EEV metric is typically applied to public companies. While Meiji Yasuda Life is a mutual company, we have applied similar assumptions to those which would be applied by a public company. In particular, the after-tax surplus after paying policyholders' dividends calculated in a manner consistent with current practice is treated as belonging to the company. Further, although statutory financial reporting for mutual companies classifies foundation funds as net assets, we treat foundation funds as liabilities for the purpose of EEV calculation because these funds must ultimately be repaid to contributors.

1. Covered business

The following outlines the details of the treatment of the covered business of the Group.

- Meiji Yasuda Life
  The covered business is all life insurance business of Meiji Yasuda Life. Meiji Yasuda General Insurance Co., Ltd., a subsidiary operating non-life business, is not included in the EEV calculation.

- StanCorp (wholly-owned subsidiary)
  The EEV of StanCorp's life insurance business and asset management business is calculated using a top-down approach and is included in the Group EEV. Please refer to Appendix C for the methodology and assumptions employed.

- Pacific Guardian Life Insurance Company (wholly-owned subsidiary)
  The balance sheet value of Pacific Guardian Life Insurance Company has been included in the ANW as a proxy for its market value, as its contribution to the total EEV is limited.

- Other subsidiaries and affiliated companies

  The balance sheet values of other subsidiaries and affiliated companies have been included in the ANW as a proxy for their market values as their contribution to the total EEV is limited. A look-through adjustment for subsidiaries and affiliated companies is applied in all respects material to the total EEV, such that profits and losses incurred in transactions by subsidiaries and affiliated companies are reflected in the EEV calculation to the extent that these transactions are related to the covered business.

2. Adjusted net worth (Meiji Yasuda Life)

The ANW is calculated by making the adjustments described below to the total net assets on the balance sheet. Free surplus is defined as the ANW less required capital.

Expected disbursements outside the company from surplus and foundation funds to be repaid to contributors are excluded from the ANW. Liability items which are treated as internal reserves for the EEV calculation (contingency reserves, reserve for price fluctuation, the unallocated portion of policyholders' dividend reserves and general allowance for possible loan losses) have been added to the ANW on an after-tax basis. Assets and liabilities which are not held at market value on the balance sheet, such as held-to-maturity debt securities and policy-reserve-matching bonds, loans, real estate, and loans payable, are valued at market for the purpose of the EEV calculation, and differences between the market and book values of these assets and liabilities have been included in the ANW on an after-tax basis. Unrecognized past service costs and unrecognized actuarial losses (gains) for unfunded retirement benefit obligations are deducted from the ANW on an after-tax basis.

3. Value of in-force business (Meiji Yasuda Life)

The VIF is calculated as the certainty equivalent present value of future profits net of deductions for the time value of financial options and guarantees, the cost of holding required capital and the allowance for non-financial risks.

(1) Certainty equivalent present value of future profits

The certainty equivalent present value of future profits is the present value of projected future after-tax profits without consideration of elements which are asymmetric with respect to changes in economic assumptions. It is calculated using risk-free rates for the investment yields of all assets and for the discount rates.

The certainty equivalent present value of future profits reflects the intrinsic value of financial options and guarantees, such as policyholders' dividends, but does not include the time value of financial options and guarantees which is calculated separately.

(2) Time value of financial options and guarantees

A variety of financial options and guarantees embedded in insurance contracts may have asymmetric impacts on future profits depending on underlying economic assumptions. The value of financial options and guarantees is calculated using a stochastic approach based on economic assumptions consistent with the market value of traded options.

The time value of financial options and guarantees is calculated as the difference between the certainty equivalent present value of the future profits and the average of the present value of the future profits calculated using the stochastic approach.

Meiji Yasuda Life considered the options and guarantees listed below in calculating the time value of financial options and guarantees. The future asset mix is assumed to be the same as the asset mix at the valuation date, and no changes in investment strategy and management actions in the future are assumed.

Participating policy dividends

For participating business, policyholders receive dividends should surplus emerge. However, if losses emerge, the policyholders' liabilities are limited to paying premiums and no additional costs are charged to the policyholders. The cost of policyholder dividends is calculated by allowing for such dividends being determined from future cash flows and financial positions projected using a stochastic approach.

