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May 24, 2006

Sompo Japan Insurance Inc.

Sompo Japan Himawari Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Announcement of Embedded Value for Sompo Japan Himawari Life as of the end of March 2006

Sompo Japan Insurance Inc. (President: Hiroshi Hirano) and Sompo Japan Himawari Life Insurance Co., Ltd. ("SJHL", President: Yasuyuki Tayama) hereby announce the Embedded Value ("EV") for SJHL as of the end of March 2006 (FY2005) to promote further understanding of SJHL's present status.

1. Summary of "EV"

EV is a total of the "company's book value" and the "present value of future profits arising from the existing business".

In general, life insurance contracts take time from the acquisition of new contracts to the realization of profits. Therefore, EV is considered as a measurement to reinforce financial information based on accounting rules (e.g. balance sheet) in Europe and Canada. It is used as a meaningful index to evaluate corporate values and business results of life insurance companies.

2. EV for the latest 3 years

(Unit: billions of yen)

	As of the end of March 2006	As of the end of March 2005	As of the end of March 2004
Adjusted Book Value	14.5	12.1	11.7
Existing Business Value	163.0	160.3	124.7
Total EV as of the end of fiscal year	177.6	172.4	136.4
New Business Value (*)	17.2	17.4	13.5

*) "New Business Value" is the value of new contracts in total EV.

The growth of Existing Business Value and New Business Value were slowing down, mainly due to the change of premises of future investment yield in the more conservative manner.(Appendix 1-2)

Meanwhile, EV as of the end of March 2006 calculated based on the same method regarding future investment yield as it had been in the previous year is as follows.

(Unit: billions of yen)

	As of the end of March 2006
Adjusted Book Value	14.5
Existing Business Value	179.8
Total EV as of the end of fiscal year	194.3
New Business Value (*)	18.1

3. Opinion of an independent firm

To assure the validity of the EV calculation, we engaged Milligan Inc., an independent actuarial firm with professional skill in this area. We requested them to review the validity of the calculation results and have received the opinion as attached.

<Appendix>

1. Announcement of Embedded Value as of the end of March 2006 (FY2005)
2. Opinion Regarding the Embedded Value Calculations of Sompo Japan Himawari Life

End

May 24, 2006

Sompo Japan Himawari Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Announcement of Embedded Value as of the end of March 2006 (FY2005)

Embedded value for Sompo Japan Himawari Life Insurance Co., Ltd. ("SJHL", President: Yasuyuki Tayama) as of the end of March 2006 is as follows.

1. Embedded value as of the end of March 2006

Embedded value as of the end of March 2006 was 177.6 billions of yen, 5.1 billions of yen increase over the end of March 2005.

(Unit: billions of yen)

	As of the end of March 2006 (* 4)	As of the end of March 2005	As of the end of March 2004
Adjusted Book Value (* 1)	14.5	12.1	11.7
Existing Business Value (* 2)	163.0	160.3	124.7
Total EV at the end of fiscal year	177.6	172.4	136.4
New Business Value (* 3)	17.2	17.4	13.5

* 1) Adjusted Book Value = Shareholders' equity (excluding After-tax unrealized gain on securities available for sale)

+ Internal reserves in the Liabilities (Price Fluctuation Reserve, Risk Reserve,
Reserve for dividend payment before allotment)

+ After-tax general reserve for possible loan losses

- Deferred tax assets regarding Internal reserves in the Liabilities

* 2) Existing Business Value = Present value of after-tax future profits - Cost of capital

"Cost of capital" is the interest income arising from the discrepancy between the risk discount rate and the investment return against the capital required to maintain appropriate solvency margin ratio.

* 3) "New Business Value" is the value regarding new contracts in EV as of the end of fiscal year.

* 4) The change in the amount of "Existing Business Value" and "New Business Value" as of the end of March 2006 was smaller than they had been in the previous year, mainly due to the change of premises of future investment return in more conservative manner. Please see the box 2, "Major premises" and box 4, "Factors for the change" for details.

