Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.
13-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo 100-8411, Japan
http://www.dai-ichi-life-hd.com/en/

Dai-ichi Life Holdings

[Unofficial Translation]

November 14, 2017

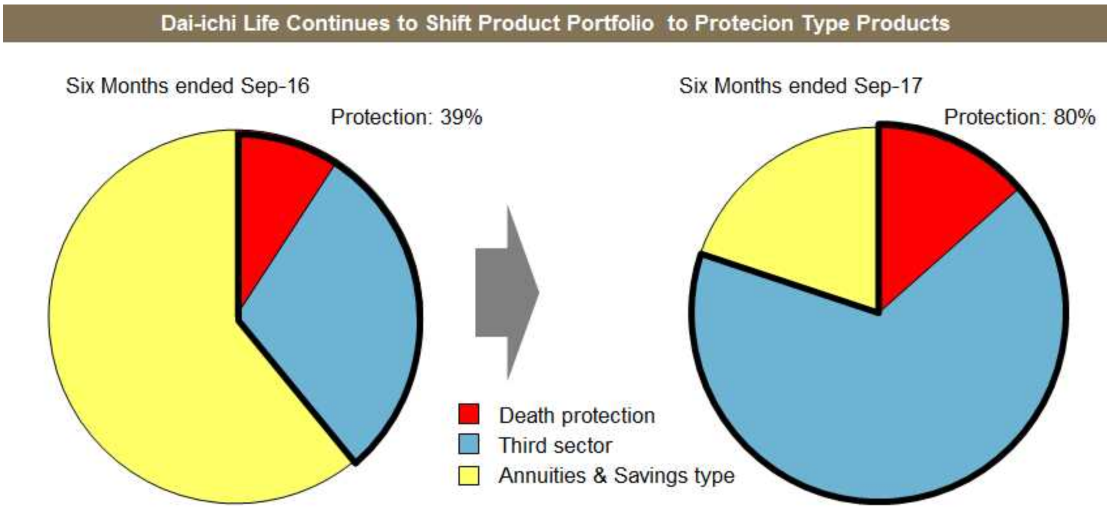
Dai-ichi Life Holdings Announces Results for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2017

On November 14, 2017, Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc. (the "Company", President: Seiji Inagaki) announced its financial results for the six months ended September 30, 2017. The following is a message from President Inagaki to our stakeholders.

1. Results for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2017

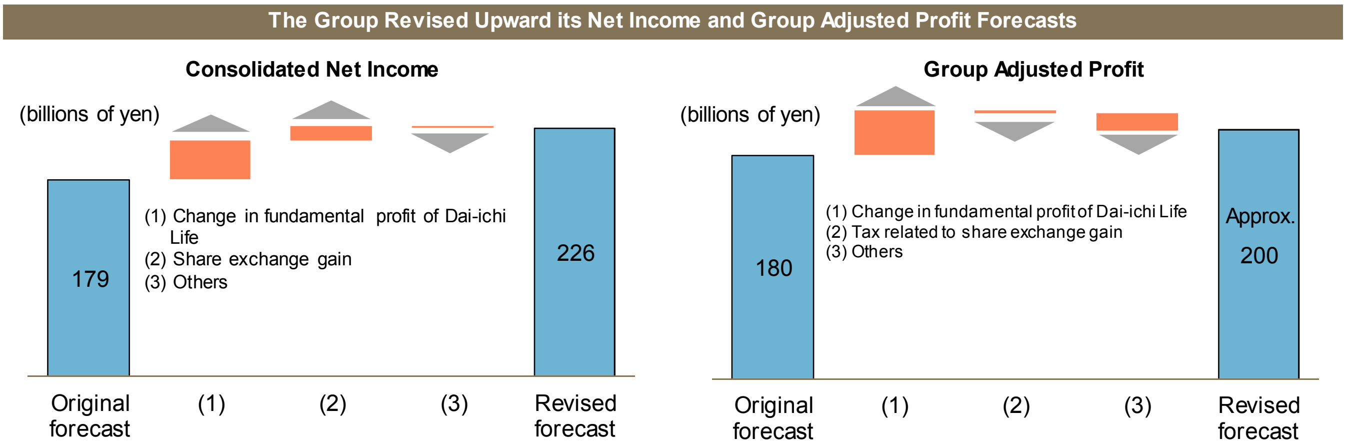
While answering to the strong savings demand, the Group continued its strategic shift in product portfolio toward protection type products in the Domestic Life Insurance Business. Each group company reported favorable progress toward the full year earnings guidance due to improvements in investment returns. The share exchange gain from the Janus Henderson merger increased Group net income, and the Group upgraded its full-year guidance with respect to consolidated net profit and Group adjusted profits.

