

GALLENBERGER MARK J
 Form 4/A
 May 23, 2018

FORM 4

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
 Washington, D.C. 20549**

OMB APPROVAL

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
 GALLENBERGER MARK J

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol
 DATA I/O CORP [DAIO]

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

(Last) (First) (Middle)
 6645 185TH AVE NE, SUITE 100
 (Street)

3. Date of Earliest Transaction (Month/Day/Year)
 05/21/2018

____ Director _____ 10% Owner
 ____ Officer (give title below) ____ Other (specify below)

REDMOND, WA 98052

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)
 05/22/2018

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)
 X Form filed by One Reporting Person
 ____ Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

(City) (State) (Zip)

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Ownership (Instr. 4)
COMMON STOCK				(A) or (D) Price	27,900 ⁽¹⁾	D	

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

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SEC 1474 (9-02)

Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned (e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

Foreign exchange rates

20.05%

(c)

Credit default swaps

1

Discounted cash flow

Base correlation

53.26% - 58.40%

(e)

CDS spreads

123 bps

Recovery rate

36.87%

Total assets

\$

351

Explanation of Responses:

- (a) Inputs derived from U.S. long-term rates to accommodate long maturity nature of our swaps
- (b) Inputs derived from Japan long-term rates to accommodate long maturity nature of our swaps
- (c) Based on 10 year volatility of JPY/USD exchange rate
- (d) N/A represents securities where we receive unadjusted broker quotes and for which there is no transparency into the providers' valuation techniques or unobservable inputs.
- (e) Range of base correlation for our bespoke tranche for attachment and detachment points corresponding to market indices

December 31, 2015

(In millions)	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)	
Liabilities:					
Foreign currency swaps	\$158	Discounted cash flow	Interest rates (USD)	2.20% - 2.62%	(a)
			Interest rates (JPY)	.42% - 1.22%	(b)
			CDS spreads	32 - 147 bps	
			Foreign exchange rates	20.05%	(c)
	120	Discounted cash flow	Interest rates (USD)	2.20% - 2.62%	(a)
			Interest rates (JPY)	.42% - 1.22%	(b)
			CDS spreads	35 - 213 bps	
	15	Discounted cash flow	Interest rates (USD)	2.20% - 2.62%	(a)
			Interest rates (JPY)	.42% - 1.22%	(b)
			Foreign exchange rates	20.05%	(c)
Total liabilities	\$293				

(a) Inputs derived from U.S. long-term rates to accommodate long maturity nature of our swaps

(b) Inputs derived from Japan long-term rates to accommodate long maturity nature of our swaps

(c) Based on 10 year volatility of JPY/USD exchange rate

The following is a discussion of the significant unobservable inputs or valuation techniques used in determining the fair value of securities and derivatives classified as Level 3.

Net Asset Value

We hold certain unlisted equity securities whose fair value is derived based on the financial statements published by the investee. These securities do not trade on an active market and the valuations derived are dependent on the availability of timely financial reporting of the investee. Net asset value is an unobservable input in the determination of fair value of equity securities.

Offered Quotes

In circumstances where our valuation model price is overridden because it implies a value that is not consistent with current market conditions, we will solicit bids from a limited number of brokers. We also receive unadjusted prices from brokers for our mortgage and asset-backed securities. These quotes are non-binding but are reflective of valuation best estimates at that particular point in time. Offered quotes are an unobservable input in the determination of fair value of mortgage- and asset-backed securities, certain banks/financial institutions, certain other corporate, and equity securities investments.

Interest Rates, CDS Spreads, Foreign Exchange Rates

The significant drivers of the valuation of the interest and foreign exchange swaps are interest rates, foreign exchange rates and CDS spreads. Our swaps have long maturities that increase the sensitivity of the swaps to interest rate fluctuations. Since most of our yen-denominated cross currency swaps are in a net liability position, an increase in interest rates will decrease the liabilities and increase the value of the swap.

Foreign exchange swaps also have a lump-sum final settlement of foreign exchange principal receivables at the termination of the swap. An increase in yen interest rates will decrease the value of the final settlement foreign exchange receivables and decrease the value of the swap, and an increase in U.S. dollar interest rates will increase the swap value.

A similar sensitivity pattern is observed for the foreign exchange rates. When the spot U.S. dollar/Japanese yen (USD/JPY) foreign exchange rate decreases and the swap is receiving a final exchange payment in JPY, the swap value will increase due to the appreciation of the JPY. Most of our swaps are designed to receive payments in JPY at the termination and will thus be impacted by the USD/JPY foreign exchange rate in this way. In cases where there is no final foreign exchange receivable in JPY and we are paying JPY as interest payments and receiving USD, a decrease in the foreign exchange rate will lead to a decrease in the swap value.

The extinguisher feature in most of our swaps results in a cessation of cash flows and no further payments between the parties to the swap in the event of a default on the referenced or underlying collateral. To price this feature, we apply the survival probability of the referenced entity to the projected cash flows. The survival probability uses the CDS spreads and recovery rates to adjust the present value of the cash flows. For extinguisher swaps with positive values, an increase in CDS spreads decreases the likelihood of receiving the final exchange payments and reduces the value of the swap.

Due to the long duration of these swaps and the need to extrapolate from short-term observable data to derive and measure long-term inputs, certain inputs, assumptions and judgments are required to value future cash flows that cannot be corroborated by current inputs or current observable market data.

Interest rates, CDS spreads, and foreign exchange rates are unobservable inputs in the determination of fair value of foreign currency swaps.

Explanation of Responses:

Base Correlations, CDS Spreads, Recovery Rates

Our remaining CDO is a tranche on a basket of single-name credit default swaps. The risk in this synthetic CDO comes from the single-name CDS risk and the correlations between the single names. The valuation of synthetic CDOs is dependent on the calibration of market prices for interest rates, single name CDS default probabilities and base correlation using financial modeling tools. Since there is limited or no observable data available for this tranche, the base correlations must be obtained from commonly traded market tranches such as the CDX and iTraxx indices. From the historical prices of these indices, base correlations can be obtained to develop a pricing curve of CDOs with different seniorities. Since the reference entities of the market indices do not match those in the portfolio underlying the synthetic

CDO to be valued, several processing steps are taken to map the CDO in our portfolio to the indices. With the base correlation determined and the appropriate spreads selected, a valuation is calculated. An increase in the CDS spreads in the underlying portfolio leads to a decrease in the value due to higher probability of defaults and losses. The impact on the valuation due to base correlation depends on a number of factors, including the riskiness between market tranches and the modeled tranche based on our portfolio and the equivalence between detachment points in these tranches. Generally speaking, an increase in base correlation will decrease the value of the senior tranches while increasing the value of junior tranches. This may result in a positive or negative value change.

The CDO tranche in our portfolio is a senior mezzanine tranche and, due to the low level of credit support for this type of tranche, exhibits equity-like behavior. As a result, an increase in recovery rates tends to cause its value to decrease.

Base correlations, CDS spreads, and recovery rates are unobservable inputs in the determination of fair value of credit default swaps.

For additional information on our investments and financial instruments, see the accompanying Notes 1, 3 and 4 and Notes 1, 3 and 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015.

6. REINSURANCE

We enter into fixed quota-share coinsurance agreements with other companies in the normal course of business. For each of our reinsurance agreements, we determine whether the agreement provides indemnification against loss or liability relating to insurance risk in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Reinsurance premiums and benefits paid or provided are accounted for on bases consistent with those used in accounting for the original policies issued and the terms of the reinsurance contracts. Premiums and benefits are reported net of insurance ceded.

We have recorded a deferred profit liability related to reinsurance transactions. The remaining deferred profit liability of \$856 million, as of March 31, 2016, included in future policy benefits in the consolidated balance sheet, is being amortized into income over the expected lives of the policies. We also have recorded a reinsurance recoverable for reinsurance transactions, which is included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheet and had a remaining balance of \$869 million as of March 31, 2016.

The following table reconciles direct premium income and direct benefits and claims to net amounts after the effect of reinsurance.

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Direct premium income	\$4,690	\$4,514
Ceded to other companies:		
Ceded Aflac Japan closed blocks	(134)	(90)
Other	(12)	(10)
Assumed from other companies:		
Retrocession activities	56	15
Other	2	3
Net premium income	\$4,602	\$4,432
Direct benefits and claims	\$3,103	\$3,025
Ceded benefits and change in reserves for future benefits:		
Ceded Aflac Japan closed blocks	(121)	(80)
Other	4	(7)
Assumed from other companies:		
Retrocession activities	53	14
Other	(14)	0
Benefits and claims, net	\$3,025	\$2,952

These reinsurance transactions are indemnity reinsurance that do not relieve us from our obligations to policyholders. In the event that the reinsurer is unable to meet their obligations, we remain liable for the reinsured claims.

As a part of our capital contingency plan, we entered into a committed reinsurance facility agreement on December 1, 2015 in the amount of approximately 110 billion yen. This reinsurance facility agreement is effective from December 1, 2015 until December 31, 2016. There are also additional commitment periods of a one-year duration each which are automatically extended unless notification is received from the reinsurer within 60 days prior to the expiration. The reinsurer can withdraw from the committed facility if Aflac's Standard and Poor's (S&P) rating drops below BBB-. As of March 31, 2016, we have not executed a reinsurance treaty under this committed reinsurance facility.

7. NOTES PAYABLE

A summary of notes payable follows:

(In millions)	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
2.65% senior notes due February 2017	\$650 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 651 ⁽¹⁾
2.40% senior notes due March 2020	547	546
4.00% senior notes due February 2022	348	348
3.625% senior notes due June 2023	696	696
3.625% senior notes due November 2024	744 ⁽²⁾	744 ⁽²⁾
3.25% senior notes due March 2025	446 ⁽²⁾	445 ⁽²⁾
6.90% senior notes due December 2039	393 ⁽²⁾	393 ⁽²⁾
6.45% senior notes due August 2040	444 ⁽²⁾	445 ⁽²⁾
5.50% subordinated debentures due September 2052	486	486
Yen-denominated Uridashi notes:		
2.26% notes due September 2016 (principal amount 8 billion yen)	71	66
Yen-denominated Samurai notes:		
1.84% notes due July 2016 (principal amount 15.8 billion yen)	140	131
Capitalized lease obligations payable through 2023	19	20
Total notes payable	\$4,984	\$ 4,971

⁽¹⁾ Principal amount plus an issuance premium that is being amortized over the life of the notes

⁽²⁾ Principal amount net of an issuance discount that is being amortized over the life of the notes

Prior-year amounts have been adjusted for the adoption of accounting guidance on January 1, 2016 related to debt issuance costs.

In March 2016, the Parent Company entered into a three-year senior unsecured revolving credit facility agreement with a group of financial institutions that provides for borrowings of up to 100.0 billion yen on a revolving basis. Borrowings bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the Tokyo interbank market rate (TIBOR) plus, at our option, either (a) the applicable TIBOR margin during the period from the closing date to the commitment termination date or (b) the applicable TIBOR margin during the term out period. The applicable margin ranges between .35% and .75% during the period from the closing date to the commitment termination date and .70% and 1.50% during the term out period, depending on the Parent Company's debt ratings as of the date of determination. In addition, the Parent Company is required to pay a facility fee on the commitments ranging between .30% and .50%, also based on the Parent Company's debt ratings as of the date of determination. Borrowings under this credit agreement may be used for general corporate purposes, including a capital contingency plan for the operations of the Parent Company, and will expire on the earlier of (a) March 31, 2019, or (b) the date the commitments are terminated pursuant to an event of default, as such term is defined in the credit agreement. The credit facility requires compliance with certain financial covenants on a quarterly basis. As of March 31, 2016, we did not have any borrowings outstanding under our 100.0 billion yen revolving credit agreement.

The Parent Company and Aflac have a 364-day uncommitted bilateral line of credit with a third party that provides for borrowings in the amount of \$100 million. Borrowings will bear interest at the rate quoted by the bank and agreed upon at the time of making such loan and will have a three-month maturity period. There are no related facility fees, upfront expenses or financial covenant requirements. Borrowings under this credit agreement may be used for general corporate purposes. Borrowings under the financing agreement will mature no later than three months after the last drawdown date of October 15, 2016. As of March 31, 2016, we did not have any borrowings outstanding under our \$100 million credit agreement.

The Parent Company and Aflac have a five-year senior unsecured revolving credit facility agreement with a syndicate of financial institutions that provides for borrowings of up to 55.0 billion yen or the equivalent of yen in U.S. dollars on a revolving basis. This credit agreement provides for borrowings in Japanese yen or the equivalent of Japanese yen in U.S. dollars on a revolving basis. Borrowings bear interest at a rate per annum equal to, at our option, either (a) a eurocurrency rate determined by reference to the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for the interest period

relevant to such borrowing adjusted for certain additional costs or (b) a base rate determined by reference to the highest of (1) the federal funds effective rate plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%, (2) the rate of interest for such day announced by Mizuho Bank, Ltd. as its prime rate and (3) the eurocurrency rate for an interest period of one month plus 1.00%, in each case plus an applicable margin. The applicable margin ranges between .79% and 1.275% for eurocurrency rate borrowings and 0.0% and .275% for base rate borrowings, depending on the Parent Company's debt ratings as of the date of determination. In addition, the Parent Company and Aflac are required to pay a facility fee on the commitments ranging between .085% and .225%, also based on the Parent Company's debt ratings as of the date of determination. Borrowings under the amended and restated credit

facility may be used for general corporate purposes, including a capital contingency plan for the operations of the Parent Company and Aflac. The amended and restated credit facility requires compliance with certain financial covenants on a quarterly basis and will expire on the earlier of (a) September 18, 2020, or (b) the date the commitments are terminated pursuant to an event of default, as such term is defined in the credit agreement. As of March 31, 2016, we did not have any borrowings outstanding under our 55.0 billion yen revolving credit agreement.

The Parent Company and Aflac have an uncommitted bilateral line of credit with a third party that provides for borrowings in the amount of \$50 million. Borrowings will bear interest at the rate quoted by the bank and agreed upon at the time of making such loan and will have a three-month maturity period. There are no related facility fees, upfront expenses or financial covenant requirements. Borrowings under this credit agreement may be used for general corporate purposes. As of March 31, 2016, we did not have any borrowings outstanding under our \$50 million credit agreement.

We were in compliance with all of the covenants of our notes payable and lines of credit at March 31, 2016. No events of default or defaults occurred during the three-month period ended March 31, 2016.

For additional information, see Notes 4 and 9 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015.

8. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The following table is a reconciliation of the number of shares of the Company's common stock for the three-month periods ended March 31.

(In thousands of shares)	2016	2015
Common stock - issued:		
Balance, beginning of period	669,723	668,132
Exercise of stock options and issuance of restricted shares	678	722
Balance, end of period	670,401	668,854
Treasury stock:		
Balance, beginning of period	245,343	225,687
Purchases of treasury stock:		
Open market	10,152	9,827
Other	189	162
Dispositions of treasury stock:		
Shares issued to AFL Stock Plan	(311)	(295)
Exercise of stock options	(64)	(192)
Other	(111)	(106)
Balance, end of period	255,198	235,083
Shares outstanding, end of period	415,203	433,771

Outstanding share-based awards are excluded from the calculation of weighted-average shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share (EPS). The following table presents the approximate number of share-based awards to purchase shares, on a weighted-average basis, that were considered to be anti-dilutive and were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the following periods.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(In thousands)	2016	2015
Anti-dilutive share-based awards	2,682	1,878

Share Repurchase Program

During the first three months of 2016, we repurchased 10.2 million shares of our common stock in the open market for \$600 million as part of our share repurchase program. During the first three months of 2015, we repurchased 9.8 million shares of our common stock in the open market for \$600 million as part of our share repurchase program. As of March 31, 2016, a remaining balance of 38.2 million shares of our common stock was available for purchase under share repurchase authorizations by our board of directors.

Reclassifications from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The tables below are reconciliations of accumulated other comprehensive income by component for the following periods.

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Three Months Ended
March 31, 2016

(In millions)	Unrealized Foreign Currency Translation Gains (Losses)	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investment Securities	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Derivatives	Pension Liability Adjustment	Total
Balance, beginning of period	\$ (2,196)	\$ 2,986	\$ (26)	\$ (139)	\$ 625
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassification	612	1,748	2	(1)	2,361
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	0	(50)	0	0	(50)
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	612	1,698	2	(1)	2,311
Balance, end of period	\$ (1,584)	\$ 4,684	\$ (24)	\$ (140)	\$ 2,936

All amounts in the table above are net of tax.

Three Months Ended
March 31, 2015

(In millions)	Unrealized Foreign Currency Translation Gains (Losses)	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investment Securities	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Derivatives	Pension Liability Adjustment	Total
Balance, beginning of period	\$ (2,541)	\$ 4,672	\$ (26)	\$ (126)	\$ 1,979
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassification	1	386	(2)	0	385

Explanation of Responses:

Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	0	(32)	0	0	(32)
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	1	354	(2)	0	353
Balance, end of period	\$(2,540)	\$ 5,026	\$ (28)	\$ (126)	\$2,332

All amounts in the table above are net of tax.

The tables below summarize the amounts reclassified from each component of accumulated other comprehensive income based on source for the following periods.

Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Affected Line Item in the Statements of Earnings
Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Components		
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	\$ 91	Sales and redemptions
	(14)	Other-than-temporary impairment losses realized
	77	Total before tax
	(27)	Tax (expense) or benefit ⁽¹⁾
	\$ 50	Net of tax
Amortization of defined benefit pension items:		
Actuarial gains (losses)	\$ (3)	Acquisition and operating expenses ⁽²⁾
Prior service (cost) credit	3	Acquisition and operating expenses ⁽²⁾
	0	Tax (expense) or benefit ⁽¹⁾
	\$ 0	Net of tax
Total reclassifications for the period	\$ 50	Net of tax

⁽¹⁾ Based on 35% tax rate

⁽²⁾ These accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost (see Note 10 for additional details).

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Affected Line Item in the Statements of Earnings
Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Components		
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	\$ 56	Sales and redemptions
	(6)	

Explanation of Responses:

		Other-than-temporary impairment losses realized
	50	Total before tax
	(18)	Tax (expense) or benefit ⁽¹⁾
	\$ 32	Net of tax
Amortization of defined benefit pension items:		
Actuarial gains (losses)	\$ (4)	Acquisition and operating expenses ⁽²⁾
Prior service (cost) credit	4	Acquisition and operating expenses ⁽²⁾
	0	Tax (expense) or benefit ⁽¹⁾
	\$ 0	Net of tax
Total reclassifications for the period	\$ 32	Net of tax

⁽¹⁾ Based on 35% tax rate

⁽²⁾ These accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost (see Note 10 for additional details).

9. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

As of March 31, 2016, the Company had outstanding share-based awards under two long-term incentive compensation plans.

The first plan, which expired in February 2007, is a stock option plan which allowed grants for incentive stock options (ISOs) to employees and non-qualifying stock options (NQSOs) to employees and non-employee directors. The options have a term of 10 years. The exercise price of options granted under this plan is equal to the fair market value of a share of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. Options granted before the plan's expiration date remain outstanding in accordance with their terms.

The second long-term incentive compensation plan allows awards to Company employees for ISOs, NQSOs, restricted stock, restricted stock units, and stock appreciation rights. Non-employee directors are eligible for grants of NQSOs, restricted stock, and stock appreciation rights. The ISOs and NQSOs have a term of 10 years, and the share-based awards generally vest upon time-based conditions or time- and performance-based conditions. Time-based vesting generally occurs after three years. Performance-based vesting conditions generally include the attainment of goals related to Company financial performance. As of March 31, 2016, approximately 9.0 million shares were available for future grants under this plan, and the only performance-based awards issued and outstanding were restricted stock awards.

Share-based awards granted to U.S.-based grantees are settled with authorized but unissued Company stock, while those issued to Japan-based grantees are settled with treasury shares.

The following table provides information on stock options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2016.

	Stock Option Shares (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Remaining Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share
Outstanding	7,920	4.8	\$ 90	\$ 51.79
Exercisable	5,979	3.4	86	48.86

We received cash from the exercise of stock options in the amount of \$10 million during the first three months of 2016, compared with \$22 million in the first three months of 2015. The tax benefit realized as a result of stock option exercises and restricted stock releases was \$13 million in the first three months of 2016, compared with \$15 million in the first three months of 2015.

As of March 31, 2016, total compensation cost not yet recognized in our financial statements related to restricted stock awards was \$52 million, of which \$15 million (305 thousand shares) was related to restricted stock awards with a performance-based vesting condition. We expect to recognize these amounts over a weighted-average period of approximately 1.7 years. There are no other contractual terms covering restricted stock awards once vested.

For additional information on our long-term share-based compensation plans and the types of share-based awards, see Note 12 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015.

10. BENEFIT PLANS

We have funded defined benefit plans in Japan and the United States, which cover substantially all of our full-time employees. Additionally, we maintain non-qualified, unfunded supplemental retirement plans that provide defined pension benefits in excess of limits imposed by federal tax law for certain Japanese, U.S. and former employees. Effective October 1, 2013, the U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit plan was frozen to new employees hired on or after October 1, 2013 and to employees rehired on or after October 1, 2013. U.S. employees who are not participants in the defined benefit plan receive a nonelective 401(k) employer contribution. Additionally, effective January 1, 2015, the U.S. non-qualified supplemental retirement plan was frozen to new participants.

We provide certain health care benefits for eligible U.S. retired employees, their beneficiaries and covered dependents ("other postretirement benefits"). The health care plan is contributory and unfunded. Effective January 1, 2014, employees eligible for benefits included the following: (1) active employees whose age plus service, in years, equaled or exceeded 80 (rule of 80); (2) active employees who were age 55 or older and have met the 15 years of service requirement; (3) active employees who would meet the rule of 80 in the next five years; (4) active employees who were age 55 or older and who would meet the 15 years of service requirement within the next five years; and (5) current retirees. For certain employees and former employees, additional coverage is provided for all medical expenses for life.

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Pension and other postretirement benefit expenses, included in acquisition and operating expenses in the consolidated statement of earnings, included the following components:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	Pension Benefits				Other Postretirement Benefits	
	Japan		U.S.		2016	2015
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Components of net periodic benefit cost:						
Service cost	\$4	\$4	\$6	\$6	\$0	\$0
Interest cost	2	2	8	8	0	1
Expected return on plan assets	(1)	(1)	(6)	(6)	0	0
Amortization of net actuarial loss	0	0	3	4	0	0
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	0	0	0	0	(3)	(4)
Net periodic (benefit) cost	\$5	\$5	\$11	\$12	\$(3)	\$(3)

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, Aflac Japan contributed approximately \$5 million (using the weighted-average yen/dollar exchange rate for the three-month period ending March 31, 2016) to the Japanese funded defined benefit plan, and Aflac U.S. did not make a contribution to the U.S. funded defined benefit plan.

For additional information regarding our Japanese and U.S. benefit plans, see Note 14 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015.

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

We are a defendant in various lawsuits considered to be in the normal course of business. Members of our senior legal and financial management teams review litigation on a quarterly and annual basis. The final results of any litigation cannot be predicted with certainty. Although some of this litigation is pending in states where large punitive damages, bearing little relation to the actual damages sustained by plaintiffs, have been awarded in recent years, we believe the outcome of pending litigation will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

As of March 31, 2016, we had commitments of \$80 million to fund potential future loan originations related to our investment in middle market loans. These commitments are contingent upon the availability of middle market loans that meet our underwriting criteria. In addition, we had commitments of \$35 million to fund potential future loan originations related to our investment in commercial mortgage loans. These commitments are contingent on the final underwriting and due diligence to be performed, and may or may not be funded. See Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more details on these investment programs.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a "safe harbor" to encourage companies to provide prospective information, so long as those informational statements are identified as forward-looking and are accompanied by meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those included in the forward-looking statements. We desire to take advantage of these provisions. This report contains cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected herein, and in any other statements made by Company officials in communications with the financial community and contained in documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Forward-looking statements are not based on historical information and relate to future operations, strategies, financial results or other developments. Furthermore, forward-looking information is subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties. In particular, statements containing words such as "expect," "anticipate," "believe," "goal," "objective," "may," "should," "estimate," "intends," "projects," "will," "assumes," "potential," "target" or similar words, as well as specific projections of future results, generally qualify as forward-looking. Aflac undertakes no obligation to update such forward-looking statements.

We caution readers that the following factors, in addition to other factors mentioned from time to time, could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements:

- difficult conditions in global capital markets and the economy
- governmental actions for the purpose of stabilizing the financial markets
- defaults and credit downgrades of securities in our investment portfolio
- exposure to significant interest rate risk
- concentration of business in Japan
- limited availability of acceptable yen-denominated investments
- failure to comply with restrictions on patient privacy and information security
- foreign currency fluctuations in the yen/dollar exchange rate
- deviations in actual experience from pricing and reserving assumptions
- subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends to Aflac Incorporated
- ability to continue to develop and implement improvements in information technology systems
- concentration of our investments in any particular single-issuer or sector
- decline in creditworthiness of other financial institutions
- ability to attract and retain qualified sales associates and employees
- differing judgments applied to investment valuations
- significant valuation judgments in determination of amount of impairments taken on our investments
- credit and other risks associated with Aflac's investment in perpetual securities
- decreases in our financial strength or debt ratings
- inherent limitations to risk management policies and procedures
- extensive regulation and changes in law or regulation by governmental authorities
- interruption in telecommunication, information technology and other operational systems, or a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data residing on such systems
- catastrophic events including, but not necessarily limited to, epidemics, pandemics, tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis, acts of terrorism and damage incidental to such events
- changes in U.S. and/or Japanese accounting standards
- ability to effectively manage key executive succession
- level and outcome of litigation
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Explanation of Responses:

increased expenses and reduced profitability resulting from changes in assumptions for pension and other postretirement benefit plans

ongoing changes in our industry

loss of consumer trust resulting from events external to our operations

failure of internal controls or corporate governance policies and procedures

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MD&A OVERVIEW

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) is intended to inform the reader about matters affecting the financial condition and results of operations of Aflac Incorporated and its subsidiaries for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. Results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the entire year. As a result, the following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes that are included in our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015. This MD&A is divided into the following sections:

Our Business

Performance Highlights

Critical Accounting Estimates

Results of Operations, consolidated and by segment

Analysis of Financial Condition, including discussion of market risks of financial instruments

Capital Resources and Liquidity, including discussion of availability of capital and the sources and uses of cash

OUR BUSINESS

Aflac Incorporated (the Parent Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Company) primarily sell supplemental health and life insurance in the United States and Japan. The Company's insurance business is marketed and administered through American Family Life Assurance Company of Columbus (Aflac), which operates in the United States (Aflac U.S.) and as a branch in Japan (Aflac Japan). Most of Aflac's policies are individually underwritten and marketed through independent agents. Aflac U.S. markets and administers group products through Continental American Insurance Company (CAIC), branded as Aflac Group Insurance. Our insurance operations in the United States and our branch in Japan service the two markets for our insurance business.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Yen-denominated income statement accounts are translated to U.S. dollars using a weighted-average Japanese yen/U.S. dollar foreign exchange rate, while yen-denominated balance sheet accounts are translated to U.S. dollars using a spot Japanese yen/U.S. dollar foreign exchange rate. The spot yen/dollar exchange rate at March 31, 2016 was 112.68, or 7.0% stronger than the spot yen/dollar exchange rate of 120.61 at December 31, 2015. The weighted-average yen/dollar exchange rate for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 was 115.35, or 3.3% stronger than the weighted-average yen/dollar exchange rate of 119.16 for the same period in 2015.

Reflecting the stronger yen/dollar exchange rate, revenues were \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2016, compared with \$5.2 billion in the first quarter of 2015. Net earnings were \$731 million, or \$1.74 per diluted share, compared with \$663 million, or \$1.51 per diluted share, in the first quarter of 2015.

Results in the first quarter of 2016 included pretax net realized investment gains of \$73 million (\$47 million after-tax), compared with net realized investment gains of \$13 million (\$8 million after-tax) in the first quarter of 2015. Net investment gains in the first quarter of 2016 included \$14 million (\$10 million after-tax) of other-than-temporary impairment losses; \$91 million of net gains (\$60 million after-tax) from the sale or redemption of securities; and \$4 million of net losses (\$3 million after-tax) from valuing derivatives.

Shareholders' equity included a net unrealized gain on investment securities and derivatives of \$4.7 billion at March 31, 2016, compared with a net unrealized gain of \$3.0 billion at December 31, 2015.

In March 2016, the Parent Company entered into a three-year senior unsecured revolving credit facility agreement with a syndicate of financial institutions that provides for borrowings of up to 100 billion yen. For further information regarding this transaction, see Note 7 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Capital Resources and Liquidity section of this MD&A.

In the first three months of 2016, we repurchased 10.2 million shares of our common stock in the open market for \$600 million under our share repurchase program.

Explanation of Responses:

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

We prepare our financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). These principles are established primarily by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). In this MD&A, references to U.S. GAAP issued by the FASB are derived from the FASB Accounting Standards CodificationTM(ASC). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates based on currently available information when recording transactions resulting from business operations. The estimates that we deem to be most critical to an understanding of Aflac's results of operations and financial condition are those related to the valuation of investments and derivatives, deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC), liabilities for future policy benefits and unpaid policy claims, and income taxes. The preparation and evaluation of these critical accounting estimates involve the use of various assumptions developed from management's analyses and judgments. The application of these critical accounting estimates determines the values at which 94% of our assets and 78% of our liabilities are reported as of March 31, 2016, and thus has a direct effect on net earnings and shareholders' equity. Subsequent experience or use of other assumptions could produce significantly different results.

There have been no changes in the items that we have identified as critical accounting estimates during the three months ended March 31, 2016. For additional information, see the Critical Accounting Estimates section of MD&A included in our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015.

New Accounting Pronouncements

For information on new accounting pronouncements and the impact, if any, on our financial position or results of operations, see Note 1 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion includes references to our performance measures, operating earnings and operating earnings per diluted share, that are not based on U.S. GAAP. Operating earnings is the measure of segment profit or loss we use to evaluate segment performance and allocate resources. Consistent with U.S. GAAP accounting guidance for segment reporting, operating earnings is our measure of segment performance. Aflac believes that an analysis of operating earnings is vitally important to an understanding of our underlying profitability drivers and trends of our insurance business. Furthermore, because a significant portion of our business is conducted in Japan, we believe it is equally important to understand the impact of translating Japanese yen into U.S. dollars.

Aflac defines operating earnings (a non-U.S. GAAP financial measure) as the profits derived from operations. Operating earnings includes interest cash flows associated with notes payable but excludes items that cannot be predicted or that are outside of management's control, such as realized investment gains and losses from securities transactions, impairments, and derivative and hedging activities; nonrecurring items; and other non-operating income (loss) from net earnings. Aflac's derivative activities are primarily used to hedge foreign exchange and interest rate risk in our investment portfolio as well as manage foreign exchange risk for certain notes payable and forecasted cash flows denominated in yen. Our management uses operating earnings to evaluate the financial performance of Aflac's insurance operations because realized gains and losses from securities transactions, impairments, and derivative and hedging activities, as well as other and nonrecurring items, tend to be driven by general economic conditions and events or related to infrequent activities not directly associated with the Company's insurance operations, and therefore may obscure the underlying fundamentals and trends in Aflac's insurance operations.

The following table is a reconciliation of items impacting operating and net earnings and operating and net earnings per diluted share.

Reconciliation of Operating Earnings to Net Earnings

	In Millions		Per Diluted Share	
	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Operating earnings	\$726	\$678	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.54
Items impacting net earnings, net of tax:				
Realized investment gains (losses):				
Securities transactions and impairments	50	40	.12	.10
Impact of derivative and hedging activities:				
Hedge costs related to foreign currency investments	(29)	(9)	(.07)	(.02)
Other derivative and hedging activities	12	(1) (34) ⁽¹⁾	.03	(.08)
Other and non-recurring income (loss)	(28)	(12)	(.07)	(.03)
Net earnings	\$731	\$663	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.51

⁽¹⁾ Excludes a gain of \$14 and \$11, after tax, for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, related to the interest rate component of the change in fair value of foreign currency swaps on notes payable which is classified as an operating gain when analyzing segment operations

Realized Investment Gains and Losses

Our investment strategy is to invest primarily in fixed-maturity securities to provide a reliable stream of investment income, which is one of the drivers of the Company's growth and profitability. This investment strategy incorporates asset-liability matching (ALM) to align the expected cash flows of the portfolio to the needs of the Company's liability structure. We do not purchase securities with the intent of generating capital gains or losses. However, investment gains and losses may be realized as a result of changes in the financial markets and the creditworthiness of specific issuers, tax planning strategies, and/or general portfolio management and rebalancing. The realization of investment gains and losses is independent of the underwriting and administration of our insurance products, which are the principal drivers of our profitability.

Securities Transactions and Impairments

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, we realized pretax investment gains, net of losses, of \$91 million (\$60 million after-tax) from sales and redemptions of securities. We realized pretax investment losses of \$14 million (\$10 million after-tax) as a result of the recognition of other-than-temporary impairment losses on certain securities.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2015, we realized pretax investment gains, net of losses, of \$68 million (\$44 million after-tax) from sales and redemptions of securities. We realized pretax investment losses of \$6 million (\$4 million after-tax) as a result of the recognition of other-than-temporary impairment losses on certain securities.

See Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a more detailed discussion of these investment activities.

The following table details our pretax impairment losses by investment category.

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Perpetual securities	\$ 2	\$ 0
Corporate bonds	12	2

Explanation of Responses:

Bank/financial institution bonds	0	4
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses realized ⁽¹⁾	\$ 14	\$ 6

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$14 and \$6 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, from change in intent to sell securities

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Impact of Derivative and Hedging Activities

Our derivative activities include foreign currency swaps and credit default swaps held in consolidated variable interest entities (VIEs); foreign currency forwards and options, interest rate swaptions and futures on certain fixed-maturity securities; foreign currency forwards and options that economically hedge certain portions of forecasted cash flows denominated in yen; and foreign currency swaps associated with certain senior notes and our subordinated debentures. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, we realized pretax investment losses, net of gains, of \$4 million (\$3 million after-tax), compared with pretax investment losses, net of gains, of \$49 million (\$32 million after-tax) for the same period in 2015, as a result of valuing these derivatives, net of the effects of hedge accounting. For a description of other items that could be included in the Impact of Derivative and Hedging Activities, see the Hedging Activities subsection of MD&A and Note 4 of the accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

For additional information regarding realized investment gains and losses, see Notes 3 and 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Foreign Currency Translation

Aflac Japan's premiums and most of its investment income are received in yen. Claims and expenses are paid in yen, and we have yen-denominated assets that support yen-denominated policy liabilities. These and other yen-denominated financial statement items are translated into dollars for financial reporting purposes. We translate Aflac Japan's yen-denominated income statement into dollars using an average exchange rate for the reporting period, and we translate its yen-denominated balance sheet using the exchange rate at the end of the period.