2. Major premises

Major premises used in calculation are as follows.

Description of major premises	As of the end of March 2006	As of the end of March 2005
Insured mortality & morbidity	Based on the results for the latest 3 years	Same as left
Insured mortality	Based on the results for the latest 6 years	Same as left
Policy lapse ratio	Based on the results for the latest 3 years	Same as left
Corporate expense	Based on the results for the latest year	Same as left
Investment return	<p>Investment return will fluctuate due to the increasing weight of new investments (investments in 10-year government bonds and 20-year government bonds).</p> <p>*Return for new investments 10-year government bonds 1.78% 20-year government bonds 2.05%</p> <p>*Major investment return as of the end of fiscal year 1.58% FY2006 1.66% FY2007 1.68% FY2008 1.76% FY2013 1.87% FY2018 1.94% FY2023 1.92% FY2028</p>	<p>Investment return will fluctuate due to the increasing weight of new investments (investments in 10-year government bonds).</p> <p>*Return for new investments Set 10-year government bond yield on each future year based on the forward rate implied from government bond yield.</p> <p>*Major investment return as of the end of fiscal year 1.73% FY2006 1.71% FY2007 1.68% FY2008 1.84% FY2013 2.45% FY2018 2.89% FY2023 3.38% FY2028</p>
Effective tax rate	Based on the latest effective tax rate : 36.21%	Same as left
Solvency margin ratio	<p>600 %</p> <p>Solvency margin ratio to be maintained, set for calculating "Cost of capital"</p>	Same as left
Risk discount rate	<p>7%</p> <p>Rate to discount future profits to the present value, set by adding our risk premium rate to the risk free rate</p>	Same as left

3. Effects by change in premises

Effects to EV by change in premises are as follows.

(Unit: billions of yen)

Change in premises	Change in EV	EV after the change
Insured mortality & morbidity : original premise ratio * 1.1	(14.7)	162.8
Policy lapse rate : original premise ratio * 1.1	(7.2)	170.4
Corporate expense : original premise ratio * 1.1	(3.7)	173.8
Return for new investments : original premise rate + 0.25%	7.5	185.1
Return for new investments : original premise rate - 0.25%	(7.6)	170.0
Required Solvency margin ratio : original premise ratio - 200%	1.7	179.3
Required Solvency margin ratio : original premise ratio + 200%	(3.1)	174.5
Risk premium : original premise rate - 2.0% i.e. risk discount rate : 5%	26.0	203.6
Risk premium : original premise rate - 1.0% i.e. risk discount rate : 6%	12.0	189.6
Risk premium : original premise rate + 1.0% i.e. risk discount rate : 8%	(10.4)	167.1
Risk premium : original premise rate + 2.0% i.e. risk discount rate : 9%	(19.5)	158.0

4. Factors for the change in EV from the end of FY2004 to the end of FY2005

The factors for the change in EV from the end of FY2004 to the end of FY2005 are as follows.

(Unit: billions of yen)

Factors for the change	Effects to EV
New business value	17.2
Release of the discounted value from the last fiscal year	12.1
Effect of fluctuation in original premises except for investment	(4.0)
Effect of change in interest rate in original premises of investment (* 1)	(7.1)
Effect of fluctuation in the prospects for the future of investment (* 2)	(14.4)
Others	1.3
Total	5.1

- * 1) The change in amount, with the same forecast method for investment return as the one for previous year, derived from the change of future investment return for new money reflecting the market interest rate change.
- * 2) The change in amount, which was unique in FY05, derived from the change of forecast method for future investment return from forward rate method to fixed rate method and the change of investment assets class.

5. Attachment of the opinion by an actuarial firm

To assure the validity of the EV calculation, we engaged Milliman Inc., an independent actuarial firm with professional skill in this area. We requested them to review the calculation method, premises and validity of the calculations results. We have received the opinion as attached.

