

Securities Code: 7157

TSE Mothers



**Reference Data
First Quarter
for Fiscal 2019**

LIFENET

LIFENET INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFENET INSURANCE COMPANY

August 8, 2019

LIFENET is...



**Comprehensible
Cost-Competitive
Convenient**

- **Remembering the original purpose** of life insurance – mutual support
- **Helping our customers embrace life more fully**

Overview of 1Q for Fiscal 2019



Annualized premium¹ of policies-in-force

13,652 million yen
(104.3% vs end of FY2018)

Annualized premium¹ of new business

822 million yen
(Y-on-Y 143.7%)

Adjusted profit²

1,181 million yen
(including 370 million yen of impact by modified co-insurance)

EEV³ (European Embedded Value)

64,222 million yen
(Adjusted incremental EV⁴ 745 million yen)

Main Initiatives

- Contact center and website awarded top ratings⁵
- Increased usability with social login features
- Used AI to analyze data to create movie promoting brand image

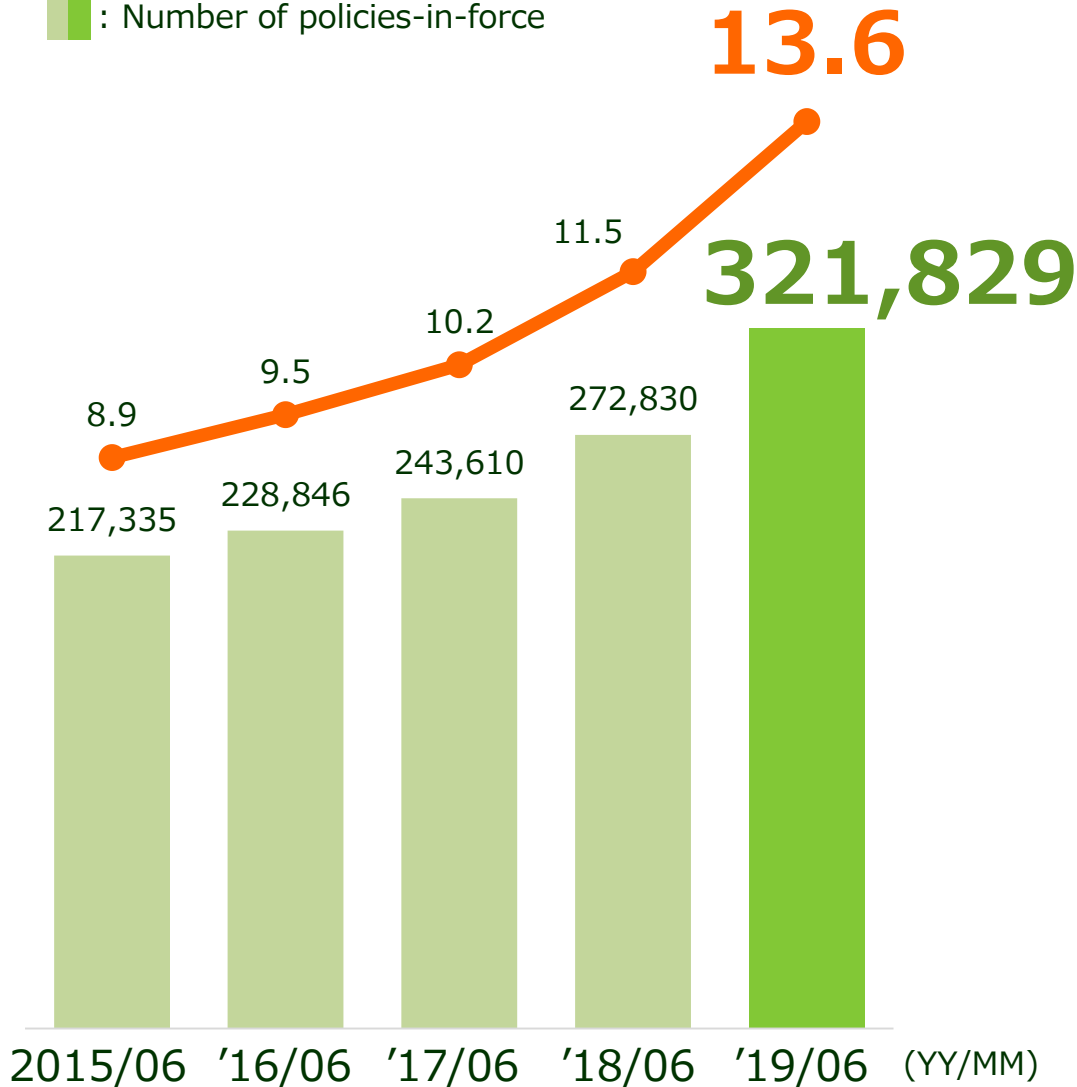


1. The amount of money equivalent to what is to be paid to have the insurance coverage for one year. All payments are monthly installments, thus the annualized premium is calculated as multiplying the monthly premium by 12 months.
2. Ordinary profit/loss excluding marketing expenses, see page 10 and 28 for details.
3. EEV as of June 30, 2019 is calculated applying the same operating assumptions as those used for March 31, 2019, and is not reviewed by third-party specialists.
4. Adjusted incremental EV consisted of components accurately reflecting our business growth for fiscal 2019, see page 29 for details.
5. Awarded in the 2018/2019 HDI Benchmarking (Life Insurance Industry) hosted by HDI-Japan

Annualized Premium / Number of Policies-in-Force



— : Annualized premium of policies-in-force¹ (JPY bn)
■ : Number of policies-in-force



■ Exceeded 320,000
by steady growth

■ Annualized
premium **118.4%**,
number of policies-
in-force **118.0%**
year-on-year

1. The amount of money equivalent to what is to be paid to have the insurance coverage for one year. All payments are monthly installments, thus the annualized premium is calculated as multiplying the monthly premium by 12 months.

Breakdown of Policies-in-Force

■ In-force policyholders exceeded **200,000**

	19/03	19/06	Component ratio
Number of policies-in-force	308,854	321,829	100%
- Term Life ¹	150,808	156,428	49%
- Whole-life Medical ¹	85,968	89,084	28%
- Term Medical Care ¹	9,493	9,367	3%
- Long-term Disability ¹	49,214	50,521	16%
- Cancer ¹	13,371	16,429	5%
Sum insured of policies-in-force² (JPY mn)	2,289,567	2,351,117	
Number of policyholders	197,669	205,741	
	1Q of FY2018	1Q of FY2019	
(Reference) Surrender and lapse ratio³	6.3%	7.6%	

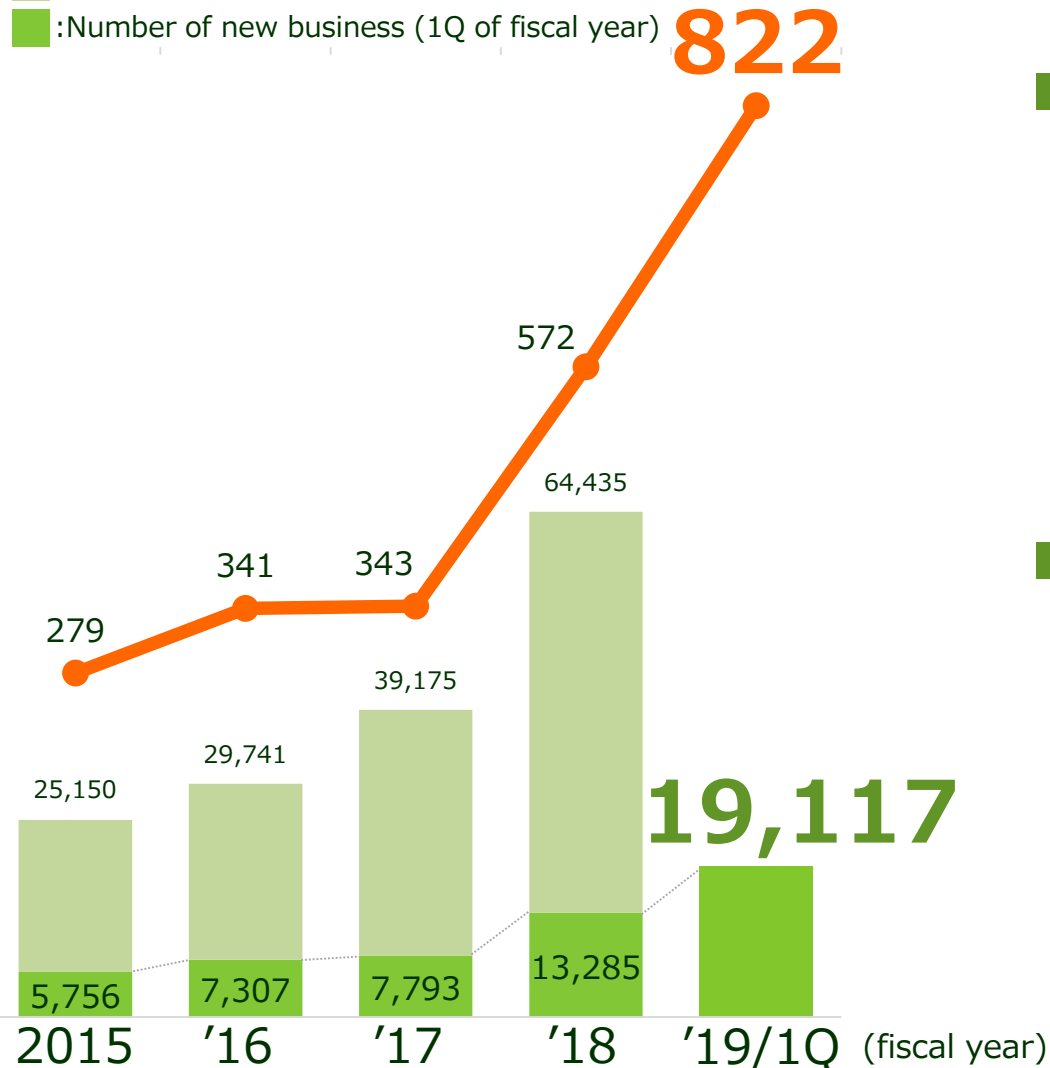
1. Term Life insurance: *Kazoku* and *au Term Insurance*, Whole-life Medical insurance: *Jibun*, *New Jibun*, *New Jibun for Women*, *au Medical Insurance* and *au Medical Insurance for Women*, Term Medical Care insurance: *Jibun Plus*, Long-term Disability insurance: *Hataraku-Hito*, *Hataraku-Hito 2* and *au Long-term Disability Insurance*, Cancer insurance: *Double Yell* and *au Cancer insurance*.

