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Disclosure of European Embedded Value as of March 31, 2008

T&D Holdings (“TDH”), Taiyo Life Insurance Company (“Taiyo”), Daido Life Insurance Company (“Daido”) and T&D Financial Life Insurance Company (“TDF”) (collectively, “the Group”) is disclosing the Group’s European Embedded Value (“EEV”) results as of March 31, 2008.

The embedded value on an EEV basis as of March 31, 2008 is ¥1,621.6 billion, a reduction of ¥450.4 billion from the value as of March 31, 2007. The value of new business issued in fiscal 2007 is ¥62.0 billion, a reduction of ¥22.8 billion from the year before.

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1. Outline of EEV

(1) What is EEV?

Recently the valuation and disclosure of embedded values (“EV”) calculated under the EEV Principles have been widely adopted among leading insurance companies in Europe.

The EEV Principles and Guidance were published in May 2004 by the CFO Forum, a group consisting of CFOs from leading European insurance companies. The aim of the EEV Principles and Guidance is to improve the consistency and transparency of the financial reporting of embedded values. Further EEV Guidance was published by the CFO Forum in 2005 which covered sensitivities and aspects of disclosure.

(2) EEV Approach

The allowance for risk in the shareholder cash flows is a key feature of the EEV Principles. The Group’s EEV results have been calculated using a bottom-up market-consistent approach.

A Market-Consistent Embedded Value (“MCEV”) is calculated in a manner such that each cash flow is valued consistently with similar traded market instruments. The MCEV approach has been increasingly adopted among leading European insurers.

(3) Covered Business

The covered business is the life insurance business of the Group (through its three life insurance subsidiaries, Taiyo, Daido and TDF). TDH holds 100% of the shares of the three life insurance subsidiaries.

2. EEV results of T&D Life Group

The embedded value on an EEV basis as of March 31, 2008 is ¥1,621.6 billion, a reduction of ¥450.4 billion from the value as of March 31, 2007. The adjusted net worth is ¥1,057.1 billion, a reduction of ¥287.7 billion, which has been caused largely by a reduction in the unrealized gains of securities due mainly to a fall in the equity market prices. The value of in-force business is ¥564.4 billion, a reduction of ¥162.7 billion, which has been caused largely by a reduction in the certainty equivalent present value of future profit due mainly to a fall in the level of interest rates. The value of new business is ¥62.0 billion, a reduction of ¥22.8 billion due mainly to a decline in the volume of new business and a reduction of new business premium rates.

The table below summarizes the Group’s EEV results as of March 31, 2008 from the three life insurance companies in the Group. The figures exclude the impact of TDH and the other subsidiaries of TDH.

	(Billions of yen)		
	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2007	Increase (Decrease)
Embedded value	1,621.6	2,072.1	(450.4)
Adjusted net worth	1,057.1	1,344.8	(287.7)
Value of in-force business	564.4	727.2	(162.7)
Value of new business	62.0	84.8	(22.8)

(1) Adjusted Net Worth

Adjusted net worth represents the market value of assets in excess of policyholder liabilities, represented by statutory reserves, and other liabilities.

Adjusted net worth is the sum of the stated amount in the financial statements and appropriate adjustments for unrealized gains and losses and other items. The adjusted net worth has been derived as follows.

(Billions of yen)

	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2007	Increase (Decrease)
Adjusted net worth	1,057.1	1,344.8	(287.7)
Shareholders equity on the balance sheet (Note1)	456.2	437.2	19.0
Unrealized gains/losses on securities (after tax)	289.5	687.8	(398.2)
Unrealized gains/losses on loans (after tax)	49.0	24.3	24.6
Unrealized gains/losses on land (after tax)	21.5	(5.6)	27.2
General reserves for possible loan losses (after tax)	1.1	1.0	0.1
Internal reserves as quasi-equity liabilities (Note2)	240.1	201.4	38.6
Unrealized gains/losses on subordinated debts (after tax)	(0.5)	(1.3)	0.7

Notes:

1. Excluding unrealized gains/losses
2. Price fluctuation reserve, contingency reserve and unallocated amount in policyholders' dividend reserve

(2) Value of in-force business

Value of in-force business represents the present value as at the valuation date of future profits distributable to shareholders from the in-force business as of March 31, 2008 and consists of the following components.

(Billions of yen)

	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2007	Increase (Decrease)
Value of in-force business	564.4	727.2	(162.7)
Certainty equivalent present value of future profit	768.2	918.1	(149.9)
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(129.0)	(117.0)	(12.0)
Frictional cost of capital	(33.0)	(29.7)	(3.3)
Allowance for non financial risk	(41.5)	(44.1)	2.5

The certainty equivalent present value of future profit is the present value of future profit calculated deterministically by assuming the investment yield is equal to the risk-free rate and using the risk-free rate as the discount rate. This value includes the intrinsic cost of the financial options and guarantees present in the Group's products.

