### Presentation Notes for the Aflac 2019 Financial Analysts Briefing



**September 25, 2019** 

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### 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. The company desires to take advantage of these provisions. This document 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," "outlook" 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.

The company cautions 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
- exposure to significant interest rate risk
- concentration of business in Japan
- foreign currency fluctuations in the yen/dollar exchange rate
- limited availability of acceptable yen-denominated investments
- U.S. tax audit risk related to conversion of the Japan branch to a subsidiary
- deviations in actual experience from pricing and reserving assumptions
- ability to continue to develop and implement improvements in information technology systems
- competitive environment and ability to anticipate and respond to market trends
- ability to protect the Aflac brand and the Company's reputation
- ability to attract and retain qualified sales associates, brokers, employees, and distribution partners
- 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
- failure to comply with restrictions on patient privacy and information security
- extensive regulation and changes in law or regulation by governmental authorities

- tax rates applicable to the Company may change
- defaults and credit downgrades of investments
- decline in creditworthiness of other financial institutions
- significant valuation judgments in determination of amount of impairments taken on the Company's investments
- subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends to the Parent Company
- decreases in the Company's financial strength or debt ratings
- inherent limitations to risk management policies and procedures
- concentration of the Company's investments in any particular single-issuer or sector
- differing judgments applied to investment valuations
- ability to effectively manage key executive succession
- catastrophic events including, but not necessarily limited to, epidemics, pandemics, tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis, war or other military action, terrorism or other acts of violence, and damage incidental to such events
- · changes in accounting standards
- increased expenses and reduced profitability resulting from changes in assumptions for pension and other postretirement benefit plans
- level and outcome of litigation
- allegations or determinations of worker misclassification in the United States



### **Strategic Overview of Aflac Incorporated**

### **Dan Amos**

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Aflac and Aflac Incorporated

### The Need for Aflac's Products

Rising health care costs in both the U.S. and Japan, continue to drive greater out-of-pocket expenses

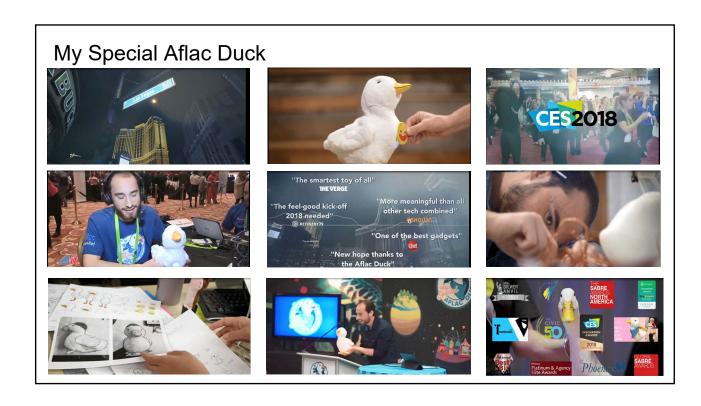
### **Financial Focus**

- Strong and stable pretax margins
- Robust capital position
- High-quality, diversified investments
- · Leading return on capital paired with an extremely low cost of capital

Address the challenge of top-line growth

# Generating Growth With a Measured Approach Defending the Core Product Development – Distribution Productivity – Digitizing Platforms Expanding the Core Tactical Development Evolving the Core Innovating – Venturing – Incubating Leverage core with a measured approach







### **Overview of Aflac Japan**

### Masatoshi Koide

President and Representative Director, Aflac Life Insurance Japan Ltd.

### Roadmap

- I. Japan Insurance Market: Third Sector
- II. Aflac Japan's Competitive Advantages
- III. Aflac Japan's Vision and Strategy for Growth

