

Innovation for Wellbeing

Highlights of FY2015 Results

May 20, 2016

Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Holdings, Inc.



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Highlights of FY2015 Results



- Consolidated net income in FY2015 tripled to ¥159.5 billion in the absence of one-time merger costs, etc.
- Consolidated net income in FY2016 is expected to decrease due to upfront investments to achieve future growth and streamline operation.

FY2015 results	 Combined ratio (excluding CALI and household earthquake) improved by 2.3 points to 94.5% due to improvement of loss ratio and expense ratio. We steadily sold strategic-holding stocks by ¥565.7 billion on fair value for 4 years from FY2012. Himawari Life grew steadily mainly in medical insurance, and its net income improved by ¥1.8 billion to ¥11.6 billion. While overseas subsidiaries had one-time large losses, their net income increased due to gains on sales of stocks (+¥0.6 billion). Internal solvency ratio keeps 155% after change in market conditions. Dividend per share increased by ¥10 to ¥80, and share buyback of ¥33.5 billion was decided (total payout ratio was 50%). Adjusted consolidated ROE achieved 7.8% due to steady improvement of profitability (reference: J-GAAP ROE was 9.2%)
FY2016 forecast	 Consolidated ordinary profit is expected to be ¥206.0 billion (-¥10.8 billion), and consolidated net income is expected to be ¥140.0 billion. We plan to execute upfront investments in earnest for future growth centered on Sompo Japan Nipponkoa and Himawari Life, while maintaining level of profitability attained in FY2015. We plan to accelerate reduction of strategic-holding stocks compared with FY2015, and reduce exposure around ¥100.0 billion.

1. Trend of business results

2. Domestic P&C insurance

3. Domestic life insurance

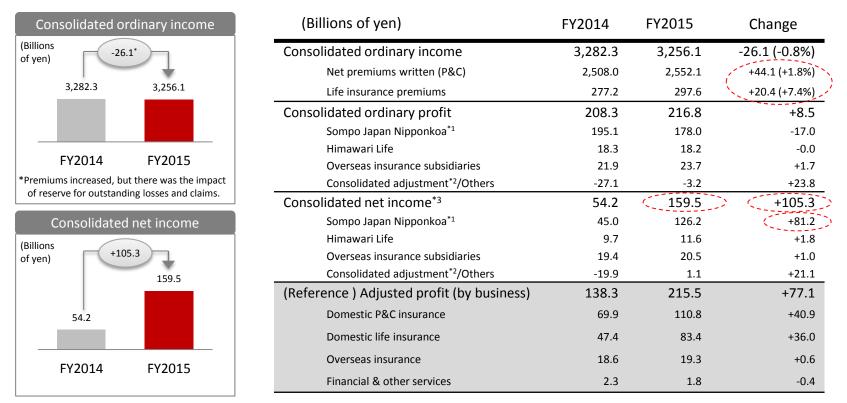
4. Overseas insurance

5. ERM & Asset management

Overview of FY2015 Results – Consolidated basis



Premiums steadily increased. Consolidated net income improved by ¥105.3 billion to ¥159.5 billion mainly due to improvement of bottom-line of domestic P&C insurance.



*1 The figures prior to September 1, 2014 are the sum of Sompo Japan and Nipponkoa. (The same shall apply hereafter.)

*2 "Purchase method" accounting was adopted upon the establishment of Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Holdings. In the consolidated accounts of the holdings, assets and liabilities of the former Nipponkoa and some group companies were acquired and carried on the balance sheet at fair value at the time of business integration. (This gave rise to a difference between the carrying amount in the non-consolidated accounts of Sompo Japan Nipponkoa and some group companies, and the carrying amount in consolidated accounts of the holdings.) Therefore, realized gains/losses, etc. of Sompo Japan Nipponkoa must be adjusted, and this adjustment is included in the above "consolidated adjustment."

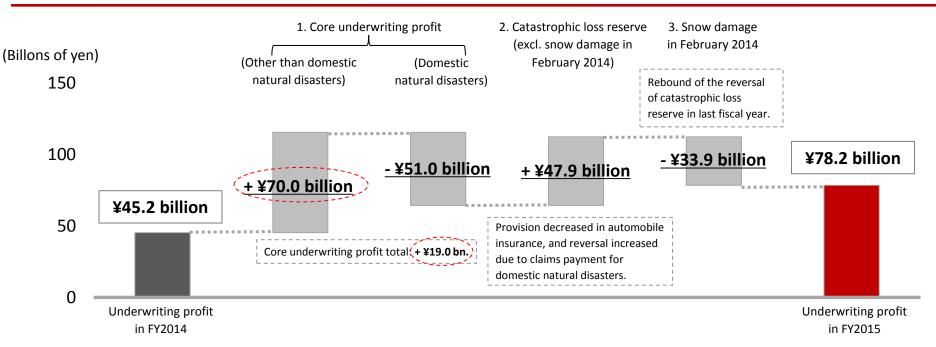
*3 Consolidated net income denotes net income (loss) attributable to shareholders of the parent. (The same shall apply hereafter.)

Main Points of Consolidated Results – (1) Underwriting Profit – Sompo Japan Nipponkoa



 Underwriting profit improved by ¥33.0 billion to ¥78.2 billion mainly due to drastic increase in core underwriting profit (excluding domestic natural disasters).

Changing factors of underwriting profit (Sompo Japan Nipponkoa)



	1. Core underwriting profit	2. Catastrophic loss reserve	3. Snow damage in February 2014
FY2014 Actual ¥60.3 billion		- ¥53.6 billion	¥38.5 billion
FY2015 Actual	¥79.3 billion	- ¥5.7 billion	¥4.6 billion

* Core underwriting profit is underwriting profit less the impact related to catastrophic loss reserve, and snow damage in February 2014.

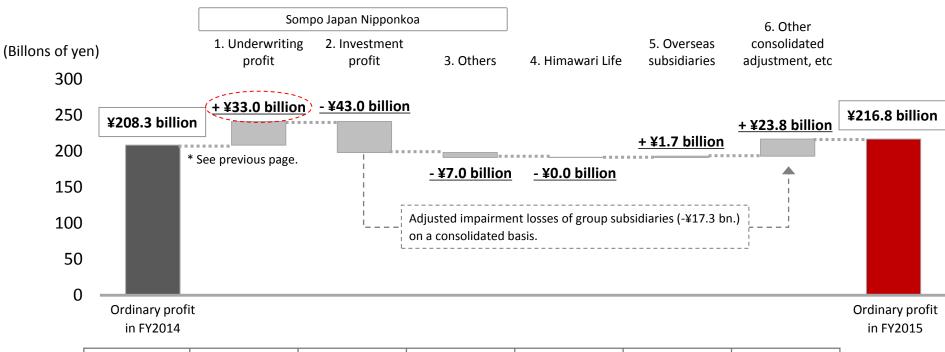
* Above figures for domestic natural disasters are net incurred losses by domestic natural disasters that occurred in the fiscal year.

Main Points of Consolidated Results – (2) Ordinary Profit



Consolidated ordinary profit improved by ¥8.5 billion to ¥216.8 billion mainly due to increase in underwriting profit.

Changing factors of consolidated ordinary profit



	1. Underwriting profit	2. Investment profit	3. Others	4. Himawari Life	5. Overseas subsidiaries	6. Other consolidated adjustment, etc
FY2014 Actual	¥45.2 billion	¥151.5 billion	- ¥1.6 billion	¥18.3 billion	¥21.9 billion	- ¥27.1 billion
FY2015 Actual	¥78.2 billion	¥108.5 billion	- ¥8.7 billion	¥18.2 billion	¥23.7 billion	- ¥3.2 billion

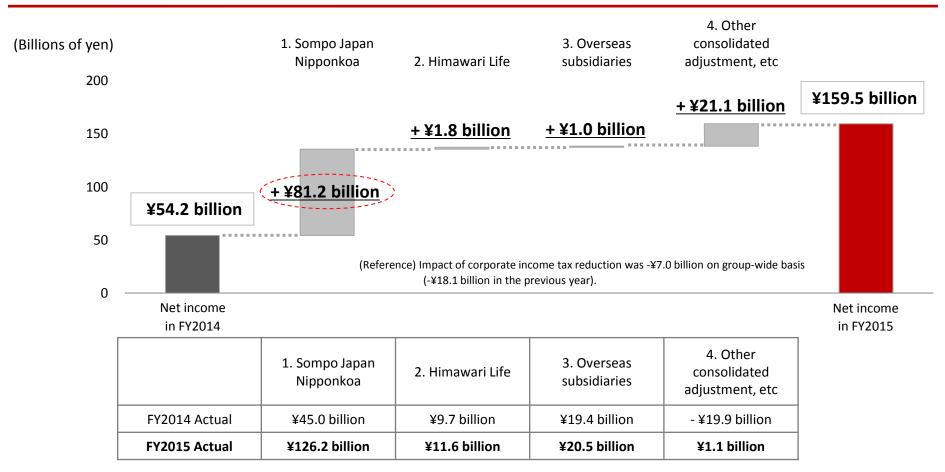
Main Points of Consolidated Results – (3) Net Income



Consolidated net income improved by ¥105.3 billion to ¥159.5 billion in the absence of one-time merger costs^{*}, etc.