2. Sum insured of policies-in-force are the sum of death coverage, and do not include third-sector insurance.

3. The surrender and lapse ratio is the annual equivalent of the monthly number of policies surrendered and/or lapsed divided by the monthly average number of policies-in-force.

Annualized Premium / Number of New Business

- :Annualized premium of new business¹ (1Q of fiscal year, JPY mn)
- :Number of new business (fiscal year)
- :Number of new business (1Q of fiscal year)



- Strong growth targeting to **break records for two consecutive years**
- Annualized premium **143.7%**, number of new business **143.9%** year-on-year

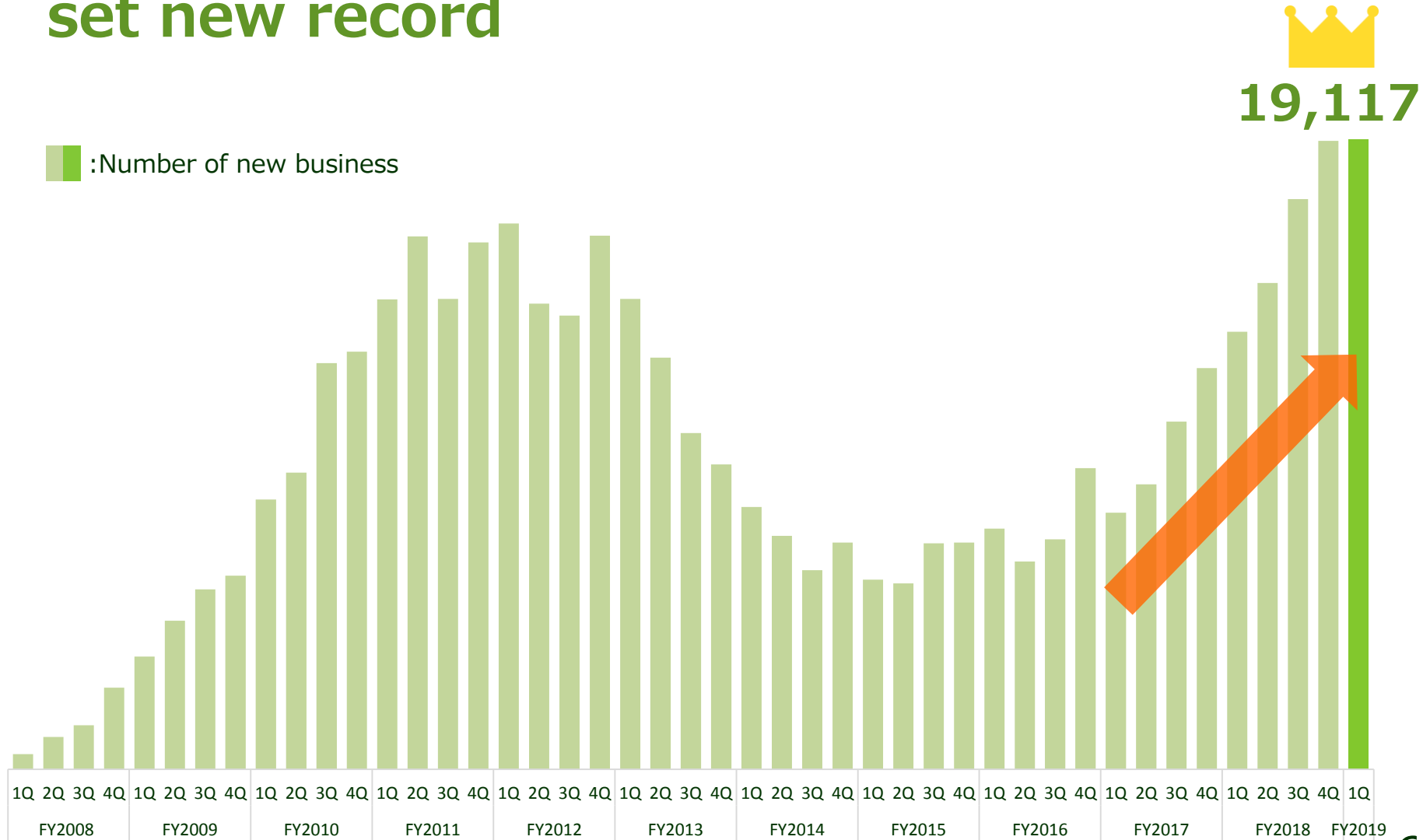
1. The amount of money equivalent to what is to be paid to have the insurance coverage for one year. All payments are monthly installments, thus the annualized premium is calculated as multiplying the monthly premium by 12 months.

Number of New Business (Quarter)



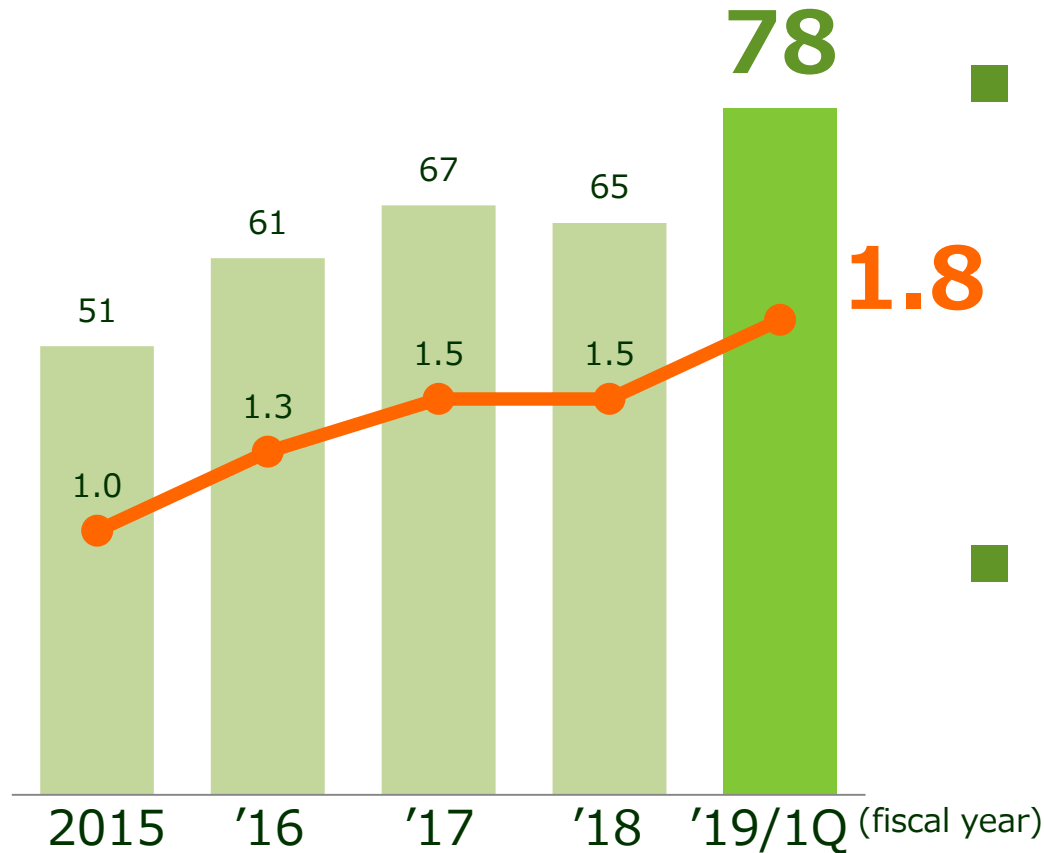
- **Eight consecutive quarters increase and set new record**