Due to the size of Aflac Japan, where our functional currency is the Japanese yen, fluctuations in the yen/dollar exchange rate can have a significant effect on our reported results. In periods when the yen weakens, translating yen into dollars results in fewer dollars being reported. When the yen strengthens, translating yen into dollars results in more dollars being reported. Consequently, yen weakening has the effect of suppressing current period results in relation to the comparable prior period, while yen strengthening has the effect of magnifying current period results in relation to the comparable prior period. As a result, we view foreign currency translation as a financial reporting issue for Aflac rather than an economic event to our Company or shareholders. Because changes in exchange rates distort the growth rates of our operations, management evaluates Aflac's financial performance excluding the impact of foreign currency translation.

Income Taxes

Our combined U.S. and Japanese effective income tax rate on pretax earnings was 34.6% for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with 34.5% for the same period in 2015.

Earnings Guidance

Our objective for 2016 is to produce stable operating earnings per diluted share compared with 2015. With interest rates at significantly depressed levels and a return to volatile financial markets, it is difficult to invest cash flows at attractive yields while maintaining a prudent risk tolerance. Additionally, we expect 2016 benefit ratios in both the U.S. and Japan to have continued favorable experience. If we achieve our objective for 2016, the following table shows the likely results for operating earnings per diluted share, including the impact of foreign currency translation using various yen/dollar exchange rate scenarios.

2016 Operating Earnings Per Diluted Share Scenarios⁽¹⁾

Weighted-Average

Yen/Dollar Exchange Rate	Operating Earnings Per Diluted Share	% Growth Over 2015	Yen Impact
105	\$6.66 - 6.90	8.1 - 12.0%	\$.49
110	6.49 - 6.73	5.4 - 9.3	.32
115	6.34 - 6.58	2.9 - 6.8	.17
120.99 ⁽²⁾	6.17 - 6.41	.2 - 4.1	.00
125	6.07 - 6.31	(1.5)-2.4	(.10)

⁽¹⁾Excludes realized investment gains/losses (securities transactions, impairments, and the impact of derivative and hedging activities), nonrecurring items, and other non-operating income (loss) in 2016 and 2015

⁽²⁾Actual 2015 weighted-average exchange rate

Using the 2015 average yen/dollar exchange rate of 120.99, our annual objective is to report operating earnings per diluted share of \$6.17 to \$6.41. If the yen/dollar exchange rate averages 105 to 115 for the second quarter of 2016, we would expect earnings in the second quarter to be approximately \$1.55 to \$1.82 per diluted share.

INSURANCE OPERATIONS

Aflac's insurance business consists of two segments: Aflac Japan and Aflac U.S. Aflac Japan, which operates as a branch of Aflac, is the principal contributor to consolidated earnings. U.S. GAAP financial reporting requires that a company report financial and descriptive information about operating segments in its annual and interim period financial statements. Furthermore, we are required to report a measure of segment profit or loss, certain revenue and expense items, and segment assets.

We evaluate our sales efforts using new annualized premium sales, an industry operating measure. New annualized premium sales, which include both new sales and the incremental increase in premiums due to conversions, represent the premiums that we would collect over a 12-month period, assuming the policies remain in force. For Aflac Japan, new annualized premium sales are determined by applications submitted during the reporting period. For Aflac U.S., new annualized premium sales are determined by applications that are issued during the reporting period. Premium income, or earned premiums, is a financial performance measure that reflects collected or due premiums that have been earned ratably on policies in force during the reporting period.

AFLAC JAPAN SEGMENT

Aflac Japan Pretax Operating Earnings

Changes in Aflac Japan's pretax operating earnings and profit margins are primarily affected by morbidity, mortality, expenses, persistency and investment yields. The following table presents a summary of operating results for Aflac Japan.

Aflac Japan Summary of Operating Results

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net premium income	\$3,179	\$3,078
Net investment income:		
Yen-denominated investment income	322	319
Dollar-denominated investment income	300	294
Net investment income	622	613
Other income (loss)	8	8
Total operating revenues	3,809	3,699
Benefits and claims, net	2,283	2,228
Operating expenses:		
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	151	149
Insurance commissions	187	183
Insurance and other expenses	350	320
Total operating expenses	688	652
Total benefits and expenses	2,971	2,880
Pretax operating earnings ⁽¹⁾	\$838	\$819
Weighted-average yen/dollar exchange rate	115.35	119.16

Percentage change over previous period:	In Dollars		In Yen	
	Three Months Ended March 31,	2016	Three Months Ended March 31,	2015
Net premium income	3.3%	(13.5)%	.1 %	.2 %
Net investment income	1.4	(7.5)	(1.7)	7.2
Total operating revenues	3.0	(12.6)	(.2)	1.3
Pretax operating earnings ⁽¹⁾	2.4	(12.2)	(.8)	1.8

⁽¹⁾ See the Insurance Operations section of this MD&A for our definition of segment operating expenses.

Annualized premiums in force increased 1.3% to 1.62 trillion yen as of March 31, 2016, compared with 1.60 trillion yen as of March 31, 2015. The increase in annualized premiums in force in yen reflects the sales of new policies combined with the high persistency of Aflac Japan's business. Annualized premiums in force, translated into dollars at respective period-end exchange rates, were \$14.4 billion at March 31, 2016, compared with \$13.3 billion a year ago. Aflac Japan's investment portfolios include U.S. dollar-denominated securities and reverse-dual currency securities (yen-denominated debt securities with dollar coupon payments). U.S. dollar-denominated investment income from these assets accounted for approximately 48% of Aflac Japan's investment income in the first three months of 2016 and 2015. In years when the yen strengthens in relation to the dollar, translating Aflac Japan's U.S. dollar-denominated investment income into yen lowers growth rates for net investment income, total operating revenues, and pretax operating earnings in yen terms. In years when the yen weakens, translating U.S. dollar-denominated investment income into yen magnifies growth rates for net investment income, total operating

revenues, and pretax operating earnings in yen terms. Excluding foreign currency changes from the prior period, U.S. dollar-denominated investment income accounted for approximately 49% of Aflac Japan's investment income during the first three months of 2016, compared with 44% a year ago.

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The following table illustrates the effect of translating Aflac Japan's U.S. dollar-denominated investment income and related items into yen by comparing certain segment results with those that would have been reported had yen/dollar exchange rates remained unchanged from the comparable period in the prior year.

Aflac Japan Percentage Changes Over Previous Period

(Yen Operating Results)

For the Periods Ended March 31,

	Including Foreign Currency Changes		Excluding Foreign Currency Changes ⁽²⁾	
	Three Months 2016	Three Months 2015	Three Months 2016	Three Months 2015
Net investment income	(1.7)%	7.2 %	(.2)%	.1 %
Total operating revenues	(.2)	1.3	.1	.2
Pretax operating earnings ⁽¹⁾	(.8)	1.8	.2	(2.9)

⁽¹⁾ See the Insurance Operations section of this MD&A for our definition of segment operating earnings.

⁽²⁾ Amounts excluding foreign currency changes on dollar-denominated items were determined using the same yen/dollar exchange rate for the current period as the comparable period in the prior year.

The following table presents a summary of operating ratios in yen terms for Aflac Japan.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Ratios to total revenues:		
Benefits and claims, net	59.9 %	60.2 %
Operating expenses:		
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	4.0	4.0
Insurance commissions	4.9	5.0
Insurance and other expenses	9.2	8.7
Total operating expenses	18.1	17.7
Pretax operating earnings ⁽¹⁾	22.0	22.1

⁽¹⁾ See the Insurance Operations section of this MD&A for our definition of segment operating earnings.

In the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, the benefit ratio decreased compared to the same respective period in the prior year, resulting from the impact of reinsurance and favorable claims experience. The three reinsurance agreements that we entered into since the end of the third quarter of 2013 reduced the benefit ratio by approximately 104 basis points for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016. In the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, the operating expense ratio increased primarily due to activities related to sales promotions, IT infrastructure enhancement and personnel. In total, the pretax operating profit margin remained relatively stable in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with the same period in 2015. For the full year of 2016, we anticipate the pretax operating profit margin to be comparable with 2015 levels.

Aflac Japan Sales

The following table presents Aflac Japan's new annualized premium sales for the periods ended March 31.

	In Dollars		In Yen	
	Three Months 2016	Three Months 2015	Three Months 2016	Three Months 2015
(In millions of dollars and billions of yen)				
New annualized premium sales	\$271	\$226	31.2	27.0
Increase (decrease) over prior period	19.7 %	(15.7)%	15.5 %	(2.2)%

The following table details the contributions to new annualized premium sales by major insurance product for the periods ended March 31.

	Three Months	
	2016	2015
Medical	23.2 %	25.6 %
Cancer	35.4	41.5
Ordinary life:		
Child endowment	9.1	10.3
WAYS	25.1	11.7
Other ordinary life	5.5	7.2
Other	1.7	3.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%

The foundation of Aflac Japan's product portfolio has been, and continues to be, our third sector cancer and medical products. Sales of third sector products increased 1.0% during the first quarter of 2016, compared with the same period in 2015. We have been focusing more on promotion of our cancer and medical products in this low-interest-rate environment. These products are less interest-rate sensitive and more profitable compared to first sector products.

Cancer insurance sales were down 1.3% during the first quarter of 2016, compared with the same period in 2015. Aflac Japan enhanced its medical product with new riders in June 2015. This revision provides better protection against critical diseases such as cancer, heart attack and stroke. With continued cost pressure on Japan's health care system, we expect the need for third sector products will continue to rise in the future, and we remain convinced that the medical and cancer products Aflac Japan provides will continue to be an important part of our product portfolio. Aflac Japan's first sector product sales, which include WAYS and child endowment, were up 45.0% in the first quarter of 2016, compared to the same period in the prior year. Sales of first sector products were elevated in the quarter, consistent with our expectations. As we further implement various measures in the second quarter, we expect to see a sharp decline in first sector sales in the second half of the year. Our focus remains on less interest-sensitive third sector products.

We remain committed to selling through our traditional channels. These channels, consisting of affiliated corporate agencies, independent corporate agencies and individual agencies, accounted for 85.4% of total new annualized premium sales for Aflac Japan in the first quarter of 2016. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, we recruited 50 new sales agencies. At March 31, 2016, Aflac Japan was represented by approximately 12,900 sales agencies and approximately 113,000 licensed sales associates employed by those agencies.

At March 31, 2016, we had agreements to sell our products at 370 banks, approximately 90% of the total number of banks in Japan. Bank channel sales accounted for 14.6% of new annualized premium sales in the first quarter of 2016 for Aflac Japan, compared with 17.3% during the first quarter of 2015.

Aflac Japan and Japan Post Holdings entered into a new agreement in July 2013, further expanding a partnership that was established in 2008 (see Japanese Regulatory Environment). At the end of June 2014, Japan Post Insurance (Kampo) received Financial Services Agency (FSA) regulatory approval to enter into an agency contract with Aflac Japan to begin distributing Aflac Japan's cancer insurance products at all of Kampo's 79 directly managed sales offices. Aflac Japan has developed a unique Aflac-branded cancer product for Japan Post and Kampo that was introduced on October 1, 2014. In the fourth quarter of 2014, the number of postal outlets selling our cancer products expanded to approximately 10,000, and starting July 1, 2015, Japan Post expanded the number of post offices that offer Aflac's cancer products to more than 20,000 postal outlets. We believe this alliance with Japan Post will further benefit our cancer insurance sales.

We believe that there is still a continued need for our products in Japan. Our sales target and focus in 2016 will continue to be centered around the sale of Aflac Japan's third sector products, including cancer and medical. Although our traditional channels remain key to our success, we have developed partnerships with new channels to help increase our overall sales growth. These channels include Japan Post, and we are making steady progress with our sales

through postal outlets. In 2016, we believe that third sector sales will be down mid-single digits in comparison to 2015. We believe that the long-term compound annual growth rate will be in the range of 4% to 6%.

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Japanese Regulatory Environment

In 2005, legislation aimed at privatizing Japan's postal system (Japan Post) was enacted into law. The privatization laws split Japan Post into four operating entities that began operations in October 2007. In 2007, one of these entities selected Aflac Japan as its provider of cancer insurance to be sold through its post offices, and, in 2008, we began selling cancer insurance through these post offices. Japan Post has historically been a popular place for consumers to purchase insurance products. Legislation to reform the postal system passed the Diet in April 2012 and resulted in the merger of two of the postal operating entities (the one that delivers the mail and the one that runs the post offices) on October 1, 2012. In July 2013, Aflac Japan entered into a new agreement with Japan Post Holdings to further expand a partnership that was established in 2008 (see Aflac Japan Sales).

In June 2013, a revision to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act established a post-funded Orderly Resolution Regime for financial institutions to prevent a financial crisis in the event of a financial institution's failure. This regime came into effect in March 2014, but is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's operations in Japan.

Aflac Japan Investments

The level of investment income in yen is affected by available cash flow from operations, the timing of investing the cash flow, yields on new investments, the effect of yen/dollar exchange rates on U.S. dollar-denominated investment income, and other factors.

Aflac Japan invests in U.S. dollar-denominated securities, including publicly-traded investment grade and below investment grade corporate fixed-maturity securities, and has entered into foreign currency forwards and options to hedge the currency risk on the fair value of the U.S. dollar securities. In 2015, as part of our portfolio management and asset allocation process, Aflac Japan increased its allocation to U.S. dollar-denominated investments, including senior secured bank loans and high yield corporate bonds, and initiated a commercial mortgage loan investment program. In the first quarter of 2016, Aflac Japan purchased an additional \$249 million of bank loans and invested \$20 million in commercial mortgage loans. As of March 31, 2016, we had \$25 million in outstanding commitments to fund commercial mortgage loans. These commitments are contingent on the final underwriting and due diligence to be performed, and may or may not be funded. In addition, starting in the first quarter of 2016, Aflac Japan initiated an allocation to a dividend focused U.S. public equities program and purchased \$199 million of those investments during the quarter.

Starting in 2015, we increased Aflac Japan's investment in dividend focused yen-denominated publicly traded equity securities, including investments in exchange traded funds (ETFs) holding Japan real estate investment trusts. In the first quarter of 2016, Aflac Japan purchased \$139 million of yen-denominated publicly traded equity securities, which are classified as available for sale and carried on our balance sheet at fair value.

See the Analysis of Financial Condition section of this MD&A for further discussion of these investment programs, and see Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes 1 and 3 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015 for more information regarding loans and loans receivables.

The following table presents the results of Aflac Japan's investment yields for the periods ended March 31.

	Three Months	
	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2015 ⁽¹⁾
New money yield ⁽²⁾	2.14 %	3.88 %
Return on average invested assets, net of investment expenses ⁽³⁾	2.79	2.86
Portfolio book yield, including dollar-denominated investments, end of period ⁽²⁾	2.75 %	2.81 %

(1) Yields are reported before the cost of foreign currency forwards that hedge foreign exchange risk of U.S. dollar-denominated publicly traded corporate bonds.

(2) Includes fixed maturities and perpetual securities, loan receivables, and equities

(3) Net of investment expenses, year-to-date number reflected on a quarterly average basis

On January 1, 2016, the company revised its definition of purchases to include "swap" purchase activity. New purchases include all purchases related to fixed maturities and perpetuals, loan receivables, and equities. Securities lending/repurchase agreement activity and capital contributions to alternatives are excluded. The definition of new money

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yield has also been revised to reflect this change. Yields for equities are based on the assumed dividend yield at the time of purchase. Historical amounts have been revised to reflect the new definitions.

The decrease in the Aflac Japan new money yield in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 was primarily due to the front-loaded allocation to JGBs.

See Notes 3, 4 and 5 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Analysis of Financial Condition section of this MD&A for additional information on our investments and hedging strategies.

AFLAC U.S. SEGMENT

Aflac U.S. Pretax Operating Earnings

Changes in Aflac U.S. pretax operating earnings and profit margins are primarily affected by morbidity, mortality, expenses, persistency and investment yields. The following table presents a summary of operating results for Aflac U.S.

Aflac U.S. Summary of Operating Results

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2016	2015	
Net premium income	\$1,367	\$1,339	
Net investment income	174	166	
Other income	3	3	
Total operating revenues	1,544	1,508	
Benefits and claims	690	710	
Operating expenses:			
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	141	128	
Insurance commissions	146	147	
Insurance and other expenses	235	238	
Total operating expenses	522	513	
Total benefits and expenses	1,212	1,223	
Pretax operating earnings ⁽¹⁾	\$332	\$285	
Percentage change over previous period:			
Net premium income	2.1	%3.5	%
Net investment income	5.1	3.3	
Total operating revenues	2.3	3.6	
Pretax operating earnings ⁽¹⁾	16.6	(6.1)

⁽¹⁾ See the Insurance Operations section of this MD&A for our definition of segment operating earnings.

Annualized premiums in force increased 2.3% to \$5.7 billion at March 31, 2016, compared with \$5.6 billion at March 31, 2015.

The following table presents a summary of operating ratios for Aflac U.S.