Variable product minimum guarantees

For variable products with minimum guarantees, the benefits of investment performance on the underlying fund above the minimum guarantee level belong to the policyholder. The company is responsible for the cost of the difference between the minimum guarantee benefits and the fund value if fund performance is unfavorable. The cost of the minimum guarantee benefits is calculated using a stochastic approach.

Interest-rate-sensitive-product minimum guaranteed crediting rates

For interest-rate-sensitive products, the crediting rate changes depending on the underlying market environment, and the company is responsible for the cost of maintaining the minimum guaranteed crediting rate if market interest rates decline below the level of the minimum guarantee. The cost of the minimum guarantee is calculated using a stochastic approach.

Policyholder behavior

Policyholders have the right to surrender their life insurance policies voluntarily. Surrender behavior which depends dynamically on economic assumptions such as interest rates is assumed for the EEV calculation. The cost associated with such policyholder behavior is calculated using a stochastic approach by allowing for dynamic policyholder behavior in the projection models.

(3) Cost of holding required capital

A life insurance company is required to hold capital above the level of statutory liabilities in order to maintain its financial soundness. The cost of holding required capital is defined as the present value of the sum of taxes on the investment income on assets backing the required capital, and the costs of management of the assets backing the required capital.

The EEV Principles stipulate that the required capital must be at least the level of the statutory minimum capital requirement and may include amounts required to meet internal objectives. Meiji Yasuda Life defines required capital for calculation of the cost of holding required capital as the level of capital needed to maintain a 350% regulatory solvency margin ratio. The required capital as of the end of March 2016 was 1,305.1 billion yen, and the required capital as of the end of September 2016 was 1,213.2 billion yen.

(4) Allowance for non-financial risks

The EEV Principles require that sufficient allowance be made for aggregate risks in the covered business for calculations of EEV. We consider that the majority of non-financial risks to profits are diversifiable. For example, for a non-financial risk such as fluctuation in mortality experience for which the best estimate assumptions employed for the calculations of the certainty equivalent present value of future profits produce the expected average value of profit, no additional adjustments should be required.

On the other hand, some non-financial risks, such as operational risk and pandemic risk, are not reflected in the best estimate assumptions applied and are not captured in the calculation of the certainty equivalent present value of future profits.

Further, tax is paid when profits arise, while tax is not paid when losses occur in a certain reporting period. Tax-basis losses can be carried forward and utilized to offset future profits. However, as the period over which losses can be carried forward is limited, there is a risk that the company will not be able to fully utilize benefits from losses carried forward.

Meiji Yasuda Life quantifies the non-financial risks described above using simplified models.

4. Value of new business (Meiji Yasuda Life)

The VNB represents the present value of the future after-tax profits, net of deductions for the time value of financial options and guarantees, as well as the cost of holding required capital, for the new business at the point of acquisition during the first half of fiscal year 2016. Acquisition costs and commissions are reflected in the VNB.

The same assumptions applied to the calculation of the VIF are applied to the calculation of the VNB, except that economic assumptions as at policy acquisition are applied in calculating the VNB for single premium whole life products.

For individual business, new policies (including future renewals) and net increases of policies due to coverage revision and conversion are included in the VNB, while renewals of existing policies and rider additions after issue are not included. For group business, new business and increases in the company’s share of co-managed policies are included in the VNB.

Appendix B: Principal Assumptions (Meiji Yasuda Life)

1. Economic assumptions

(1) Risk-free rate

The risk-free rates used in the calculation of the certainty equivalent present value of future profits are based on Japanese government bond (JGB) yields at the valuation date.

The table below shows the risk-free rates (converted to zero-coupon spot rates) applied in the calculations. Forward rates beyond 30 years are extrapolated based on the shape of the market swap yield curve, as the market JGB rates beyond 30 years are considered not sufficiently liquid.