Thank you for your continued support of Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc. I would like to start by describing the six-month results in terms of sales performance. Dai-ichi Life adjusted product features to better reflect customer demand when the company revised its assumed rates of return in April.



The company also adjusted the compensation incentives for its sales representatives. These actions contributed to the growth of protection-type products. Dai-ichi Frontier Life also adjusted its product features and introduced new products, and the sale of foreign currency single premium products increased against the same period of the previous year. Sales were also favorable in the Overseas Life Insurance Business. Protective Life in the United States had a favorable growth in sales of fixed annuity products and TAL in Australia entered into contracts with a number of new partners and increased new sales significantly.

Secondly, both consolidated ordinary revenues and net income for the six months increased compared to the same period in the previous year. Both net income and Group adjusted profit exceeded the Group's expectations, especially at Dai-ichi Life which benefited from the improvements in financial markets. When the Group started the fiscal year, the Group used the economic conditions at the end of previous fiscal year as a basis for the Group guidance. Now, with the improvement in financial markets, the Group revised upwards its consolidated net income and Group adjusted profits forecasts for the year.



Thirdly, group embedded value at the end of September 2017 increased by 600 billion yen from the end of March 2017 to approximately 6.1 trillion yen due to new business acquired and improvements in economic conditions. Value of new business doubled reflecting the strategic shift in product portfolio at Dai-ichi Life.

2. <u>Review of Progress of Medium-Term Management Plan "D-Ambitious"</u>

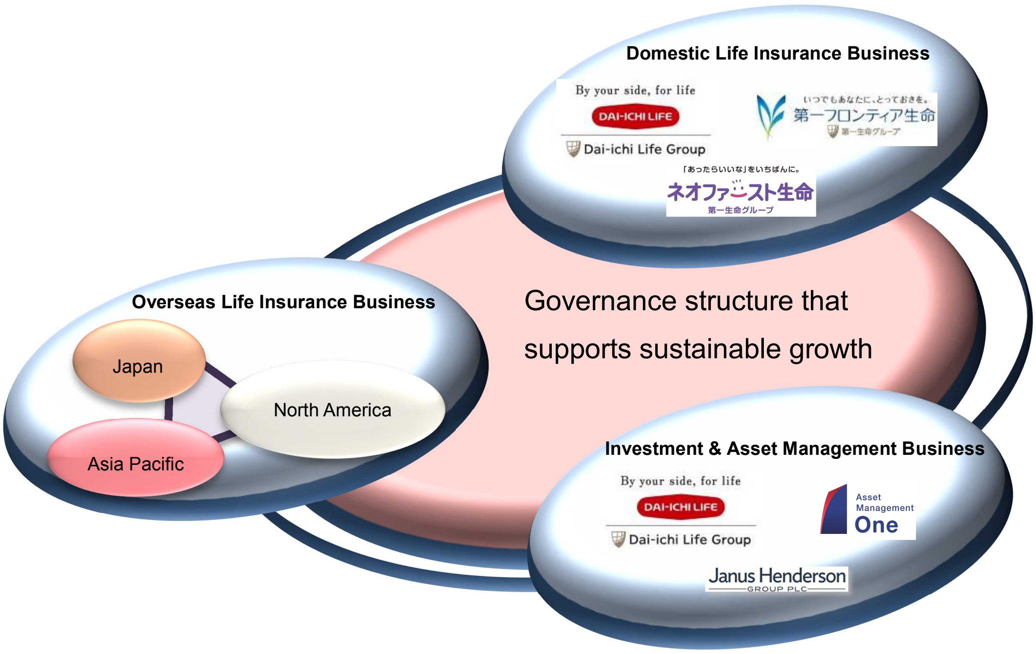
This fiscal year is the final year of the Medium-Term Management Plan "D-Ambitious" of the Group, which started in April 2015. Since its demutualization and listing, the Group has been adjusting itself to the changing economic and financial environments, and has been able to improve corporate value, as a result of the diversification of its business and the countries in which it operates. The Group has also adapted to the changes in the business environment of each business area. Before the Group began to implement the current management plan, the Group acquired Sompo Japan DIY Life (renamed Neo First Life) in Japan and Protective Life in the United States, causing a significant change in the Group's business structure. The Group considered these steps as laying the foundation for further growth. The Group launched the current management plan to achieve sustainable growth in corporate value by developing the business's boldness and agility, and by developing DSR management*, a unique framework to improve management quality and increase corporate value. The plan targets consisted of the following performance measures:

- Achieving sustained and accelerated growth with three growth engines (Domestic Life Insurance business, Overseas Life Insurance business and Investment and Asset Management business).
- Forming structures to support sustained growth and strengthen corporate governance
  - Regional headquarters for global trilateral structure (Japan, North America and APAC)
  - A holding company structure to strengthen corporate governance
- Doubling consolidated adjusted net profit, securing adequate capital level anticipating global capital regulations and realizing further enhancement of return to meet stakeholders' expectations.