Ratios to total revenues:	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Benefits and claims	44.7 %	47.1 %
Operating expenses:		
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	9.1	8.5
Insurance commissions	9.5	9.7
Insurance and other expenses	15.2	15.8

Explanation of Responses:

Total operating expenses	33.8	34.0
Pretax operating earnings ⁽¹⁾	21.5	18.9

⁽¹⁾See the Insurance Operations section of this MD&A for our definition of segment operating earnings.

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The benefit ratio in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, decreased compared with the same periods in 2015 due to normal seasonality of claims and lapses, mix of business changes, and continued favorable claims experience. The expense ratio decreased during these periods primarily due to lower advertising expenses. In total, the pretax operating profit margin improved in the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with the same relative periods in 2015. For the remainder of 2016, we expect the benefit and expense ratios to be relatively stable compared with 2015.

Aflac U.S. Sales

The following table presents Aflac's U.S. new annualized premium sales for the periods ended March 31.

(In millions)	Three Months	
	2016	2015
New annualized premium sales	\$328	\$316
Increase (decrease) over prior period	3.7 %	(.5 %) %

The following table details the contributions to new annualized premium sales by major insurance product category for the periods ended March 31.

	Three Months	
	2016	2015
Income-loss protection:		
Short-term disability	23.4 %	23.6 %
Life	5.6	6.0
Asset-loss protection:		
Accident	30.0	29.0
Critical care ⁽¹⁾	21.4	21.1
Supplemental medical:		
Hospital indemnity	14.0	14.6
Dental/vision	5.6	5.7
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %

⁽¹⁾ Includes cancer, critical illness, and hospital intensive care products

New annualized premium sales for accident insurance, our leading product category, increased 7.0%, short-term disability sales increased 3.1%, critical care insurance sales (including cancer insurance) increased 5.2%, and hospital indemnity insurance sales decreased .6% in the first quarter of 2016, compared with the same period in 2015.

In the first quarter of 2016, our traditional U.S. sales forces included more than 9,000 U.S. associates who were actively producing business on a weekly basis. We believe that the average weekly producing sales associates metric allows our sales management to actively monitor progress and needs on a real-time basis. Beyond expanding the size and capabilities of our traditional sales force, we remain encouraged about establishing and developing relationships with insurance brokers that typically handle the larger-case market.

The addition of group products has expanded our reach and enabled us to generate more sales opportunities with larger employers, brokers, and our traditional sales agents. We anticipate that the appeal of our group products will continue to enhance our opportunities to connect with larger businesses and their employees. Our portfolio of group and individual products offers businesses the opportunity to give their employees a more valuable and comprehensive selection of benefit options.

We believe that changes we made to our career and broker management infrastructure over the last 18 months are laying the foundation for expanded long-term growth opportunities. During 2014, Aflac U.S. implemented tactical initiatives centered around providing competitive compensation to our career agent sales hierarchy and positioning us to more effectively and consistently execute on the U.S. sales strategy across all states. These measures are designed to more effectively link sales management's success to Aflac's success. For example, we enhanced compensation

through an incentive bonus for the first level of our sales management, district sales coordinators, who are primarily responsible for selling Aflac products and training new sales associates. Additionally, we eliminated the commission-based position of

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state sales coordinator. To better manage our state operations, we introduced the new position of market director, effective October 1, 2014. Market directors are salaried with the opportunity to earn sales-related bonuses. We believe these changes have enhanced and will continue to enhance performance management and better align compensation with new business results.

One Day PaySM is a claims initiative that we have focused on at Aflac U.S. to process, approve and pay eligible claims in just one day. We believe that along with our brand and relevant products, this claims practice will help Aflac stand out from competitors.

With the evolving business market and the coverage standardization that will result from health care reform in the United States, we believe Aflac's voluntary products will become more relevant than ever. Our products provide cash benefits that can be used to help with increasing out-of-pocket medical expenses, help cover household costs, or protect against income and asset loss. Our group products and relationships with insurance brokers that handle the larger-case market are helping us as we expand our reach selling to larger businesses. We are regularly evaluating the marketplace to identify opportunities to bring the most relevant, cost-effective products to our customers. We believe the need for our products remains very strong, and we continue to work on enhancing our distribution capabilities to access employers of all sizes, including initiatives that benefit our field force and the broker community. At the same time, we are seeking opportunities to leverage our brand strength and attractive product portfolio in the evolving health care environment. For 2016, our objective is for Aflac U.S. new annualized premium sales to increase in the range of 3% to 5%. We anticipate the achievement of our annual U.S. sales target will be increasingly reliant on fourth quarter 2016 production as more of our business comes from larger employers that have fourth quarter enrollments.

U.S. Regulatory Environment

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) is intended to give Americans of all ages and income levels access to comprehensive major medical health insurance. The major elements of the bill became effective on January 1, 2014. The primary subject of the legislation is major medical insurance; as enacted, the ACA does not materially affect the design of our insurance products. However, indirect consequences of the legislation and regulations, including uncertainty related to implementation, could present challenges and/or opportunities that could potentially have an impact on our sales model, financial condition and results of operations. Our experience with Japan's national health care environment leads us to believe that the need for supplemental insurance will only increase over the coming years.

On December 18, 2015, the president signed into law the Consolidated Appropriations Act which included a revision to delay implementation of the Excise Tax on High Cost Plans, better known as the "Cadillac tax." This tax was originally scheduled to begin in 2017, was previously delayed until 2018, and is now scheduled to begin in 2020. The tax consists of 40% of the cost of employer sponsored health coverage in excess of certain dollar thresholds. In general, only Aflac specified disease and fixed indemnity (i.e. supplemental health) products offered on a pre-tax basis are taken into account under this tax.

The legislation also makes the tax deductible by the payer. If employers fund coverage on a pre-tax basis, Aflac, as the insurer, would be liable for its pro-rata share of any tax on excess coverage, determined based on the cost of Aflac coverage compared to the total cost of the applicable health coverage in which each employee is enrolled. Making the tax deductible would then reduce the economic impact of any tax that is imposed and payable by Aflac.

Many employers are concerned about the tax and what impact it will have on benefit offerings in the future. There is confusion in the market about how the tax is calculated and who pays the tax, presenting a risk that some employers will mistakenly conclude that all supplemental health products are included in the calculation for the tax regardless of pre-tax funding status or whether an employer's health coverage exceeds the trigger for the tax. Some employers may decide simply to drop coverage of affected supplemental health products, rather than convert it to an after-tax basis. During this extended implementation period, Aflac will be assessing the impact of this tax; educating employers about

the tax; and investigating ways to mitigate the impact of the tax. Having employees pay for the coverage on an after-tax basis would exempt affected supplemental health products from the tax.

The Dodd-Frank Act, which was signed into law in 2010, created, among other things, a Financial Stability Oversight Council (the Council). In April 2012, the Council released a final rule describing the general process it will follow in determining whether to designate a nonbank financial company for supervision by the Board of Governors of the U.S. Federal Reserve System (the Board). The Council may designate by a two-thirds vote whether certain nonbank financial companies, including certain insurance companies and insurance holding companies, could pose a threat to the financial stability of the United States, in which case such nonbank financial companies would become subject to prudential regulation by the Board. On April 3, 2013, the Board published a final rule that establishes the requirements for

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determining when a nonbank financial company is "predominantly engaged in financial activities" - a prerequisite for designation by the Council. Prudential regulation by the Board includes supervision of capital requirements, leverage limits, liquidity requirements and examinations. The Board may limit such company's ability to enter into mergers, acquisitions and other business combination transactions, restrict its ability to offer financial products, require it to terminate one or more activities, or impose conditions on the manner in which it conducts activities. The Council designated two insurers in 2013 as a Systemically Important Financial Institution (SIFI). On December 18, 2014, the president signed the Insurance Capital Standards Clarification Act into law. This legislation will clarify the Board's authority to apply insurance-based capital standards for insurance companies subject to federal supervision. Although Aflac is a nonbank financial company predominantly engaged in financial activities as defined in the Dodd-Frank Act, we do not believe Aflac will be considered a company that poses a threat to the financial stability of the United States.

Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act and regulations issued thereunder may have an impact on Aflac's derivative activity, including activity on behalf of Aflac Japan, in particular rules to require central clearing and collateral for certain types of derivatives. In 2014, the five U.S. banking regulators and the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) re-proposed for comment their rules regarding collateral for uncleared swaps. Final rules were issued by the five U.S. banking regulators on October 22, 2015 and by the CFTC on December 16, 2015. Such rules may result in increased collateral requirements or affect other aspects of Aflac's derivatives activity.

The Dodd-Frank Act also established a Federal Insurance Office (FIO) under the U.S. Treasury Department to monitor all aspects of the insurance industry and of lines of business other than certain health insurance, certain long-term care insurance and crop insurance. Traditionally, U.S. insurance companies have been regulated primarily by state insurance departments. In December 2013, the FIO released a report entitled "How To Modernize And Improve The System Of Insurance Regulation In The United States." The report was required by the Dodd-Frank Act, and included 18 recommended areas of near-term reform for the states, including addressing capital adequacy and safety/soundness issues, reform of insurer resolution practices, and reform of marketplace regulation. The report also listed nine recommended areas for direct federal involvement in insurance regulation. Some of the recommendations outlined in the FIO report released in December 2013 have been implemented. Of the nine recommended areas for direct federal involvement in insurance regulation that are applicable to Aflac, the president signed the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers Reform Act into law in January 2015, which simplifies the agent and broker licensing process across state lines. The FIO has also engaged with the supervisory colleges to monitor financial stability and identify regulatory gaps for large national and internationally active insurers.

The process of implementing the Dodd-Frank Act is ongoing and continues to involve additional rulemaking from time to time. At the current time, it is not possible to predict with any degree of certainty what impact, if any, the Dodd-Frank Act will have on our U.S. business, financial condition, or results of operations.

Under state insurance guaranty association laws and similar laws in international jurisdictions, we are subject to assessments, based on the share of business we write in the relevant jurisdiction, for certain obligations of insolvent insurance companies to policyholders and claimants. In the United States, some states permit member insurers to recover assessments paid through full or partial premium tax offsets. The Company's policy is to accrue assessments when the entity for which the insolvency relates has met its state of domicile's statutory definition of insolvency, the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable and the related premium upon which the assessment is based is written. In most states, the definition is met with a declaration of financial insolvency by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Penn Treaty Network Company and its subsidiary American Network Insurance Company (collectively referred to as Penn Treaty) were placed in rehabilitation on January 6, 2009, and remain in rehabilitation as of March 31, 2016. As of March 31, 2016, we were unable to estimate when or to what extent Penn Treaty will ultimately be declared insolvent, or the amount of the insolvency. As such, we have not established any accruals for guaranty fund assessments associated with Penn Treaty as of March 31, 2016.

Aflac U.S. Investments

The level of investment income is affected by available cash flow from operations, the timing of investing the cash flow, yields on new investments, and other factors.

Historically, Aflac U.S. has invested primarily in investment grade corporate bonds. In 2015, as part of our portfolio management and asset allocation process, Aflac U.S. purchased high yield corporate bonds and middle market loan receivables and initiated a commercial mortgage loan investment program. In the first quarter of 2016, Aflac U.S. purchased an additional \$11 million of high yield corporate bonds; \$111 million of middle market loan receivables, net of reserves and including \$75 million which was unfunded; and \$13 million in commercial mortgage loans. As of March 31,

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2016, we had commitments of \$80 million to fund potential future loan originations related to the middle market loan investment program. These commitments are contingent upon the availability of middle market loans that meet our underwriting criteria. As of March 31, 2016, we had \$10 million in outstanding commitments to fund commercial mortgage loans. These commitments are contingent on the final underwriting and due diligence to be performed, and may or may not be funded. See Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes 1 and 3 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015 for more information regarding loans and loans receivables.

Starting in the first quarter of 2016, we initiated an allocation to dividend focused U.S. public equities and purchased \$66 million of those investments during the quarter.

The following table presents the results of Aflac's U.S. investment yields for the periods ended March 31.

	Three Months	
	2016	2015
New money yield ⁽¹⁾	4.67 %	3.79 %
Return on average invested assets, net of investment expenses ⁽²⁾	5.02	5.21
Portfolio book yield, end of period ⁽¹⁾	5.74 %	5.85 %

⁽¹⁾ Includes fixed maturities and perpetual securities, loan receivables, and equities

⁽²⁾ Net of investment expenses, year-to-date number reflected on a quarterly average basis

The increase in the Aflac U.S. new money yield for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 was primarily due to an increased allocation to middle market loans. See Notes 3 and 5 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Analysis of Financial Condition section of this MD&A for additional information on our investments.

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

Our financial condition has remained strong in the functional currencies of our operations. The yen/dollar exchange rate at the end of each period is used to translate yen-denominated balance sheet items to U.S. dollars for reporting purposes.

The following table demonstrates the effect of the change in the yen/dollar exchange rate by comparing select balance sheet items as reported at March 31, 2016, with the amounts that would have been reported had the exchange rate remained unchanged from December 31, 2015.

Impact of Foreign Exchange on Balance Sheet Items

(In millions)	As Reported	Exchange Effect	Net of Exchange Effect
Yen/dollar exchange rate ⁽¹⁾	112.68		120.61
Investments and cash	\$114,320	\$ 4,738	\$ 109,582
Deferred policy acquisition costs	8,929	381	8,548
Total assets	127,766	5,318	122,448
Policy liabilities	94,128	5,536	88,592
Total liabilities	107,745	5,932	101,813

⁽¹⁾The exchange rate at March 31, 2016, was 112.68 yen to one dollar, or 7.0% stronger than the December 31, 2015, exchange rate of 120.61.

Market Risks of Financial Instruments

Our investment philosophy is to fulfill our fiduciary responsibility to invest assets in a prudent manner to meet the present and future needs of our policyholders' contractual obligations while maximizing the long-term financial return

on assets consistent with the company goal of maximizing long-term shareholder value within defined risk appetites, limits, and maintaining adequate liquidity.

The following table details investment securities by segment.

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Investment Securities by Segment ⁽¹⁾

(In millions)	Aflac Japan		Aflac U.S.	
	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Securities available for sale, at fair value:				
Fixed maturities	\$58,552	\$ 52,304	\$ 13,029	\$ 12,522
Perpetual securities	1,855	1,890	54	57
Equity securities	793	493	76	5
Total available for sale	61,200	54,687	13,159	12,584
Securities held to maturity, at amortized cost:				
Fixed maturities	35,515	33,459	0	0
Total held to maturity	35,515	33,459	0	0
Total investment securities	\$96,715	\$ 88,146	\$ 13,159	\$ 12,584

⁽¹⁾Excludes available-for-sale fixed-maturity securities held by the Parent Company and other business segments of \$547 in 2016 and \$523 in 2015.

Because we invest primarily in fixed-maturity securities, our financial instruments are exposed primarily to three types of market risks: currency risk, interest rate risk, and credit risk. In 2015 and continuing into the first quarter of 2016, we increased our investment allocation to dividend focused yen-denominated and U.S. dollar-denominated public equity securities, thereby increasing our exposure to equity risk.

Currency Risk

The functional currency of Aflac Japan's insurance operations is the Japanese yen. All of Aflac Japan's premiums, claims and commissions are received or paid in yen, as are most of its other expenses. Most of Aflac Japan's cash and liabilities are yen-denominated. Aflac Japan's investments consisted of yen-denominated fixed income securities of \$66.0 billion, at amortized cost, and yen-denominated equity securities of \$602 million, at cost, at March 31, 2016. However, Aflac Japan also owns U.S. dollar-denominated fixed income securities of \$15.1 billion, at amortized cost, whose fair value is hedged against currency risk as well as \$8.4 billion of fixed income securities, at cost, that are not hedged as of March 31, 2016. Aflac Japan owns U.S. dollar denominated equity securities of \$203 million, at cost, as of March 31, 2016. Yen-denominated investment income accounted for 52% of Aflac Japan's investment income during the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, with the remainder denominated in U.S. dollars. In addition, Aflac Incorporated has yen-denominated debt obligations.

We are exposed to currency risk as an economic event only when yen funds are actually converted into dollars. This occurs when we repatriate yen-denominated funds from Aflac Japan to Aflac U.S and with quarterly settlements of our reinsurance retrocession transactions. The exchange rates prevailing at the time of profit repatriation will differ from the exchange rates prevailing at the time the yen profits were earned. A portion of the yen repatriation may be used to service Aflac Incorporated's yen-denominated notes payable with the remainder converted into dollars. In order to economically hedge foreign exchange risk for a portion of the profit repatriation received in yen from Aflac Japan, we had foreign exchange forwards and options as part of a hedging strategy on 25.0 billion yen, received in February 2016. As of March 31, 2016, we had foreign exchange forwards and options to economically hedge foreign exchange risk on 130.4 billion yen of future profit repatriation from Aflac Japan.

In addition to profit repatriation and the reinsurance retrocessions, certain investment activities for Aflac Japan expose us to economic currency risk when yen are converted into dollars. As noted above, we invest a portion of our yen cash flows in U.S. dollar-denominated assets. This requires that we convert the yen cash flows to U.S. dollars before investing. As previously discussed, for certain of our U.S. dollar-denominated securities, we enter into foreign currency forward and option contracts to hedge the currency risk on the fair value of the securities. The dollar coupon payments received on these investments are not hedged and are subject to foreign exchange fluctuations, which are

realized in earnings. Also, Aflac Japan has invested in reverse-dual currency securities (RDCs, or yen-denominated debt securities with dollar coupon payments), which exposes Aflac to changes in foreign exchange rates. The foreign currency effect on the yen-denominated securities is accounted for as a component of unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale securities in accumulated other comprehensive income, while the foreign currency effect on the dollar coupons is realized in earnings. The RDCs provided a higher yield at the time of purchase than those available on Japanese government or other public

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corporate bonds, while still adhering to our investment standards at the time of the transaction. The yen/dollar exchange rate would have to strengthen to approximately 18 before the yield on these instruments would equal that of a comparable Japan Government Bond (JGB) instrument.