■ :Number of new business



Marketing Efficiency

■ : Marketing expenses per new business (JPY thousand)
 ■ : Marketing expenses / Annualized premium of new business¹



■ **Prioritizing investment in growth, resulting in marketing efficiency decline**

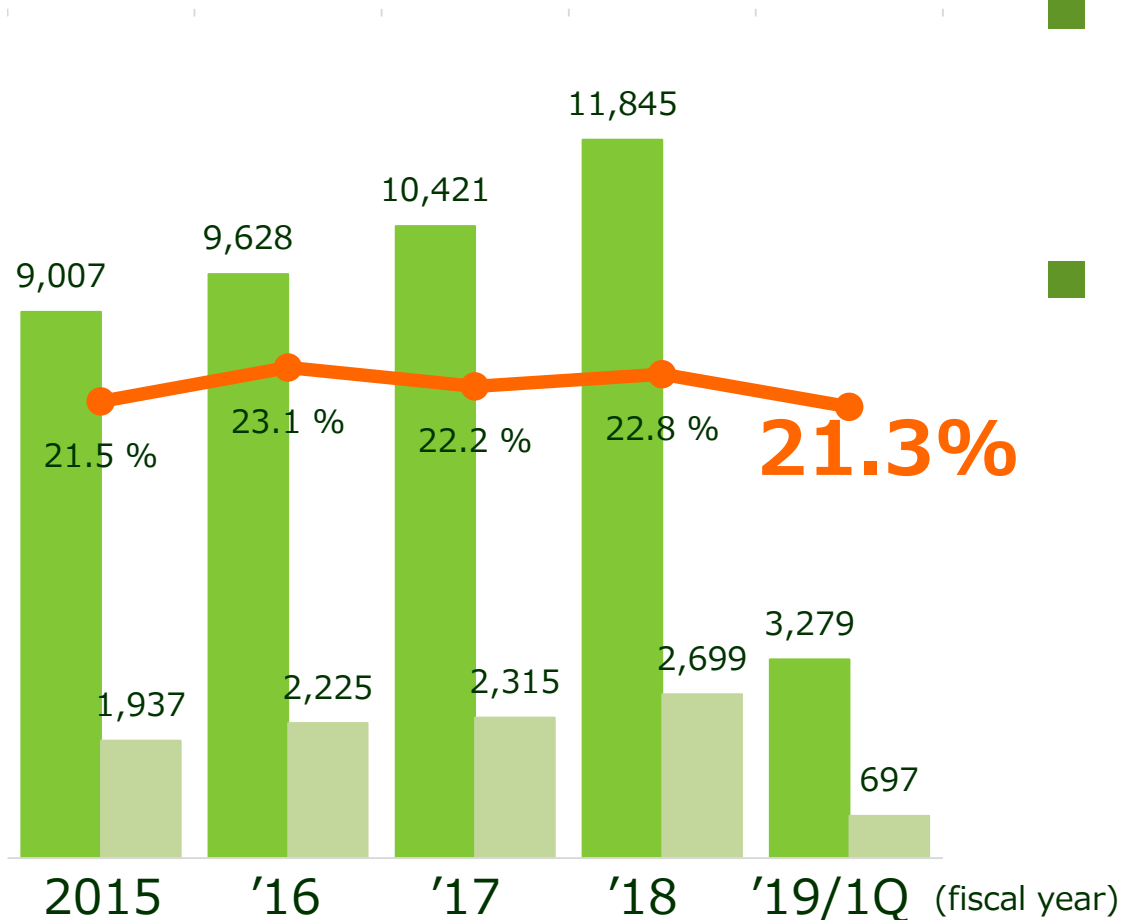
■ **Expecting around 70 thousand yen level for fiscal 2019**

Marketing expenses (JPY mn)	1,302	1,822	2,627	4,216	1,502
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1. The amount of money equivalent to what is to be paid to have the insurance coverage for one year. All payments are monthly installments, thus the annualized premium is calculated as multiplying the monthly premium by 12 months.

Operating Expenses Ratio

- : Operating expenses ratio¹ (%)
- : Insurance premiums (JPY mn)
- : Operating expenses excl. marketing expenses (JPY mn)



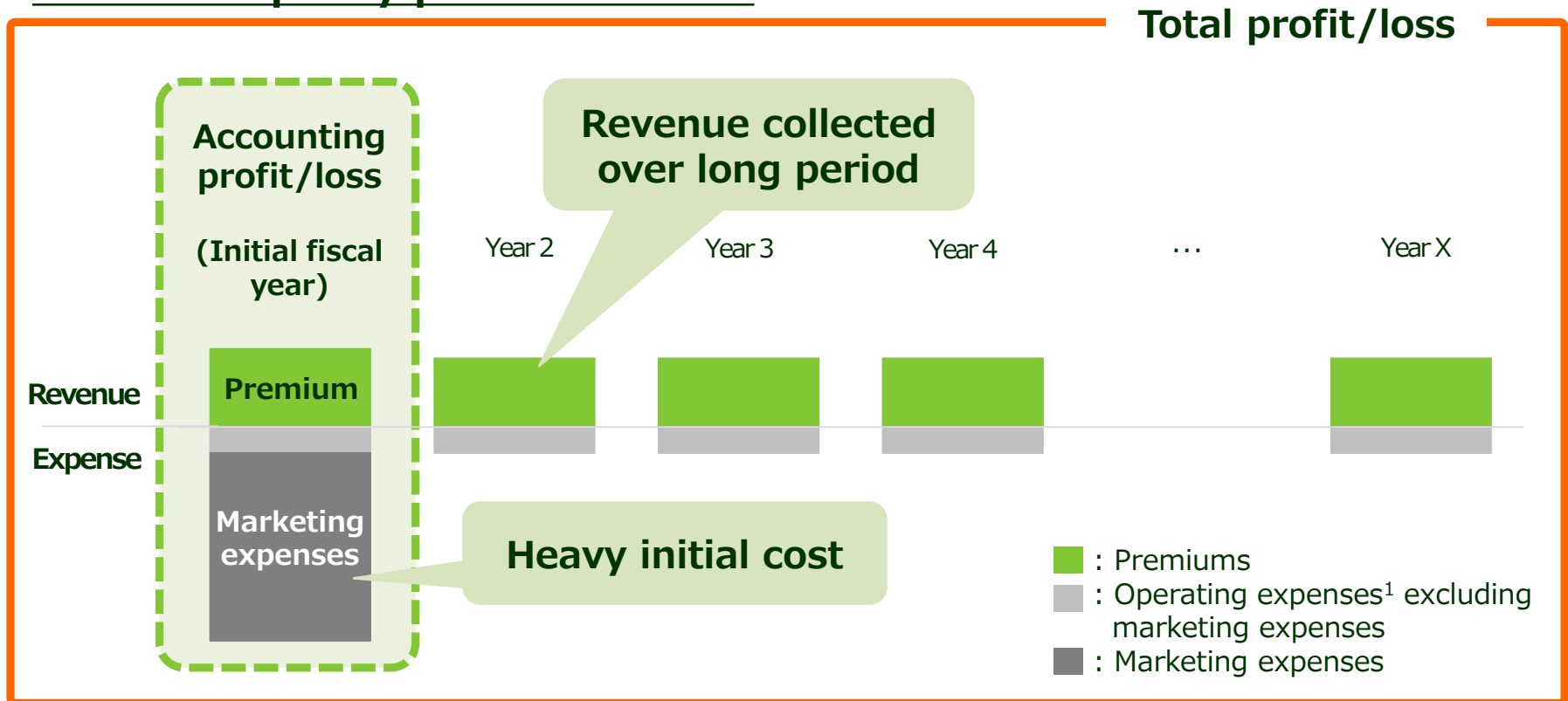
- Improved though investing in growth
- Strive for further business expansion and operational efficiency in mid- to long- term

1. Operating expenses ratio is calculated by dividing operating expenses excluding marketing expenses by insurance premium.