In addition to the progress mentioned above, we have been engaging in new initiatives by considering the changes in the market environment as well as exploring possibilities for entering new businesses. In 2015, we embarked on "InsTech" which is aimed at creating new value by integrating the insurance business and technology. In 2016, we entered into a comprehensive business alliance with Japan Post Insurance Co., Ltd. which covers, among other things, overseas life insurance and asset management businesses.

The progress achieved so far by the Group is presented below.

While engaging in new initiatives to accelerate growth, the "Three Growth Engines" are driving our growth strategy according to plan.



[1] Domestic Life Insurance Business

The Group established three brands in the domestic life insurance market in order to answer the changing needs of its customers and launched initiatives to create innovation for the future

- Dai-ichi Life

Dai-ichi Life implemented a training program to improve the consulting capabilities of its Total Life Plan Designers, diversified sales channels by strengthening its Total Consultants, who are specialized in consultation at public and private work places, and its Customer Consultants, who provide maintenance services to policyholders, and expanded its partnership with agents. While super low interest rates persisted, Dai-ichi Life adjusted premium pricing and product features to maintain the competitive edge of its products, and introduced new products that address longevity and nursing care risks. In terms of service offerings, Dai-ichi Life launched various initiatives to support the senior population. Also, Dai-ichi Life launched the "KENKO DAIICHI" ("health as No. 1") smartphone app that addresses the health consciousness of consumers and offers a personal support program to improve the health of policyholders. These initiatives were made possible by our InsTech initiatives that combine the latest technologies and the insurance business and create new value.

- Dai-ichi Frontier Life

Dai-ichi Frontier Life celebrated its tenth anniversary this year. During the decade, Dai-ichi Frontier Life has risen to become the top player of single premium savings-type insurance products sold through the bancasurance channel. Dai-ichi Frontier Life has built in-force policies as it focused on developing products that answer customer needs, and at the same time focused on providing in-depth support to the sales personnel of financial institutions. Dai-ichi Frontier Life became profitable in the first year of the Medium-term Management Plan and is expected to remain profitable for the duration of the Plan.

- Neo First Life

In August 2015, the Group started offering medical insurance products via Neo First Life to customers who wanted to evaluate insurance products offered through financial institutions and independent agents. Since then, Neo First Life continues to offer leading edge insurance products, such as a non-smoker discount and premium based on Health Age®, built on the Group's InsTech initiative that utilizes medical big data within the Group. This has helped Neo First Life to build relationships with agents and build a presence in the industry.
(Note) Health Age is the registered trademark of Japan Medical Data Center.

[2] Overseas Life Insurance Business

Contribution from the Overseas Life Insurance Business increased after the Group ventured into the United States, while business in emerging markets maintained robust growth

- Protective Life, on top of the organic growth in existing insurance businesses, maintained its non-organic growth through the acquisition of a term life policy block from Genworth Corporation through reinsurance, and the acquisition of United States Warranty Corporation, a nationwide provider of asset protection. TAL maintained its position as the largest risk protection provider in Australia. Dai-ichi Life Vietnam reported robust growth in sales, both in its individual agents channel and in strategic alliances with Vietnam Post and several other banks.
- The Group realized business synergies through cooperation between Group companies and regional headquarters in Asia. The Group increased its stake in Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, a life insurance affiliate in India, from 26% to 45.94%. The Group also set up representative offices in Cambodia and Myanmar and is considering business opportunities in these markets.

[3] Investment and Asset Management Business

The Group reshuffled and enlarged its asset management business structure in light of growth opportunities in international markets. Dai-ichi Life continued to implement sophisticated investment strategies, achieving return on investment

- In our Asset Management Business, DIAM merged with three asset management businesses under the umbrella of Mizuho Financial Group to become Asset Management One in October 2016. Separately, our U.S. asset management affiliate, Janus Capital Group, merged with Henderson Group of the United Kingdom to form Janus Henderson. With this milestone, we believe that our asset management business will grow further and contribute more to the Group's profitability by sharing its investment expertise with the Group's insurance companies. We believe it will also create synergies through cross-selling opportunities across each asset manager's platform.
- In a prolonged low interest rate environment, Dai-ichi Life, while maintaining interest rate risk control with the use of derivatives, continues to make sophisticated investments, such as project and infrastructure finance, together with ESG investments, such as green bonds and impact finance.

The Group formed structures to support sustained growth and strengthen corporate governance

The Group transitioned to a holding company structure as a foundation to support sustainable growth on a global basis. The Group acted promptly on the changes in business environment, such as the negative interest rate policy, and built a solid management strategy.