Aside from the activities discussed above, we generally do not convert yen into dollars; however, we do translate financial statement amounts from yen into dollars for financial reporting purposes. Therefore, reported amounts are affected by foreign currency fluctuations. We report unrealized foreign currency translation gains and losses in accumulated other comprehensive income. In periods when the yen weakens against the dollar, translating yen into dollars causes fewer dollars to be reported. When the yen strengthens, translating yen into dollars causes more dollars to be reported. The weakening of the yen relative to the dollar will generally adversely affect the value of our yen-denominated investments in dollar terms. We attempt to minimize the exposure of shareholders' equity to foreign currency. We accomplish this by investing a portion of Aflac Japan's investment portfolio in U.S. dollar-denominated securities and by the Parent Company's issuance of yen-denominated debt (for additional information, see the discussion under the Hedging Activities subsection of MD&A). As a result, the effect of currency fluctuations on our net assets is reduced.

The following table demonstrates the effect of foreign currency fluctuations by presenting the dollar values of our yen-denominated assets and liabilities, and our consolidated yen-denominated net asset exposure at selected exchange rates.

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Dollar Value of Yen-Denominated Assets and Liabilities
at Selected Exchange Rates

(In millions)	March 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
Yen/dollar exchange rates	97.68	112.68 ⁽¹⁾	127.68	105.61	120.61 ⁽¹⁾	135.61
Yen-denominated financial instruments:						
Assets:						
Securities available for sale:						
Fixed maturities ⁽²⁾	\$37,694	\$32,676	\$28,837	\$31,544	\$27,621	\$24,566
Fixed maturities - consolidated variable interest entities ⁽³⁾	1,118	969	855	1,016	890	792
Perpetual securities	1,911	1,656	1,462	1,883	1,649	1,466
Perpetual securities - consolidated variable interest entities ⁽³⁾	208	181	159	214	187	167
Equity securities	161	139	123	408	357	318
Equity securities - consolidated variable interest entities	509	441	389	149	130	116
Securities held to maturity:						
Fixed maturities	40,969	35,515	31,343	38,212	33,459	29,758
Cash and cash equivalents	364	316	279	730	640	569
Derivatives	3,260	1,145	817	2,416	676	968
Other financial instruments	199	172	152	179	156	139
Subtotal	86,393	73,210	64,416	76,751	65,765	58,859
Liabilities:						
Notes payable	253	219	194	234	205	183
Derivatives	749	332	1,384	545	371	1,901
Subtotal	1,002	551	1,578	779	576	2,084
Net yen-denominated financial instruments	85,391	72,659	62,838	75,972	65,189	56,775
Other yen-denominated assets	8,918	7,731	6,822	8,195	7,176	6,382
Other yen-denominated liabilities	103,720	89,913	79,350	94,775	82,988	73,808
Consolidated yen-denominated net assets (liabilities) subject to foreign currency fluctuation ⁽²⁾	\$(9,411)	\$(9,523)	\$(9,690)	\$(10,608)	\$(10,623)	\$(10,651)

⁽¹⁾ Actual period-end exchange rate

⁽²⁾ Does not include the U.S. dollar-denominated corporate bonds for which we have entered into foreign currency derivatives as discussed in the Aflac Japan Investment subsection of MD&A

⁽³⁾ Does not include U.S. dollar-denominated bonds that have corresponding cross-currency swaps in consolidated VIEs

We are required to consolidate certain VIEs. Some of the consolidated VIEs in Aflac Japan's portfolio use foreign currency swaps to convert foreign denominated cash flows to yen, the functional currency of Aflac Japan, in order to minimize cash flow fluctuations. Foreign currency swaps exchange an initial principal amount in two currencies, agreeing to re-exchange the currencies at a future date, at an agreed upon exchange rate. There may also be periodic exchanges of payments at specified intervals based on the agreed upon rates and notional amounts. Prior to consolidation, our beneficial interest in these VIEs was a yen-denominated available-for-sale fixed maturity security. Upon consolidation, the original yen-denominated investment was derecognized and the underlying fixed-maturity or perpetual securities and cross-currency swaps were recognized. The combination of a U.S. dollar-denominated investment and cross-currency swap economically creates a yen-denominated investment and has no impact on our net investment hedge position.

Similarly, the combination of the U.S. corporate bonds and the foreign currency forwards and options that we have entered into, as discussed in the Aflac Japan Investment subsection of MD&A, economically creates a yen-denominated investment that qualifies for inclusion as a component of our investment in Aflac Japan for net investment hedge purposes.

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For additional information regarding our Aflac Japan net investment hedge, see the Hedging Activities subsection of MD&A.

Interest Rate Risk

Our primary interest rate exposure is to the impact of changes in interest rates on the fair value of our investments in debt and perpetual securities. We estimate that the reduction in the fair value of debt and perpetual securities we own resulting from a 100 basis point increase in Japan and U.S. interest rates, based on our portfolios at March 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015, would be as follows:

(In millions)	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Effect on yen-denominated debt and perpetual securities	\$(10,483)	\$(8,693)
Effect on dollar-denominated debt and perpetual securities	(3,673)	(4,482)
Effect on total debt and perpetual securities	\$(14,156)	\$(13,175)

There are various factors that affect the fair value of our investment in debt and perpetual securities. Included in those factors are changes in the prevailing interest rate environment, which directly affect the balance of unrealized gains or losses for a given period in relation to a prior period. Decreases in market yields generally improve the fair value of debt and perpetual securities, while increases in market yields generally have a negative impact on the fair value of our debt and perpetual securities. However, we do not expect to realize a majority of any unrealized gains or losses because we generally have the intent and ability to hold such securities until a recovery of value, which may be maturity. For additional information on unrealized losses on debt and perpetual securities, see Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We perform extensive analysis on the duration of our assets and liabilities. Currently, when debt and perpetual securities we own mature, the proceeds may be reinvested at a yield below that of the interest required for the accretion of policy benefit liabilities on policies issued in earlier years. However, adding riders to our older policies has helped offset negative investment spreads on these policies. Overall, adequate profit margins exist in Aflac Japan's aggregate block of business because of changes in the mix of business and favorable experience from mortality, morbidity and expenses.

Periodically, depending on general economic conditions, we may enter into other derivative transactions to hedge interest rate risk.

For further information on our interest rate derivatives, see Note 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Interest Rate Risk subsection of MD&A in our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Credit Risk

A significant portion of our investment portfolio consists of debt securities or perpetual securities that expose us to the credit risk of the underlying issuer. We carefully evaluate this risk on every new investment and closely monitor the credit risk of our existing investment portfolio. We incorporate the needs of our products and liabilities, the overall requirements of the business, and other factors in addition to our underwriting of the credit risk for each investment in the portfolio.

Evaluating the underlying risks in our credit portfolio involves a multitude of factors including but not limited to our assessment of the issuers business activities, assets, products, market position, financial condition, and future prospects. We also must incorporate the assessment of the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs) in assigning credit ratings to our specific portfolio holdings. We perform extensive internal assessments of the credit risks for all our portfolio holdings and potential new investments.

The ratings of our securities referenced in the two tables below are based on the ratings designations provided by major NRSROs (Moody's, S&P and Fitch) or, if not rated, are determined based on our internal analysis of such securities. For investment-grade securities where the ratings assigned by the major credit agencies are not equivalent,

we use the second lowest rating that is assigned. For a description of the ratings methodology that we use when a security is below investment grade or split-rated, see "Market Risks of Financial Instruments - Below-Investment-Grade and Split-Rated Securities" in the Analysis of Financial Condition section of this MD&A. The distributions by credit rating of our purchases of debt securities, based on acquisition cost, were as follows:

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Composition of Purchases by Credit Rating

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2015	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015
AAA	1.9 %	1.4 %	2.7 %
AA	2.3	1.6	5.0
A	66.9	39.3	11.7
BBB	17.7	25.7	15.3
BB or lower	11.2	32.0	65.3
Total	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0%

Purchases of securities from period to period are determined based on multiple objectives including appropriate portfolio diversification, the relative value of a potential investment and availability of investment opportunities, liquidity, credit and other risk factors while adhering to our investment policy guidelines. We did not purchase any perpetual securities during the periods presented in the table above. Total purchases comprise new money investments as well as the reinvestment of proceeds from investment disposals. In the first quarter of 2016, the significant increase in purchases of A rated securities was due primarily to the purchase of JGBs. In the full year of 2015, purchases of A rated and BBB rated securities were driven primarily by the purchase of U.S. dollar-denominated corporate fixed-income publicly traded securities for the Aflac Japan portfolio. In the full year of 2015, the purchases of BB or lower rated securities were driven by an increased investment in senior secured bank loans, most of which have below-investment-grade ratings, and investment in high yield corporate bonds. The bank loan investment program is managed externally by third party firms specializing in this asset class. This mandate requires a minimum average credit quality of BB-/Ba3, prohibits loan purchases rated below B/B2, and restricts exposure to any individual credit to less than 2% of the program's assets. The objectives of this program include enhancing the yield on invested assets, achieving further diversification of credit risk, and mitigating the risk of rising interest rates through the acquisition of floating rate assets. The objective of the high yield corporate bond investments is to enhance yield on invested assets and further diversify our credit risk. All high yield corporate bond investments must have a minimum rating of low BB using our above described rating methodology and are managed by our internal credit portfolio management team. The distributions of debt and perpetual securities we own, by credit rating, were as follows:

Composition of Portfolio by Credit Rating

	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
AAA	1.3 %	1.2 %	1.3 %	1.3 %
AA	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.7
A	61.4	64.9	61.0	63.0
BBB	26.7	24.2	26.9	25.1
BB or lower	5.2	4.4	5.1	4.9
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

As of March 31, 2016, our direct and indirect exposure to securities in our investment portfolio that were guaranteed by third parties was immaterial both individually and in the aggregate.

Portfolio Composition

For information regarding the amortized cost for our investments in debt and perpetual securities, the cost for equity securities and the fair values of these investments, refer to Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Investment Concentrations

Our 15 largest global investment exposures as of March 31, 2016, were as follows:

Largest Global Investment Positions

(In millions)	Amortized % of		Seniority	Ratings		
	Cost	Total %		Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Japan National Government ⁽¹⁾	\$40,655	39.82	Senior	A1	A+	A
Republic of South Africa	532	.52	Senior	Baa2	BBB-	BBB-
Bank of America NA	401	.39				
Bank of America Corp.	222	.22	Senior	Baa1	BBB+	A
Bank of America Corp.	177	.17	Lower Tier II	Baa3	BBB	A-
Bank of America NA	2	.00	Senior	A1	A	A+
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	399	.39				
BTMU Curacao Holdings NV	399	.39	Lower Tier II	A2	—	A-
Investcorp SA	378	.37				
Investcorp Capital Limited	328	.32	Senior	Ba2	—	BB
Investcorp Capital Limited	50	.05	Senior	Ba2	—	—
JP Morgan Chase & Co.	347	.34				
JPMorgan Chase & Co. (including Bear Stearns Companies Inc.)	313	.30	Senior	A3	A-	A+
JPMorgan Chase & Co. (Bank One Corp.)	17	.02	Lower Tier II	Baa1	BBB+	A
JPMorgan Chase & Co. (NBD Bank)	11	.01	Lower Tier II	A1	A-	A
JPMorgan Chase & Co. (FNBC)	6	.01	Senior	Aa1	A+	—
Banobras	328	.32	Senior	A3	BBB+	BBB+
Sultanate of Oman	311	.30	Senior	A3	BBB-	—
Koninklijke Ahold NV	307	.30				
Koninklijke Ahold NV	293	.29	Senior	Baa2	BBB	BBB
Ahold USA Lease	14	.01	Senior	Baa2	BBB	—
Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex)	301	.29				
Pemex Proj FDG Master TR	266	.26	Senior	Baa3	BBB+	BBB+
Pemex Finance Ltd.	35	.03	Senior	Baa1	A	A+
Nordea Bank AB	299	.29				
Nordea Bank AB	228	.22	Tier I	Baa3	BBB	—
Nordea Bank Finland	70	.07	Upper Tier II	Baa2	—	—
Nordea Bank AB	1	.00	Senior	Aa3	AA-	AA-
AXA	290	.28				
AXA-UAP	240	.24	Upper Tier II	A3	BBB	BBB
AXA	50	.04	CC FNB	A3	BBB	BBB+
Deutsche Telekom AG	288	.28				
Deutsche Telekom AG	266	.26	Senior	Baa1	BBB+	BBB+
Deutsche Telekom International Finance	22	.02	Senior	Baa1	BBB+	BBB+
CFE	284	.28	Senior	Baa1	BBB+	BBB+
Barclays Bank PLC	279	.27				
Barclays Bank PLC	123	.12	Lower Tier II	Baa3	BBB-	A-

Explanation of Responses:

Barclays Bank PLC	110	.11	Upper Tier II	Ba1	BB	BBB
Barclays Bank PLC	46	.04	Tier 1	Ba2	BB	BB+
Subtotal	\$45,399	44.44 %				
Total debt and perpetual securities	\$102,102	100.00 %				

(1) JGBs or JGB-backed securities

As previously disclosed, we own long-dated debt instruments in support of our long-dated policyholder obligations. Some of our largest global investment holdings are positions that were purchased many years ago and increased in size due to merger and consolidation activity among the issuing entities. In addition, many of our largest holdings are yen-denominated, therefore strengthening of the yen can increase our position in dollars, and weakening of the yen can

decrease our position in dollars. Our global investment guidelines establish concentration limits for our investment portfolios.

Geographical Exposure

The following table indicates the geographic exposure of our investment portfolio.

(In millions)	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amortized Cost	% of Total	Amortized Cost	% of Total
Japan	\$43,619	42.7 %	\$39,593	41.3 %
United States and Canada ⁽¹⁾	32,686	32.0	31,622	33.0
United Kingdom	2,592	2.5	2,697	2.8
Germany	2,729	2.7	2,558	2.7
France	1,854	1.8	1,755	1.8
Peripheral Eurozone	2,770	2.7	2,762	2.9
Portugal	211	.2	200	.2
Italy	1,620	1.6	1,514	1.6
Ireland	210	.2	364	.4
Spain	729	.7	684	.7
Nordic Region	2,035	2.0	1,906	1.9
Sweden	728	.7	682	.7
Norway	546	.6	512	.5
Denmark	355	.3	332	.3
Finland	406	.4	380	.4
Other Europe	2,682	2.6	2,502	2.6
Netherlands	1,469	1.4	1,367	1.4
Switzerland	262	.3	246	.3
Czech Republic	444	.4	415	.4
Austria	124	.1	115	.1
Belgium	194	.2	182	.2
Poland	177	.2	166	.2
Luxembourg	12	.0	11	.0
Asia excluding Japan	3,529	3.5	3,325	3.5
Africa and Middle East	2,630	2.6	2,478	2.6
Latin America	2,276	2.2	2,172	2.3
Australia	2,236	2.2	2,135	2.2
All Others	464	.5	437	.4

Total debt and perpetual securities \$102,102 100.0% \$95,942 100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Includes total exposure to Puerto Rico of \$1 million of required deposits, of which 86% has insurance of principal and interest.

European sovereign debt crisis

Since 2008, many countries in Europe, and specifically Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, and Spain (collectively the "peripheral Eurozone" countries), have experienced a debt crisis. Collective action by multiple parties including the European Central Bank (ECB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), European Council, and individual member states' governments had largely improved market perception of the situation across Europe. In exchange for this support, affected countries generally agreed to implement a series of measures to improve their fiscal situation in exchange for loans and other aid. Most countries continue to implement the prescribed austerity measures and have seen improvement in their economies, which in turn has seen their creditworthiness improve or stabilize.

Although recent economic indicators show improvement from the depths of the crisis across most of the Eurozone, overall economic activity remains subdued throughout the region. To support the return to sustainable economic growth, the ECB has launched a quantitative easing (QE) stimulus program.

Since the crisis first began, we have taken steps to improve the risk profile of our portfolio by selling certain holdings throughout Europe, including the peripheral Eurozone countries.

The primary factor considered when determining the domicile of investment exposure is the legal country risk location of the issuer. However, other factors such as the location of the parent guarantor, the location of the company's headquarters or major business operations (including location of major assets), location of primary market (including location of revenue generation) and specific country risk publicly recognized by rating agencies can influence the assignment of the country (or geographic) risk location. When the issuer is a special financing vehicle or a branch or subsidiary of a global company, then we consider any guarantees and/or legal, regulatory and corporate relationships of the issuer relative to its ultimate parent in determining the proper assignment of country risk.