The time value of financial options and guarantees is calculated stochastically using a set of market-consistent risk neutral economic scenarios.

The frictional cost of capital represents the double taxation cost associated with maintaining the level of capital which the Group considers as required in continuing the life insurance business.

The allowance for non financial risk is an estimate of the impact of non financial risks which are not adequately allowed for directly in the models, as described further below.

Further explanation of the above components is provided in Section 5 of this document.

(3) Value of new business

Value of new business is the value as at the valuation date of the new business issued in the financial year ending March 31, 2008. It has been calculated applying the same assumptions used to calculate the embedded value as of March 31, 2008. It does not include values anticipated from future new business. For conversions, only net increases in value by conversions have been included in the value of new business. The table below shows the results. The figure for adjusted net worth represents the loss arising between the point of sale and March 31, 2008 on business sold in the period.

(Billions of yen)

	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2007	Increase (Decrease)
Value of new business	62.0	84.8	(22.8)
Adjusted net worth	(54.1)	(60.9)	6.7
Value of in-force business	116.2	145.7	(29.5)
Certainty equivalent present value of future profit	126.1	160.4	(34.2)
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(3.2)	(6.6)	3.3
Frictional cost of capital	(0.1)	(0.3)	0.1
Allowance for non financial risk	(6.4)	(7.6)	1.1

The table below shows the new business margin, calculated as the ratio of the value of new business to the present value of new business premiums.

(Billions of yen)

	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2007	Increase (Decrease)
Present value of new business premiums	1,137.4	1,258.2	(120.8)
Value of new business	62.0	84.8	(22.8)
Value of new business/present value of new business premiums	5.5%	6.7%	(1.3 points)

(4) Reconciliation between Consolidated GAAP accounts and Adjusted Net Worth

A reconciliation between the adjusted net worth of ¥1,057.1 billion and the group consolidated net assets of ¥677.2 billion is shown below.

(Billions of yen)			
	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2007	Increase (Decrease)
Adjusted net worth	1,057.1	1,344.8	(287.7)
- Items classified as liabilities in the accounts (after tax) (Note1)	241.3	202.5	38.7
- Difference in unrealized capital gains/losses (after tax) (Note2)	160.1	72.7	87.4
+ Net assets not allocated to life insurance business	21.4	20.5	0.9
Net assets shown on consolidated balance sheet	677.2	1,090.2	(413.0)

Notes:

1. Price fluctuation reserve, contingency reserve, unallocated amount in policyholders' dividend reserve and general reserve for possible loan losses.

2. This is the difference between the unrealized capital gains/losses included in the adjusted net worth of ¥359.5 billion as of March 31, 2008 (¥705.1 billion as of March 2007) and the unrealized capital gains/losses shown on the consolidated balance sheet of ¥199.4 billion as of March 2008 (¥632.4 billion as of March 31, 2007).

3. Movement Analysis

The table below shows an analysis of the increase (decrease) in the embedded value during the 12 month period ending March 31, 2008. All components are shown on a post-tax basis.

(Billions of yen)			
	Embedded value		
		Adjusted net worth	Value of in-force business
EEV as of March 31, 2007	2,072.1	1,344.8	727.2
Dividend payout (Capital movements)	(16.0)	(16.0)	-
Operating assumption changes	(31.5)	-	(31.5)
Expected return on opening EV	96.5	15.8	80.6
Expected transfer from in-force business to adjusted net worth	-	99.5	(99.5)
Operating experience variances	(19.1)	(13.9)	(5.1)
Economic variances	(542.4)	(319.0)	(223.3)
New Business	62.0	(54.1)	116.2
Change in EEV	(450.4)	(287.7)	(162.7)
EEV as of March 31, 2008	1,621.6	1,057.1	564.4

(1) Dividend Payout (Capital movements)

This consists of the total shareholders dividend paid by Taiyo, Daido and TDF to T&D Holdings during fiscal 2007, which also corresponds to the shareholders dividend paid by T&D Holdings during fiscal 2007. There are no capital movements related to the Group's life business during fiscal 2007.

(2) Operating assumption changes

The impact of operating assumption changes are calculated as at the beginning of the period.

(3) Expected return on opening EV

This item consists of the expected change in the opening embedded value over the year (excluding the impact of new business). The expected return on the value of in-force business is the expected increase in the value of in-force business as of March 31, 2007 over the one year period, including changes in cost of financial options and guarantees, frictional cost and allowance for non-financial risk. The expected return on adjusted net worth is the expected return on the adjusted net worth as of March 31, 2007 over the one year period. These calculations are based on real world investment return assumptions (ie allowing for risk premiums) over the period. Note that the projected MCEV in this calculation is based on risk neutral assumptions, and the risk premiums allowed for are only for the one year period.