Term	March 31, 2016	September 30, 2016
1 year	-0.154%	-0.318%
2 year	-0.206%	-0.289%
3 year	-0.229%	-0.286%
4 year	-0.205%	-0.265%
5 year	-0.190%	-0.249%
10 year	-0.048%	-0.083%
15 year	0.209%	0.144%
20 year	0.454%	0.376%
25 year	0.601%	0.465%
30 year	0.571%	0.472%
40 year	0.458%	0.444%
50 year	0.384%	0.422%

Sources: Analysis of Ministry of Finance data and Bloomberg data

(2) Principal stochastic assumptions

a. Interest rate model

The interest rate model projects interest rates for the Japanese yen (JPY), the US dollar (USD), the euro (EUR), and the pound sterling (GBP). The model uses a risk-neutral approach with the Japanese yen as the base currency, and correlations between interest rate processes of different currencies have been taken into account. The interest rate model has been calibrated according to the market environment at each reporting date, and the parameters used are estimated from the market yield curve and the implied volatilities of interest rate swaptions with various maturities and underlying swap terms. A set of 5,000 scenarios is produced for the stochastic calculation of the time value of financial options and guarantees. The scenario set has been generated by Willis Towers Watson.

The table below summarizes the implied volatilities of interest rate swaptions used to calibrate scenarios.

Swaption implied volatility

		Implied volatility							
		March 31, 2016 (*1)				September 30, 2016 (*1)			
Option Term	Swap Term	JPY(*2)	USD	EUR	GBP	JPY(*2)	USD	EUR	GBP
5 year	5 year	―	42.4%	70.3%	46.9%	29.5bps	52.3%	104.6%	88.2%
5 year	7 year	38.8bps	40.4%	63.1%	44.3%	30.5bps	49.5%	87.4%	81.2%
5 year	10 year	39.7bps	38.4%	58.7%	42.3%	32.0bps	46.6%	78.0%	78.6%
7 year	5 year	40.3bps	38.4%	56.0%	40.5%	31.9bps	47.3%	73.5%	75.8%
7 year	7 year	40.2bps	37.0%	53.7%	39.0%	32.3bps	45.6%	69.2%	72.4%
7 year	10 year	40.8bps	34.7%	53.6%	38.9%	33.0bps	45.2%	67.6%	74.6%
10 year	5 year	―	33.8%	50.5%	37.3%	34.7bps	37.6%	64.1%	70.3%
10 year	7 year	―	32.7%	51.5%	36.9%	34.7bps	36.9%	64.9%	71.4%
10 year	10 year	42.3bps	32.1%	53.5%	37.6%	35.0bps	39.2%	―	77.2%

Source: Analysis of Bloomberg data

(*1) "―" indicates that the market data was not available at March 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016.

(*2) The implied volatilities as of September 30, 2016 are quoted on a normal model basis, while those as of March 31, 2016, quoted on a lognormal model basis, are converted to values on a normal model basis.

b. Implied volatilities of stocks and currencies

Volatilities of major stock indices and currencies are calibrated based on the implied volatilities of options traded in the market. The table below summarizes the implied volatilities used to calibrate the scenarios.

Stock option implied volatility

Currency	Underlying Index	Option Term	Volatility	
			March 31, 2016	September 30, 2016
JPY	Nikkei 225	3 year	20.2%	20.1%
		4 year	19.9%	19.9%
		5 year	19.8%	19.9%
USD	S&P 500	3 year	18.8%	18.6%
		4 year	20.1%	19.7%
		5 year	21.3%	21.0%
EUR	EuroStoxx 50	3 year	20.1%	20.2%
		4 year	20.1%	20.2%
		5 year	20.2%	20.3%
GBP	FTSE 100	3 year	18.7%	18.0%
		4 year	19.2%	18.8%
		5 year	19.7%	19.5%

Source: Analysis of Markit data

Currency Options

Currency	Option Term	Volatility	
		March 31, 2016	September 30, 2016
USD	10 year	12.4%	14.1%
EUR	10 year	14.1%	13.4%
GBP	10 year	14.2%	14.2%

Source: Bloomberg

c. Correlations

In addition to the calibration of volatilities described above, Meiji Yasuda Life has calculated certain volatilities reflecting the mix of assets in its asset portfolio and correlations between asset classes. The asset mix is assumed not to change over the projection period.
There are insufficient market data for exotic options with adequate liquidity to calibrate correlations. Therefore correlation factors are estimated based on monthly historical market data from end-September 2006 to end-September 2016. The table below shows the derived correlation factors between major variables.