Profit Structure under Current Statutory Accounting

- **Time lag is caused between the recognition of costs and revenue** as marketing expenses is recognized at the time of acquisition, and revenue is collected gradually over a long period

Insurance policy profit structure



1. Costs for policy management, payment of insurance claims and benefit claims, etc.

Key Business Indicators of Corporate Value



- Two key indicators **during current period of growth** disclosed as follows:

Adjusted profit

(Ordinary profit excluding marketing expenses)

Indicator of profit level excluding marketing expenses as there is a time lag between the recognition of revenue and marketing expenses as acquisition cost

EEV

(European Embedded Value¹)

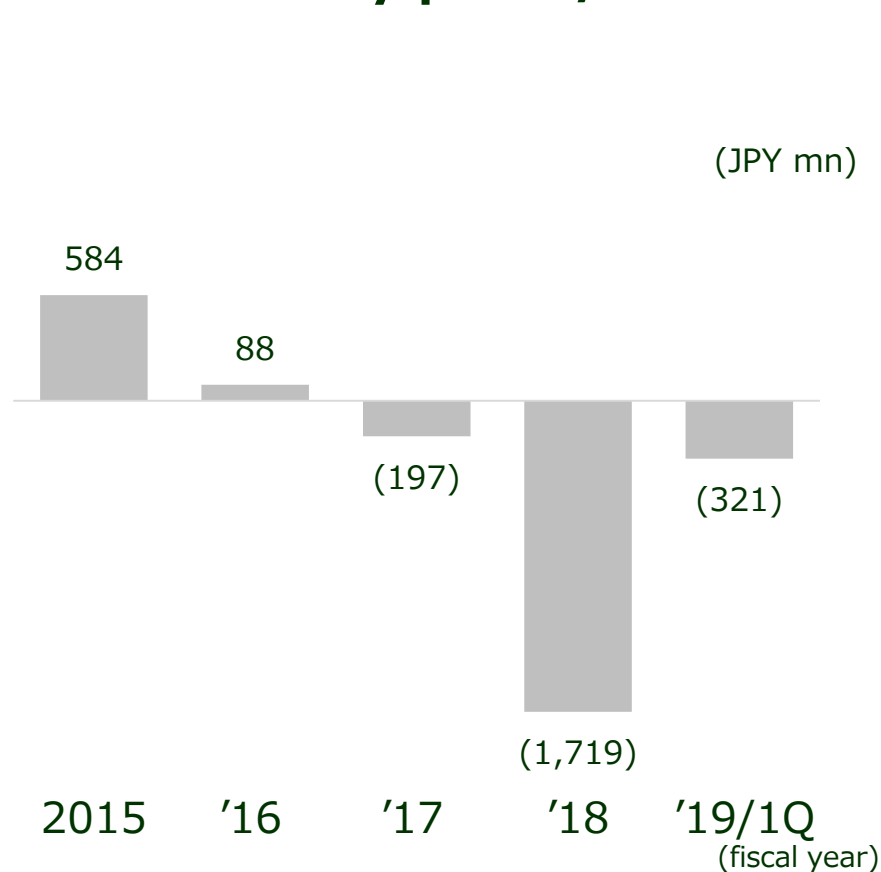
Indicator of long-term profitability of insurance companies

1. EEV is one calculation methodologies of EV. The EEV Principles and related guidance were published in May 2004 by the CFO Forum, an organization comprising the chief financial officers of Europe's leading life insurers, in order to improve consistency and transparency in EV reporting.

Adjusted Profit

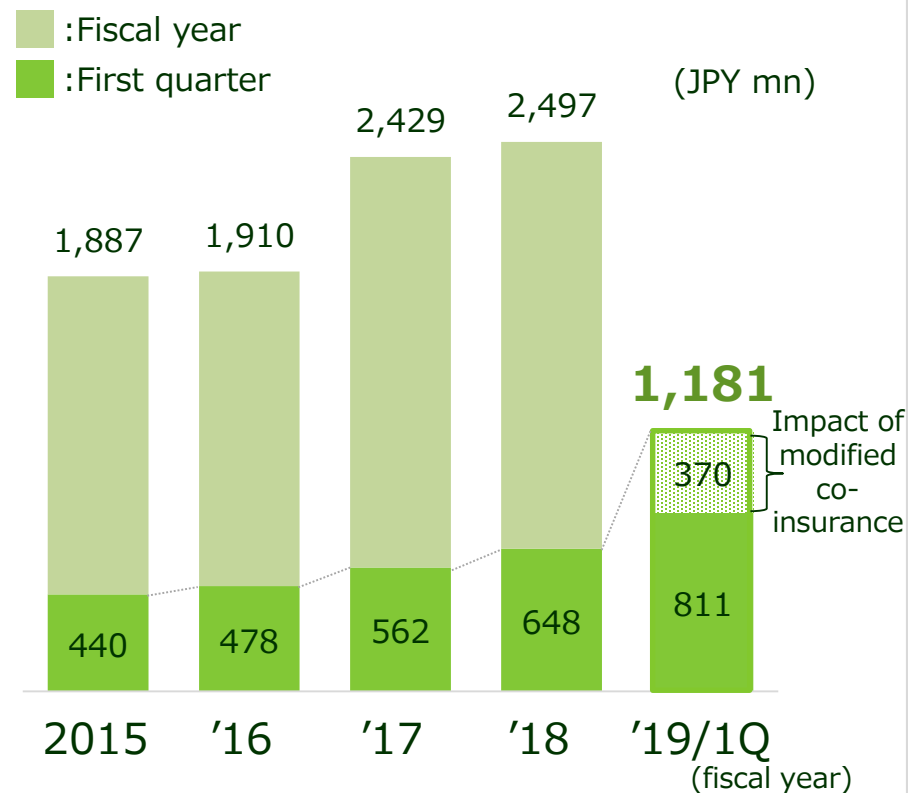
■ Increased adjusted profit excluding acquisition cost