(4) Expected transfer from in-force business to adjusted net worth

This item represents the after-tax surplus expected to emerge during the period from the business that was in-force at the beginning of the period. The effect is a shift of value from the value of in force to the adjusted net worth. This does not affect the total value.

(5) Operating experience variances

This is the impact on the embedded value of differences between the actual experience and operating assumptions during the period.

(6) Economic variances

This is the impact of differences between the actual investment returns in the period and the expected investment returns, including the impact on the value of future profits from the change to the end of period future economic assumptions. See Section 6(1) for details of economic assumptions.

(7) New business

This is the value of new business issued during fiscal 2007. The value is as of March 31, 2008. For details of the approach, please see section 2(3).

4. EEV by Company

The table below shows each company's EEV results.

(1) Taiyo Life

(Billions of yen)

	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2007	Increase (Decrease)
Embedded value	574.9	738.6	(163.7)
Adjusted net worth	484.7	574.9	(90.2)
Shareholders equity on the balance sheet <i>(Note1)</i>	166.3	160.8	5.4
Unrealized gains/losses on securities (after tax)	171.9	320.0	(148.0)
Unrealized gains/losses on loans (after tax)	27.4	15.6	11.8
Unrealized gains/losses on land (after tax)	(0.9)	(16.6)	15.6
General reserves for possible loan losses (after tax)	1.0	0.9	0.1
Internal reserves as quasi-equity liabilities <i>(Note2)</i>	119.4	95.5	23.9
Unrealized gains/losses on subordinated debts (after tax)	(0.5)	(1.3)	0.7
Value of in-force business	90.2	163.7	(73.5)
Certainty equivalent value of future profit	144.1	218.0	(73.8)
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(24.6)	(22.4)	(2.2)
Frictional cost of capital	(16.7)	(18.0)	1.3
Allowance for non financial risk	(12.4)	(13.7)	1.3
Value of new business	18.2	33.4	(15.1)
Adjusted net worth	(16.6)	(19.3)	2.7
Value of in-force business	34.9	52.8	(17.8)
Certainty equivalent value of future profit	37.5	56.4	(18.8)
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(0.6)	(0.8)	0.2
Frictional cost of capital	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Allowance for non financial risk	(1.8)	(2.6)	0.8

Notes:

1. Excluding unrealized gains/losses

2. Price fluctuation reserve, contingency reserve and unallocated amount in policyholders' dividend reserve

(2) Daido Life

(Billions of yen)

	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2007	Increase (Decrease)
Embedded value	990.7	1,263.0	(272.2)
Adjusted net worth	532.9	728.0	(195.1)
Shareholders equity on the balance sheet <i>(Note1)</i>	261.8	241.2	20.5
Unrealized gains/losses on securities (after tax)	116.6	368.3	(251.7)
Unrealized gains/losses on loans (after tax)	20.9	8.2	12.7
Unrealized gains/losses on land (after tax)	22.5	10.9	11.5
General reserves for possible loan losses (after tax)	0.1	0.1	(0.0)
Internal reserves as quasi-equity liabilities <i>(Note2)</i>	110.8	99.1	11.6
Unrealized gains/losses on subordinated debts (after tax)	-	-	-
Value of in-force business	457.7	534.9	(77.1)
Certainty equivalent value of future profit	599.2	660.9	(61.7)
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(97.1)	(85.8)	(11.2)
Frictional cost of capital	(15.3)	(10.4)	(4.9)
Allowance for non financial risk	(28.9)	(29.7)	0.7
Value of new business	46.2	55.2	(9.0)
Adjusted net worth	(31.3)	(31.4)	0.0
Value of in-force business	77.6	86.7	(9.1)
Certainty equivalent value of future profit	83.4	94.2	(10.7)
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(1.4)	(2.9)	1.4
Frictional cost of capital	0.1	0.2	(0.1)
Allowance for non financial risk	(4.5)	(4.8)	0.3

*Notes:**1. Excluding unrealized gains/losses**2. Price fluctuation reserve, contingency reserve and unallocated amount in policyholders' dividend reserve*

(3) T&D Financial Life

(Billions of yen)