* ¥79.5 billion of one-time merger cost was recorded as an extraordinary loss in FY2014.

Changing factors of consolidated net income



Business Forecasts for FY2016 – Consolidated basis



Consolidated ordinary profit is expected to decrease by ¥10.8 billion to ¥206.0 billion, and consolidated net income is expected to be ¥140.0 billion.

(Billions of yen)	FY2015 (Actual)	FY2016 (Forecast)	Change	
Net premiums written (P&C)	2,552.1	2,573.0	+20.8	(+0.8%)
Life insurance premiums	297.6	307.0	+9.3	(+3.1%)
Consolidated ordinary profit	216.8	206.0	-10.8	(-5.0%)
Sompo Japan Nipponkoa	178.0	196.5	+18.4	(+10.3%)
Himawari Life	18.2	10.5	-7.7	(-42.2%)
Overseas subsidiaries	23.7	18.0	-5.7	(-24.1%)
Consolidated adjustment*/others	-3.2	-19.0	-15.8	(-)
Consolidated net income	159.5	140.0	-19.5	(-12.3%)
Sompo Japan Nipponkoa	126.2	140.0	+13.7	(+10.9%)
Himawari Life	11.6	6.5	-5.1	(-44.0%)
Overseas subsidiaries	20.5	14.2	-6.2	(-30.6%)
Consolidated adjustment*/others	1.1	-20.7	-21.8	(-1,907.9%)

* "Purchase method" accounting was adopted upon the establishment of Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Holdings. In the consolidated accounts of the holdings, assets and liabilities of the former Nipponkoa and some group companies were acquired and carried on the balance sheet at fair value at the time of business integration. (This gave rise to a difference between the carrying amount in the non-consolidated accounts of Sompo Japan Nipponkoa and some group companies, and the carrying amount in consolidated accounts of the holdings.) Therefore, realized gains/losses, etc. of Sompo Japan Nipponkoa must be adjusted, and this adjustment is included in the above "consolidated adjustment."

Main Points of Business Forecasts for FY2016



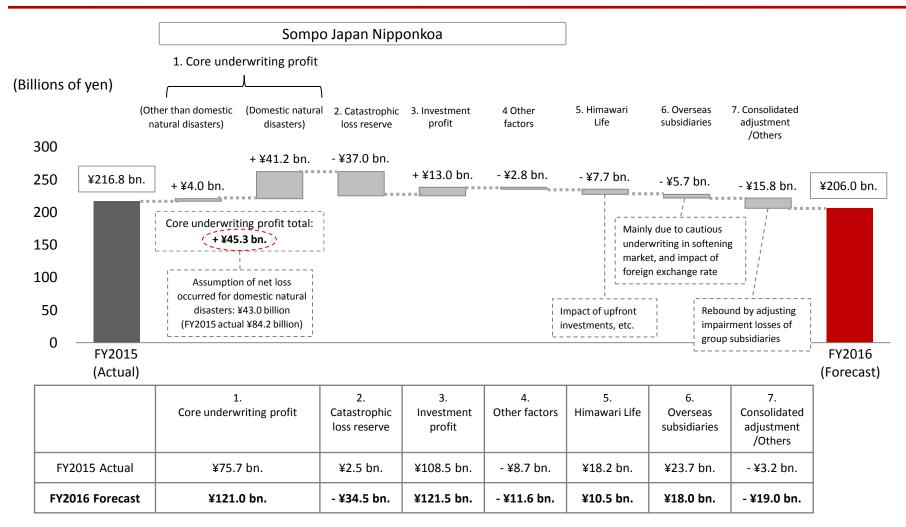
Consolidated ordinary profit is expected to stay almost flat mainly due to upfront investments to achieve future growth and streamline operation.

Domestic P&C insurance (Sompo Japan Nipponkoa)	 Ordinary profit is expected to improve by ¥18.4 billion due to improvement of underwriting profit and investment profit. Combined ratio (excluding CALI and household earthquake) is expected to improve by 1.1 points to 93.4%. Loss ratio is expected to improve by 1.8 points, and net expense ratio is expected to rise by 0.7 points, including ¥12.0 billion of upfront investments, etc. Reduction of strategic-holding stocks is planned to be about ¥100.0 billion.
Domestic life insurance	 Business is planned to expand steadily, and ordinary profit is expected to decrease by ¥7.7 billion mainly due to upfront investments. Upfront investment for further growth is assumed to be about ¥5.0 billion, and system cost is expected to increase by about ¥2.5 billion in accordance with change in accounting processing.
Overseas insurance	 Ordinary profit is expected to decrease by ¥5.7 billion mainly due to cautious underwriting in softening market and impact of foreign exchange rate. — Another factor is the rebound of one-time factor in previous fiscal year (¥1.7 billion of realized gains on equity sales in SJ America).
Others	There is a decrease following adjustment of impairment losses of group subsidiaries on a consolidated basis (+¥17.3 billion) in the previous fiscal year.

(Reference) Breakdown of Business Forecasts for FY2016 (Ordinary Profit)



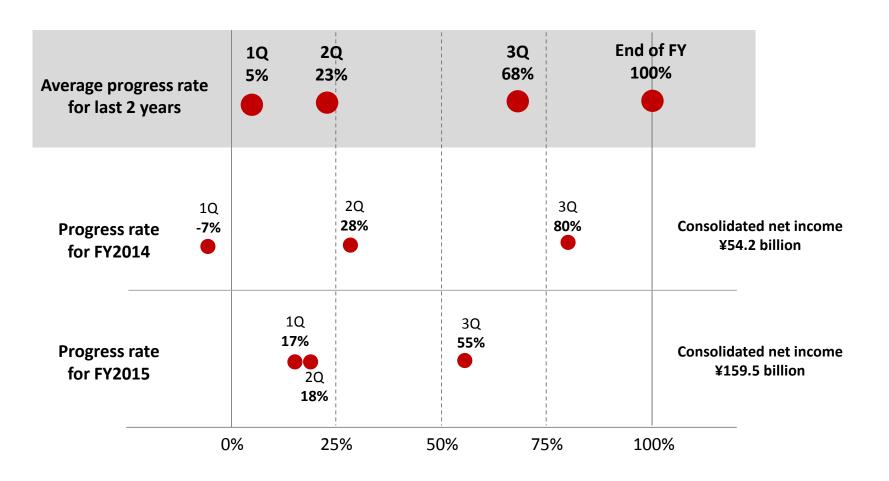
Main components of consolidated ordinary profit



* Core underwriting profit is underwriting profit less the impact related to catastrophic loss reserve.