Ordinary profit/loss¹



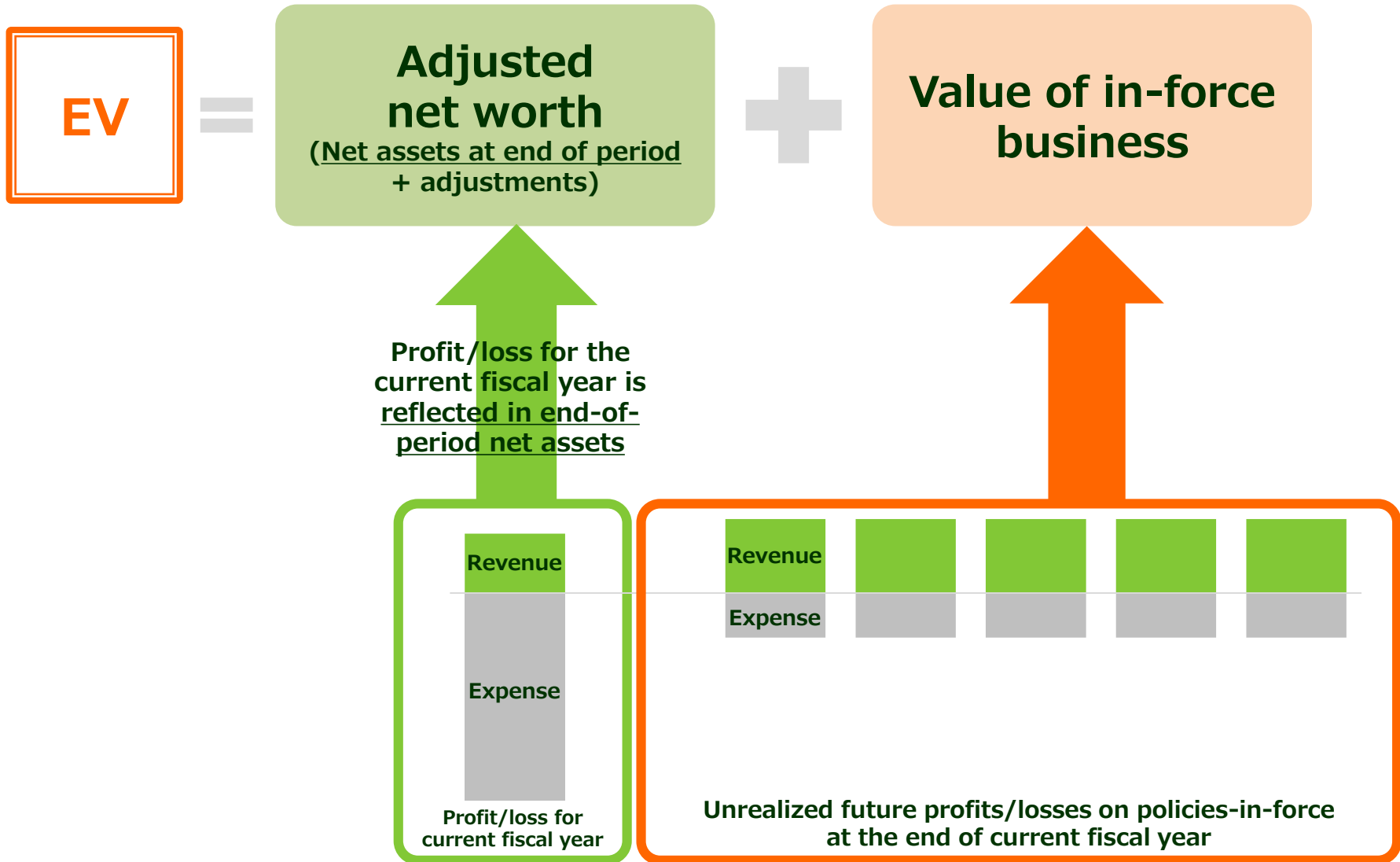
Adjusted profit

(Ordinary profit¹ excluding marketing expenses)



1. The ordinary profit (loss) before amortization of deferred assets under Article 113 of the Insurance Business Act in fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2016

Structure of Embedded Value



- Characteristics of **Lifenet's EEV** are as follows:

Strong growth

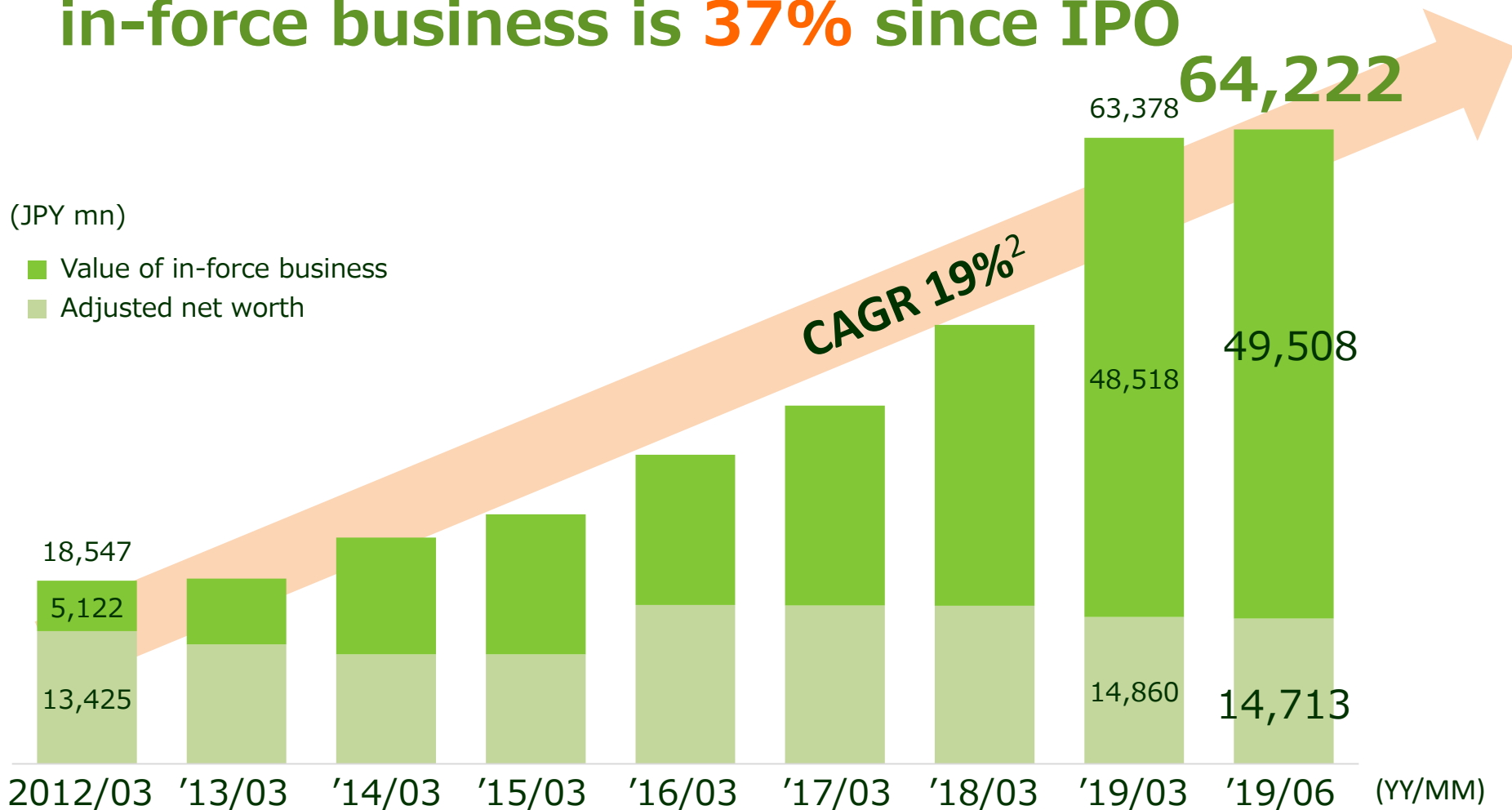
- **Maintaining increase** in EEV since company became public in March 2012
- **Steadily growing** even in a low interest rate environment