Investments in Certain European Countries - monitoring and mitigating exposure

Our internal team of experienced credit professionals has continued to monitor the impact of the European sovereign crisis on our individual investment holdings' overall credit quality. Our analysis includes factors beyond a baseline assessment of a company's assets, operations, financial statements, and credit metrics that may provide support for the instruments we own. Specifically, for our investments in European banks and financial institutions, we monitor the importance of the issuer to its local financial system, the likelihood of government support, and our investment's position in the capital structure of the issuer. For our investments in European utilities, we monitor the role of the issuer in its local economy as a provider of necessary infrastructure, and we monitor the value of the underlying assets owned by the issuer. For our investment in European corporates, industrials, and other commercial entities, we monitor the general credit quality of the issuer, the geographical mix of the issuer's customers (i.e. domestic vs. foreign), the geographical breakdown of the issuer's assets (i.e. domestic versus foreign), the value of the underlying assets owned by the issuer, capitalization of the issuer, and overall profitability and cash generation ability of the issuer. We monitor NRSRO actions and the likely actions for our investment exposures, as well as overall market conditions. By performing these analyses, we make a determination on the probability of timely payment of principal and interest of the issuers of our investments.

Some of our peripheral Eurozone fixed-maturity investments contain covenants that we believe mitigate our risk to the issuer. These covenants could include put options that allow us to return our holdings to the issuer at a predetermined price, usually par, should the issuer be downgraded to below investment grade by a rating agency. Additionally, these covenants may include restrictions on the ability of the issuer to incur additional debt, sell assets, or provide collateral for indebtedness. As of March 31, 2016, all of the issuers of our holdings from peripheral Eurozone countries were current on their obligations to us, and we believe they have the ability to meet their obligations to us.

Although the situation had largely stabilized across Europe, we continue to monitor the situation closely including the heightened interrelationship between political, monetary, fiscal, and economic forces; the pace of underlying structural reforms; the possibility of continued contagion to additional sovereigns and other entities; further stress on the banking systems throughout the region; and the impact on the underlying economic fundamentals throughout the Eurozone.

Oil and Gas Exposure

As a result of the large decline in oil prices, there has been heightened attention to certain investments in the various energy sub-sectors related to oil and gas following a large increase in market volatility. Our portfolio includes holdings diversified across multiple sub-sectors of the oil and gas industry, spread among multiple geographies. The following tables show the breakout of our exposure to the oil and gas industry.

(In millions)	March 31, 2016			Fair Value
	Cost or Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
Securities available for sale, carried at fair value:				
Fixed maturities:				
Independent exploration and production	\$1,295	\$ 55	\$ 136	\$1,214
Integrated energy	620	52	30	642
Midstream	1,261	69	100	1,230
Oil field services	1,174	24	259	939
Refiners	465	5	26	444
Government owned - energy related	922	182	21	1,083
Natural gas utilities	357	57	1	413
Total fixed maturities	6,094	444	573	5,965
Equity securities:				
Integrated energy	7	0	0	7
Midstream	5	1	0	6
Oil field services	2	0	0	2
Refiners	3	0	0	3
Total equity securities	17	1	0	18
Total securities available for sale	6,111	445	573	5,983
Securities held to maturity, carried at amortized cost:				
Fixed maturities:				
Integrated energy	231	14	0	245
Government owned - energy related	266	0	8	258
Natural gas utilities	222	31	0	253
Total fixed maturities	719	45	8	756
Total securities held to maturity	719	45	8	756
Total securities available for sale and held to maturity	\$6,830	\$ 490	\$ 581	\$6,739

(In millions)	December 31, 2015			Fair Value
	Cost or Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
Securities available for sale, carried at fair value:				
Fixed maturities:				
Independent exploration and production	\$1,270	\$ 73	\$ 139	\$1,204
Integrated energy	575	55	27	603
Midstream	1,246	76	144	1,178
Oil field services	1,155	27	228	954
Refiners	460	6	30	436
Government owned - energy related	887	182	25	1,044
Natural gas utilities	344	53	1	396
Total fixed maturities	5,937	472	594	5,815
Equity securities	3	0	0	3
Total securities available for sale	5,940	472	594	5,818
Securities held to maturity, carried at amortized cost:				
Fixed maturities:				
Integrated energy	242	9	0	251
Government owned - energy related	249	5	0	254
Natural gas utilities	207	18	0	225
Total fixed maturities	698	32	0	730
Total securities held to maturity	698	32	0	730
Total securities available for sale and held to maturity	\$6,638	\$ 504	\$ 594	\$6,548

As of March 31, 2016, the weighted-average rating of our total fixed maturity oil and gas exposure is BBB, and 88% of this exposure is investment grade, compared to 93% at December 31, 2015. The recent decline in oil and natural gas prices and the corresponding negative impact on the financial condition of related companies prompted Moody's and S&P to take negative ratings action against many issuers operating in the energy sector. This contributed to an increase in volatility for the market prices of bonds of energy-related issuers. Although a recent recovery in oil prices has aided in improved valuations in many securities, we could see a continuation of this heightened volatility in oil, gas, and related investment instruments. We do not currently expect our investments in these sub-sectors related to oil and gas to have a material impact on our results of operations.

Securities by Type of Issuance

We have investments in both publicly and privately issued securities. Our ability to sell either type of security is a function of overall market liquidity which is impacted by, among other things, the amount of outstanding securities of a particular issuer or issuance, trading history of the issue or issuer, overall market conditions, and idiosyncratic events affecting the specific issue or issuer.

The following table details investment securities by type of issuance.

Investment Securities by Type of Issuance

(In millions)	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Publicly issued securities:				
Fixed maturities	\$73,565	\$85,712	\$68,528	\$74,933
Perpetual securities	51	72	77	111
Equity securities	868	860	473	489
Total publicly issued	74,484	86,644	69,078	75,533
Privately issued securities: ⁽¹⁾				
Fixed maturities	26,598	29,223	25,573	27,936
Perpetual securities	1,888	1,837	1,764	1,836
Equity securities	7	9	7	9
Total privately issued	28,493	31,069	27,344	29,781
Total investment securities	\$102,977	\$117,713	\$96,422	\$105,314

⁽¹⁾ Includes Rule 144A securities

The following table details our privately issued investment securities.

Privately Issued Securities

(Amortized cost, in millions)	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
Privately issued securities as a percentage of total investment securities	27.7	%	28.4	%
Privately issued securities held by Aflac Japan	\$25,765		\$24,602	
Privately issued securities held by Aflac Japan as a percentage of total investment securities	25.0	%	25.5	%

Reverse-Dual Currency Securities⁽¹⁾

(Amortized cost, in millions)	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
Privately issued reverse-dual currency securities	\$5,884		\$5,372	
Publicly issued collateral structured as reverse-dual currency securities	1,395		1,303	
Total reverse-dual currency securities	\$7,279		\$6,675	
Reverse-dual currency securities as a percentage of total investment securities	7.1	%	6.9	%

⁽¹⁾ Principal payments in yen and interest payments in dollars

Aflac Japan has invested in privately issued securities to better match liability characteristics and secure higher yields than those available on Japanese government or other public corporate bonds. All of the yen-denominated privately issued securities we have purchased were rated investment grade at the time of purchase. Aflac Japan's investments in yen-denominated privately issued securities consist primarily of non-Japanese issuers and have longer maturities, thereby allowing us to improve our asset/liability matching and our overall investment returns. These securities were generally either privately negotiated arrangements or were issued under medium-term note programs and have standard documentation commensurate with credit ratings of the issuer, except when internal credit analysis indicates that additional protective and/or event-risk covenants were required. Many of these investments have protective covenants appropriate to the specific investment. These may include a prohibition of certain activities by the borrower, maintenance of certain financial measures, and specific conditions impacting the payment of our notes.

Below-Investment-Grade and Split-Rated Securities

We use specific criteria to judge the credit quality of both existing and prospective investments. The ratings referenced in the tables below are based on the ratings designations provided by the major credit rating agencies (Moody's, S&P, and Fitch) or, if not rated, are determined based on our internal credit analysis of such securities. When the ratings issued by the rating agencies differ, we utilize the second lowest rating, regardless of how many of the three rating agencies actually rated the instrument. Split-rated securities are those where the ratings are not equivalent and one or more of the ratings is investment grade and one or more is below investment grade. For these split-rated securities, if there are only two ratings assigned by the credit rating agencies, we take the lower below-investment-grade rating. If there are three ratings assigned, and two of the three are below investment grade, we consider it a below-investment grade security. If there are three ratings and two are investment grade, we consider it an investment grade security unless our evaluation and assessment shows a below-investment-grade rating is warranted despite two of the three rating agencies rating it investment grade.

Our portfolio of below-investment-grade securities includes debt securities purchased while the issuer was rated investment grade plus other loans and bonds purchased as part of an allocation to that segment of the market. The following is our below-investment-grade exposure in accordance with the above described rating methodology.

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Below-Investment-Grade Securities

(In millions)	March 31, 2016				December 31, 2015			
	Par Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Par Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain(Loss)
Investcorp Capital Limited	\$378	\$ 378	\$327	\$ (51)	\$357	\$ 357	\$324	\$ (33)
Republic of Tunisia	328	198	239	41	307	185	243	58
Navient Corp	296	157	157	0	279	148	155	7
UPM-Kymmene	275	275	254	(21)	257	257	252	(5)
KLM Royal Dutch Airlines ⁽¹⁾	266	196	217	21	249	183	205	22
Barclays Bank PLC ⁽¹⁾	242	156	217	61	230	148	228	80
Deutsche Postbank AG	213	213	161	(52)	199	199	175	(24)
Telecom Italia SpA	177	177	228	51	166	166	214	48
Generalitat de Catalunya	160	59	127	68	149	55	126	71
Diamond Offshore Drilling Inc.	129	147	89	(58)	*	*	*	*
IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG	115	49	87	38	108	46	79	33
Noble Holdings International Ltd.	104	107	54	(53)	*	*	*	*
Alcoa, Inc.	100	83	85	2	100	77	81	4
Weatherford Bermuda Petrobras International Finance Company	94	94	72	(22)	94	92	70	(22)
Societe Generale ⁽¹⁾	91	91	71	(20)	91	88	64	(24)
Cenovus Energy Inc	89	65	80	15	83	61	73	12
Teck Resources Ltd.	75	78	64	(14)	*	*	*	*
Transocean Inc.	70	72	46	(26)	70	69	32	(37)
Eskom Holdings Limited	68	72	36	(36)	68	71	38	(33)
Votorantim Overseas Trading IV Ltd	50	50	46	(4)	50	50	43	(7)
Commerzbank AG (includes Dresdner Bank)	50	49	50	1	*	*	*	*
DEPFA Bank PLC	*	*	*	*	332	213	321	108
Other Issuers (below \$50 million in par value) ⁽²⁾	0	0	0	0	166	166	166	0
Subtotal ⁽³⁾	333	314	271	(43)	333	306	277	(29)
Senior secured bank loans ⁽⁴⁾	3,703	3,080	2,978	(102)	3,688	2,937	3,166	229
High yield corporate bonds ⁽⁵⁾	1,515	1,527	1,487	(40)	1,400	1,327	1,362	35
Grand Total	646	659	622	(37)	609	621	581	(40)
	\$5,864	\$ 5,266	\$5,087	\$ (179)	\$5,697	\$ 4,885	\$5,109	\$ 224

* Investment grade at respective reporting date

(1) Includes perpetual security

(2) Includes 17 issuers in 2016 and 15 in 2015

(3) Securities initially purchased as investment grade, but have subsequently been downgraded to below investment grade

(4) Includes 199 issuers in 2016 and 201 in 2015; all issuers below \$25 million in par value

⁽⁵⁾ Includes 63 issuers in 2016 and 57 in 2015; all issuers below \$25 million in par value

We invest in senior secured bank loans primarily to U.S. corporate borrowers, most of which have below-investment-grade ratings. The program is managed externally by third party firms specializing in this asset class. This mandate requires a minimum average credit quality of BB-/Ba3. The objectives of this program include enhancing the yield on invested assets, achieving further diversification of credit risk, and mitigating the risk of rising interest rates through the acquisition of floating rate assets. Our investments in this program totaled \$1.6 billion at March 31, 2016, compared with \$1.4 billion at December 31, 2015, on an amortized cost basis.

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In 2015, we increased our allocation to higher yielding corporate bonds within the Aflac Japan and Aflac U.S. portfolios. Most of these securities were rated below-investment-grade at the time of purchase, but we also purchased several that were rated investment grade which, because of market pricing, offer yields commensurate with below-investment-grade risk profiles. The objective of this allocation was to enhance our yield on invested assets and further diversify our credit risk. All investments must have a minimum rating of low BB using our above described rating methodology and are managed by our internal credit portfolio management team.

Excluding the senior secured bank loans and certain high yield corporate bonds discussed above that were rated below investment grade when initially purchased, below-investment-grade debt and perpetual securities represented 3.0% of total debt and perpetual securities at March 31, 2016, compared with 3.1% at December 31, 2015, on an amortized cost basis. Debt and perpetual securities classified as below investment grade at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were generally reported as available for sale and carried at fair value.

The following table shows the 10 largest holdings with a split rating, and includes the determination between investment grade and below investment grade based on the above methodology as of March 31, 2016.

Split-Rated Securities

(In millions)	Amortized Investment-Grade	
	Cost	Status
Commerzbank AG (includes Dresdner Bank)	\$ 228	Investment Grade
Telecom Italia SpA	177	Below Investment Grade
Alberta Energy Company LTD.	165	Investment Grade
Vale SA	158	Investment Grade
Diamond Offshore Drilling Inc.	147	Below Investment Grade
Devon Energy Corp.	139	Investment Grade
Marathon Oil Corp.	132	Investment Grade
Energias de Portugal SA (EDP)	123	Investment Grade
Barclays Bank PLC ⁽¹⁾	110	Below Investment Grade
Goldman Sachs Capital I	109	Investment Grade

⁽¹⁾ Includes perpetual security

Split-rated securities, excluding the senior secured bank loan investments and high yield corporate bonds discussed above, totaled \$2.2 billion and represented 2.1% of total debt and perpetual securities, at amortized cost, at March 31, 2016, compared with \$1.3 billion and 1.3%, respectively, at December 31, 2015. The increase in split-rated securities is primarily related to negative ratings actions against many issuers operating in the energy sector (see the preceding Oil and Gas subsection of this MD&A for further discussion).

Derivative Counterparties

For the foreign currency and credit default swaps associated with our VIE investments for which we are the primary beneficiary, we bear the risk of foreign exchange and/or credit loss due to counterparty default even though we are not a direct counterparty to those contracts. We are a direct counterparty to the foreign currency swaps that we have on certain of our senior notes and subordinated debentures; foreign currency forwards; foreign currency options; and interest rate swaptions, therefore we are exposed to credit risk in the event of nonperformance by the counterparties in those contracts. The risk of counterparty default for our VIE and senior note and subordinated debenture swaps, foreign currency forwards and options, and swaptions is mitigated by collateral posting requirements the counterparty must meet. If collateral posting agreements are not in place, the counterparty risk associated with foreign currency forwards and foreign currency options is the risk that at expiry of the contract, the counterparty is unable to deliver the agreed upon amount of yen at the agreed upon price or delivery date, thus exposing the company to additional unhedged exposure to U.S. dollars in the Aflac Japan investment portfolio. See Note 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Equity Risk

Market prices for equity securities are subject to fluctuation and consequently the amount realized in the subsequent sale of an investment may significantly differ from the reported market value. Fluctuation in the market price of a security may result from the relative price of alternative investments and general market conditions. These fluctuations could impact the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

Other-than-temporary Impairment

See Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of our impairment policy.

Unrealized Investment Gains and Losses

The following table provides details on amortized cost, fair value and unrealized gains and losses for our investments in fixed maturities, perpetual securities, and equity securities by investment-grade status as of March 31, 2016.

(In millions)	Total Amortized Cost	Total Fair Value	Percentage of Total Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses
Available-for-sale fixed maturities and perpetual securities:					
Investment-grade securities	\$61,321	\$68,950	58.6 %	\$ 8,624	\$ 995
Below-investment-grade securities	5,266	5,087	4.3	335	514
Held-to-maturity fixed maturities:					
Investment-grade securities	35,515	42,807	36.4	7,464	172
Equity securities	875	869	.7	42	48
Total	\$102,977	\$117,713	100.0 %	\$16,465	\$ 1,729

The following table presents an aging of fixed maturities, perpetual securities, and equity securities in an unrealized loss position as of March 31, 2016.

Aging of Unrealized Losses

(In millions)	Total Amortized Cost	Total Unrealized Loss	Less than Six Months		Six Months to Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer	
			Amortized Cost	Unrealized Loss	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Loss	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Loss
Available-for-sale fixed maturities and perpetual securities:								
Investment-grade securities	\$ 12,677	\$ 995	\$1,868	\$ 91	\$2,889	\$ 202	\$7,920	\$ 702
Below-investment-grade securities	3,328	514	1,476	69	402	64	1,450	381
Held-to-maturity fixed maturities:								
Investment-grade securities	4,045	172	577	12	1,356	36	2,112	124
Equity securities	403	48	403	48	0	0	0	0
Total	\$ 20,453	\$ 1,729	\$4,324	\$ 220	\$4,647	\$ 302	\$11,482	\$ 1,207

The following table presents a distribution of unrealized losses on fixed maturities, perpetual securities, and equity securities by magnitude as of March 31, 2016.

Explanation of Responses:

Percentage Decline From Amortized Cost

(In millions)	Total		Less than 20%		20% to 50%		Greater than 50%	
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Loss	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Loss	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Loss	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Loss
Available-for-sale fixed maturities and perpetual securities:								
Investment-grade securities	\$ 12,677	\$ 995	\$ 11,552	\$ 711	\$ 1,125	\$ 284	\$ 0	\$ 0
Below-investment-grade securities	3,328	514	2,377	182	799	251	152	81
Held-to-maturity fixed maturities:								
Investment-grade securities	4,045	172	4,045	172	0	0	0	0
Equity securities	403	48	333	31	70	17	0	0
Total	\$ 20,453	\$ 1,729	\$ 18,307	\$ 1,096	\$ 1,994	\$ 552	\$ 152	\$ 81

The following table presents the 10 largest unrealized loss positions in our portfolio as of March 31, 2016.