(Reference) Past Progress of Quarterly Results

Progress in each quarter (consolidated net income)



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(Reference)Numerical Management Targets



	(Billons of yen)		FY2014	FY2015	
D	omestic P&C insurance ^{*1}	Adjusted profit		69.9	110.8
			et premiums written	2,181.3	2,218.4
			(excl. CALI)	1,876.0	1,911.8
		Lo	oss ratio	65.6%	63.7%
			(excl. CALI/Fin. Guarantee)	63.2%	61.0%
	Sompo Japan Nipponkoa	Net expense ratio		31.8%	31.6%
		(excl. CALI)	33.6%	33.4%	
		C	ombined ratio	97.4%	95.3%
			(excl. CALI/Fin. Guarantee)	96.8%	94.4%
D	omestic life insurance	G	rowth in embedded value (EV)	47.4	83.4
0	verseas insurance	N	et income	18.6	19.3
Fi	Financial & other services		et income	2.3	1.8
G	Group total		djusted consolidated profit	138.3	215.5
4	Adjusted consolidated ROE ^{*2}		5.2%	7.8%	

Definition of adjusted profit

Domestic P&C insurance ^{*1}	
Net income	
+ Provisions for catastrophic loss rese	
+ Provisions for reserve for price fluct	uation (after tax)
 Gains/losses on sales of securities ar 	nd impairment
losses on securities (after tax)	
- Special factors	
Domestic life insurance	
Growth in embedded value (EV)	
- Capital transactions such as equity is	suance
- Changes in EV attributable to fluctua	ation of interest
rates, etc.	
Overseas insurance	
Net income	
Financial and other services	
Net income	

*1 Total of Sompo Japan Nipponkoa, Sonpo 24, and Saison Automobile & Fire (non-consolidated).

*2 Adjusted consolidated ROE = Adjusted consolidated profit / Adjusted consolidated net assets *The denominator is the average balance at the end/start of each fiscal year. Adjusted consolidated net assets = Consolidated net assets (excluding life insurance subsidiary's net assets)

+ Catastrophic loss reserve (after tax) + Reserve for price fluctuation (after tax) + Life insurance subsidiary's EV

1. Trend of business results

2. Domestic P&C insurance

3. Domestic life insurance

4. Overseas insurance

5. ERM & Asset management

(Reference) Adjusted profit

Overview of FY2015 Results – Sompo Japan Nipponkoa



- Combined ratio improved by 2.3 points mainly due to improved profitability of automobile insurance.
- Net income drastically improved in the absence of an extraordinary loss (one-time merger cost) recorded in previous fiscal year.

(Billions of yen)	FY2014	FY2015	Change		
Net premiums written	2,181.3	2,218.4	+37.1 (+1.7%)		
(excl. CALI, household earthquake)	1,875.2	1,910.8	+35.6 (+1.9%)		
Loss ratio	65.6%	63.7%	-1.9pt		
(excl. CALI, household earthquake)	63.2%	61.1%	-2.1pt		
Net expense ratio	31.8%	31.6%	-0.2pt		
(excl. CALI, household earthquake)	33.6%	33.4%	-0.2pt		
Combined ratio	97.4%	95.3%	-2.1pt		
(excl. CALI, household earthquake)	96.8%	(94.5%)	()	,	
Underwriting profit	45.2	78.2	+33.0	The impact of increase in	
Investment profit	151.5	108.5	-43.0 —	impairment losses on securities (of which, -¥17.3 billion is	i
Ordinary profit	195.1	178.0	-17.0	canceled on a consolidated basis.)	
Net income	45.0	(126.2)	(+81.2)		-'
+Provisions for catastrophic loss reserve (after tax)	-7.7	-1.7	+6.0		
+Provisions for reserve for price fluctuation (after tax)	6.3	5.7	-0.5		
 -Gains/losses on sales of securities and impairment losses on securities (after tax) 	45.6	26.4	-19.2		
-Special factors (after tax)*	-80.0	-12.3	+67.6		
Adjusted profit	77.9	(116.1)	+38.1		

* Special factors are one-time merger costs, impact of corporate income tax reduction, etc.



Net premiums written (excluding CALI and household earthquake) increased by 1.9% mainly in fire and allied lines and voluntary automobile.

Net premiums written by product line

(Billions of yen)	FY2014	FY2015	Change	FY2016 (Forecast)	change
Fire and Allied Lines	323.2	330.6	+7.3 ((+2.3%))	299.7	(-30.8)
Marine	52.5	51.2	-1.3 (-2.6%)	51.7	+0.5
Personal Accident	185.2	184.2	-1.0 (-0.6%)	185.2	+0.9
Voluntary Automobile	1,043.7	1,070.1	+26.4 ((+2.5%))	1,071.6	+1.4
CALI	305.2	306.5	+1.3 (+0.5%)	302.1	-4.4
Other	271.2	275.6	+4.3 (+1.6%)	278.9	+3.2
of which, Liability	156.9	155.2	-1.7 (-1.1%)	153.4	-1.8
Total	2,181.3	2,218.4	+37.1 (+1.7%)	2,189.3	-29.0
Total (excl. CALI, household earthquake)	1,875.2	1,910.8	+35.6 ((+1.9%))	1,886.2	-24.5

(Reference) Year-on-Year comparison of voluntary automobile insurance (April 2015 - March 2016)

	Sompo Japan Nipponkoa					
	# of Premium Total vehicles /vehicle Premiur					
Non-Fleet	-0.6%	+2.6%	+2.0%			
Fleet	+0.1%	+2.9%	+3.1%			
Total	-0.5%	+2.7%	+2.2%			

*Performance evaluation basis

(Main changing factors in FY2015)

Fire and Allied Lines: Increased due to front-loaded demand ahead of product revision in October 2015.

(Abolition of long-term policies of over 10 years, and revision of premium rate)

Voluntary Automobile: Increased mainly due to the impact of product and premium rate revisions.

(Main changing factors in FY2016)

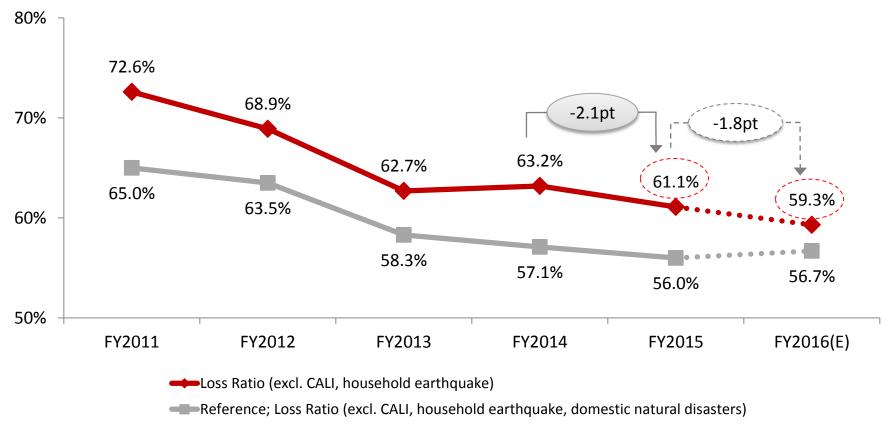
Fire and Allied Lines: Reduced due to rebound of front-loaded demand and transfer of assumed reinsurance premiums to reinsurance subsidiaries.

Loss Ratio (W/P)



- In FY2015, loss ratio dropped by 2.1 points because profitability of automobile insurance improved, and the impact of snow damage in February 2014 was gone.
- In FY2016, loss ratio is expected to improve by 1.8 points due to decrease in claims payment for domestic natural disasters, etc.

W/P loss ratio (excl. CALI, household earthquake)



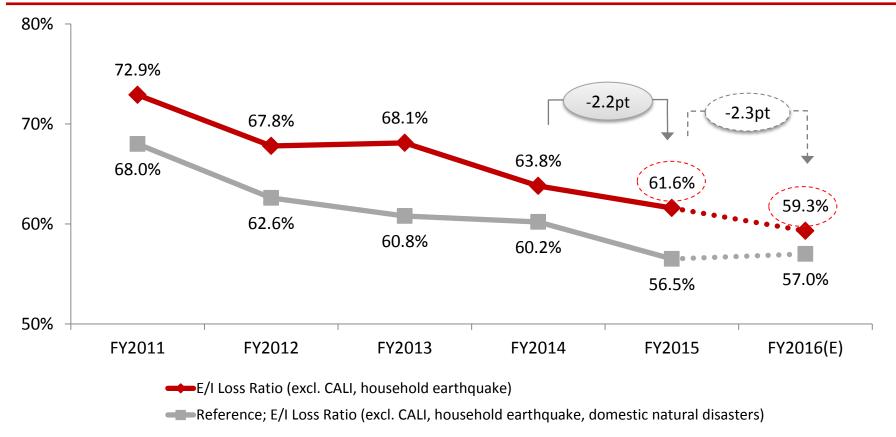
* Loss ratio includes loss adjustment expense.