<Appendix>

EV(Embedded value) is the total of "Adjusted Net Asset Value", which is thought to belong to share holders, calculated from Balance Sheet and "Future Value of Existing Business" calculated based on existing policies. Under the current accounting standard for life insurance company, there is a time lag from acquisition of new policies to realization of profits. Meanwhile, EV recognize the future profit at the time of acquisition and it is thought to reinforce accounting data on legal accounting standard. In Europe and Canada, EV is considered to be an index to evaluate life insurance company.

Instruction)

Because many premises including future prospects with risk and uncertainty are used in calculating EV, actual future results may differ significantly from the premises used in EV calculation. Also, since the actual market capital is determined by investors' judgment on various information, EV may differ from it materially. Therefore, EV is not the only measurement to evaluate corporate value of a life insurance company, and sufficient consideration needs to be made in using it.

Submitted to:
The Board of Directors
Sompo Japan Himawari Life Insurance Co.,Ltd.

May 22, 2006

Toshiyuki Ikuma, FIAJ
Managing Director

Opinion Regarding the Embedded Value Calculations of Sompo Japan Himawari Life

This opinion is offered in connection with embedded value calculations of Sompo Japan Himawari Life Insurance Co.,Ltd. (“Sompo Japan Himawari”) as of March 31, 2006. Any distribution of this document must be in its entirety.

Qualifications

Toshiyuki Ikuma, Managing Director of Milliman, Inc. in Japan (= Japan Branch of Milliman Inc. (= Milliman)), is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Japan (hereafter referred to as “IAJ”). He is qualified as an actuary and is obligated to follow the Code of Conduct of the IAJ.

Professional Background

No standards have been drafted in Japan with respect to the development of embedded values, and professional practice standards worldwide with respect to the development of embedded values are still evolving. Nonetheless, a broad consensus regarding methods and choice of assumptions can be said to exist. Although we have not specifically adhered to the guidelines established in any particular jurisdiction, in coming to our opinion, we have reviewed guidelines in Canada and the UK that may be viewed as indicative of evolving standards for embedded values and related work, in

particular the Canadian Institute of Actuaries' *Interim Draft Paper on the Considerations in the Determination of Embedded Value for Public Disclosure in Canada*, and the Association of British Insurers' paper on the Achieved Profits Method of Accounting. In developing our opinion, we have taken into consideration these guidelines and generally accepted actuarial principles. In addition, although Sampo Japan Himawari did not regard the Embedded Value announced this time as the one complying to European Embedded Value Principle, Milliman referred to "*European Embedded Value Principles*" and supplementing "*the Basis for Conclusions*" by The CFO Forum in Europe to draw up this Opinion.

This letter represents our professional viewpoint, but should not be construed as a formal audit opinion, as that term would be used in the context of regulatory financial reporting.

In opining on embedded values, we are not offering an opinion on the market value of Sampo Japan Himawari Life or its parent Sampo Japan Insurance Inc.

For many reasons, market value may deviate materially from a calculated embedded value. Any valuation is a matter of informed judgment, and each investor should develop their own view of market value based on a detailed analysis of financial and qualitative information available, combined with a consideration of alternative investments, overall expectations regarding performance of the financial markets, attitude towards risk and return, and a variety of other factors.

Background

Sampo Japan Himawari professionals developed a financial model that can be used to project future cash flows and reported profits for Sampo Japan Himawari, given a set of experience assumptions. This model was used by Sampo Japan Himawari, along with balance sheet information and future experience assumptions, to calculate embedded values of Sampo Japan Himawari Life at March 31, 2006.

Sampo Japan Himawari asked Milliman to review methods and assumptions for consistency with Sampo Japan Himawari experience and evolving international standards. In addition, Milliman was asked to review Sampo Japan Himawari's model and results to form a broad conclusion regarding the accuracy of the technical calculations. Our review did not include a detailed audit of models.