(In millions)	Credit Rating	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Diamond Offshore Drilling Inc.	BB	\$ 147	\$ 89	\$ (58)
Noble Holdings International Ltd.	B	107	54	(53)
Deutsche Postbank AG	BB	213	161	(52)
Investcorp Capital Limited	BB	378	327	(51)
AXA ⁽¹⁾	BBB	290	240	(50)
Bank of Ireland	BBB	177	137	(40)
Bank of America Corp.	BBB	401	363	(38)
Transocean Inc.	BB	72	36	(36)
Kommunal Lanspensjonskasse (KLP) ⁽¹⁾	BBB	217	183	(34)
Devon Energy Corp.	BBB	139	105	(34)

⁽¹⁾ Includes perpetual security

Generally, declines in fair values can be a result of changes in interest rates, yen/dollar exchange rate, and changes in net spreads driven by a broad market move or a change in the issuer's underlying credit quality. During the first quarter of 2016, we saw market volatility remain at elevated levels, especially in the energy and commodity-related sectors and securities rated below investment grade. As we believe these issuers have the ability to continue making timely payments of principal and interest, we view these changes in fair value to be temporary and do not believe it is necessary to impair the carrying value of these securities. See the Unrealized Investment Gains and Losses section in Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussions of unrealized losses related to financial institutions, including perpetual securities, and other corporate investments.

Investment Valuation and Cash

We estimate the fair values of our securities on a monthly basis. We monitor the estimated fair values obtained from our custodian, pricing vendors and brokers for consistency from month to month, while considering current market conditions. We also periodically discuss with our custodian and pricing brokers and vendors the pricing techniques they use to monitor the consistency of their approach and periodically assess the appropriateness of the valuation level

Explanation of Responses:

assigned to the values obtained from them. If a fair value appears unreasonable, we will re-examine the inputs and assess the reasonableness of the pricing data with the vendor. Additionally, we may compare the inputs to relevant market indices and other performance measurements. The output of this analysis is presented to the Company's Valuations and Classifications Subcommittee (VCS). Based on the analysis provided to the VCS, the valuation is confirmed or may be revised if there is evidence of a more appropriate estimate of fair value based on available market data. We have

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performed verification of the inputs and calculations in any valuation models to confirm that the valuations represent reasonable estimates of fair value.

For those investments accounted for as loan receivables, we record those investments at amortized cost on the acquisition date and carry at adjusted amortized cost. The adjusted amortized cost of the loan receivables reflects allowances for expected incurred losses estimated based on past events and current economic conditions as of each reporting date. See the Loans and Loan Receivables section in Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of these investments.

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$3.4 billion, or 3.0% of total investments and cash, as of March 31, 2016, compared with \$4.4 billion, or 4.1%, at December 31, 2015. For a discussion of the factors affecting our cash balance, see the Operating Activities, Investing Activities and Financing Activities subsections of this MD&A.

For additional information concerning our investments, see Notes 3, 4, and 5 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs

The following table presents deferred policy acquisition costs by segment.

(In millions)	March 31, December 31,		% Change
	2016	2015	
Aflac Japan	\$ 5,794	\$ 5,370	7.9 % ⁽¹⁾
Aflac U.S.	3,135	3,141	(.2)
Total	\$ 8,929	\$ 8,511	4.9 %

⁽¹⁾Aflac Japan's deferred policy acquisition costs increased .8% in yen during the three months ended March 31, 2016.

See Note 6 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015 for additional information on our deferred policy acquisition costs.

Policy Liabilities

The following table presents policy liabilities by segment.

(In millions)	March 31, December 31,		% Change
	2016	2015	
Aflac Japan	\$84,883	\$ 78,460	8.2 % ⁽¹⁾
Aflac U.S.	9,924	9,815	1.1
Other	58	43	34.9
Intercompany eliminations ⁽²⁾	(737)	(687)	7.3
Total	\$94,128	\$ 87,631	7.4 %

⁽¹⁾ Aflac Japan's policy liabilities increased 1.1% in yen during the three months ended March 31, 2016.

⁽²⁾ Elimination entry necessary due to recapture of a portion of policy liabilities ceded externally, as a result of the reinsurance retrocession transaction as described in Note 6 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes Payable

As of January 1, 2016, we adopted updated accounting guidance related to the presentation of debt issuance costs and have reclassified debt issuance costs related to a debt liability as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability. Prior year amounts have been adjusted to reflect the current year adoption. See Note 1 of the accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Notes payable totaled \$5.0 billion at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

See Note 7 of the accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our notes payable.

Benefit Plans

Aflac Japan and Aflac U.S. have various benefit plans. For additional information on our Japanese and U.S. plans, see Note 10 of the accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Note 14 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Policyholder Protection Corporation

The Japanese insurance industry has a policyholder protection system that provides funds for the policyholders of insolvent insurers. Legislation enacted regarding the framework of the Life Insurance Policyholder Protection Corporation (LIPPC) included government fiscal measures supporting the LIPPC. On December 27, 2011, Japan's FSA announced the plans to enhance the stability of the LIPPC by extending the government's fiscal support of the LIPPC through March 2017. Accordingly, the FSA submitted legislation to the Diet on January 27, 2012 to extend the government's fiscal support framework, and the legislation was approved on March 30, 2012. Effective April 2014, the annual LIPPC contribution amount for the total life industry was lowered from 40 billion yen to 33 billion yen.

Hedging Activities

Net Investment Hedge

Our primary exposure to be hedged is our investment in Aflac Japan, which is affected by changes in the yen/dollar exchange rate. To mitigate this exposure, we have taken the following courses of action. First, Aflac Japan maintains certain unhedged U.S. dollar-denominated securities, which serve as an economic currency hedge of a portion of our investment in Aflac Japan. Second, we have designated the majority of the Parent Company's yen-denominated liabilities (Samurai and Uridashi notes) as non-derivative hedging instruments and certain foreign currency forwards and options as derivative hedges of our net investment in Aflac Japan. We make our net investment hedge designation at the beginning of each quarter. If the total of the designated Parent Company non-derivative and derivatives notional is equal to or less than our net investment in Aflac Japan, the hedge is deemed to be effective, and the exchange effect on the yen-denominated liabilities and the change in estimated fair value of the derivatives are reported in the unrealized foreign currency component of other comprehensive income. We estimate that if the designated net investment hedge positions exceeded our net investment in Aflac Japan by 10 billion yen, we would report a foreign exchange gain/loss of approximately \$1 million for every 1% yen weakening/strengthening in the end-of-period yen/dollar exchange rate. Our net investment hedge was effective during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

The yen net asset figure calculated for hedging purposes differs from the yen-denominated net asset position as discussed in the Currency Risk subsection of MD&A. As disclosed in that subsection, the consolidation of the underlying assets in certain VIEs requires that we derecognize our yen-denominated investment in the VIE and recognize the underlying fixed-maturity or perpetual securities and cross-currency swaps. While these U.S. dollar investments will create foreign currency fluctuations, the combination of the U.S. dollar-denominated investment and the cross-currency swap economically creates a yen-denominated investment that qualifies for inclusion as a component of our investment in Aflac Japan. Similarly, the combination of the U.S. corporate bonds and the foreign currency forwards and options that we have entered into, as discussed in the Aflac Japan Investment subsection of MD&A, economically creates a yen-denominated investment that qualifies for inclusion as a component of our investment in Aflac Japan.

The dollar values of our yen-denominated net assets, including economic yen-denominated investments for net investment hedging purposes as discussed above, are summarized as follows (translated at end-of-period exchange rates):

(In millions)	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Aflac Japan net assets	\$ 16,089	\$ 13,558
Aflac Japan unhedged dollar-denominated net assets	(8,302)	(8,111)
Consolidated yen-denominated net assets (liabilities)	\$ 7,787	\$ 5,447

For the hedge of our net investment in Aflac Japan, we have designated certain of the Parent Company's yen-denominated liabilities, certain unhedged U.S. dollar investments and foreign currency forwards and options as a hedge of our net investment in Aflac Japan. Our consolidated yen-denominated net asset position was partially hedged

at \$1.4 billion as of March 31, 2016, compared with \$1.2 billion as of December 31, 2015.

Cash Flow Hedges

We had freestanding derivative instruments related to our consolidated VIE investments that are reported in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value within other assets and other liabilities. As of March 31, 2016, two of the freestanding swaps that are used within VIEs to hedge the risk arising from changes in foreign currency exchange rates qualified for hedge accounting.

Fair Value Hedges

We have entered into foreign currency forwards and options to mitigate the foreign exchange risk associated with new investments in U.S. dollar-denominated fixed-maturities that support yen-denominated liabilities within our Aflac Japan segment.

At times we have entered into interest rate swaptions to mitigate the interest rate risk associated with our U.S. dollar-denominated fixed-maturities that support yen-denominated liabilities within our Aflac Japan segment.

See Note 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our hedging activities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of March 31, 2016, we had no material letters of credit, standby letters of credit, guarantees or standby repurchase obligations. See Note 15 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015, for information on material unconditional purchase obligations that are not recorded on our balance sheet.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Aflac provides the primary sources of liquidity to the Parent Company through dividends and management fees. The following table presents the amounts provided for the three-month periods ending March 31.

Liquidity Provided by Aflac to Parent Company (In millions)	2016	2015
Dividends declared or paid by Aflac	\$ 0	\$369
Management fees paid by Aflac	60	93

The primary uses of cash by the Parent Company are shareholder dividends, the repurchase of its common stock and interest on its outstanding indebtedness and operating expenses. The Parent Company's sources and uses of cash are reasonably predictable and are not expected to change materially in the future. For additional information, see the Financing Activities subsection of this MD&A.

The Parent Company also accesses debt security markets to provide additional sources of capital. We filed a shelf registration statement with the SEC in May 2015 that allows us to issue an indefinite amount of senior and subordinated debt, in one or more series, from time to time until May 2018. We believe outside sources for additional debt and equity capital, if needed, will continue to be available. For additional information, see Note 7 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The principal sources of cash for our insurance operations are premiums and investment income. The primary uses of cash by our insurance operations are investments, policy claims, commissions, operating expenses, income taxes and payments to the Parent Company for management fees and dividends. Both the sources and uses of cash are reasonably predictable.

When making an investment decision, our first consideration is based on product needs. Our investment objectives provide for liquidity through the purchase of investment-grade debt securities. These objectives also take into account

duration matching, and because of the long-term nature of our business, we have adequate time to react to changing cash flow needs.

As a result of policyholder aging, claims payments are expected to gradually increase over the life of a policy. Therefore, future policy benefit reserves are accumulated in the early years of a policy and are designed to help fund

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future claims payments. We expect our future cash flows from premiums and our investment portfolio to be sufficient to meet our cash needs for benefits and expenses.

In March 2016, the Parent Company entered into a three-year senior unsecured revolving credit facility agreement with a group of financial institutions that provides for borrowings of up to 100 billion yen on a revolving basis. Borrowings bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the Tokyo interbank market rate (TIBOR) plus, at our option, either (a) the applicable TIBOR margin during the period from the closing date to the commitment termination date or (b) the applicable TIBOR margin during the term out period. The applicable margin ranges between .35% and .75% during the period from the closing date to the commitment termination date and .70% and 1.50% during the term out period, depending on the Parent Company's debt ratings as of the date of determination. In addition, the Parent Company is required to pay a facility fee on the commitments ranging between .30% and .50%, also based on the Parent Company's debt ratings as of the date of determination. Borrowings under this credit agreement may be used for general corporate purposes, including a capital contingency plan for the operations of the Parent Company, and will expire on the earlier of (a) March 31, 2019, or (b) the date the commitments are terminated pursuant to an event of default, as such term is defined in the credit agreement. The credit facility requires compliance with certain financial covenants on a quarterly basis. As of March 31, 2016, we did not have any borrowings outstanding under our 100 billion yen revolving credit agreement.

The Parent Company and Aflac have a 364-day uncommitted bilateral line of credit with a third party that provides for borrowings in the amount of \$100 million. Borrowings will bear interest at the rate quoted by the bank and agreed upon at the time of making such loan and will have a three-month maturity period. There are no related facility fees, upfront expenses or financial covenant requirements. Borrowings under this credit agreement may be used for general corporate purposes. Borrowings under the financing agreement will mature no later than three months after the last drawdown date of October 15, 2016. As of March 31, 2016, we did not have any borrowings outstanding under our \$100 million credit agreement.

The Parent Company and Aflac have a five-year senior unsecured revolving credit facility agreement with a syndicate of financial institutions that provides for borrowings of up to 55.0 billion yen or the equivalent of yen in U.S. dollars on a revolving basis. This credit agreement provides for borrowings in Japanese yen or the equivalent of Japanese yen in U.S. dollars on a revolving basis. Borrowings bear interest at a rate per annum equal to, at our option, either (a) a eurocurrency rate determined by reference to the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for the interest period relevant to such borrowing adjusted for certain additional costs or (b) a base rate determined by reference to the highest of (1) the federal funds effective rate plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%, (2) the rate of interest for such day announced by Mizuho Bank, Ltd. as its prime rate and (3) the eurocurrency rate for an interest period of one month plus 1.00%, in each case plus an applicable margin. The applicable margin ranges between .79% and 1.275% for eurocurrency rate borrowings and 0.0% and .275% for base rate borrowings, depending on the Parent Company's debt ratings as of the date of determination. In addition, the Parent Company and Aflac are required to pay a facility fee on the commitments ranging between .085% and .225%, also based on the Parent Company's debt ratings as of the date of determination. Borrowings under the amended and restated credit facility may be used for general corporate purposes, including a capital contingency plan for the operations of the Parent Company and Aflac. The amended and restated credit facility requires compliance with certain financial covenants on a quarterly basis and will expire on the earlier of (a) September 18, 2020, or (b) the date the commitments are terminated pursuant to an event of default, as such term is defined in the credit agreement. As of March 31, 2016, we did not have any borrowings outstanding under our 55.0 billion yen revolving credit agreement.

The Parent Company and Aflac have an uncommitted bilateral line of credit with a third party that provides for borrowings in the amount of \$50 million. Borrowings will bear interest at the rate quoted by the bank and agreed upon at the time of making such loan and will have a three-month maturity period. There are no related facility fees, upfront expenses or financial covenant requirements. Borrowings under this credit agreement may be used for general corporate purposes. As of March 31, 2016, we did not have any borrowings outstanding under our \$50 million credit

agreement.

Our financial statements convey our financing arrangements during the periods presented. We have not engaged in material intra-period short-term financings during the periods presented that are not otherwise reported in our balance sheet. We were in compliance with all of the covenants of our notes payable and lines of credit at March 31, 2016. We have not entered into transactions involving the transfer of financial assets with an obligation to repurchase financial assets that have been accounted for as a sale under applicable accounting standards, including securities lending transactions. See Notes 3 and 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Note 1 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015, for more information on our securities lending and derivative activities. With the exception of disclosed activities in those referenced footnotes, we do not have a known trend, demand, commitment, event or uncertainty that would reasonably result in our liquidity increasing or decreasing by a material amount. Our cash and cash equivalents include unrestricted cash on hand,

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money market instruments, and other debt instruments with a maturity of 90 days or less when purchased, all of which has minimal market, settlement or other risk exposure.

Consolidated Cash Flows

We translate cash flows for Aflac Japan's yen-denominated items into U.S. dollars using weighted-average exchange rates. In periods when the yen weakens, translating yen into dollars causes fewer dollars to be reported. When the yen strengthens, translating yen into dollars causes more dollars to be reported.

The following table summarizes consolidated cash flows by activity for the three-month periods ended March 31.

(In millions)	2016	2015
Operating activities	\$1,331	\$1,460
Investing activities	(1,487)	(2,078)
Financing activities	(766)	322
Exchange effect on cash and cash equivalents	21	1
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$(901)	\$(295)

Operating Activities

The following table summarizes operating cash flows by source for the three-month periods ended March 31.

(In millions)	2016	2015
Aflac Japan	\$1,042	\$982
Aflac U.S. and other operations	289	478
Total	\$1,331	\$1,460

Investing Activities

Operating cash flow is primarily used to purchase debt securities to meet future policy obligations. The following table summarizes investing cash flows by source for the three-month periods ended March 31.

(In millions)	2016	2015
Aflac Japan	\$(1,129)	\$(1,925)
Aflac U.S. and other operations	(358)	(153)
Total	\$(1,487)	\$(2,078)

Prudent portfolio management dictates that we attempt to match the duration of our assets with the duration of our liabilities. Currently, when our fixed-maturity securities and perpetual securities mature, the proceeds may be reinvested at a yield below that required for the accretion of policy benefit liabilities on policies issued in earlier years. However, the long-term nature of our business and our strong cash flows provide us with the ability to minimize the effect of mismatched durations and/or yields identified by various asset adequacy analyses. When needed or when market opportunities arise, we dispose of selected fixed-maturity and perpetual securities that are available for sale to improve the duration matching of our assets and liabilities, improve future investment yields, and/or re-balance our portfolio. As a result, dispositions before maturity can vary significantly from year to year. Dispositions before maturity were approximately .4% and .7% of the year-to-date average investment portfolio of fixed maturities and perpetual securities available for sale during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Financing Activities

Consolidated cash used by financing activities was \$766 million in the first three months of 2016, compared with consolidated cash provided by financing activities of \$322 million for the same period of 2015.