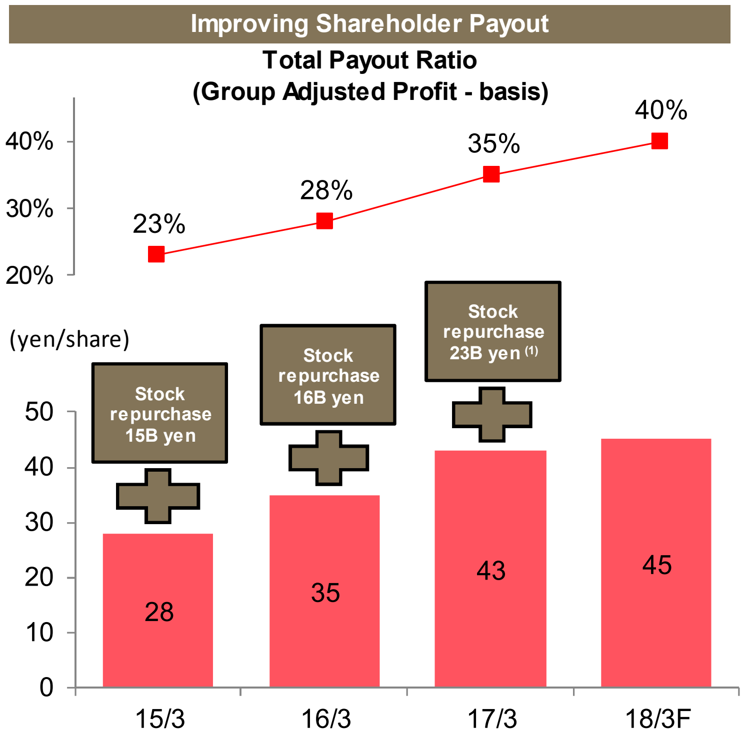
- The Group started investing in the overseas life insurance business in 2007 and in February 2015 it acquired Protective Life in the United States, which significantly enlarged the overseas life insurance business. Following that acquisition, the Group set up regional headquarters in New York in February and in Singapore in April 2015. These new functions accelerated the business process within the Group and immediately after that, Protective Life successfully made two acquisitions and the Group started studying business opportunities in Cambodia and Myanmar.

- The Group transitioned to a holding company structure and, at the same time, Dai-ichi Life Holdings established an Audit and Supervisory Committee. The Group continues to improve governance, such as through the implementation of cash flow management for the effective reallocation of management resources within the Group.

Doubling consolidated adjusted net profit, securing adequate capital level to anticipate global capital regulations and realizing further enhancement of return to meet stakeholders' expectations

As we announced in a press release on March 31, 2017, in light of the drastic changes in the surrounding environment since the Group launched the Medium-term Management Plan, the Group decided to modify certain of the principal management objectives of the Plan. As for economic value indicators, we updated our three-year period D-Ambitious management objective (quantitative target) to a "mid-to-long term vision." Rather than being influenced by short-term fluctuations under the current financial environment, the purpose of these modifications is to update the positioning of certain management objectives and modify the definition of profit in order to present a more appropriate index that represents our efforts to create sustainable value.

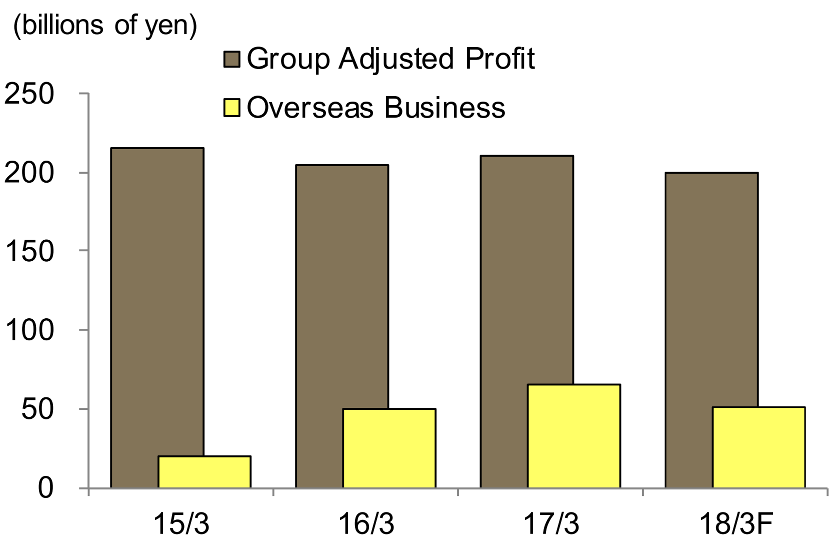
We introduced the definition of Group adjusted profit as the basis for shareholder payout as the Group excludes one-time or non-cash valuation gains and losses and focus on profit in cash-based real terms of each business. However, the Group maintained its commitment to a 40% total payout ratio during the period of D-Ambitious.