Resilient to interest rate changes

- **Limited sensitivity** to interest rate and stock fluctuations

Strong EEV¹ growth

■ CAGR of EEV is **19%**² and value of in-force business is **37%** since IPO

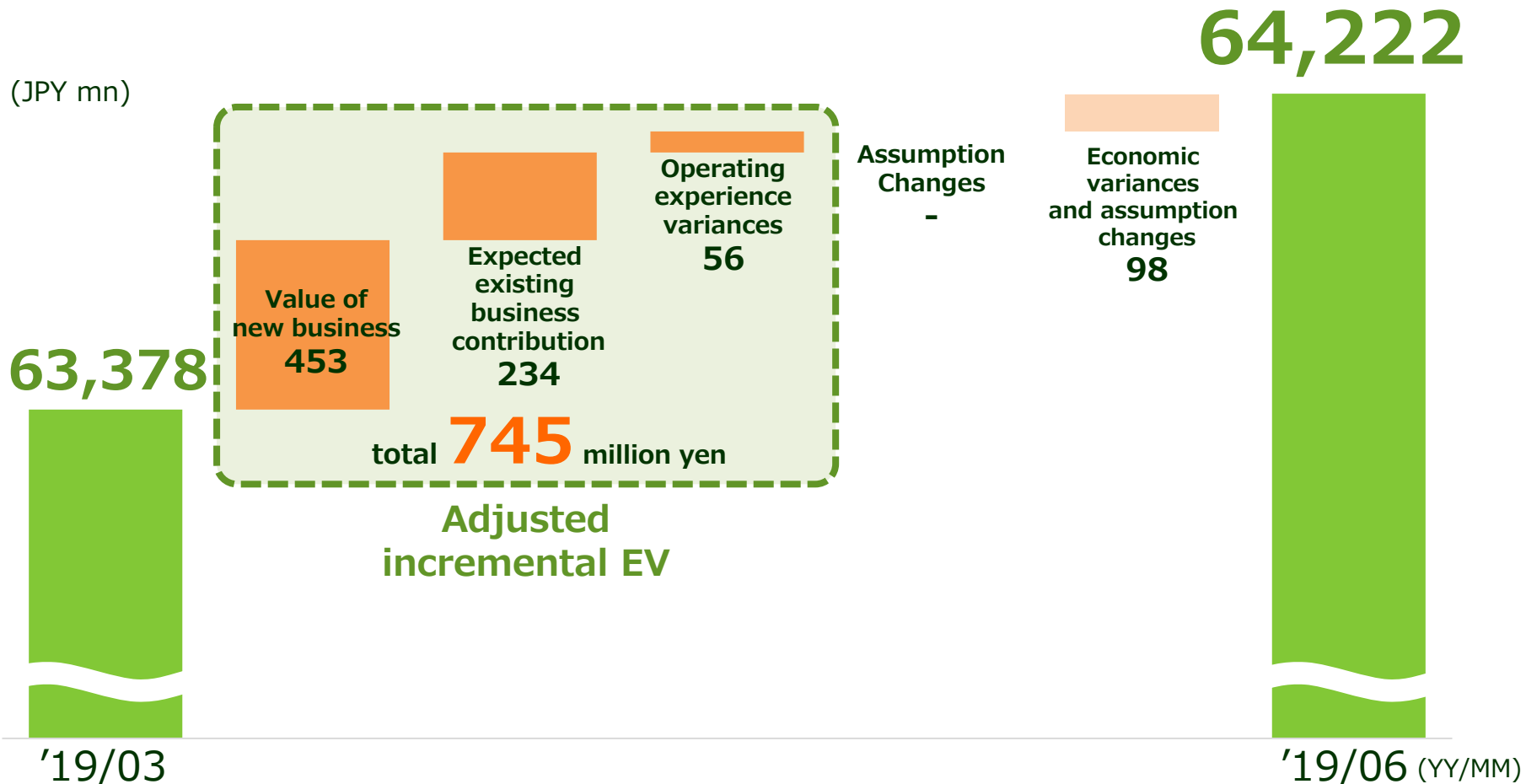


1. Lifenet's EEV is calculated following the EEV Principles and Guidance and in terms of allowance for risk, MCEV Principles (The European Insurance CFO Forum Market Consistent Embedded Value Principles©) is referred. From fiscal 2016 onward, a predetermined ultimate forward rate has been used to extrapolate the level of ultra-long-term interest rates past the last liquid data point. This method of extrapolation has also been used to restate EEV as of March 31, 2016. EEV as of June 30, 2019 is calculated applying the same operating assumptions as those used for March 31, 2019, and is not reviewed by third-party specialists.

2. The calculation includes 3,040 million yen in proceeds from a third-party allotment in May 2015.

Structure Breakdown of EEV¹

- Adjusted incremental EV indicating periodical growth at **745 million yen**

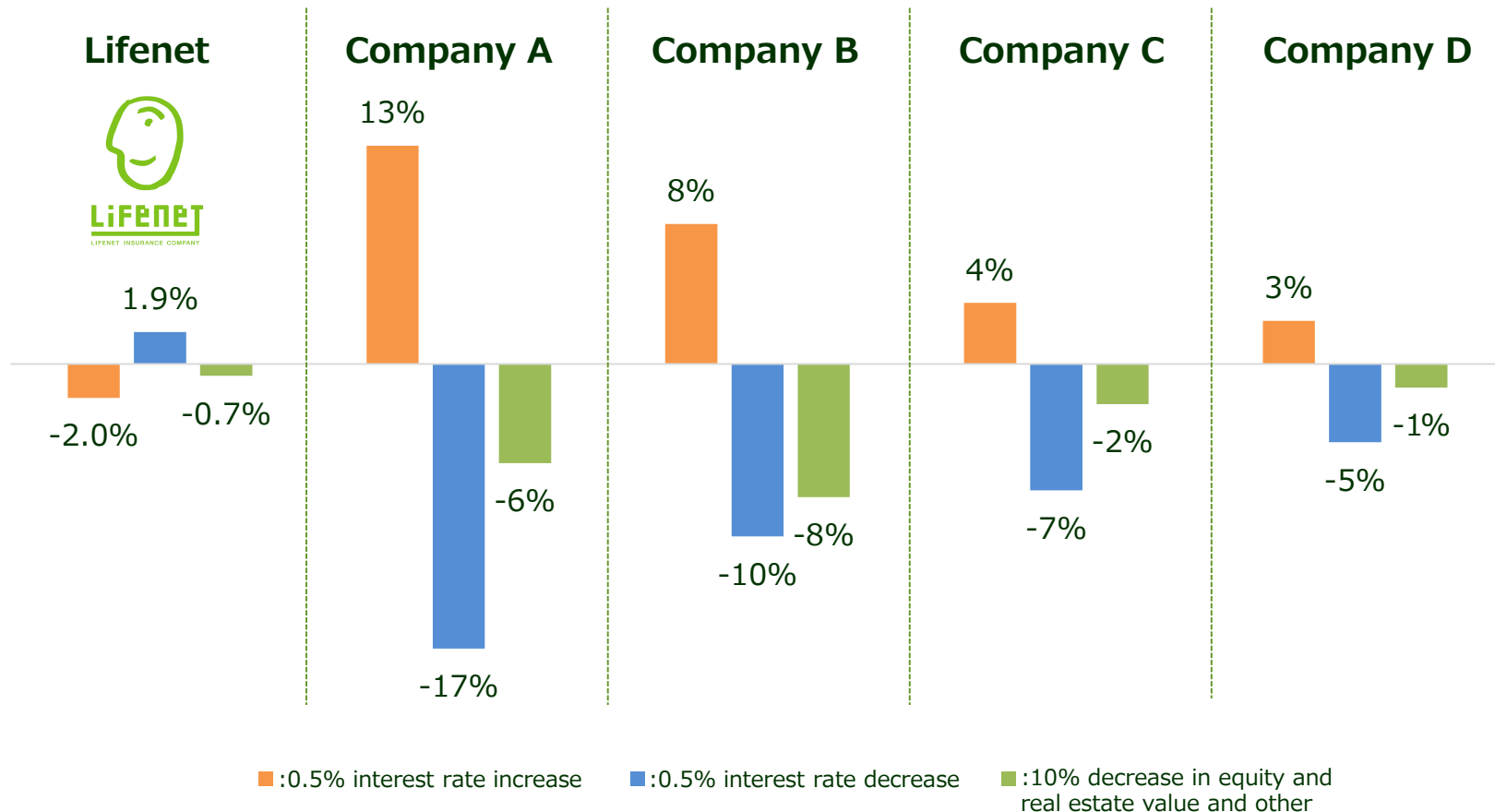


1. Lifenet's EEV is calculated following the EEV Principles and Guidance and in terms of allowance for risk, MCEV Principles (The European Insurance CFO Forum Market Consistent Embedded Value Principles©) is referred. EEV as of June 30, 2019 is calculated applying the same operating assumptions as those used for March 31, 2019, and is not reviewed by third-party specialists.

EV Resilience to Financial Changes

■ Limited sensitivity to interest rates and stock prices

March 2019 End¹



1. Prepared by Lifenet based on disclosed information of domestic public life insurance companies

Financial Condition

(JPY mn)	(YY/MM)	'19/03	'19/06
Total assets		38,247	39,002
Cash and deposits		1,192	1,086
Monetary claims bought		999	799
Money held in trust		3,114	3,305
Securities		30,989	31,351
Government bonds		8,071	8,102
Municipal bonds		1,394	1,403
Corporate bonds		16,763	17,023
Stocks		363	345
Foreign securities		45	43
Other securities ¹		4,352	4,433
Total liabilities		26,474	27,464
Policy reserves and other		25,256	26,233
Total net assets		11,773	11,538
Solvency margin ratio		2,085%	2,216%
Modified duration (year)		12.0	12.1

- Maintained sufficient financial stability as indicated by solvency margin ratio²

1. Investment trust including foreign bonds and others
 2. The solvency margin ratio is a key benchmark for industry regulators. It measures a life insurance company's ability to pay out claims when unforeseen events occur.

Main Initiatives

■ Contact center and website awarded top ratings

Contact Center for “Phone Support (New Customers and Chat Services)” and “Web Support (Website)” have been awarded top rankings of three stars in the 2018/2019 HDI Benchmarking (Life Insurance Industry)¹



**Phone Support
(New Customers & Chat Services)**



**Monitoring
(Customer Phone Support)**



**Web Support
(Website)**

■ Increased usability with social login features

External IDs can now be used to login to Lifenet’s My Page and application process, increasing usability and convenience

■ Used AI to analyze data to create movie promoting brand image

11th Anniversary Special Movie (Japanese version only)

[“Lifenet supports the individual lifestyles of all of our customers”](#)

1. Awarded in the 2018/2019 HDI Benchmarking (Life Insurance Industry) hosted by HDI-Japan

Business Forecast FY2019

- No updates from May 13 disclosure
- **Prioritizing investments in growth** to achieve higher corporate value

(JPY mn)

	FY2019 Forecast		(Reference) FY2018 Results
		Including impact of modified co-insurance	
Ordinary income	16,200	2,000	12,560
Ordinary profit (loss)	(2,000)	1,400	(1,719)
Net income (loss)	(2,000)	1,400	(1,735)
(Reference) Annualized premium of new business ¹	3,000		2,773

1. Annualized premium is the amount of money equivalent to what is to be paid to have the insurance coverage for one year. All payments for Lifenet products are in monthly installments; we calculate annualized premium as multiplying the monthly premium by 12 months.