	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2007	Increase (Decrease)
Embedded value	56.0	70.4	(14.4)
Adjusted net worth	39.5	41.8	(2.3)
Shareholders equity on the balance sheet <i>(Note1)</i>	28.1	35.0	(6.9)
Unrealized gains/losses on securities (after tax)	1.0	(0.5)	1.5
Unrealized gains/losses on loans (after tax)	0.5	0.5	0.0
Unrealized gains/losses on land (after tax)	-	-	-
General reserves for possible loan losses (after tax)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Internal reserves as quasi-equity liabilities <i>(Note2)</i>	9.8	6.7	3.0
Unrealized gains/losses on subordinated debts (after tax)	-	-	-
Value of in-force business	16.4	28.5	(12.1)
Certainty equivalent value of future profit	24.8	39.1	(14.3)
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(7.3)	(8.7)	1.4
Frictional cost of capital	(0.9)	(1.2)	0.2
Allowance for non financial risk	(0.1)	(0.5)	0.4
Value of new business	(2.4)	(3.8)	1.3
Adjusted net worth	(6.1)	(10.0)	3.9
Value of in-force business	3.6	6.2	(2.5)
Certainty equivalent value of future profit	5.1	9.7	(4.6)
Time value of financial options and guarantees	(1.2)	(2.8)	1.6
Frictional cost of capital	(0.1)	(0.4)	0.3
Allowance for non financial risk	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.0

Notes:

1. Excluding unrealized gains/losses

2. Price fluctuation reserve, contingency reserve and unallocated amount in policyholders' dividend reserve

(4) Movement analysis

(Billions of yen)

	Taiyo	Daido	TDF
EEV as of March 31, 2007	738.6	1,263.0	70.4
Dividend payout (Capital movements)	(6.1)	(9.9)	-
Operating assumption changes	(16.5)	(15.0)	(0.0)
Expected return on opening EV	40.7	54.4	1.3
Expected transfer from in-force business to adjusted net worth	-	-	-
Operating experience variances	(3.2)	(15.5)	(0.2)
Economic variances	(196.9)	(332.4)	(13.0)
New Business	18.2	46.2	(2.4)
Change in EEV	(163.7)	(272.2)	(14.4)
EEV as of March 31, 2008	574.9	990.7	56.0

Note: "Expected transfer from in-force business to adjusted net worth" does not affect the embedded values, and the item has been shown with "-". The amounts of expected transfer (from in-force business to adjusted net worth) are Taiyo ¥21.2 billion, Daido ¥73.3 billion and TDF ¥4.9 billion.

5 . EEV Methodology

(1) Basis of Preparation

The methodology and assumptions adopted by the Group to calculate the EEV results is in accordance with the EEV Principles & Guidance issued by the European CFO Forum in May 2004, with the exception that a look-through basis has not been applied to T&D Asset Management ("TDAM").

The EEV results presented in this document only relate to the covered business. No figures are included for TDH or the other businesses of TDH, such as asset management.

(2) Covered Business

The covered business represents all of the life insurance business of the Group, through TDH's three wholly owned life insurance subsidiaries, Taiyo, Daido and TDF.

(3) Embedded value

The embedded value provides an estimate of the value of the shareholders' interest in the covered business, excluding any value that may be generated from future new business. This value comprises the sum of the adjusted net worth and the value of in-force business. The adjusted net worth is the net assets attributable to shareholders, and is represented by the sum of required capital and free surplus. The value of in-force business is the present value of the projected stream of future distributable profits available to shareholders from the existing business at the valuation date, on a best estimate basis allowing for risk, adjusted for the cost of holding required capital.

(4) Value of new business

The value of new business is the value of new policies issued during the 12 month period to March 31, 2008. It is calculated in a similar manner to the value of in-force business. The value has been calculated as of March 31, 2008, and the same assumptions as those applied for the valuation of in-force business are used. The value of new business includes the impact of all cash flows arising from the point of sale to March 31, 2008.

Future renewals of the new business policies are included in the value of new business. The value of new business includes the net increase in value arising from conversions. The value arising from the sale of future new business policies is not included.

(5) Allowance for Risk

The allowance for risk in the valuation is a key feature of the EEV Principles. The EEV guidance sets out three main areas available to allow for risk:

- The risk discount rate.
- The allowance for the cost of financial options and guarantees.
- The cost of holding both prudential reserves and any additional required capital.

The Group decided to use a market-consistent approach to allow for risk in all three areas. The resulting value is referred to as a Market Consistent Embedded Value (“MCEV”).

An MCEV is calculated in a manner such that the valuation is consistent with the valuation of similar cash flow and risk profile in the market based on financial theories.

Under the MCEV approach:

- Assets and liabilities other than policy reserves are valued at market value;
- Investment return assumptions and risk discount rates are set consistently with the market. By so doing, those assumptions can be set more objectively;
- Time value of financial options and guarantees associated with the life insurance business is valued explicitly and consistently with market prices of equivalent traded options.

A market-consistent value has been calculated for each product line by valuing the cash flows in line with the prices of similar cash flows traded on the open market.