(1) Maximum amount resolved by the Board of Directors on May 15, 2017.

The Group set its Group adjusted profit guidance for the fiscal year ending March 2018 at 180 billion yen based on the assumption that financial conditions at the end of previous fiscal year would remain the same throughout the year. However, during the first six months, stock prices went up and the yen weakened against some European currencies. That contributed to an increase in interest and dividend income, and the Group has now revised upward the forecast by 20 billion yen to the 200 billion yen level. This placed the Group in a position to report approximately 200 billion yen of Group adjusted profit within the period of the Plan, achieving its original target of doubling the profit level. The Group maintained, again, the total shareholder payout target.

Trends in Group Adjusted Profit



3. Final Comments from the President

The Group will launch a new Medium-term Management Plan starting the next fiscal year. Innovation in technologies is accelerating and making certain business processes obsolete in many fields. The Group believes that the insurance business is no exception. The domestic business environment continues to be difficult because of demographic changes and persistent low interest rates. The Group has reacted with the diversification of its domestic sales channels and the diversification of the countries in which it operates well ahead of its peers. In addition, in order to maintain sustainable growth in the medium-to-long term, the Group needs to strengthen its ERM structure and global governance; at the same time it needs to become more agile in changing the business model of each segment according to the changing needs of customers. The Group thus considers the changing business environment as an opportunity for further growth. Therefore, during the next Medium-term Management Plan, the Group is determined to accelerate the process, accomplish strategies to strengthen its management foundation, and continue to create value. We appreciate your continued support.

（Please refer to the following review of our results of operation）

Review of the Group Financial Results for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2017

Consolidated Financial Results Highlights

(billions of yen unless otherwise noted) (Reference)

	6 months ended Sep-16	6 months ended Sep-17 (a)	Change		Forecast for year ending Mar-18 (b) *Announced on May 15, 2017	(a/b)
Ordinary revenues	**3,190.1**	**3,364.8**	**+ 174.7**	**+ 5%**	**6,004.0**	**56%**
Ordinary profit	**220.3**	**212.1**	**(8.1)**	**(4%)**	**363.0**	**58%**
Net income	**106.0**	**128.3**	**+ 22.3**	**+ 21%**	**179.0**	**72%**

(Note) Net income represents net income attributable to shareholders of parent company.

1. Consolidated Results Highlights

Consolidated ordinary revenues increased by 175.0 billion yen year-on-year. Dai-ichi Life's premium income declined as a result of controlled sales of savings-type products. On the other hand, premium income of other Group companies increased, reflecting favorable sales performance. Gains on investments in separate accounts increased at each Group company. However, there was no impact on ordinary profit since these gains were offset by provision for policy reserves.

Ordinary profit declined by approximately 8 billion yen. Dai-ichi Life's ordinary profit declined due to the absence of hedge-related investment gains recorded for the first quarter of the previous year. Protective and TAL's ordinary profit declined due to higher earnings as a result of one-time factors in the overseas life insurance business during the previous year. On the other hand, Dai-ichi Frontier Life regained profitability because of improvements in the financial environment.

Net income attributable to shareholders of parent company (or consolidated net income) increased by about 20 billion yen. In addition to the favorable performance of Dai-ichi Life and Dai-ichi Frontier Life, the Group recorded a share exchange gain on the Janus Henderson merger that contributed to the increase. Consolidated net income for the first half surpassed our expectations, reaching 72% of our original annual forecast. Group adjusted profit was 102.1 billion yen.

Financial Results of Each Group Company

	【Dai-ichi Life】[1] billions of yen			【Dai-ichi Frontier Life】 billions of yen			【Protective Life (USA)】[2] millions of USD			【TAL (Australia)】[2] millions of AUD			【Consolidated】 billions of yen		
	6 months ended Sep-16	6 months ended Sep-17	Change	6 months ended Sep-16	6 months ended Sep-17	Change	6 months ended Jun-16	6 months ended Jun-17	Change	6 months ended Sep-16	6 months ended Sep-17	Change	6 months ended Sep-16	6 months ended Sep-17	Change
Ordinary revenues	2,027.7	1,815.8	(10%)	635.5	872.9	+37%	4,312	4,909	+14%	1,844	1,890	+2%	3,190.1	3,364.8	+5%
Ordinary profit (loss)	182.6	158.1	(13%)	(0.2)	26.4	--	340	237	(30%)	122	82	(33%)	220.3	212.1	(4%)
Net income [3] (loss)	84.8	72.5	(14%)	(1.7)	15.2	--	227	159	(30%)	78	55	(29%)	106.0	128.3	+21%

(1) In relation to the shift to a holding company structure, results of Dai-ichi Life for the six months ended September 2016 presented are the results of former Dai-ichi Life.