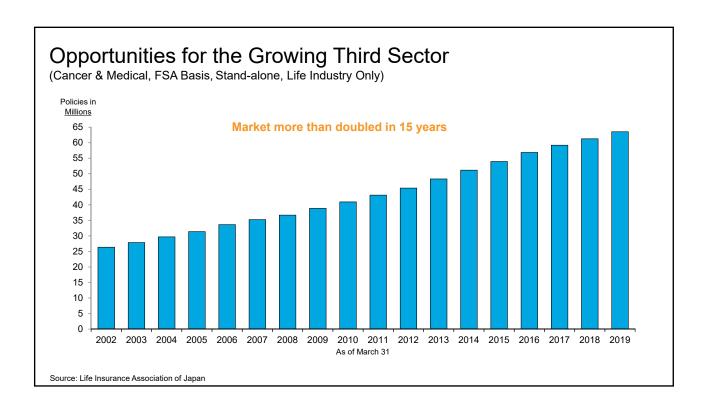
### Market Catalysts

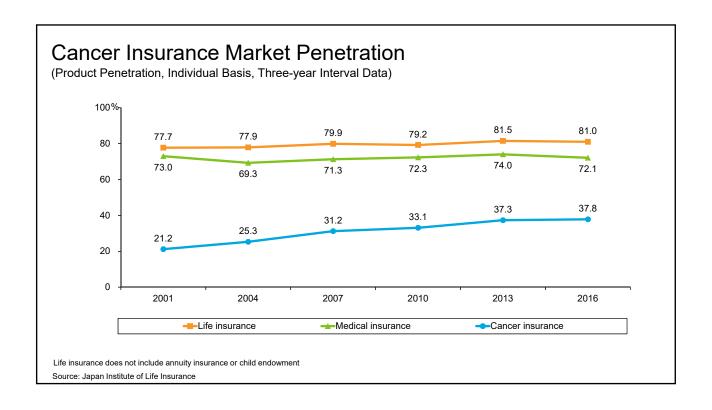
Third sector market dynamics support further expansion, including:

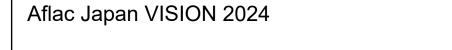
Aging Population and Low Birthrate

**Projected Social Security Benefits** 

**Changing Consumer Needs** 







Vision

Being the leading company "Creating Living in Your Own Way"

### Through VISION 2024 Aflac Japan will:

- Strengthen Aflac's position as the leading company in the third sector
- Expand into new frontiers consistent with our core capabilities and values
- · Cultivate an innovation-driven corporate culture

### Leveraging Our Strengths as a Market Leader

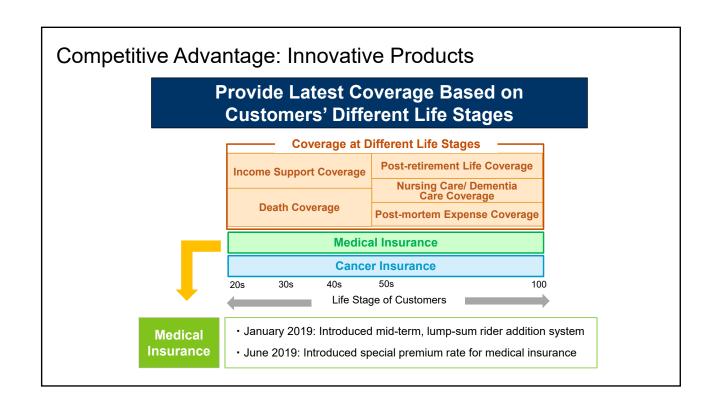
As the pioneer of cancer insurance in Japan with 44+ years of experience, Aflac has developed scale, efficiencies and deep expertise

> Innovative Products

Broad Distribution

**Trusted Brand** 

Aflac Japan is the leading company for cancer and medical insurance in Japan



### Competitive Advantage: Broad Distribution

Core Traditional Channel			
	Affiliated Corporate	✓ 1,300+ agencies, including 200+ Aflac-exclusive agencies	
Agencies	Independent Corporate	√ 4,000+ agencies, including 1,000+ Aflac-exclusive agencies	
	Individual	√ 3,900+ agencies, including 3,500+ Aflac-exclusive agencies	
Strategic Partners Channel	Japan Post	<ul> <li>20,000+ post offices nationwide selling Aflac cancer insurance</li> <li>76 branches of Japan Post Insurance Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Announced strategic alliance with a capital relationship in December 2018</li> </ul>	
	Dai-ichi Life	<ul> <li>Nearly 40,000 Dai-Ichi Life sales representatives offer Aflac cancer insurance</li> <li>19 years of consistent, robust sales results under Business Alliance</li> </ul>	
	Daido Life	Selling cancer insurance products in SME association market	
	Banks	Aflac Japan represented at 360+ banks	