Management Policy



Mission

Help our customers embrace life more fully by offering comprehensible, cost-competitive and convenient products and services

Vision

Be the leading company driving the growth of the online life insurance market

Priority areas

- **Innovation of customer experience**
Enhancing and evolving the quality of all services with digital technology
- **Enhancement of promotion capabilities**
Generating massive customer traffic by active promotion and expansion of agent sales and white label business

Management goal

Aim to achieve EEV (European Embedded Value) of 100 billion yen by business growth in a mid-term

LIFENET Manifesto



Comprehensible, Cost-Competitive, Convenient

I. Our Guiding Principles

- (1) Creating the life insurance of the future without losing sight of its original premise: “an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure.”
- (2) Listening to what our customers are saying. Recognizing their needs and acting accordingly. Allowing our actions to be borne out of their voices and needs.
- (3) Delivering the caliber of products and services that we would feel confident recommending to our own friends and families.
- (4) Being a “straight-shooter”. Committing to transparency. Communicating openly about our management team, our products, and our employees.
- (5) Embracing diversity and dialogue to keep us abreast of changing needs and preferences. Delivering peace of mind that we’ll be around in 100 years.
- (6) Acting in good faith means always taking the high road when it comes to compliance and ethics.

III. Making Life Insurance Accessible Again - Affordable

- (1) Giving the customer what he/she needs. No more, no less at a fair price.
- (2) Staying vigilant as to how we can provide our products more cost-efficiently.
- (3) Always putting ourselves in our customers’ shoes in thinking about how to minimize their premiums.

II. Making Life Insurance Accessible Again - Headache-free

- (1) Helping the customers help themselves. By making our materials easy to understand, customers can determine which coverage is truly the best fit.
- (2) Turning “clauses” in the insurance contract into succinct points that your grandmother could grasp.
- (3) Making all touch points headache-free. Beyond the application process, ensuring the claims and billing processes are also easy to understand.

IV. Making Life Insurance Accessible Again - Convenient

- (1) Thinking about our customers’ convenience from every angle and every touch point along the way.
- (2) Forming alliances with like-minded partners who can add value above and beyond our products and services to our customers.
- (3) Providing health and wellness tips beyond the framework of life insurance to create value in our policyholders’ lives.
- (4) Creating a precedent for future generations as to what life insurance is (and should be) all about.

**We wish to be a company that helps our customers embrace life more fully.
In order to live out that vision, we continue to challenge ourselves.**



All information on this document that is not historical fact constitutes forward-looking information and is based on assumptions and forecasts available to the company at the time of preparation. The company cannot guarantee the accuracy of these assumptions and forecasts. Earnings projections and other information on this may differ materially from actual performance due to various risks and uncertainties. This is a translation of the original Japanese document, prepared and provided solely for readers' convenience. In case of any discrepancy or dispute, the Japanese document prevails.

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Appendix



LIFENET

LIFENET INSURANCE COMPANY

Condensed Statements of Operation / Fundamental Profit (1Q)



		(JPY mn)	FY2018/1Q	FY2019/1Q	Change	Note
Condensed statements of operation	Insurance premiums and other		2,882	3,774	891	Due to increase in in-force policies business and utilization of modified co-insurance
	Other		71	121	49	
	Ordinary income		2,954	3,895	941	Includes 387M increase for utilization of modified co-insurance
	Insurance claims and other		600	772	171	Increased due to growth in in-force policies. Percentage of insurance claims and benefit claims to insurance premiums is 18.7%.
	Insurance claims		334	386	52	Increased from 22 cases in 1Q of FY18 to 26 in 1Q of FY19.
	Benefit claims		159	227	67	Increased from 1,606 cases in 1Q of FY18 to 1,960 in 1Q of FY19.
	Provision for policy reserves and other		899	1,015	115	Increased slightly by transferring to standard policy reserves. Percentage of provision for policy reserves (1,015 million yen) to insurance premiums is 31.0%.
	Operating expenses		1,380	2,199	819	Increase in marketing expenses, mainly advertising expenses
	Marketing expenses		739	1,502	763	
	Customer service		188	211	22	
	System and other		453	486	32	
	Other		163	228	64	
	Ordinary expenses		3,045	4,216	1,171	
	Ordinary profit (loss)		(90)	(321)	(230)	Includes profit of 370M for utilization of modified co-insurance.
Extraordinary losses and income taxes		4	4	(0)		
Net income (loss)		(95)	(325)	(229)	Includes profit of 370M for utilization of modified co-insurance.	
Fundamental profit	Mortality margin (loss)		681	757	76	
	Expense margin (loss)		(754)	(1,180)	(426)	Increase in marketing expenses, mainly advertising expenses. Includes 371M expense loss for utilization of modified co-insurance.
	Interest margin (loss)		(5)	(5)	0	
	Fundamental profit		(77)	(428)	(350)	

EV Sensitivity Analysis¹

Impacts of changes in assumptions (sensitivities)

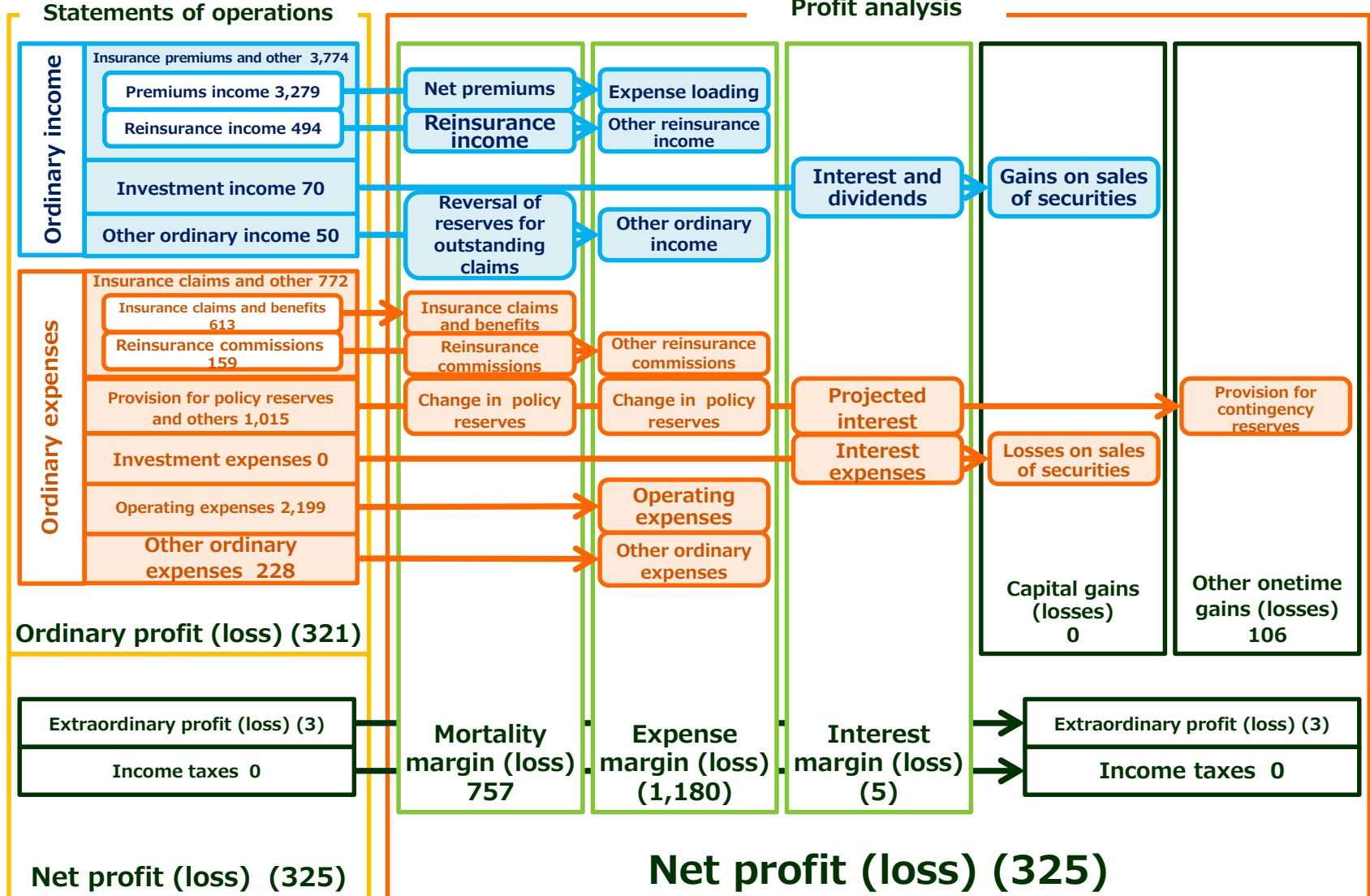
(JPY mn)	Change in EEV	Change in VoNB
EEV and new business value as of June 30, 2019	64,222	453
Sensitivity 1a: 1.0% increase in risk-free rate	(2,340)	44
Sensitivity 1b: 1.0% decrease in risk-free rate	1,965	(108)
Sensitivity 1c: 0.5% increase in risk-free rate	(1,141)	28
Sensitivity 1d: 0.5% decrease in risk-free rate	1,050	(44)
Sensitivity 1e: Interest rates based on JGB yields	344	15
Sensitivity 2: 10% decrease in equity and real estate value and other	(437)	-
Sensitivity 3: 10% decrease in operating expenses	2,719	156
Sensitivity 4: 10% decrease in lapse rate	25	(5)
Sensitivity 5: 5% decrease in claim incidence rates for life business	3,323	119
Sensitivity 6: Change the required capital to the statutory minimum	55	2

1. For each sensitivity, only one specific assumption is changed and other assumptions remain unchanged. 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 sensitivities carried out separately. As Japanese policy reserves are calculated in accordance with the IBR, the sensitivities carried out do not affect the reserves at the valuation date. The sensitivity on the value of new business excludes the impact on the adjusted net worth. EEV as of June 30, 2019 is calculated applying the same operating assumptions as those used for March 31, 2019, and is not reviewed by third-party specialists.