Specifically, Milliman undertook the following:

- (1) Review of Sampo Japan Himawari adjusted book value for material consistency with (a) figures shown in reported financials and (b) the methodology used to project future profits in developing existing business value.
- (2) Review of the general consistency of embedded value assumptions with recent and expected future experience
- (3) Review of model fit, in particular, the accuracy with which balance sheet and recent income statement items are reproduced by the model.
- (4) Review of the consistency of embedded value methods with evolving global standards.

Reliances

In the course of this work, Milliman professionals depended on data and information provided by Sampo Japan Himawari. The data and information Milliman has relied on can be broadly categorized as follows:

1. Information in the financial statements of Sampo Japan Himawari, in particular, the value of balance sheet assets and the size of reported liabilities.
2. Data and information on in-force business at March 31, 2006, and other related information and data.
3. Data and information on historical and expected future gross premiums, investment income, benefit payments, cash values, operating expenses, other expenditures.
4. Information on business plans, in particular, the Sampo Japan Himawari's expectation for future investment allocations, and the company's projections of future yields based on in-force assets and expected future investment policy.
5. Various experience studies, for example lapse, mortality, and morbidity, prepared by Sampo Japan Himawari professionals.
6. Various operational information, in particular, aggregate and unit expense analysis provided by the company.

We performed no formal audit of this data and information, and the validity of our opinion is dependent on the accuracy of the data and information provided.

Embedded Value Results on which we are Opining

The embedded value results, as of March 31, 2006, that are the subject of this opinion, are summarized in the table below:

Item	Amount(¥ 100 millions)
Adjusted Book Value	145
Existing Business Value, after tax and cost of capital	1,630
Total Embedded Value	1,776
New business value for the last one year at the time of evaluation	172

This embedded value does not reflect changes that may have occurred in experience assumptions or financial market conditions subsequent to March 31, 2006, and we have not considered such changes in rendering our opinion.

Analysts making use of these figures should have a thorough understanding of methods and assumptions. Assumptions, including interest rate, mortality, morbidity, lapse, expense and discount rates, are updated periodically. Analysts should understand these assumptions, and the impact of changing assumptions from year to year.

Caveats regarding the embedded value

While an embedded value can provide insight into the financial progress of a life insurance company, and, in conjunction with detailed supplemental analyses, may provide a benchmark as a starting point for the valuation of the company, no particular measure can be used as a sole means of valuation, and actual market value may differ materially from an embedded value.

Embedded values are dependent on a large number of assumptions with respect to future experience, such as investment earnings rates, policy lapse rates, policyholder mortality and morbidity, and corporate expense. In choosing assumptions, Sompo Japan Himawari has taken care to reflect available experience studies and a plausible view of future expectations. However, due to the

nature of long-term actuarial projections, future experience results will deviate, possibly materially, from those underlying the values shown above. Calculated embedded values will vary, possibly materially, as key experience assumptions are varied. Further, reflecting the situation of domestic and global markets, material uncertainty exists with respect to asset valuations, a key component of embedded value.

It is also important to appreciate that embedded values are developed using a single, deterministic set of assumptions. Regarding the embedded value as the object of this Opinion, Milliman did not undertake probability risk analysis which makes insight for the valuation completely based on EEU principle available. As such, embedded values should be used with caution, and only when supported by experts familiar with the appropriate use of such measures.

Opinion

Subject to the caveats outlined in the preceding sections, we confirm that Sompo Japan Himawari's embedded value, as of March 31, 2006, was developed using methods and assumptions consistent with evolving international standards. Furthermore, the company's choice of assumptions is consistent with the latest experience studies, and is likely to fall within a range of assumptions that would be viewed as acceptable by professionals proficient in embedded value analysis. In addition, we think that the results are accurate, in the context of the normal variability that would be anticipated by analysts and other professionals expert in the use of embedded values for the evaluation of life insurance operations.