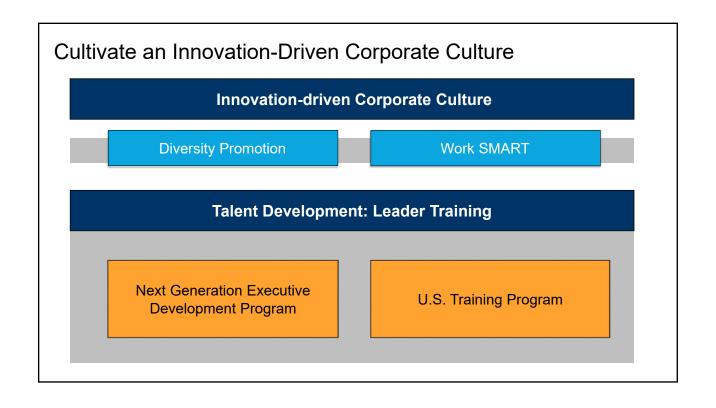
### Competitive Advantage: Trusted Brand

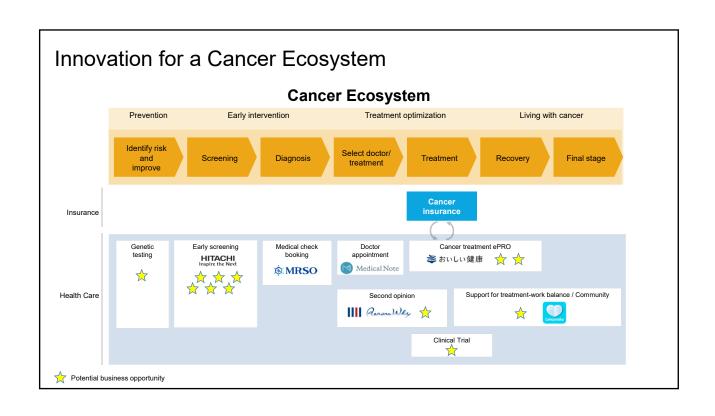
### Aflac's brand recognition is over 91%

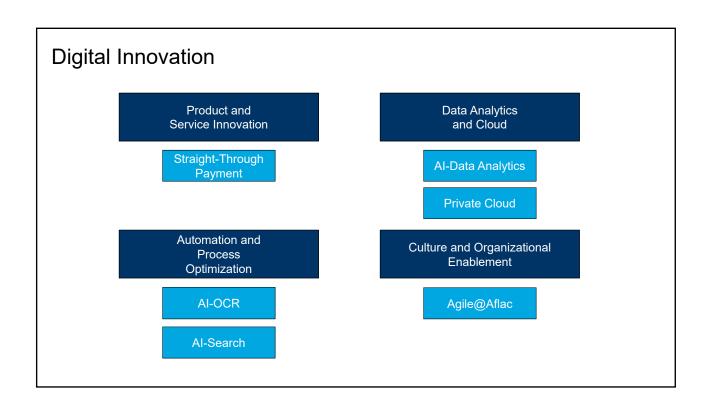
- Attractive to consumers and business partners
- · Communicates high-quality products and services for "insurance for daily living"

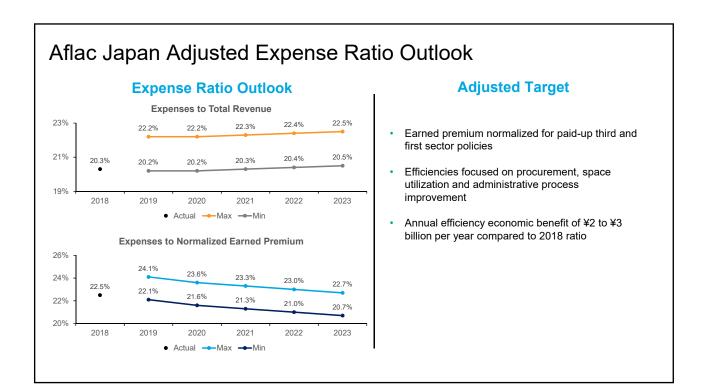


### Business Development Flexibility Following Conversion **Group structure** Aflac Payment Services Co., Ltd. Aflac Japan Aflac Insurance Services Co., Ltd. subsidiaries Aflac Heartful Services Co., Ltd. Tsusan Co., Ltd. Governance - Business operations Agile-style business processes introduced to provide customers with Implement value in a flexible and speedy manner fitting for an age of rapid Agile operations **Capital management** Post-conversion, Aflac Life Insurance Japan Ltd. has flexibility to raise Hybrid bond issuance April 2019: Yen-denominated perpetual subordinated corporate bonds