(2) Figures of Protective Life and TAL are disclosed after re-classifying items from Protective Life and TAL's financial statements under U.S. and Australian accounting standards, respectively, to conform to Dai-ichi Life Holdings' disclosure standards. For consolidation, these financial statements are translated into Japanese yen at rates of 1USD=102.91 yen (2Q Mar-17) and 112.00 yen (2Q Mar-18), 1 AUD=77.04 yen (2Q Mar-17) and 88.47 yen (2Q Mar-18), respectively.

(3) Figures of "consolidated net income" represent those of "net income attributable to shareholders of parent company."

2. Financial Results of Each Group Company

[1] Dai-ichi Life

Revenues and profit for Dai-ichi Life decreased mainly because the company recorded derivative transaction losses in the first half of the current fiscal year compared to gains in the same period of the previous fiscal year. With this effect excluded, as mentioned in the previous page, investment performance improved substantially because of favorable financial market conditions.

[2] Dai-ichi Frontier Life

Dai-ichi Frontier Life achieved profitability with an increase in ordinary revenues. The increase in ordinary revenues was due to an increase in premium income reflecting favorable insurance sales. During this six-month period ended September 2017, an increase in sales together with GMMB balance turning positive due to improvements in the financial environment contributed to the turnaround.

[3] Protective Life

For the six months ended June 2017, sales across each segment continued to be favorable overall. As for the Life Marketing segment, favorable sales of universal insurance continued. Regarding the Annuities segment, while sales of variable annuities remained weak because individual agents were cautious towards their sales activities in light of expected regulatory changes relating to financial products, sales of single-premium annuities grew significantly following a pricing change.

Pre-tax adjusted operating income increased 3% year-on-year, led by the Stable Value segment which benefited from a combination of higher account balance and improved investment income. Operating income at both the Life Marketing and Acquisition segments increased, but the Annuities segment reported lower operating income due to unfavorable mortality in certain products. Net income of the company declined compared to the same period of the previous year as capital gains were recorded in connection with modified co-insurance contracts during the previous year.

[4] TAL

After entering the second quarter, there was a slowdown in sales of certain products, but because TAL entered into contracts with a number of new partners in the Group business during the first quarter, TAL's ANP from policies in-force increased by 7% compared to the end of the previous fiscal year.

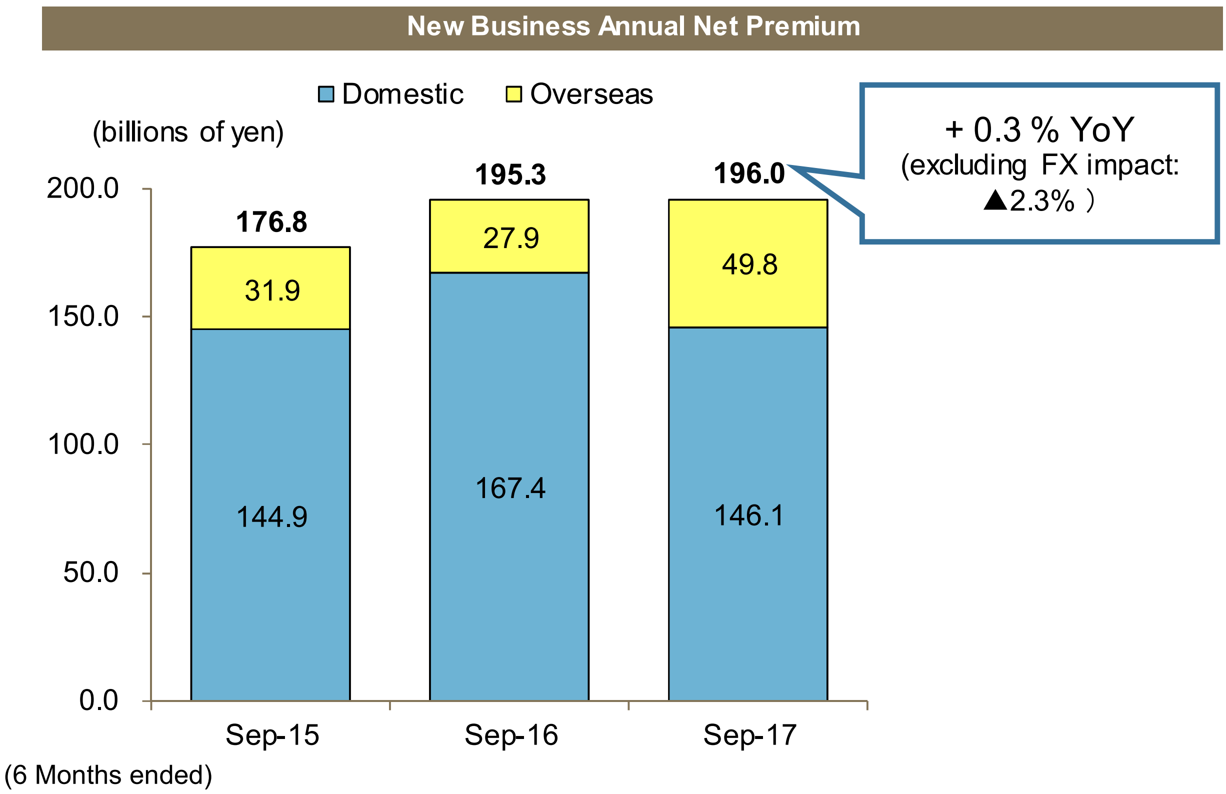
Ordinary revenues were driven by an increase in premium income of 8% year-on-year as sum insured of policies in-force accumulated. Claims remained unfavorable compared to the company's expectations in light of a weaker economy, but because of a price revision and cost control, the company recorded a 5% improvement in underlying profit. Net income declined by around 30% year-on-year due to unfavorable investment income, etc.