	JPY 10year interest rate	USD 10year interest rate	EUR 10year interest rate	GBP 10year interest rate	USD-JPY	EUR-JPY	GBP-JPY	Nikkei 225	S&P 500	EuroStoxx 50	FTSE 100
JPY 10year Interest rate	1.00	0.58	0.50	0.53	0.41	0.19	0.39	0.31	0.16	0.20	0.11
USD 10year Interest rate	0.58	1.00	0.79	0.86	0.45	0.32	0.51	0.36	0.31	0.31	0.22
EUR 10year Interest rate	0.50	0.79	1.00	0.82	0.29	0.43	0.45	0.32	0.35	0.33	0.29
GBP 10year Interest rate	0.53	0.86	0.82	1.00	0.31	0.29	0.49	0.26	0.21	0.20	0.11
USD-JPY	0.41	0.45	0.29	0.31	1.00	0.63	0.76	0.62	0.24	0.30	0.18
EUR-JPY	0.19	0.32	0.43	0.29	0.63	1.00	0.79	0.68	0.56	0.47	0.44
GBP-JPY	0.39	0.51	0.45	0.49	0.76	0.79	1.00	0.71	0.47	0.46	0.27
Nikkei 225	0.31	0.36	0.32	0.26	0.62	0.68	0.71	1.00	0.71	0.71	0.63
S&P 500	0.16	0.31	0.35	0.21	0.24	0.56	0.47	0.71	1.00	0.84	0.85
EuroStoxx 50	0.20	0.31	0.33	0.20	0.30	0.47	0.46	0.71	0.84	1.00	0.84
FTSE 100	0.11	0.22	0.29	0.11	0.18	0.44	0.27	0.63	0.85	0.84	1.00

Source: Analysis of Bloomberg data and Ministry of Finance data

(3) Expected investment return

A total assumed annualized investment return of 1.0% (total of risk-free rates and excess return over the risk-free rate) is used for the calculation of the expected existing business contribution in Section "3. Movement Analysis."

The table below shows the assumed investment return on major asset classes.

Asset class	Assumed investment return
Cash	0.0%
Fixed income	0.2%
Domestic stocks	7.4%
Foreign bonds	1.1%
Total	1.0%

2. Non-economic assumptions

Premiums, operating expenses, insurance benefits and claims, surrender benefits, tax, and other cash flows are projected based on best estimate assumptions set for each product type, considering past and recent experience and expected future experience.

Operating expenses

- Operating expense assumptions are derived based on Meiji Yasuda Life's experience, and assumed future expense improvement is not reflected. The future inflation rate is assumed to be zero.
- In accordance to the consumption tax law as of the valuation date, the consumption tax rate for setting expense assumptions is assumed to be 8% until March 31, 2017 and 10% from April 1, 2017 onwards.
- A look-through adjustment for subsidiaries and affiliated companies is applied in all respects material to the total EEV.

Policyholders' dividends

Policyholders' dividend rates are set based on current dividend policy, and the projected dividend rate is dynamically linked to each market-consistent risk neutral scenario.

Effective tax rate

The effective corporate tax rate is set to 28.20% for FY 2016 and FY 2017, and 27.96% for FY 2018 and thereafter, reflecting a change in corporate tax rates.

Appendix C: Methodology and assumptions for StanCorp

1. Valuation date

StanCorp's EEV is calculated as of June 30, 2016, in accordance with the consolidated financial statements.

Regarding the EEV as of March 8, 2016, the ANW was developed from the statutory and US-GAAP statements for StanCorp as of February 29, 2016 and March 8 (March 7, Pacific Standard Time), 2016 respectively. The VIF was calculated based on the in-force data as of December 31, 2015 and rolled forward to February 29, 2016.

2. Adjusted Net Worth

The starting point for the ANW is the statutory capital and surplus of the life insurance business and the US-GAAP equity of asset management businesses, excluding those in the life insurance entities, and the holding company (net of investment in subsidiaries).

Liabilities that are appropriate to be added back into the adjusted net worth have been included. The asset valuation reserve is a required liability in the statutory balance sheet of U.S. life insurance companies. However, the asset valuation reserve is regarded as allocated surplus and is included in ANW.

Additional adjustments for the life insurance business include addition of assets which have a certain economic value but which are not recorded on the statutory balance sheet (furniture and equipment, etc.) and adjustments for deferred tax assets on the statutory balance sheet, pension obligations, off balance sheet items and tax advantaged investments. For the asset management businesses, excluding those in the life insurance entities, and the holding company, additional adjustments include deduction of assets on the US-GAAP balance sheet without economic value (intangible assets), deferred tax assets related to the intangible assets, and assets that have their economic value reflected in the VIF.