Loss Ratio (E/I)



- In FY2015, E/I loss ratio dropped by 2.2 points due to improved profitability of automobile insurance, etc.
- In FY2016, E/I loss ratio is expected to improve further by 2.3 points due to decrease in claims payment for domestic natural disasters, etc.

E/I loss ratio (excl. CALI, household earthquake)



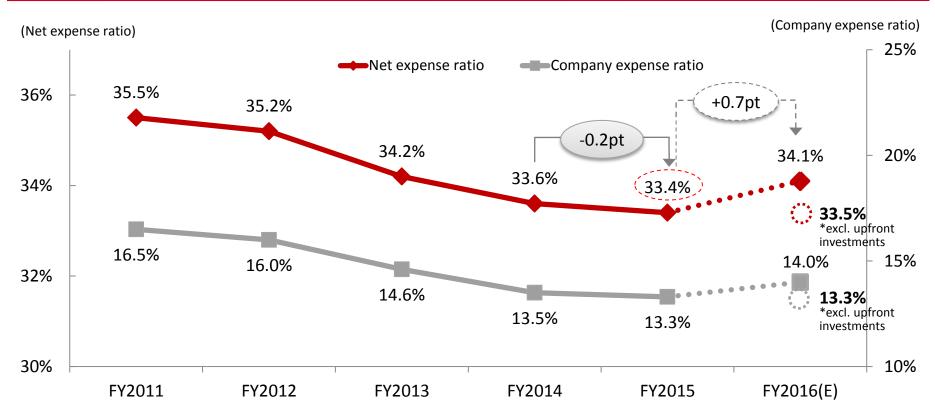
* Loss ratio includes loss adjustment expense.

Net Expense Ratio



- In FY2015, both net expense ratio and company expense ratio steadily improved.
- In FY2016, both ratios are expected to stay flat, excluding upfront investments to achieve future growth and streamline operation.

Net expense ratio (excl. CALI, household earthquake)

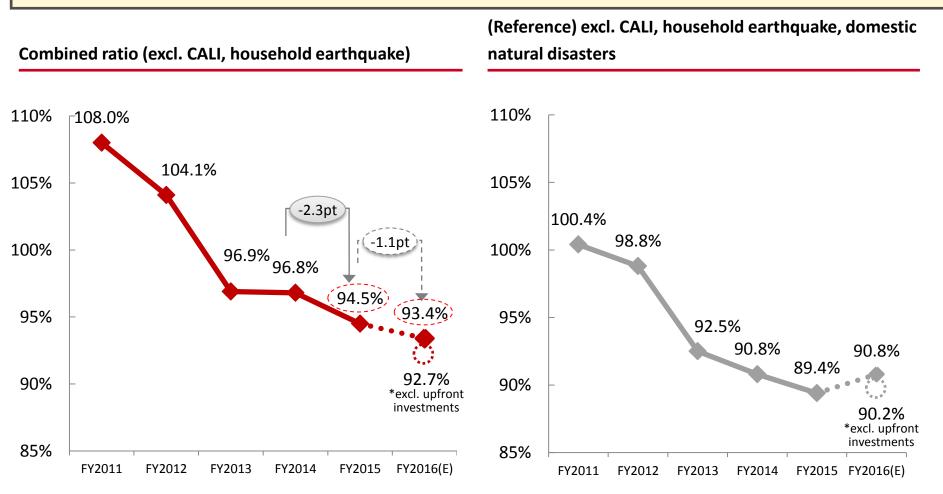


* Company expense ratio is the ratio of operating, general administrative expenses for underwriting against the net premiums written.

Combined Ratio



- ◆ In FY2015, combined ratio improved by 2.3 points to 94.5%.
- In FY2016, combined ratio is expected to improve by 1.1 points and stay on improving trend.



Investment Profit



- In FY2015, while impairment losses on securities increased, the part of it (- ¥17.3 billion) was canceled on a consolidated basis. Stock future hedging during the period (gains on derivatives) covered realized gains on sales of securities by capturing market movements.
- In FY2016, we plan to diversify investment instruments, while accelerating sales of domestic stocks, expecting ¥13.0 billion increase in investment profit.

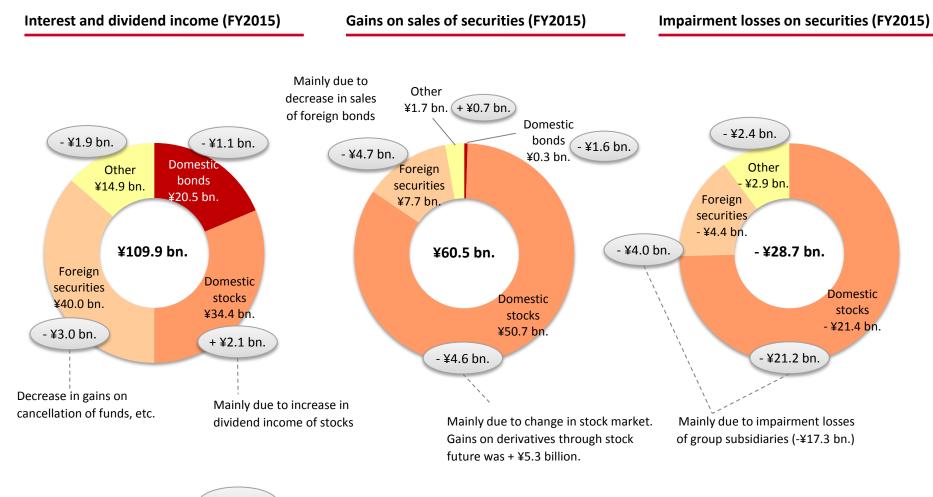
Investment profit (Sompo Japan Nipponkoa, non-consolidated)

(Billions of yen)	FY2014 FY2015		Change	FY2016 (Forecast)	Change	
Net interest and dividend income	1	67.7	64.0	-3.6	63.0	-1.0
Interest and dividend income*		113.8	109.9	-3.9	105.1	-4.8
Gains on sales of securities*	2	70.9	60.5	(-10.3)	63.9	+3.3
of which, ones of domestic stocks		55.4	50.7	-4.6	61.9	+11.1
Impairment losses on securities*	3	-0.9	-28.7	(-27.8)	-2.0	+26.7
of which, ones of domestic stocks		-0.1	-21.4	-21.2	-2.0	+19.4
Gains on derivatives	4	-4.5	5.6	(+10.2)	-5.2	-10.8
Other investment income	5	18.3	6.9	-11.3	1.7	-5.2
Investment profit 1+2+3+	4+5	151.5	108.5	-43.0	121.5	(+13.0

* See next page for breakdown

(Reference) Breakdown of Investment Profit





: Change from FY2014

Business Forecasts for FY2016 – Sompo Japan Nipponkoa



(Billions of yen)	FY2015 (Actual)	FY2016 (Forecast)	Change
Net premiums written	2,218.4	2,189.3	-29.0 (-1.3%)
(excl. CALI, household earthquake)	1,910.8	1,886.2	-24.5(-1.3%)
Loss ratio	63.7%	62.6%	-1.1pt
(excl. CALI, household earthquake)	61.1%	59.3%	-1.8pt
E/I loss ratio (excl. CALI, household earthquake)	61.6%	59.3%	-2.3pt
Net expense ratio	31.6%	32.3%	+0.7pt
(excl. CALI, household earthquake)	33.4%	34.1%	+0.7pt
Combined ratio	95.3%	94.8%	-0.4pt
(excl. CALI, household earthquake)	94.5%	93.4%	()
Underwriting profit	78.2	86.5	+8.2 (+10.6%)
Investment profit	108.5	121.5	+13.0 (+12.0%)
Ordinary profit	178.0	196.5	(+18.4 (+10.3%))
Net income	126.2	(140.0)	+13.7 (+10.9%)
+Provisions for catastrophic loss reserve (after tax)	-1.7	24.7	+26.5
+Provisions for reserve for price fluctuation (after tax)	5.7	5.7	+0.0
-Gains/losses on sales of securities and impairment losses on securities (after tax)	26.4	44.5	+18.0
-Special factors (after tax)*	-12.3	-	+12.3
Adjusted profit	116.1	(126.0	+9.8 (+8.5%)

* Special factors are impact of corporate income tax reduction, etc.