Cash returned to shareholders through dividends and treasury stock purchases was \$779 million during the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, compared with \$775 million during the three-month period ended March 31, 2015.

We were in compliance with all of the covenants of our notes payable and lines of credit at March 31, 2016.

The following tables present a summary of treasury stock activity during the three-month periods ended March 31.

Treasury Stock Purchased

(In millions of dollars and thousands of shares)	2016	2015
Treasury stock purchases	\$ 612	\$ 610
Number of shares purchased:		
Open market	10,152	9,827
Other	189	162
Total shares purchased	10,341	9,989

Treasury Stock Issued

(In millions of dollars and thousands of shares)	2016	2015
Stock issued from treasury:		
Cash financing	\$ 7	\$ 13
Noncash financing	18	18
Total stock issued from treasury	\$ 25	\$ 31
Number of shares issued	486	593

During the first three months of 2016, we repurchased 10.2 million shares of our common stock for \$600 million as part of our share repurchase program. As of March 31, 2016, a remaining balance of 38.2 million shares of our common stock was available for purchase under share repurchase authorizations by our board of directors. We currently plan to repurchase \$1.4 billion of our common stock in 2016, with the majority concentrated in the first half of the year.

Cash dividends paid to shareholders were \$.41 per share in the first quarter of 2016, compared with \$.39 per share in the first quarter of 2015. The following table presents the dividend activity for the three-month periods ended March 31.

(In millions)	2016	2015
Dividends paid in cash	\$ 167	\$ 165
Dividends through issuance of treasury shares	6	6
Total dividends to shareholders	\$ 173	\$ 171

In April 2016, the board of directors declared the second quarter cash dividend of \$.41 per share, an increase of 5.1% compared with the same period in 2015. The dividend is payable on June 1, 2016, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 18, 2016.

Regulatory Restrictions

Aflac is domiciled in Nebraska and is subject to its regulations. A life insurance company's statutory capital and surplus is determined according to rules prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC), as modified by the insurance department in the insurance company's state of domicile. Statutory accounting rules are different from U.S. GAAP and are intended to emphasize policyholder protection and company solvency. Similar laws apply in New York and South Carolina, the domiciliary jurisdictions of the Parent Company's other insurance subsidiaries, Aflac New York and CAIC. The continued long-term growth of our business may require increases in the statutory capital and surplus of our insurance operations. Aflac's insurance operations may secure additional statutory capital through various sources, such as internally generated statutory earnings, equity contributions by the Parent Company from funds generated through debt or equity offerings, or reinsurance transactions. The NAIC's risk-based capital (RBC) formula is used by insurance regulators to help identify inadequately capitalized insurance companies. The RBC formula quantifies insurance risk, business risk, asset risk and interest rate risk by weighing the types and mixtures of risks inherent in the insurer's operations. As of March 31, 2016, Aflac's RBC ratio remains high and reflects a strong capital and surplus position. The maximum amount of dividends that can be paid to the Parent

Company by Aflac without prior approval of Nebraska's director of insurance is the greater of the net income from operations, which excludes net realized investment gains, for the previous year determined under statutory accounting principles, or 10% of statutory capital and surplus as of the previous year-end. Dividends declared by Aflac during 2016 in excess of \$2.3 billion would require such approval.

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In addition to limitations and restrictions imposed by U.S. insurance regulators, Japan's FSA may not allow profit repatriations from Aflac Japan if the transfers would cause Aflac Japan to lack sufficient financial strength for the protection of policyholders. The FSA maintains its own solvency standard which is quantified through the solvency margin ratio (SMR). Aflac Japan's SMR is sensitive to interest rate and foreign exchange rate changes, therefore we continue to evaluate alternatives for reducing this sensitivity. In the event of a rapid change in interest rates, we have two senior unsecured revolving credit facilities in the amounts of 100 billion yen and 55 billion yen, respectively, and a committed reinsurance facility in the amount of approximately 110 billion yen as a capital contingency plan. (See Notes 8 and 9 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015 for additional information on our capital contingency plan.) We have already undertaken various measures to mitigate the sensitivity of Aflac Japan's SMR. For example, we employ policy reserve matching (PRM) investment strategies, which is a Japan-specific accounting treatment that reduces SMR interest rate sensitivity since PRM-designated investments are carried at amortized cost consistent with corresponding liabilities. For U.S. GAAP, PRM investments are categorized as available-for-sale. In the first quarter of 2015, Aflac Japan entered into a quota share arrangement to cede a portion of hospital benefits of one of our closed products. Under this coinsurance indemnity type of reinsurance, Aflac Japan released approximately 130 billion yen of FSA reserves. (See Notes 3, 4 and 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015 for additional information on our investment strategies, hedging activities, and reinsurance, respectively.) As of March 31, 2016, Aflac Japan's SMR remains high and reflects a strong capital position.

Payments are made from Aflac Japan to the Parent Company for management fees and to Aflac U.S. for allocated expenses and remittances of earnings. The following table details Aflac Japan remittances for the three-month periods ended March 31.

Aflac Japan Remittances

(In millions of dollars and billions of yen)	2016	2015
Aflac Japan management fees paid to Parent Company	\$ 13	\$ 12
Expenses allocated to Aflac Japan (in dollars)	33	28
Aflac Japan profit remittances to Aflac U.S. (in dollars)	219	250
Aflac Japan profit remittances to Aflac U.S. (in yen)	25.0	30.0

We entered into foreign exchange forwards and options as part of an economic hedge on foreign exchange risk on 25.0 billion yen of profit repatriation received from Aflac Japan in February 2016, which reduced the amount of funds received by \$14 million when the yen were exchanged into dollars. Provided that capital conditions remain stable, we believe our financial strength in Japan positions us to repatriate in the range of 120.0 billion yen to 150.0 billion yen to the U.S. for the full year 2016.

For additional information on regulatory restrictions on dividends, profit repatriations and other transfers, see Note 13 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Regulatory Restrictions subsection of MD&A, both in our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Other

For information regarding commitments and contingent liabilities, see Note 11 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The information required by Item 3 is incorporated by reference from the Market Risks of Financial Instruments subsection of MD&A in Part I, Item 2 of this report.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"). Based on such evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have not been any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the first fiscal quarter of 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

During the first three months of 2016, we repurchased shares of Aflac common stock as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
January 1 - January 31	3,492,400	\$ 57.29	3,492,400	44,879,158
February 1 - February 29	3,584,566	58.20	3,435,930	41,443,228
March 1 - March 31	3,229,684	62.07	3,224,000	38,219,228
Total	10,306,650 ⁽²⁾	\$ 59.10	10,152,330	38,219,228 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾The total remaining shares available for purchase at March 31, 2016, consisted of 38,219,228 shares related to a 40,000,000 share repurchase authorization by the board of directors announced in 2015.

⁽²⁾During the first three months of 2016, 154,320 shares were purchased in connection with income tax withholding obligations related to the vesting of restricted-share-based awards during the period.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) EXHIBIT INDEX

- 3.0 - Articles of Incorporation, as amended – incorporated by reference from Form 10-Q for June 30, 2008, Exhibit 3.0 (File No. 001-07434).
- 3.1 - Bylaws of the Corporation, as amended and restated – incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated November 10, 2015, Exhibit 3.1 (File No. 001-07434).
- 4.0 - There are no instruments with respect to long-term debt not being registered in which the total amount of securities authorized exceeds 10% of the total assets of Aflac Incorporated and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. We agree to furnish a copy of any long-term debt instrument to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.
- 4.1 - Indenture, dated as of May 21, 2009, between Aflac Incorporated and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee – incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated May 21, 2009, Exhibit 4.1 (File No. 001-07434).
- 4.2 - First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 21, 2009, between Aflac Incorporated and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (including the form of 8.500% Senior Note due 2019) – incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated May 21, 2009, Exhibit 4.2 (File No. 001-07434).
- 4.3 - Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 17, 2009, between Aflac Incorporated and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (including the form of 6.900% Senior Note due 2039) – incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated December 14, 2009, Exhibit 4.1 (File No. 001-07434).
- 4.4 - Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 9, 2010, between Aflac Incorporated and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (including the form of 6.45% Senior Note due 2040) - incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated August 4, 2010, Exhibit 4.1 (File No. 001-07434).
- 4.5 - Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 9, 2010, between Aflac Incorporated and The Bank of New York and Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (including the form of 3.45% Senior Note due 2015) – incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated August 4, 2010, Exhibit 4.2 (File No. 001-07434).
- 4.6 - Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 10, 2012, between Aflac Incorporated and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (including the form of 2.65% Senior Note due 2017) - incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated February 8, 2012, Exhibit 4.1 (File No. 001-07434).
- 4.7 - Sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 10, 2012, between Aflac Incorporated and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (including the form of 4.00% Senior Note due 2022) - incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated February 8, 2012, Exhibit 4.2 (File No. 001-07434).
- 4.8 - Seventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 31, 2012, between Aflac Incorporated and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (including the form of 2.65% Senior Note due 2017) - incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated July 27, 2012, Exhibit 4.1 (File No. 001-07434).
- 4.9 - Eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 10, 2013, between Aflac Incorporated and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (including the form of 3.625% Senior Note due 2023) - incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated June 10, 2013, Exhibit 4.1 (File No. 001-07434).
- 4.10 - Ninth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 7, 2014, between Aflac Incorporated and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (including the form of 3.625% Senior Note due 2024) - incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated November 4, 2014, Exhibit 4.1 (File No. 001-07434).
- 4.11 -

Tenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 12, 2015, between Aflac Incorporated and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (including the form of 2.40% Senior Note due 2020) - incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated March 9, 2015, Exhibit 4.1 (File No. 001-07434).

4.12 - Eleventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 12, 2015, between Aflac Incorporated and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (including the form of 3.25% Senior Note due 2025) - incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated March 9, 2015, Exhibit 4.2 (File No. 001-07434).

4.13 - Subordinated Indenture, dated as of September 26, 2012, between Aflac Incorporated and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee - incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated September 26, 2012, Exhibit 4.1 (File No. 001-07434).

- 4.14 - First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 26, 2012, between Aflac Incorporated and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (including the form of 5.50% Subordinated Debenture due 2052) - incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated September 26, 2012, Exhibit 4.2 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.0* - American Family Corporation Retirement Plan for Senior Officers, as amended and restated October 1, 1989 – incorporated by reference from 1993 Form 10-K, Exhibit 10.2 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.1* - Amendment to American Family Corporation Retirement Plan for Senior Officers, dated December 8, 2008 – incorporated by reference from 2008 Form 10-K, Exhibit 10.1 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.2* - Aflac Incorporated Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, as amended and restated January 1, 2009 – incorporated by reference from 2008 Form 10-K, Exhibit 10.5 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.3* - First Amendment to the Aflac Incorporated Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, as amended and restated January 1, 2009 – incorporated by reference from 2012 Form 10-K, Exhibit 10.3 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.4* - Second Amendment to the Aflac Incorporated Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, as amended and restated January 1, 2009 - incorporated by reference from 2014 Form 10-K, Exhibit 10.4 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.5* - Aflac Incorporated Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated, effective September 1, 2015 – incorporated by reference from Form 10-Q for September 30, 2015, Exhibit 10.5 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.6* - Aflac Incorporated 2013 Management Incentive Plan - incorporated by reference from the 2012 Proxy Statement, Appendix B (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.7* - 1999 Aflac Associate Stock Bonus Plan, amended and restated as of January 1, 2013 - incorporated by reference from Form 10-Q for March 31, 2013, Exhibit 10.10 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.8* - Aflac Incorporated 1997 Stock Option Plan – incorporated by reference from the 1997 Shareholders’ Proxy Statement, Appendix B (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.9* - Form of Officer Stock Option Agreement (Non-Qualifying Stock Option) under the Aflac Incorporated 1997 Stock Option Plan – incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated January 28, 2005, Exhibit 10.5 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.10* - Form of Officer Stock Option Agreement (Incentive Stock Option) under the Aflac Incorporated 1997 Stock Option Plan – incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated January 28, 2005, Exhibit 10.6 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.11* - Notice of grant of stock options and stock option agreement to officers under the Aflac Incorporated 1997 Stock Option Plan – incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated January 28, 2005, Exhibit 10.7 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.12* - 2004 Aflac Incorporated Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated March 14, 2012 – incorporated by reference from the 2012 Proxy Statement, Appendix A (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.13* - Form of Non-Employee Director Stock Option Agreement (NQSO) under the 2004 Aflac Incorporated Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated March 14, 2012.
- 10.14* - Notice of grant of stock options to non-employee director under the 2004 Aflac Incorporated Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated March 14, 2012.
- 10.15* - Form of Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the 2004 Aflac Incorporated Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated March 14, 2012.
- 10.16* - Notice of restricted stock award to non-employee director under the 2004 Aflac Incorporated Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated March 14, 2012.
- 10.17* - U.S. Form of Employee Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the 2004 Aflac Incorporated Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated March 14, 2012.
- 10.18* - Japan Form of Employee Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the 2004 Aflac Incorporated Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated March 14, 2012.
- 10.19* - Notice of time based restricted stock award under the 2004 Aflac Incorporated Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated March 14, 2012 – incorporated by reference from Form 10-Q for June 30, 2013,

Exhibit 10.22 (File No. 001-07434).

- 10.20*- Notice of performance based restricted stock award under the 2004 Aflac Incorporated Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated March 14, 2012.
- 10.21*- U.S. Form of Employee Stock Option Agreement (Non-Qualifying Stock Option) under the 2004 Aflac Incorporated Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated March 14, 2012.
- 10.22*- Japan Form of Employee Stock Option Agreement (Non-Qualifying Stock Option) under the 2004 Aflac Incorporated Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated March 14, 2012.

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- 10.23* - U.S. Form of Employee Stock Option Agreement (Incentive Stock Option) under the 2004 Aflac Incorporated Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated March 14, 2012.
- 10.24* - U.S. Notice of grant of stock options under the 2004 Aflac Incorporated Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated March 14, 2012 – incorporated by reference from Form 10-Q for June 30, 2013, Exhibit 10.28 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.25* - Japan Notice of grant of stock options under the 2004 Aflac Incorporated Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated March 14, 2012 – incorporated by reference from Form 10-Q for June 30, 2013, Exhibit 10.29 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.26* - Japan Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the 2004 Aflac Incorporated Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated March 14, 2012.
- 10.27* - Aflac Incorporated Retirement Plan for Directors Emeritus, as amended and restated, dated February 9, 2010 – incorporated by reference from 2009 Form 10-K, Exhibit 10.26 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.28* - Amendment to Aflac Incorporated Retirement Plan for Directors Emeritus, as amended and restated, dated August 10, 2010 – incorporated by reference from Form 10-Q for September 30, 2010, Exhibit 10.27 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.29* - Aflac Incorporated Employment Agreement with Daniel P. Amos, as amended and restated, dated August 20, 2015 - incorporated by reference from Form 10-Q for September 30, 2015, Exhibit 10.29 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.30* - Aflac Incorporated Employment Agreement with Kriss Cloninger III, as amended and restated, dated August 20, 2015 - incorporated by reference from Form 10-Q for September 30, 2015, Exhibit 10.30 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.31* - Aflac Employment Agreement with Paul S. Amos II, as amended and restated, dated August 19, 2015 - incorporated by reference from Form 10-Q for September 30, 2015, Exhibit 10.31 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.32* - Aflac Employment Agreement with Eric M. Kirsch, as amended and restated, dated December 1, 2015 - incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated December 1, 2015, Exhibit 10.1 (File No. 001-07434).
- 10.33* - Aflac Incorporated Employment Agreement with Frederick J. Crawford, effective June 30, 2015 – incorporated by reference from Form 8-K dated June 24, 2015, Exhibit 10.1 (File No. 001-07434).
- 11 - Statement regarding the computation of per-share earnings for the Registrant.
- 12 - Statement regarding the computation of ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the Registrant.
- 15 - Letter from KPMG LLP regarding unaudited interim financial information.
- 31.1 - Certification of CEO dated May 4, 2016, required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 31.2 - Certification of CFO dated May 4, 2016, required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 32 - Certification of CEO and CFO dated May 4, 2016, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101.INS - XBRL Instance Document.⁽¹⁾
- 101.SCH - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema.
- 101.CAL - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase.
- 101.DEF - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase.
- 101.LAB - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase.
- 101.PRE - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase.

(1) Includes the following materials contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2016,

formatted in
XBRL
(eXtensible
Business
Reporting
Language):
(i) Consolidated
Statements of
Earnings,
(ii) Consolidated
Statements of
Comprehensive
Income (Loss),
(iii) Consolidated
Balance Sheets,
(iv) Consolidated
Statements of
Shareholders'
Equity,
(v) Consolidated
Statements of
Cash Flows,
(vi) Notes to the
Consolidated
Financial
Statements

Management
contract or
compensatory
plan or
* arrangement
required to be
filed as an exhibit
pursuant to Item 6
of this report

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Aflac Incorporated

May 4, 2016 /s/ Frederick J. Crawford
(Frederick J. Crawford)
Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer

May 4, 2016 /s/ June Howard
(June Howard)
Senior Vice President, Financial Services; Chief Accounting Officer

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