In principle, each cash flow is valued using the discount rate consistent with that applied to such a cash flow in the capital markets. For example, an equity cash flow is valued using an equity risk discount rate, and a bond cash flow is valued using a bond risk discount rate. If a higher return is assumed for equities, the equity cash flow is discounted at this higher rate.

In practice, for liabilities where the payouts are either independent or move linearly with market movements, a short-cut method has been applied known as the “certainty equivalent” approach whereby it is assumed all assets earn the risk-free rate and all cash flows are discounted using the risk-free rate. This gives the same result as applying the method in the previous paragraph.

A market-consistent cost of financial options and guarantees and a market-consistent cost of holding required capital have also been calculated.

Further details of the methodology are described in the sub-sections below.

(6) Adjusted net worth

Adjusted net worth is calculated by adjusting the total net worth on the company's balance sheet for the following:

- Differences in market value and book value of assets have been reflected (adjusted for tax).
- For retirement benefits, figures from the primary statements, which are calculated on the Japanese ACR 13 basis, have been used without adjustment.
- Certain liabilities that are effectively part of net worth (contingency reserve, price fluctuation reserve, unallocated portion in the policyholders' dividend reserve, and general reserve for possible loan losses) have been added.

(7) Value of in-force business

The value of in-force business is calculated as follows:

	Certainty equivalent present value of future profit
less	Time value of financial options and guarantees
less	Frictional cost of capital
less	Allowance for non financial risk

The value of new business is calculated in the same way, but in addition the cash flows arising between the point of sale and March 31, 2008 are allowed for.

(8) Certainty equivalent present value of future profit

The certainty equivalent value is the value of the future cash flows, calculated on a deterministic basis, and assuming all assets earn the risk-free rate and all cash flow are discounted at the risk-free rate. The certainty equivalent approach ensures that future investment risk premiums (i.e. excess investment yield over the risk-free rate, expected from risk assets such as equities and corporate bonds) are not capitalized in the embedded value and value of new business.

It reflects the intrinsic value of financial options and guarantees (e.g. policyholder dividends), but the time value of financial options and guarantees is not reflected and is calculated separately.

(9) Time value of financial options and guarantees

The time value of financial options and guarantees is calculated as the difference between the average of the values calculated under a set of market-consistent risk neutral stochastic economic scenarios and the value based on a mean scenario (ie. the certainty equivalent value).

The economic scenarios were calibrated to reproduce the market prices of similar traded options. This approach is usually used in the market to value derivatives.

The elements described below have been taken into account in calculating the time value of financial options and guarantees. Some management actions such as changes in asset allocation have not been reflected in the valuation.

Participating policies

When investment performance and other experience is good, policyholders' dividends are paid out and shareholders may not receive 100% of the profit. On the other hand, when losses arise, shareholders need to bear the cost of guarantees attached to participating policies.

Policyholders' dividends have been assumed as certain percentages of the profit of the corresponding segment in accordance with each life company's dividend policy, and future dividend rates therefore vary according to the projected circumstances.

Selective Surrenders

Policyholders have a variety of options against the company. In this valuation, the risk of selective lapses in the event that interest rates rise has been allowed for.

Minimum Guarantees on Variable Annuities

When investment performance is good, policyholders will be entitled to the full amount of the account. On the other hand, when investment performance is poor, shareholders need to bear the cost of guarantees attached to variable annuity policies. These features have been allowed for in the valuation.

(10) Required Capital

The EEV Principles define the minimum required capital to be equal to the statutory minimum capital requirement, and also allows companies to use other levels of required capital, such as their own required risk assessment, as long as the minimum requirement is satisfied.

The Group assumed a level of required capital corresponding to a 600% solvency margin ratio. In Japan, the statutory minimum is a 200% solvency margin ratio, and the Group's assumption satisfies the EEV Principles. A breakdown of the adjusted net worth can be given as the required capital, on which the cost of capital is based, of ¥259.7 billion, and free surplus of ¥797.4 billion.

It should be noted that the Japanese solvency regulations allows for implicit items, such as subordinated debt and policy reserves in excess of surrender values. The calculations reflect such implicit items.

Recently, actual solvency margin ratios of domestic life insurers tend to be significantly greater than the Group's assumption of 600%. If the level of required capital were to be set to a solvency margin ratio of 1,000%, the required capital would become ¥880.0 billion and the cost of capital ¥92.6 billion.

The definition of required capital may be reviewed in the future considering international and Japanese developments in this area, including development of international accounting standards and the trend towards the introduction of economic-value-based solvency margin standards.

(11) Frictional cost of capital

This item is the cost of having to retain the level of required capital, and within MCEV, it is referred to as “frictional cost”.

Within this item, tax on investment returns on required capital has been allowed for. Investment expenses incurred in respect of the assets backing the required capital (another frictional cost) are reflected in the unit cost assumptions.