Three Surplus Factors of Fundamental Profit

1Q of FY2019

(JPY mn)



1. Some items with minimal amounts have been omitted.

Solvency Margin Ratio Calculation



LIFENET

As of Jun 30, 2019

Solvency margin ratio
2,216.0%

=

Total amount of solvency margin
<numerator>
19,938

÷

Total amount of risk/2
< the denominator >
1,799/2

$\sqrt{(R_1 + R_8)^2 + (R_2 + R_3 + R_7)^2} + R_4 / 2$ (JPY mn)

Cash and deposits 1,086	Other liabilities 916
Monetary claims bought 799	Reserves for outstanding claims 431
Money held in trust 3,305	Policy reserves 25,802
Securities 31,351	Contingency reserves 1,573
	Excess over the full-Zillmerized reserve 6,607
	Price fluctuation reserves 45
	Deferred tax liabilities on available-for-sale securities 241 ¹
	Valuation difference on securities available-for-sale 621 ¹
Capital stock and other assets 10,846	
Net assets 11,538	
Tangible fixed assets 86	
Intangible fixed assets 678	
Other assets 1,693	

Add liabilities with strong capital characteristics such as price fluctuation reserves and contingency reserves

Insurance risk R₁ 1,174

Risk of change in mortality rate (calculated based on value of policies in force)

Medical insurance risk R₈ 308

Risk of change in medical incidence rate (hospital admission rate, etc.)

Assumed interest rate risk R₂ 3

Risk that the actual investment return will fall below the expected return used as a basis for calculating policy reserves

[Minimum guarantee risk] R₇ —

Risk related to products, such as variable annuities with minimum guarantees

Asset management risk R₃ 885

[Credit risk] Risk that asset values decline due to deterioration in financial condition of creditors

[Price fluctuation risk] Risk of incurring losses due to decline in market value of stocks and bonds, etc.

Business management risk R₄ 71

3% of the total of the amounts of the other 5 risks (in the Company's case)

1. 90% of the valuation difference on available-for-sale securities and deferred gains or losses on hedges (pre-tax) (if negative, 100%)
2. Items that do not apply to the Company or for which the amount is minimal have been omitted, except for certain bracketed items.

Adjusted Profit

Significance of Adjusted Profit disclosure

- As accrual timing of cost and revenue do not match, statutory accounting does not necessarily provide an accurate picture of profitability of our business
- We, therefore, disclose the indicator of profit level excluding marketing expenses as there is a time lag between the recognition of revenue and marketing expenses as acquisition cost

Ordinary profit excluding marketing expenses

Adjusted profit

Adjusted Incremental EV



- Adjusted incremental EV accurately indicates **our business growth during a certain period** within increase in EEV

Adjusted incremental EV

Defined as constitution of components below:

- New business value in the fiscal year
- Expected existing business contribution
- Operating experience variances

Utilization of Reinsurance (Modified Co-Insurance)

- **Ease pressure** of new business costs on P&L
- **Alleviate decrease in capital** during growth

Illustration image of change in profit/loss structure by reinsurance

■ : Revenue ■ : Costs ■ : Effects of reinsurance

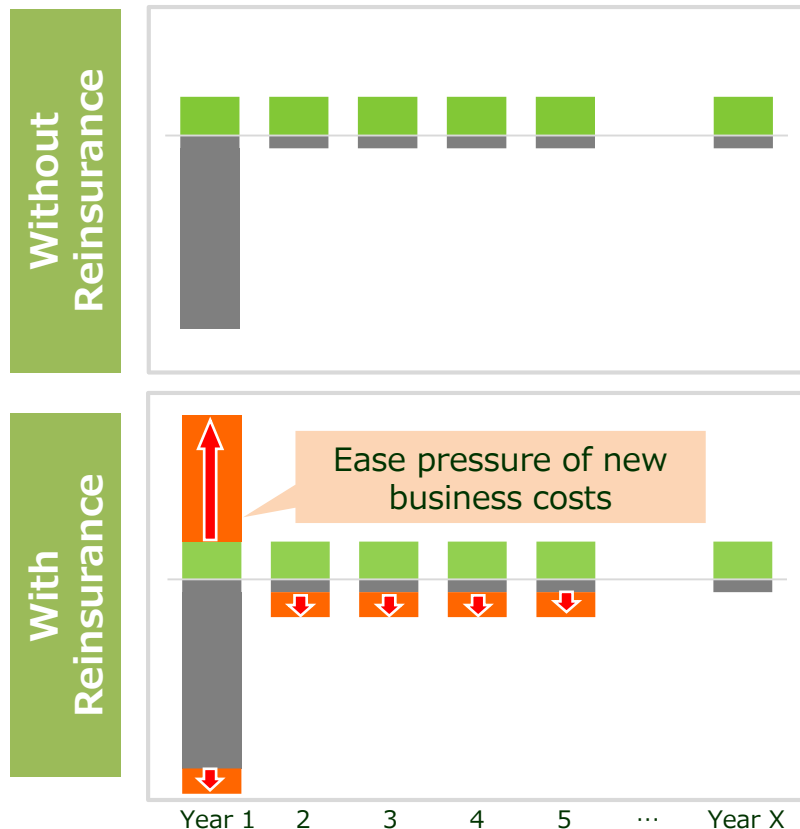
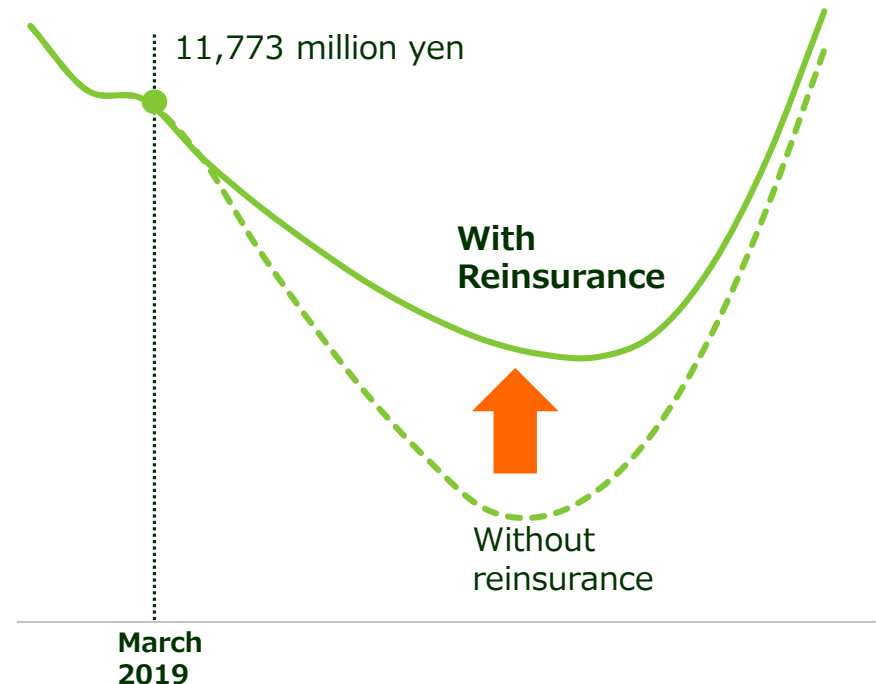


Illustration image of impact of reinsurance on net assets



Note: Illustration of P&L structure of reinsuring new business of single fiscal year, where illustration of impact on net assets of reinsuring new business for multiple years.