3. Group Sales Results

The following statements describe the sales activities of the Group.

Dai-ichi Life was faced with a two-digit percentage decline because sales of single-premium whole-life insurance were suspended and sales of level-premium individual annuities slowed down. In order to counter these changes, coinciding with the change in assumed rates of return in April, new product features were introduced and adjustments were made to the compensation system for sales representatives to promote sales of protection products. As a result of these efforts, the growth in sales following the first quarter continued for flagship protection-type products, such as Bright Way and Crest Way. In addition, in line with the previous fiscal year, sales of protection-type nursing insurance for business owners remained strong and drove sales of third-sector products. Dai-ichi Frontier Life increased sales with the introduction of new features to foreign currency-denominated annuities and the launch of new products. New products based on medical big data at Neo First contributed to the growth in sales of third-sector products.

As for the overseas life insurance business, Protective's sales of universal insurance continued to perform favorably. While sales of variable annuities continued to struggle, sales of fixed annuities rapidly expanded due to a pricing change. As for TAL, although there was a slowdown in sales of certain individual insurance products, new sales for the first half of the fiscal year grew strongly as a result of the company obtaining a number of new contracts in the Group Life business during the first quarter. The growth rate of sales at Dai-ichi Life Vietnam exceeded 70% year-on-year because of strong sales by independent agents together with the contribution to sales from concession channels.



4. Solvency Margin Ratio

The solvency margin ratio is one of many administrative control measurements of an insurance company's "solvency" against risks which could materialize beyond the normal course of business.

Dai-ichi Life's solvency margin ratio was 871.5% as of September 30, 2017. The solvency margin ratio improved from 850.5% as of the end of the previous fiscal year, reflecting an increase in unrealized gain supported by rises in stock prices. The consolidated solvency margin ratio of the holding company was 795.1% as of September 30, 2017.

5. Group Embedded Value

Group Embedded Value (billions of yen)

	As of Mar-17	As of Sep-17	Change
EEV of the Group	5,495.4	6,105.1	+609.7

Embedded value represents the corporate value of insurance companies and is the combination of accumulated realized profits and the present value of future profits from existing policies in-force.

Group EEV as of September 30, 2017 was approximately 6.1 trillion yen, an increase of approximately 600 billion yen from March 31, 2016. This was due to acquisition of new policies and improvements in the financial environment such as the rise in foreign and domestic stock prices.

The Dai-ichi Life Group has discontinued the disclosure of semi-annual EEV reports as of September 30 effective from the financial results announcement for the six months ended September 30, 2017. We will continue to disclose EEV reports on a fiscal year basis. We believe that we are able to satisfy the needs of investors with an annual disclosure of certain items of movement analysis and sensitivity analysis which are unlikely to change significantly within a six-month period.