3. Value of inforce business

The VIF is calculated as the present value of future profits net of deductions for the time value of financial options and guarantees, as well as the cost of holding required capital.

(1) Present value of future profits

The present value of future profits is the after-tax statutory profits of covered business based on projected cash flows calculated on a deterministic basis, and discounted at an appropriate risk discount rate. Future renewals of group insurance business are also included. Investment cash flows are calculated based on economic assumptions, on asset data and on the expected reinvestment strategy as of June 30, 2016.

Please refer to "5. Economic assumptions and risk discount rate" for details of the risk discount rate and the economic assumptions used to derive the investment cash flows.

(2) Time value of financial options and guarantees

When calculating EEV using a top-down approach, the time value of options and guarantees is often calculated using real-world scenarios. However, for StanCorp, the time value of financial options and guarantees has been calculated using risk-neutral scenarios. The time value of options and guarantees is calculated as the difference between the deterministic present value of future profits and the average of the present value of future after-tax profits calculated using stochastic methods. The options and guarantees listed below were considered in calculating the time value of financial options and guarantees.

Minimum guaranteed crediting rates

For individual and group annuity products, crediting rates change depending on the underlying market environment, subject to contractual minimum guaranteed crediting rates. The company is responsible for costs associated with the minimum guaranteed crediting rate. The cost of the minimum guarantee is calculated using a stochastic approach.

Policyholder behavior

Individual annuity policyholders have the right to surrender their policies voluntarily. Surrender charges and or market value adjustments may be imposed. Group annuity contract-holders and participants are able to voluntarily change contribution and withdrawal amounts and such contract-holder initiated withdrawals are subject to contractual market value adjustments. For certain individual and group annuity products, the cost associated with such policyholder behavior is calculated using a stochastic approach. This approach allows for dynamic policyholder behavior dependent on prevailing market conditions, such as interest rate levels, in the projection models.

(3) Cost of holding required capital

The cost of holding required capital is a spread between the after-tax net investment yield and the risk discount rate for holding the required capital.
StanCorp defines required capital as the level required to maintain 325% of NAIC’s Company Action Level RBC for most of its businesses. The statutory minimum is the level required to maintain 100% of NAIC’s Company Action Level RBC, which is the level of capital below which an insurer must submit a capital improvement plan to the regulator.

4. Value of new business

The VNB is calculated as the present value of future after-tax profits, net of deductions for the time value of financial options and guarantees, as well as the cost of holding required capital, for the new business issued between March 8 and June 30, 2016, at the point of acquisition. In general the same assumptions applied to the calculation of the VIF are applied to the calculation of the VNB, although certain non-economic assumptions, such as acquisition expenses and commissions, that are specific to new business were reflected.

New policies (including future renewals) and certain increases in coverage on existing policies are included in the VNB, while renewals of existing policies are not included.

5. Economic assumptions and risk discount rate

(1) Economic assumptions

a. Risk-free rate

The risk-free rate used in the calculation of the present value of future profits is based on the USD swap yield curve.

The table below shows the risk-free rates (bond equivalent yield).

Term	February 29, 2016	June 30, 2016
1 year	0.74%	0.66%
2 year	0.82%	0.72%
3 year	0.92%	0.79%
5 year	1.12%	0.96%
10 year	1.55%	1.34%
20 year	1.95%	1.71%
30 year	2.06%	1.80%

Source: Thomson Reuters

b. Stochastic interest rate assumptions

A set of 1,000 scenarios is produced for the stochastic calculation of the time value of financial options and guarantees, and cost of required capital for certain products. The interest rate model projects interest rates for the USD using a risk-neutral approach. The model has been calibrated according to the market environment as of the valuation date, and the parameters used are estimated from the market yield curve and the implied volatilities of interest rate swaptions with various maturities and underlying swap terms. The scenario set has been generated by an economic scenario generator provided by Moody's Analytics.

The table below summarizes the implied volatilities of interest rate swaptions, used to calibrate scenarios.