(12) Non financial risk

EEV Principles define the EV to be the present value of distributable profits attributable to shareholders arising from assets allocated to the covered business, calculated taking into account all the risks of the covered business including non financial risks.

According to corporate finance theory, an investor can diversify away the uncertainty around the return on most non-financial risks. So, an allowance for non-financial risk is generally made through the appropriate choice of best estimate experience assumptions relating to risks such as mortality. Provided the best estimate assumptions are set to provide the mean expected financial outcome to shareholders, no further allowance for non-market risk is required. This is true for the majority of T&D’s non-financial risks.

Some non-financial risks are correlated with market risk (e.g. policyholder behaviour linked to changes in investment markets). These have been allowed for directly in the cost of financial options and guarantees.

There are some non-financial risks where the existing best estimate experience assumptions do not allow for the impact on embedded value of the full range of potential outcomes. These are typically operational risks and are allowed for in the EEV through the allowance for non-financial risk.

The Group estimated these costs per year based on a simple model, and projected forwards to make an explicit allowance.

6 . Principal EEV assumptions

(1) Economic assumptions

In the certainty equivalent calculation, the discount rates and investment yields are the risk-free rates at the valuation date. These risk-free rates have been determined based on swap rates (mid price). The table below shows, for selected terms, the swap rates as of March 31, 2008, which are used for the calculation.

Swap Rates as of March 31, 2008

1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	5 year
0.915%	0.898%	0.939%	0.988%	1.043%
(0.781%)	(0.946%)	(1.087%)	(1.221%)	(1.343%)
10 year	15 year	20 year	25 year	30 year
1.462%	1.804%	2.041%	2.184%	2.264%
(1.810%)	(2.118%)	(2.315%)	(2.406%)	(2.476%)

Note: Figures in brackets are those as of March 31, 2007.

Source: Bloomberg

For the stochastic calculations, to derive the time value of financial options and guarantees, the asset portfolio of each company is modeled into three asset classes, cash, equities and bonds, and different volatilities are assumed for each asset class.

The economic scenarios have been calibrated to reproduce the market prices of swaptions and equity options. The table below shows a sample of the implied market volatilities for swaptions and equity options as of March 31, 2008.

Implied Market Volatility of Swaptions as of March 31, 2008

Option Term / Swap Term	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years
5 years	26.1%	20.0%	17.4%	16.1%
	(22.0%)	(17.4%)	(16.6%)	(15.8%)
10 years	18.5%	15.6%	14.5%	14.1%
	(17.3%)	(15.7%)	(14.9%)	(14.5%)

Note: Figures in brackets are those as of March 31, 2007.

Source: Bloomberg

Implied Market Volatility of Nikkei 225 Option as of March 31, 2008

Strike Price / Term	3 years	4 years	5 years
90%	25.1%	24.9%	24.8%
	(18.3%)	(18.8%)	(19.2%)
100%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%
	(17.9%)	(18.5%)	(19.0%)
110%	23.2%	23.3%	23.5%
	(17.8%)	(18.4%)	(18.8%)

Note: Figures in brackets are those as of March 31, 2007.

Source: Investment Bank

The expense inflation assumption was taken to be zero.

(2) Other assumptions

All cash flows (premium, commission, non-commission expense, death benefit, cash surrender value, tax, etc.) are projected applying the best estimate assumptions up to the termination of the policies, by product, referring to recent experience, trends and the Group's future views. Here, as recent experience, the latest 3 years' mortality, morbidity and lapse and surrender experiences, the last year's expense and corporate tax experiences were particularly referred to.

Expenses

Expense assumptions have been set based on the expenses incurred by each of the life companies. Some adjustments were made including the elimination of one-off expenses which are not expected to be regularly repeated in the future. The amount of one-off expenses eliminated is ¥6.9 billion (pre tax), which mainly relates to one-off remuneration and systems costs related to policy administration.

The group has an asset management company, TDAM, which manages assets of the life insurance companies. The look-through basis has not been applied to the profits arising in TDAM relating to managing the assets of the life insurance companies. Therefore the EEV results do not include the capitalised value of these profits.

Dynamic Assumptions

Interest-sensitive dynamic lapse assumptions are applied to conventional products. For variable business, dynamic lapse assumptions are related to the ratio of the actual fund value to the level of minimum guarantees.

Dynamic policyholders' dividend assumptions have been made based on each life company's policyholders' dividend policy. Daido and Taiyo set their dividend policies in April 2002 and in April 2003 respectively when they demutualised. TDF, previously Tokyo Mutual which was rehabilitated and acquired by Taiyo and Daido jointly in October 2001 (now held directly by TDH), has a policyholders' special dividend rule as part of its rehabilitation schedule.