6. Earnings Guidance

After entering this fiscal year, we have seen some improvements in the economic environment. Foreign and domestic stock prices have risen, and the value of the yen has depreciated against European currencies. As a result, interest and dividend income of Dai-ichi Life exceeded our original forecast. Furthermore, the stock exchange gain related to the Janus Henderson merger turned out to be higher than we had anticipated. Based on these factors, we made an upward revision to ordinary profit and net income forecasts of the Group and Dai-ichi Life. Likewise, we made an upward revision to Group adjusted profit forecast to the 200 billion yen level from our original

Consolidated Earnings Guidance

	FY Mar-17 (Actual)	FY Mar-18 (Forecast)	Change
			(billions of yen)
Ordinary revenue	6,456.7	6,004.0	(452.7)
Ordinary income	425.3	426.0	+0.6
Net income	231.2	226.0	(5.2)
			(yen)
Net income per share	196.62	192.55	(4.07)
Dividends per share	43	45	+2

(Note) Figures of "Net income" represent those of "Net income attributable to shareholders of parent company. Per share data uses the number of shares outstanding excluding treasury stock which include shares of common stock of the Company owned by the Stock Granting Trust (J-ESOP trust) and the Trust-type Employee Shareholding Incentive Plan (E-Ship®).

forecast of 180 billion yen. We maintain our target total payout ratio of 40% and dividends per share of 45 yen.

Summary Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Balance Sheet

(billions of yen)

	6 months ended Sep-16	6 months ended Sep-17	Change
Ordinary revenues	3,190.1	3,364.8	+174.7
Premium and other income	2,270.6	2,222.3	(48.2)
Investment income	713.5	990.5	+277.0
Interest and dividends	523.0	595.8	+72.8
Gains on sale of securities	100.9	95.8	(5.0)
Derivative transaction gains	13.5	-	(13.5)
Foreign exchange gains	-	50.5	+50.5
Gains on investments in separate accounts	-	134.9	+134.9
Other ordinary revenues	205.8	151.8	(54.0)
Ordinary expenses	2,969.7	3,152.6	+182.8
Benefits and claims	1,789.8	1,793.5	+3.6
Provision for policy reserves and others	218.5	727.9	+509.4
Investment expenses	425.2	149.4	(275.8)
Losses on sale of securities	33.3	54.2	+20.8
Losses on valuation of securities	10.1	1.8	(8.2)
Derivative transaction losses	-	40.8	+40.8
Foreign exchange losses	293.5	-	(293.5)
Losses on investments in separate accounts	39.0	-	(39.0)
Operating expenses	315.9	318.9	+3.0
Ordinary profit	220.3	212.1	(8.1)
Extraordinary gains	4.4	33.7	+29.2
Extraordinary losses	25.8	11.3	(14.4)
Provision for reserve for policyholder dividends	45.0	45.9	+0.9
Income before income taxes, etc.	153.9	188.5	+34.5
Total of corporate income taxes	47.8	60.1	+12.2
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	0.0	-	(0.0)
Net income attributable to shareholders of parent company	106.0	128.3	+22.3

(billions of yen)

	As of Mar-17	As of Sep-17	Change
Total assets	51,985.8	53,588.7	+1,602.8
Cash, deposits and call loans	980.4	1,291.3	+310.8
Monetary claims bought	198.2	194.8	(3.4)
Securities	43,650.9	44,879.2	+1,228.3
Loans	3,566.6	3,497.0	(69.5)
Tangible fixed assets	1,138.4	1,129.3	(9.0)
Deferred tax assets	0.1	0.1	(0.0)
Total liabilities	48,848.5	50,025.1	+1,176.5
Policy reserves and others	44,694.1	45,136.2	+442.1
Policy reserves	43,740.2	44,179.6	+439.4
Bonds payable	989.7	964.5	(25.2)
Other liabilities	1,852.0	2,406.1	+554.1
Net defined benefit liabilities	421.5	428.2	+6.6
Reserve for price fluctuations	174.6	184.5	+9.9
Deferred tax liabilities	324.4	464.3	+139.8
Total net assets	3,137.2	3,563.6	+426.3
Total shareholders' equity	1,300.7	1,376.5	+75.7
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	1,835.2	2,185.7	+350.4
Net unrealized gains on securities, net of tax	1,906.0	2,291.1	+385.1
Reserve for land revaluation	(17.5)	(17.8)	(0.2)

(Note) The following items include items that are offset by provision for (reversal of) policy reserves and unrealized gains (losses) on investments. There is impact of Gains (losses) but they do not have a significant impact on business results. (Gains or losses on investments in separate accounts, foreign exchange gains or losses, derivative transaction gains or losses.)

Investor Contact

Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.
Investor Relations Group
Corporate Planning Unit
+81 50 3780 6930

*DSR management is a unique value creation framework created by Dai-ichi Life that aims to continually improve management quality while implementing the PDCA cycle at the organization level and to fulfill our responsibilities toward all stakeholders through enhanced corporate value, in order to practice our Group mission of "By your side, for life." DSR stands for Dai-ichi's Social Responsibility, with "D" in Dai-ichi Life as the initial letter to express Dai-ichi Life's own efforts that extend far beyond the framework of corporate social responsibility (CSR) in general terms.