Assumption of Business Forecasts for FY2016 – Sompo Japan Nipponkoa

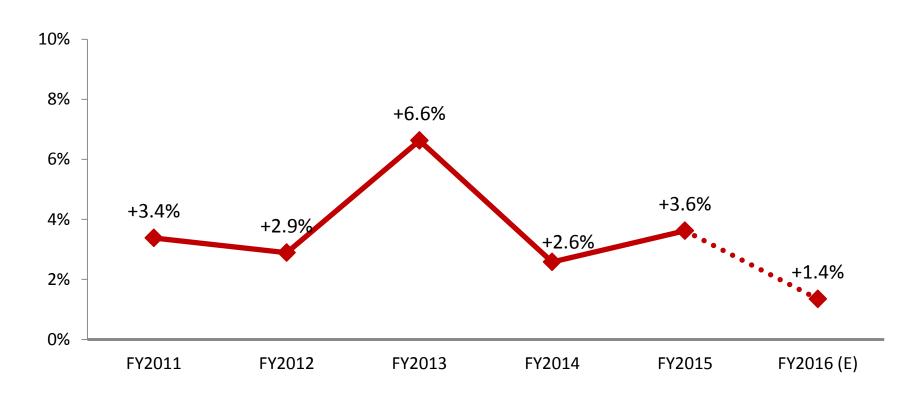


Losses from domestic natural disasters (occurring in the fiscal year)	¥43.0 billion				
Catastrophic loss reserve	Net provision : ¥34.5 billion				
Provision rate of catastrophic loss reserve	Provision rate of fire group : fire 14.0% other 5.0% Provision rate of automobile group : 3.2%				
Market indicators	(Stock) Nikkei 225 : ¥16,758 (Interest yield) 10y JGB : - 0.03% (Foreign exchange) 1US\$: ¥112.68 1Euro : ¥127.70 * Assumptions for market indicators are based on ones as of end of March 2016.				
Interest and dividend income	Gross : ¥105.1 billion Net : ¥63.0 billion				
Realized gains on securities	Realized gains on security sales : ¥63.9 billion Impairment losses on securities : ¥2.0 billion				
Reserve for price fluctuation	Net provision : ¥8.0 billion				

(Reference) Premiums (Performance Evaluation Basis)

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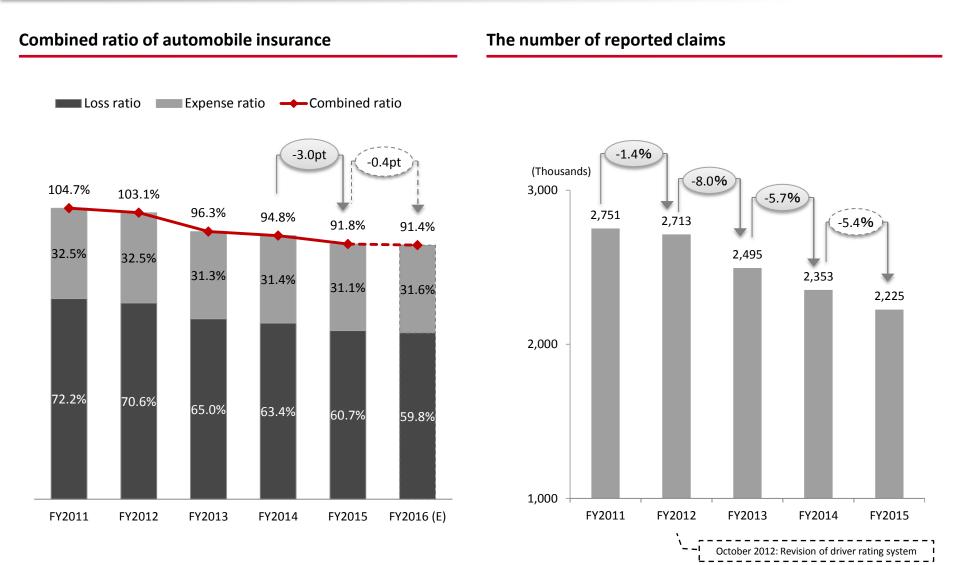
Premium on performance evaluation basis (General lines total, Year-on-Year comparison)



* Premium is performance evaluation basis.

(Reference) Related Indicators of Automobile Insurance





* Loss ratio is on a written paid basis (including loss adjustment expense).

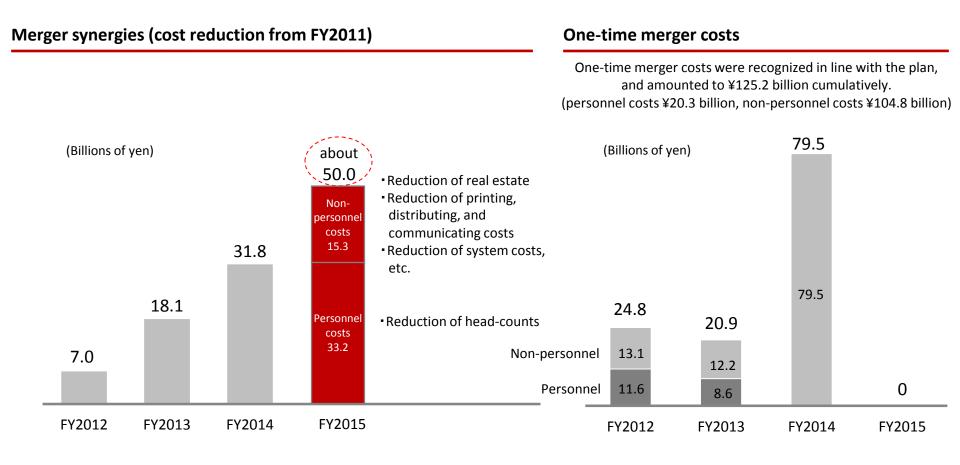
* The number of reported claims are excluded for certain natural disasters, whose incurred loss exceeds certain threshold.

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(Reference) Summary of Merger Synergies and One-time Costs



Merger synergies and one-time merger costs for P&C insurance companies were in line with the plan.



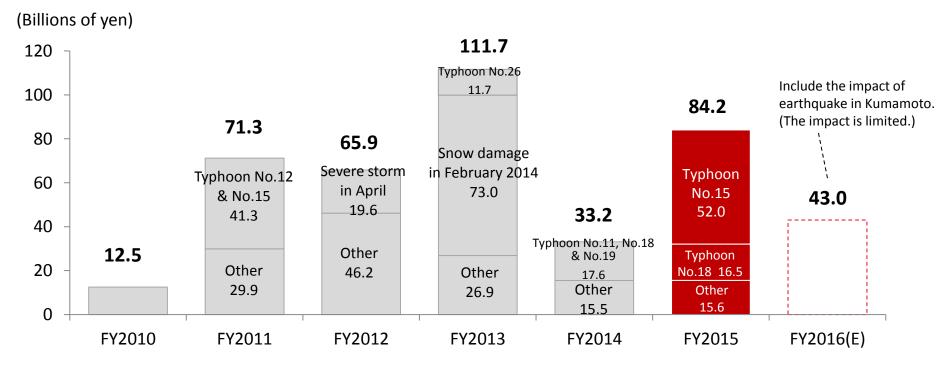
* One-time merger costs are excluded from calculation process of adjusted profit.

(Reference) Domestic Natural Disasters



• Net loss occurred for domestic natural disasters in FY2015 was ¥84.2 billion mainly due to typhoon No.15 and No.18.

Net loss occurred for domestic natural disasters (only events that occurred in the fiscal year)



* Excluding CALI, household earthquake

* Excluding Great East Japan Earthquake

1. Trend of business results

2. Domestic P&C insurance

3. Domestic life insurance

4. Overseas insurance

5. ERM & Asset management

3. Domestic life insurance

Overview of FY2015 Results – Himawari Life



- Annualized new premium steadily increased mainly in medical insurance. Net income improved by ¥1.8 billion to ¥11.6 billion.
- Net income is expected to decrease due to upfront investment for future growth in FY2016.