7 . Sensitivities

The impact of changes in assumptions (sensitivities) on the EEV results are summarised below. For each sensitivity, only one specific assumption is changed and other assumptions remain unchanged from the base. It should be noted that the effect of the change of more than one assumption at a time is likely to be different from the sum of two sensitivities with only one assumption change. Under different sensitivity scenarios, the basis for policy reserves (excluding reserves for separate accounts) is unchanged, in line with the Japanese statutory reserving rules. The sensitivity results on the value of new business exclude the impact on the adjusted net worth.

Sensitivity 1: 0.5% increase in risk-free rate (for all future years)

Fixed interest assets (bonds, loans, etc.) are revalued according to the change in the interest rate. The value of in-force business is re-calculated according to the change of investment yield and risk discount rate. Policyholder behaviour also changes corresponding to these changes. EEV Guidance requires disclosure of the sensitivity of a 1% increase in risk free rate, but a sensitivity of 0.5% is shown instead considering the low level of interest rates in the Japanese market.

Sensitivity 2: 0.5% decrease in risk-free rate (for all future years)

Same as sensitivity 1. However if the risk-free rate becomes negative after the deduction of 0.5%, 0% is applied instead.

Sensitivity 3: 10% decrease in equity and real estate value as at the valuation date

Market values of equities and real estate at the valuation date are changed. The impact on the value of new business is not considered.

Sensitivity 4: 10% decrease in lapse rate

Base lapse rates are multiplied by 0.9.

Sensitivity 5: 10% decrease in operating expenses

This is applied only to operating expenses, leaving other expenses unchanged

Sensitivity 6: 5% decrease in claim incidence rates for the life business

Base claim incidence rates (mortality and morbidity) are multiplied by 95%. The possibility of premium rate cuts and any other managerial actions associated with such changes in the claim level are not reflected.

Sensitivity 7: 5% decrease in mortality for the annuity business

Base mortality rates are multiplied by 95%. The possibility of premium rate increases and any other managerial actions associated with such changes in the claim level are not reflected.

Sensitivity 8: Change the required capital to the statutory minimum (200% of solvency margin ratio)

Sensitivity 9: Change the required capital to 1,000% of solvency margin ratio

Sensitivity 10: 25% increase in volatility

Base implied volatilities of swaptions and Nikkei 225 options are multiplied by 125%. The volatility assumptions affect cost of options and guarantees.

Sensitivity figures shown below are the difference from the base result.

(Billions of yen)

	Change in EEV as of March 31, 2008	Change in Value of New Business for the year ended March 31, 2008
<i>Base Scenario</i>	1,621.6	62.0
Sensitivity 1: 0.5% increase in risk-free rate	164.0	13.1
Sensitivity 2: 0.5% decrease in risk-free rate	(203.6)	(15.8)
Sensitivity 3: 10% decrease in equity and real estate value	(157.0)	-
Sensitivity 4: 10% decrease in lapse rate	59.4	9.1
Sensitivity 5: 10% decrease in operating expenses	41.8	3.0
Sensitivity 6: 5% decrease in claim incidence rates for the life business	76.7	5.7
Sensitivity 7: 5% decrease in mortality for the annuity business	(2.8)	0.0
Sensitivity 8: 200% solvency margin ratio	33.0	0.1
Sensitivity 9: 1,000% solvency margin ratio	(59.6)	(2.8)
Sensitivity 10: 25% increase in implied volatility	(50.6)	(0.6)

8. Notes on the Use of the Information

The calculation of EEV results involves certain assumptions regarding future projections that are subject to risks and uncertainties. It should be noted that actual future results might differ materially from the assumptions used in the EEV calculations. Moreover, although EEV is one indicator of the corporate value of a stock life insurance company/group, the actual market value may significantly diverge from the EEV, and investors are advised to be cautious.

9. Third Party Opinion

The Group engaged the Tillinghast to review its EEV results and obtained the following opinion.

Tillinghast insurance consulting business of Towers Perrin (“Tillinghast”) has reviewed the methodology and assumptions used to determine the embedded value results as of March 31, 2008 for the T&D Life Group. Tillinghast’s review covered the embedded value as of March 31, 2008, the value of new business issued in fiscal 2007, the analysis of movement in the embedded value during fiscal 2007 and the sensitivities of the embedded value and new business value to changes in assumptions.

Tillinghast has concluded that the methodology and assumptions used comply with the EEV Principles. In particular:

- The methodology makes allowance for the aggregate risks in the covered business through T&D’s market-consistent methodology as described in section 5 of this document;
- 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 shareholders, are consistent with the projection assumptions, established company practice and local market practice.

The methodology and assumptions also comply with the EEV Guidance, with the disclosed exceptions of the exclusion from the life EEV results of the value of profits arising in T&D’s asset management subsidiary relating to managing assets of the life insurance companies, and showing the sensitivity of a 0.5% change in interest rates (rather than 1%).