	February 29, 2016		June 30, 2016	
Swap Term	5 year	10 year	5 year	10 year
Option Term				
5 year	46.97%	41.59%	51.40%	45.95%
7 year	42.38%	38.33%	46.08%	42.37%
10 year	37.29%	35.00%	41.81%	39.38%

Source: Super Derivatives

c. Expected investment yield

Projected investment cash flows are based on the existing asset portfolio and reinvestment assets consistent with the economic environment as of June 30, 2016. The reinvestment strategy is determined consistent with StanCorp's investment practice.
Key assumptions for the investment cash flows include risk-free rates, credit spreads, net default costs, and investment expenses. Initial asset yields are based on actual invested assets and statutory book yields as of June 30, 2016.

The table below shows the initial asset yield of general account fixed income assets.

	February 29, 2016		June 30, 2016	
Asset Class	**Percentage of Existing Portfolio**	**Annual Effective Gross Yield**	**Percentage of Existing Portfolio**	**Annual Effective Gross Yield**
Bonds*	56%	3.88%	55%	3.86%
Mortgages	42%	5.44%	42%	5.31%
Structured Securities	2%	3.60%	3%	3.43%
Total Fixed Income Assets	100%	4.53%	100%	4.47%

** Combined with interest rate swap hedges*

Credit spreads to determine reinvestment yields are based on market spreads as of June 30, 2016, and grade to ultimate credit spreads. The ultimate credit spreads are determined by asset type, maturity, and rating, based on historical studies.

The table below shows the modeled reinvestment spreads for bonds and mortgages.

(bps)

	February 29, 2016				June 30, 2016			
	Bonds*		Mortgages		Bonds*		Mortgages	
Term	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate
3 year	82	69	340	240	53	60	318	243
5 year	109	87	317	217	78	83	313	238
7 year	130	108	317	217	97	101	317	242
10 year	152	116	323	223	119	111	322	247
20 year	204	139	501	401	172	131	432	357
30 year	209	168	599	499	183	161	533	458

** Weighted average of different ratings*

Net credit default costs for both the existing asset and reinvested assets are based on historical default rates net of recoveries, set by asset type, duration, and rating.

The table below shows the modeled net credit default costs for bonds and mortgages

(bps)

	February 29, 2016				June 30, 2016			
	Bonds			Mortgages	Bonds			Mortgages
Duration	AA	A	BBB		AA	A	BBB	
1 year	4.1	6.5	19.5	0.2	4.1	6.5	19.5	0.2
3 year	10.2	17.6	36.8	20.9	10.2	17.6	36.8	20.9
5 year	15.6	23.7	43.2	34.6	15.6	23.7	43.2	34.6
7 year	18.9	26.6	43.6	23.1	18.9	26.6	43.6	23.1
10 year	22.1	28.0	43.5	8.7	22.1	28.0	43.5	8.7
20 year	16.0	19.8	30.4	0.4	16.0	19.8	30.4	0.4

The impact of call and prepayment behavior on EEV is immaterial for the majority of StanCorp's bonds and mortgages, which contain make-whole call protection. For structured securities, expected cash flows including accelerated principal payments are projected on a best estimate basis for each security consistent with the risk-free rate scenario.

Investment expenses vary by asset type and remain constant over the projection, according to the table below. Investment expense assumptions were developed on a look-through basis.

(bps)

Asset Class	February 29, 2016	June 30, 2016
Internally Managed Bonds	10.0	10.0
High Yield Bonds	35.0	35.0
Structured Securities	25.0	25.0
Mortgages	29.5	29.5

A flat net investment yield of 3.77% is used for renewal group business. Constant growth returns are assumed for each of the fund types of group annuity products, as shown in the table below.

Group Annuity Funds	February 29, 2016	June 30, 2016
Equity funds	8%	8%
Fixed income*	2-3%	2-3%
Money market and stable value-type funds	1%	1%

** Varies depending on the plan*

(2) Risk discount rate

The risk discount rate is set using a weighted average cost of capital approach (WACC) taking into account the cost of equity and cost of debt. The cost of equity excludes any additional risk margin for unhedged interest rate risk as this is included by using market consistent stochastic interest rate scenarios for calculating time value of financial options and guarantees. The risk discount forward rate as of June 30, 2016 ranges from 5.04% to 6.53% (annual effective), which consists of a risk-free forward rate curve and a risk margin ranging from 4.34 % to 4.44 %, decreased from a range of 5.69% to 5.80% as of March 8, 2016. The change to the risk margin is due to two items: a regular update to the cost of debt associated with the observed market value of StanCorp's debt obligations, and a change to the cost of equity from reflecting a change in view of Meiji Yasuda Life as a shareholder.