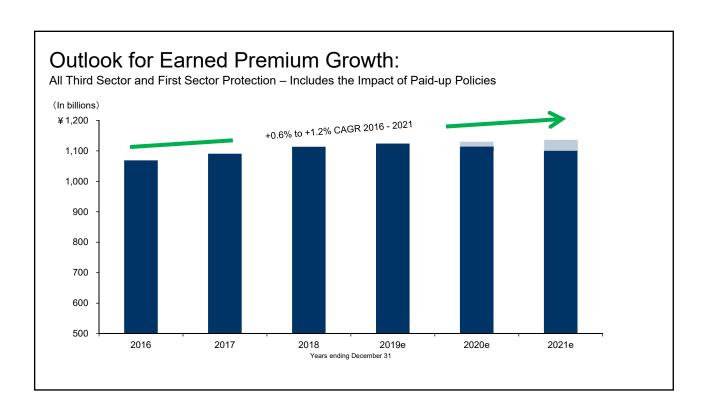


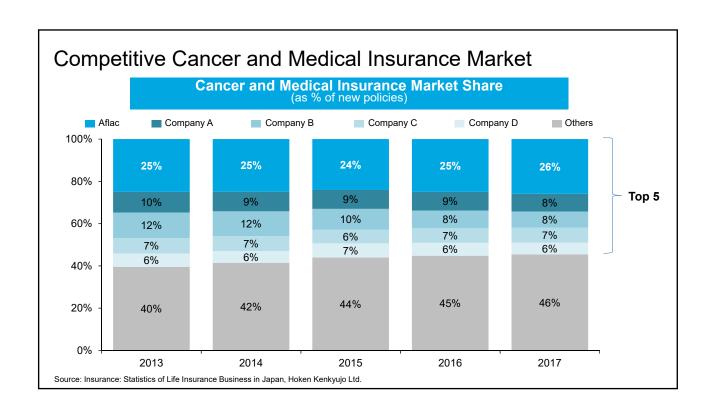


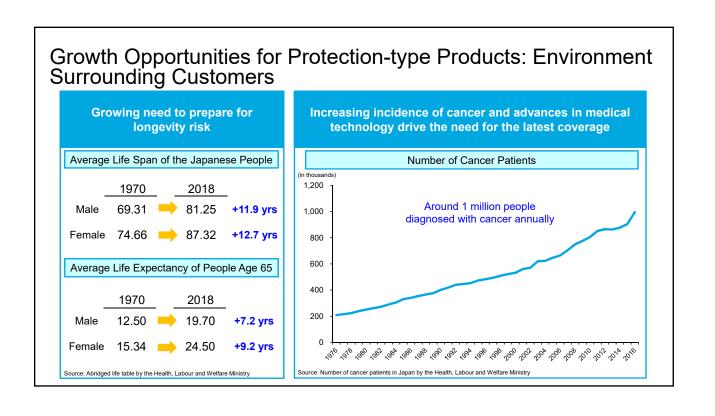
### **Aflac Japan Growth Strategies**

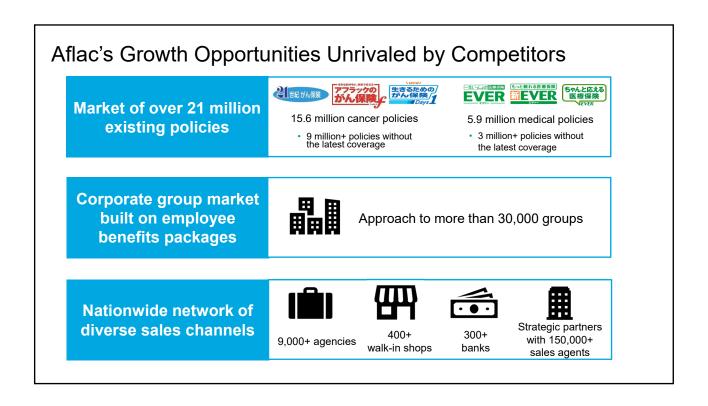
### Koji Ariyoshi

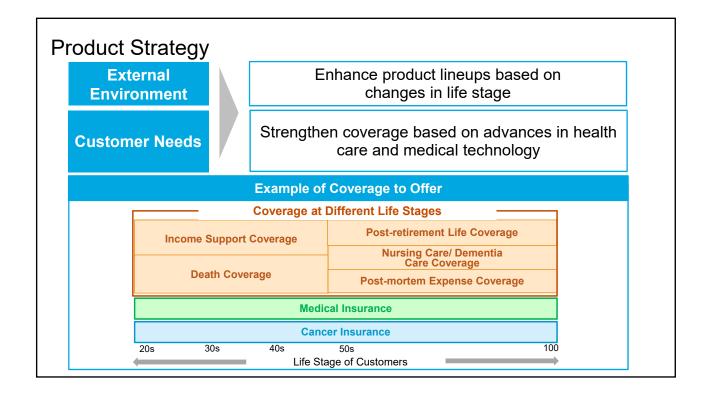
Director, Executive Vice President; Director of Sales and Marketing, Aflac Life Insurance Japan Ltd.







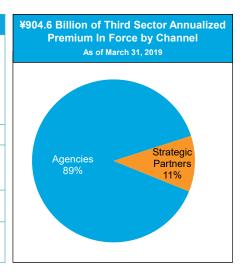




### **Channel Strategy**

### Channel **Strategy** Better penetration of existing policyholders and corporate group markets Enhance support measures for strengthening Agencies management foundations and business frameworks Form an IT infrastructure for more efficient sales activities Japan Post Secure stable growth based on strategic alliance Continue to maintain the long-standing, good relationship, provide training and other sales support to secure stable sales Maintain good relationships by engaging the Hojinkai (Corporate Taxpayers Association) or SME market Increase our shares by strengthening relationships, Financial expanding the number of loaned employees and

providing training programs