Tillinghast has also performed checks on the results of the calculations, without however undertaking detailed checks of all the models, processes and calculations involved. On the basis of these checks, Tillinghast 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.

In arriving at these conclusions, Tillinghast has relied on data and information provided by T&D Life Group. This opinion is made solely to T&D Life Group in accordance with the terms of Tillinghast’s engagement letter. To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, Tillinghast does not accept or assume any responsibility, duty of care or liability to anyone other than T&D Life Group for or in connection with its review work, the opinions it has formed, or for any statement set forth in this opinion.

Glossary

Allowance for Non Financial Risk:

An allowance for insurance and operational risks which are not covered by the best estimate assumptions. The EEV Principles require all risks inherent in the covered business to be taken into account, and it is widely seen among European insurers that an explicit allowance for non financial risk is made.

Best Estimate Assumptions:

Projection assumptions which represent the most likely outcome of the future and which are set based on past, current and expected future experience.

Certainty Equivalent Value:

The present value of future projected cash flow over the life time of the policies assuming the investment returns are risk free and discounted at the risk-free rate.

Cost of Financial Options and Guarantees:

Cost of financial options and guarantees consists of intrinsic value and time value.

The intrinsic value quantifies the amount by which the financial options and guarantees are in-the-money. In the calculation of MCEV, this corresponds to the impact on value of the financial options and guarantees in the certainty equivalent scenario.

The time value is calculated as the difference between the present value of the financial options and guarantees on the certainty equivalent scenario and the average of the values calculated with a set of risk neutral scenarios under the MCEV approach. The average of the values calculated with a set of risk neutral scenarios represents the total value of the financial options and guarantees, and by deducting the intrinsic value, the time value is derived.

The financial options and guarantees to be valued on the EEV basis needs to include all important financial options and guarantees inherent in the life insurance business, in accordance with the EEV Principles.

Deterministic Approach:

An approach under which a single future scenario is applied in developing a cash flow projection.

Dynamic Assumptions:

Projection assumptions which change according to economic and other parameters following certain formulae. Examples include policyholders dividend assumptions linked to investment return and lapse rate linked to the difference between risk-free rate and the guaranteed rate.

European Embedded Value (EEV):

An embedded value calculated and disclosed in accordance with the EEV Principles and Guidance published by the CFO Forum, a group consisting of CFOs from leading European insurance companies. The aim of the EEV Principles and Guidance is to improve the consistency and transparency of the EV methodology and disclosure.

EEV publications started in Europe with 2004 reporting, and now over 30 European insurers, including both CFO Forum members and non-members, publish EEV results.

Free Surplus:

Part of capital and surplus allocated to the covered business but not required to be maintained.

Frictional Cost of Capital:

The cost to maintain a certain level of capital in excess of policy reserves required to continue the life insurance business.

EEV Principles require the level of required capital to be at least the statutory minimum, and allow companies to use other levels such as the internally required level provided that this minimum is met.

MCEV assesses the value of life insurance business for shareholders. In addition to the operational costs of the insurer, shareholders may be subject to other costs of ownership of the business. Such costs to shareholders are referred to as frictional costs.

In the Group's calculations, the tax on investment returns on required capital has been allowed for. Investment expenses in respect of the investment of required capital have been reflected in the unit cost assumptions.

Market Consistent Embedded Value (MCEV):

An evaluation of a company's net assets and value of in-force business on a market-consistent basis. For the valuation of in-force business, market values of cash flows arising from assets and liabilities of the in-force business are assessed. The values are determined by referring to the market value of financial instruments traded in the market which have the best match to the cash flow and risk characteristics of the asset or liability being valued.

Look Through Basis:

An approach which includes in the EEV results the value of profits and losses arising in service companies within a group from providing services to the life insurance company.

Present Value of New Business Premiums:

The present value of premiums projected to be paid in the future from the new business issued in a single year, discounted at the risk-free rate.

Risk Neutral Scenarios:

Investment return scenarios used to value assets and liabilities applying a Monte Carlo simulation approach on a market-consistent basis. Risk neutral scenarios are generated applying an arbitrage-free stochastic model based on financial markets data.

Stochastic Approach:

An approach to project a range of possible future outcomes applying probability distribution models. In the calculation of the cost of options and guarantees, a set of scenarios are generated based on a probability model and each scenario is applied to project future cash flows.

Swap Rates:

The rates at which cash flows based on fixed interest rates and those based on floating rates are exchanged in the market. Typically, swap rates represent fixed interest rates which can be exchanged against standard floating rates, such as LIBOR (London Inter-Bank Offered Rate).

For inquiries regarding the above, please contact:

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