6. Non-economic assumptions

Premium, operating expense, benefits and claims, cash surrender value, tax, and other cash flows are projected applying the best estimate assumptions, by product which reflect past, current and expected future experience. Dynamic assumptions are used for calculating the time value of options and guarantees for the individual and group annuity business.

The future inflation rate for maintenance expenses is assumed to be 2.0% p.a., based on the Federal Reserve Board's long term inflation targets and inflation rates implied from inflation linked bonds.

The tax rate is set at 35% for most of StanCorp's business.

7. Exchange rate

The EEV of StanCorp is calculated in its local currency and converted into JPY using the following rate:

	March 8, 2016	**June 30, 2016**
USD 1.00	JPY 113.70	JPY 102.91

Appendix D: Third party opinion

Willis Towers Watson has reviewed the methodology and assumptions used to determine the embedded value results as at September 30, 2016 for Meiji Yasuda Life Group. The review covered the embedded value as at September 30, 2016, the value of new business issued in the first half of fiscal year 2016, the analysis of movement in the embedded value during the first half of fiscal year 2016 and the sensitivities of the embedded value and new business value to changes in assumptions.

Meiji Yasuda Life is a mutual company, and the embedded value has been calculated as if Meiji Yasuda Life were a proprietary company, based on the current policyholder dividend practice.

Willis Towers Watson has concluded that the methodology and assumptions used, together with the disclosure provided in this document, comply with the EEV Principles and Guidance. In particular:

- The methodology makes allowance for the aggregate risks in the covered business:
  - For Meiji Yasuda Life's business, through Meiji Yasuda Life's bottom-up methodology as described in Appendix A of this document, which includes a stochastic allowance for financial options and guarantees, and deductions to allow for the frictional cost of required capital and the impact of non-financial risks, and
  - For StanCorp's business, through Meiji Yasuda Life's top-down methodology as described in Appendix C of this document, which incorporates risk margins in the discount rates applied to best estimate deterministic projections of after-tax statutory profits, the deduction of the cost of the time value of options and guarantees, and the deduction of the cost of risk-based capital relating to the business. Consequently, it should be noted that the results for Meiji Yasuda Life Group, in particular StanCorp's business, may materially differ from a capital market valuation of such risk (so called "market consistent valuation");

- The operating assumptions have been set with appropriate regard to past, current and expected future experience;

- The economic assumptions used are internally consistent and consistent with observable market data; and

- For participating business, the assumed policyholders' dividend rates, and the allocation of profit between policyholders and assumed shareholders, are consistent with the projection assumptions, established company practice and local market practice.

Willis Towers Watson has also reviewed the results of the calculations, without however undertaking detailed checks of all the models, processes and calculations involved. On the basis of this review, Willis Towers Watson is satisfied that the disclosed results have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the methodology and assumptions set out in this disclosure document. It should be noted that a June 30, 2016 valuation date is used for the StanCorp business as this aligns with the closing date for the Group's consolidated financial statements.

In arriving at these conclusions, Willis Towers Watson has relied on data and information provided by Meiji Yasuda Life Group, including estimates for the market value of assets for which no market prices exist. This opinion is made solely to Meiji Yasuda Life in accordance with the terms of Willis Towers Watson's engagement letter. To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, Willis Towers Watson does not accept or assume any responsibility, duty of care or liability to anyone other than Meiji Yasuda Life for or in connection with its review work, the opinions it has formed, or for any statement set forth in this opinion.