(Billions of yen)	FY201	FY2014 FY2015 Change			FY2016 (Forecast)		Change				
Annualized new premium	35	5.6 (40.3	+4.6	(+13.2%)		(40.5	+0.2	(+0.5%)	
(of which, medical insurance)	1	5.8	19.1	+3.2	(+20.8%)			15.1	-4.0	(-21.1%)	
Premium and other income	380).7	396.4	+15.7	(+4.1%)		4	08.4	+12.0	(+3.0%)	
(excl. lump-sum payment)	37	7.5	392.5	+14.9	(+4.0%)		Z	108.4	+15.9	(+4.0%)	
Investment profit (general account) 39	9.6	42.2	+2.6	(+6.6%)			43.0	+0.7	(+1.9%)	-
Ordinary profit	22	2.5	22.5	-0.0	(-0.1%)			14.8	-7.7	(-34.1%)	-
Net income	g).7	11.6	+1.8	'(+19.4%)		(6.5	-5.1	(-44.0%)	
									investm	due to increase in u nents for future grow r change in account	wth and
	nd of Y2014	End of FY2015	Cha	ange					hange	· 、	
	21,043.1	21,642.1	+	599.0	<u> </u>		ection-ty		+11.8	2	
Annualized premium in force	317.4	332.8			Breakdown	Sa	iving-type	5	+3.5		
			· · · · ·				Total		+15.3		

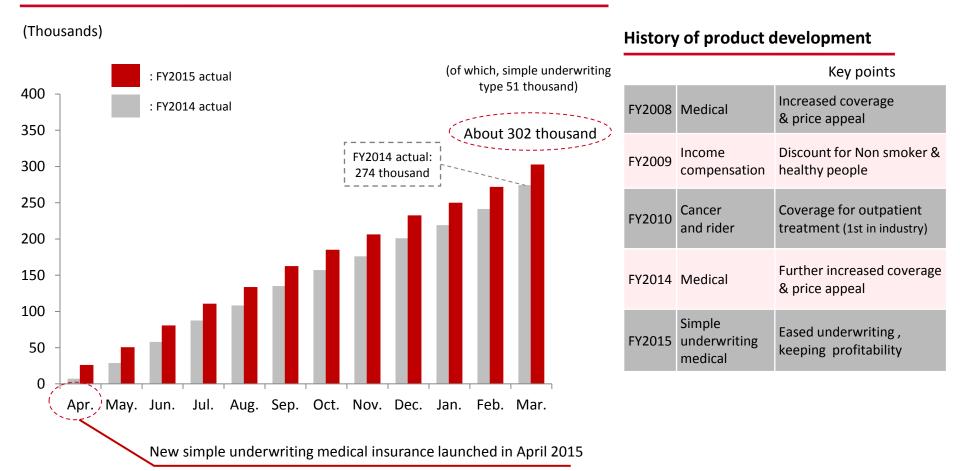
* The sum of individual insurance and individual annuities.

Sales of Medical Insurance Products



Sales of medical Insurance products achieved about 302 thousand in FY2015 due to the effect of new medical insurance products. (Annual target was 300 thousand.)

Number of sales of medical insurance

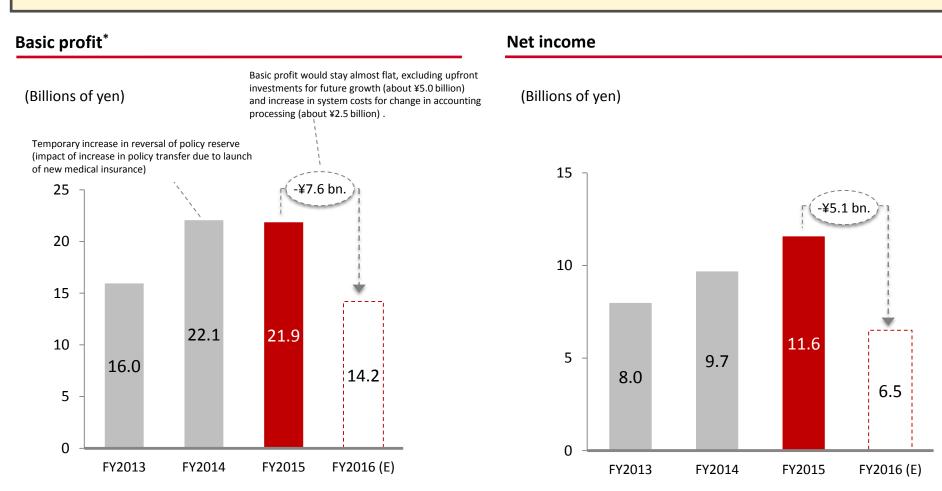


3. Domestic life insurance

Profit – J-GAAP



• We assume upfront investments for future growth in FY2016, but business is steadily growing.



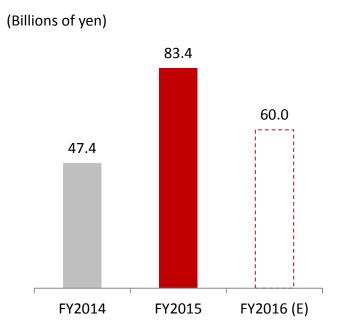
* Akin to a general business corporation's operating profit or a bank's business profit, basic profit is after deduction of capital gain or loss, such as gain or loss on the sale of securities from recurring profit, and one-time gains or losses such as provision for contingency reserve.



• We kept a certain amount of growth in adjusted EV thanks to growth in policies in force, despite lowering interest rate.

Trends of growth in adjusted EV

Changing factors of MCEV



Growth in adjusted EV in FY2015	+¥83.4 bn.	
(New business value)	+¥12.3 bn.	
(Expected existing business contribution)	+¥44.4 bn.	
(Experience variances and assumption change, etc.)	+¥26.6 bn.	Mainly due to low expense ratio
Economic variances	-¥168.3 bn.	Mainly due to low interest rate [*]
Other non operating variances	+¥0.4 bn.	
MCEV at end of FY2015	¥700.0 bn.	

*Interest yield of 30-year JGB 1.37% at end of FY2014 0.56% at end of FY2015

1. Trend of business results

2. Domestic P&C insurance

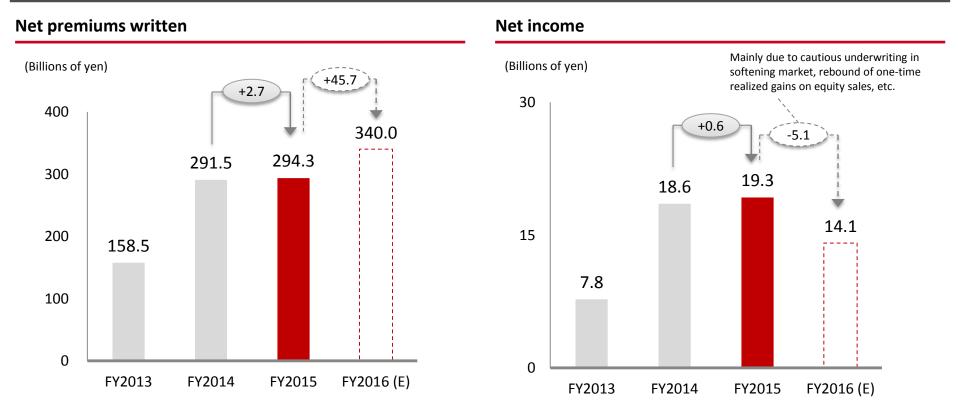
3. Domestic life insurance

4. Overseas insurance

5. ERM & Asset management

Overview of FY2015 Results – Net Premiums Written, Net Income

- Top-line steadily expanded, and net income improved by ¥0.6 billion to ¥19.3 billion.
- In FY2016, net income is expected to decrease by ¥5.1 billion due to cautious underwriting in softening market, impact of foreign exchange rate, etc.



* Net premiums written of subsidiaries and affiliates reflect holding shares of each company. This treatment does not coincide with financial statements. The net income figures also have been adjusted to reflect shareholdings and other factors.