Appendix E: Glossary

Terminology	Contents
European Embedded Value using a market-consistent approach	An embedded value calculated in accordance with the European Embedded Value Principles, for which the cash flows arising from both assets and liabilities are valued in a manner consistent with traded financial instruments.
European Embedded Value Principles	European Embedded Value (EEV) Principles were published by the CFO Forum in May 2004 with the intention of improving the consistency and transparency of embedded value reporting, including sensitivities. Additional guidance on disclosures was published by the CFO Forum in October 2005. In May 2016 the EEV principles were amended by the CFO Forum to permit alignment with methodology and assumptions applied for Solvency II, which was introduced in January 1, 2016, and to allow flexibility in disclosure requirements.
CFO Forum	The European Insurance CFO Forum is a discussion group formed and attended by the Chief Financial Officers of major European insurance companies. Its aim is to influence the development of financial reporting, including value based reporting and related regulatory developments, for insurance enterprises on behalf of its members. One of its interests is to improve transparency of the financial reporting to investors.
Market Consistent Approach	A measurement approach where economic assumptions are such that projected asset cash flows are valued consistently with current market prices for traded assets.
Top Down Approach	A measurement approach that uses a risk discount rate, which is set and applied based on the risk profile of the company, products, business or geographic location. The risk discount rate is typically based on a company's weighted average cost of capital.

Adjusted net worth (ANW)	The ANW represents the market value of assets (including loans and real estate, securities and other assets) in excess of policyholder liabilities of the covered business, comprising policy reserves and other liabilities such as policyholders' dividend reserves. Specifically, the ANW includes the net assets on the statutory balance sheet, internal reserves in liabilities, general allowance for possible loan losses, unrealized gains and losses on assets and liabilities not valued at market on the statutory balance sheet, unfunded retirement benefit obligations, and other adjustments, such as the tax effect of the adjustments described above.
Value of in-force business (VIF)	The present value of certainty equivalent future profits emerging from the in-force business at the valuation date, net of deductions for the associated time value of financial options and guarantees, the cost of holding required capital, and the allowance for non-financial risk. Calculations for StanCorp Financial Group are based on the present value of future profits emerging from the in-force business at the valuation date, net of deductions for the associated time value of financial options and guarantees, and the cost of holding required capital.
Value of new business (VNB)	The present value of certainty equivalent future profits expected to emerge at point of sale from the business written in the reporting period, net of deductions for the associated time value of financial options and guarantees, the cost of holding required capital, and the allowance for non-financial risk.
Statutory accounting principles (SAP) and US-GAAP in the United States	In the United States, there exist statutory accounting principles (SAP) and US-GAAP, where the former focuses on financial soundness of an insurance company while the latter focuses on the periodic accounting of profit and loss. In Japan, statutory accounting and US-GAAP are equivalent.

Present value of future profits	The present value of after-tax profit discounted at risk discount rate, based on the future cash flows generated from the business.
Present value of certainty equivalent future profits	The present value of after-tax profit discounted at the risk free rate, based on the future cash flows generated from the business, without consideration of elements which are asymmetric with respect to changes in economic assumptions.
Value of financial options and guarantees	The value of financial options and guarantees is the sum of the intrinsic value of financial options and guarantees and time value of the value of financial options and guarantees. The intrinsic value corresponds to the value of financial options and guarantees in the certainty equivalent scenario. The time value is calculated as the difference between the average value obtained using a set of stochastic market-consistent risk-neutral scenarios and the intrinsic value.
Cost of holding required capital	Cost of Holding Required Capital is the decrease in present value of distributable profits attributable to shareholders, related to holding required capital. For a market-consistent approach, this is called “frictional cost”, and it reflects the investment and taxation costs incurred by shareholders through investing required capital in the company rather than directly. For a top-down approach, a spread between the investment yield and the discount rate for holding the required capital is included.
Allowance for non-financial risks	Allowance for asymmetric non-financial risks, such as operational risk and risk of recoverability of the tax value of losses carried forward.
Risk-free rate	Yields on securities without default or credit risk.

Risk discount rate	The weighted average cost of capital used to discount future profits under a top-down approach, composed of the risk-free rate and risk margin consistent with the risk profile of the business.
Implied volatility	Volatility implied by the market price of an option. This represents expectation of the market for price fluctuation.
Interest rate swaption	An option giving the holder the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap in the future.
Look through adjustment	An adjustment such that profits and losses incurred in transactions by subsidiaries and affiliated companies are reflected in the EEV calculation to the extent that these transactions are related to the covered business.
Dynamic assumptions	Assumptions which can change depending on the underlying economic scenario. For example, assumptions linking policyholders' dividends with investment performance, or surrender and lapse assumptions linked to the difference between yields and the guaranteed rate.
Calibration of market-consistent risk-neutral economic scenarios	The derivation of parameters to be used in the generation of risk-neutral scenarios such that the pricing of financial instruments using the scenarios results in prices close to the market prices of the instruments.