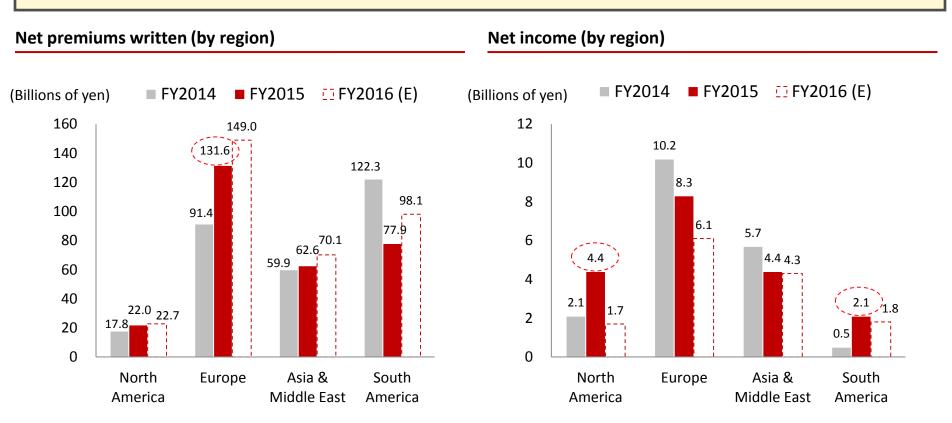
(Note) Assumed reinsurance premiums of Sompo Japan Nipponkoa are ¥51.9 billion in FY2013, ¥67.7 billion in FY2014, ¥58.1 billion in FY2015, ¥43.0 billion in FY2016 (forecast).



Business Results by Region



In FY2015, net premiums written expanded mainly in Europe, and net income increased in North and South America.



* Net premiums written of subsidiaries and affiliates reflect holding shares of each company. This treatment does not coincide with financial statements. The net income figures also have been adjusted to reflect shareholdings and other factors.

(Reference) Business Results by Company



Performance of overseas subsidiaries

(Billions of yen)		Net premiums written			٩	let incom	e		(Reference) Exchange rate	
		FY2015	FY2016 Change (Forecast)		FY2015 Char		FY2016 (Forecast)	Key points	FY2015	
North America	SJ America	22.0	+4.2	22.7	4.4 +2.2 1.7 e		1.7	In FY2015, impact of one-time realized gains on equity sales in accordance with restructuring of shareholders of invested company (+¥1.7 bn.)	120.61 JPY/USD	(+0.0%)
_	SJNK Europe NK Europe 4.5 -0.2 1.3 0.6 +0.2		'		0.0	FY2015 was in line with the plan. In FY2016, plan to stabilize earnings by reinsurance.	178.78 JPY/GBP	(-4.4%)		
Europe	Sompo Canopius (UK)	127.1	+40.4	147.7	7.6	-2.1	6.1	Assume cautious underwriting in softening market. In FY2015, there was an impact of Tianjin explosion (¥2.0 bn.)	178.78 JPY/GBP	(-4.4%)
	SJ Sigorta (Turkey)	30.2	+7.4	35.9	1.6	-0.5	2.0	Premium is steadily increasing mainly in automobile insurance.	41.49 JPY/TRY	(-20.2%)
Asia & Middle East	Sompo Singapore	8.4	-1.0	7.3	1.0	+0.1	0.6	Both underwriting profit and investment profit are steady.	85.39 JPY/SGD	(-6.3%)
	Berjaya Sompo (Malaysia)	10.6	-1.1	12.9	1.6	-0.1	1.0	In FY2015, investment profit, such as realized gains on equity sales, was favorable. In FY2016, premium is expected to increase.	28.12 JPY/MYR	(-18.3%)
	SJNK China NK China	6.6	-2.5	6.6	-0.5	-0.9	0.0	Impact of one-time large losses in FY2015. Plan to increase earnings by reducing expenses.	18.36 JPY/RMB	(-5.1%)
	SJNK Hong Kong	4.1	+0.0	3.6	0.4	+0.2	0.4	Plan to keep earnings level in FY2016.	15.56 ЈРҮ/НКD	(+0.1%)
	Universal Sompo (India)	2.5	-0.0	3.5	0.2	+0.0	0.1	Plan to increase premiums from FY2016.	1.70 JPY/INR	(-12.4%)
South America	Yasuda Maritima (Brazil)	77.9	-44.4	98.1	2.1	+1.5	1.8	While premiums decreased due to exchange rate and tightened underwriting, loss ratio improved and net income increased in FY2015.	31.20 JPY/BRL	(-30.0%)
Total		294.3	+2.7	340.0	(19.3	+0.6	(14.1	- -	-	-

* Net premiums written of subsidiaries and affiliates reflect holding shares of each company. This treatment does not coincide with financial statements.

The net income figures also have been adjusted to reflect shareholdings and other factors. 36

1. Trend of business results

2. Domestic P&C insurance

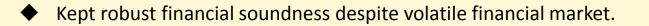
3. Domestic life insurance

4. Overseas insurance

5. ERM & Asset management

Financial Soundness – Internal Solvency Ratio



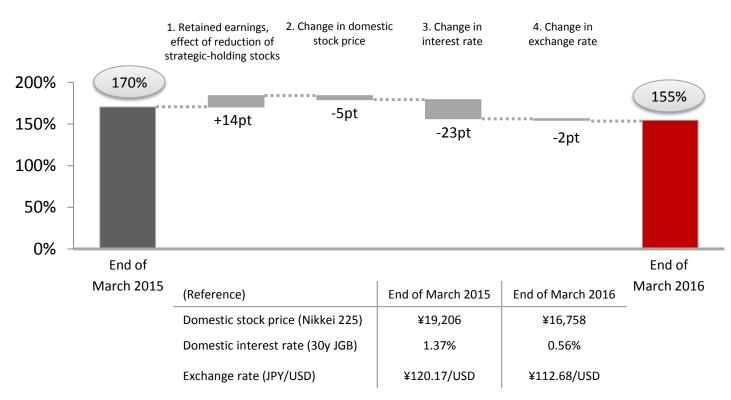


Trend of internal solvency ratio

Adopt more conservative capital management system than Solvency II. (Use 99.95% VaR to calculate risk mount.)

Target range is roughly 120% to 170%

120%: The level leading to stable financial soundness, based on the result of stress test, etc. 170%: The level set based on capital efficiency.

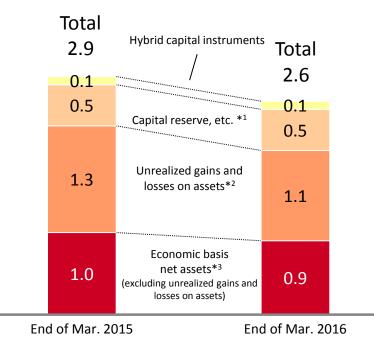


(Reference) Breakdown of Adjusted Capital and Risk

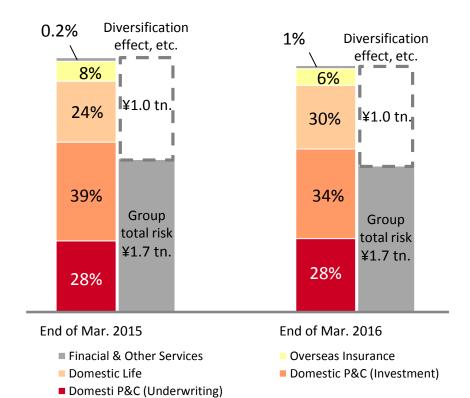


Trend of adjusted capital

(Trillions of yen)



Trend of breakdown of risk*4 by business



- *1 Reserve for price fluctuation and catastrophic loss reserve, etc. (after tax)
- *2 Unrealized gains and losses on securities, etc., including non mark-to-market assets (e.g. policy reserve matching bonds)
- *3 Total of net assets on non-consolidated balance sheets, and value in force of P&C and life insurance business.

*4 Risk : 1 year holding period, 99.95% VaR (AA equivalent confidence level) • Risk amount of each business:

99.95% VaR before reflecting risk diversification effect among businesses and before-tax basis.

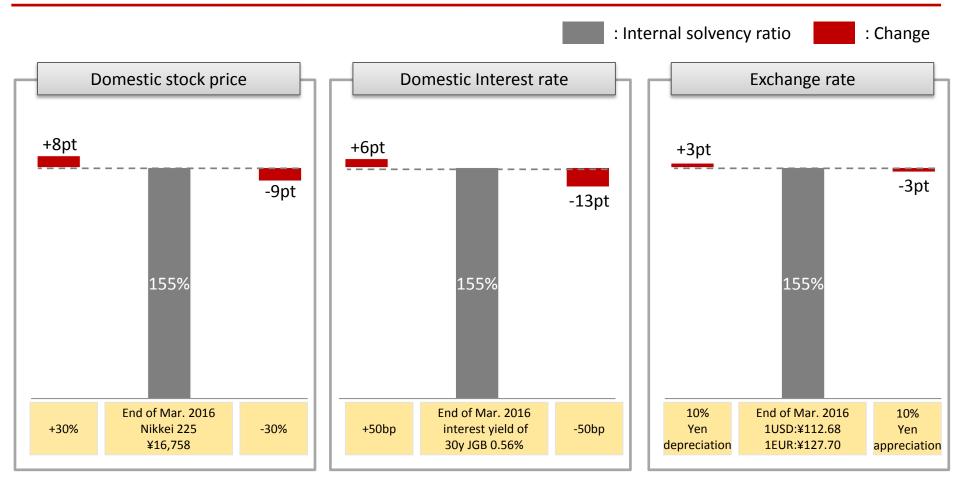
Group total risk:

Sum of risk amount of each business less risk diversification effect among businesses and tax impact.

(Reference) Market Sensitivity



Market sensitivity of internal solvency ratio

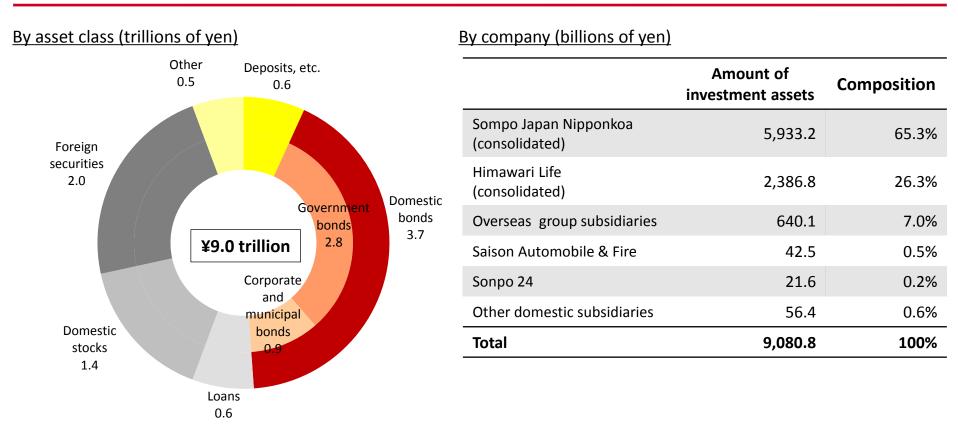


Asset Portfolio – Group-wide



Keep thorough ALM, considering the character of liability and liquidity, and continue to reduce domestic stocks steadily.

Amount of investment assets (Group consolidated base, as of end of March 2016)

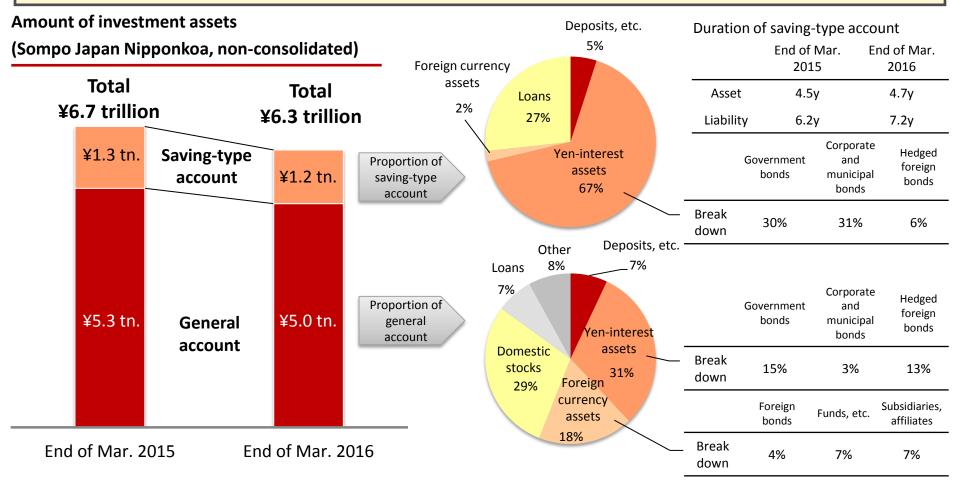


* Other includes lands, buildings and stocks of non-consolidated subsidiaries, etc.

Asset portfolio – Sompo Japan Nipponkoa



- The general account is managed with diversified investments while the saving-type account utilizes portfolio management based on ALM.
- Aim to diversify investment instruments (e.g. increase weight of hedged foreign bonds), considering lowering interest rate.



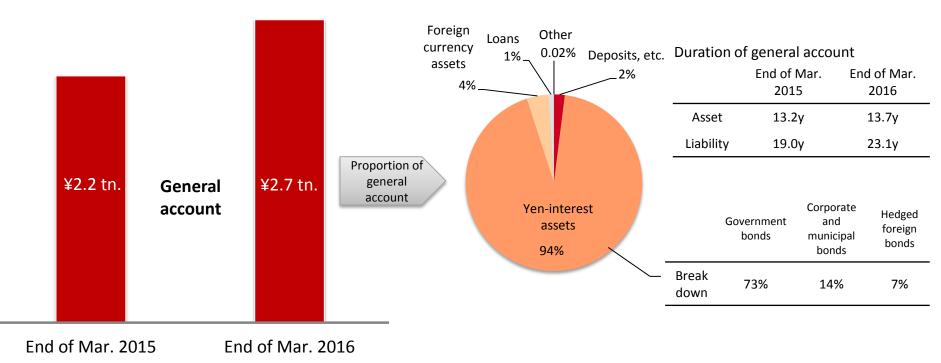
Asset portfolio – Himawari Life



- Manage the portfolio through disciplined ALM, which mainly consists of yen-interest assets.
- Keep allocating investment assets to foreign currency assets, assuming normalization of low interest rate.

Amount of investment assets

(Himawari Life, non-consolidated)

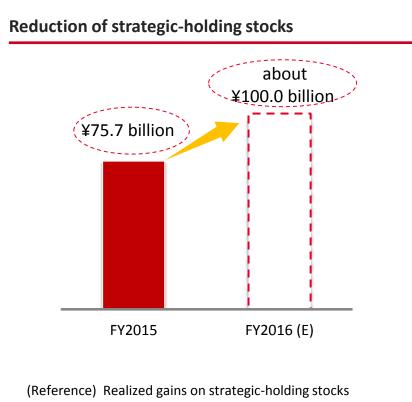


* Amount of separate account is about ¥20.0 billion.

Reduction of Strategic-holding Stocks



- Reduction in FY2015 was ¥75.7 billion (achieve realized gains in line with the plan by utilizing stock future hedging to cope with change in stock price during the period).
- Plan to accelerate reduction of strategic-holding stocks and reduce ¥100.0 billion in FY2016.



FY2015	FY2016 (E)
+¥56.1 billion*	+¥61.9 billion

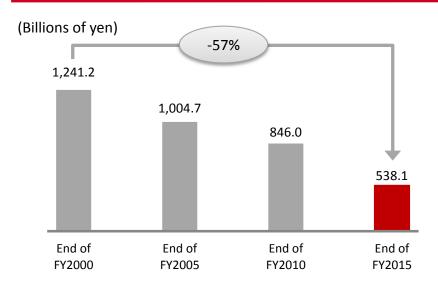
* of which +¥5.3 billion is gains on derivatives.

Reduction during previous mid-term management plan (fair value basis)

FY2012-FY2015 in total

¥565.7 billion

(Reference) Balance of strategic-holding stocks on book value



Note Regarding Forward-looking Statements

The forecasts included in this document are based on the currently available information and certain assumptions that we believe reasonable. Accordingly, the actual results may differ materially from those projected herein depending on various factors.

Contacts