### Initiatives in the Agency Channel

### Aflac's growth opportunities

### Market of over 21 million existing policies

Corporate group market built on employee benefits packages

Increase of productivity in sales channels (agencies, walk-in shops)

### Initiatives for sustainable growth

- Agencies which have not thoroughly approached existing policyholders and agencies with more productive sales personnel will cooperate in developing a structure to approach existing policyholders
- Provide products for corporate group members' benefits
- Simplify enrollment procedures through utilizing corporate intranet systems
- Enhance support measures that step into agency management for strengthening management foundations and business frameworks
- Increase the number of our productive walk-in shops



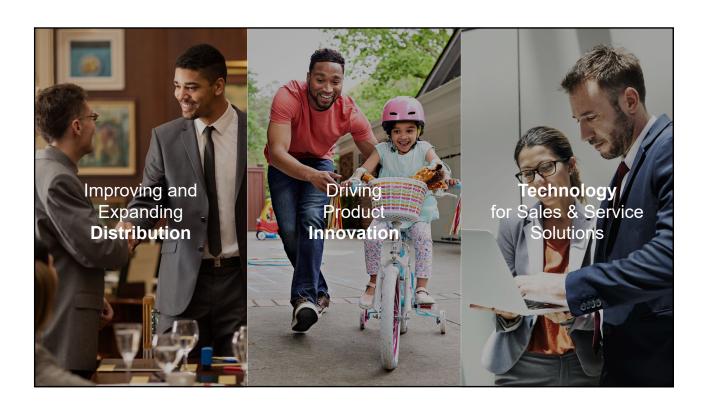
### Overview of Aflac U.S.

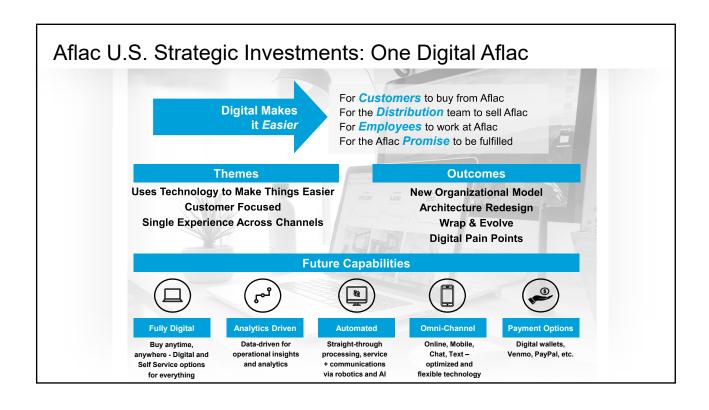
Teresa L. White President, Aflac U.S.

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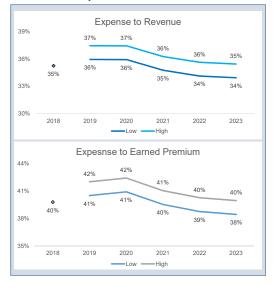






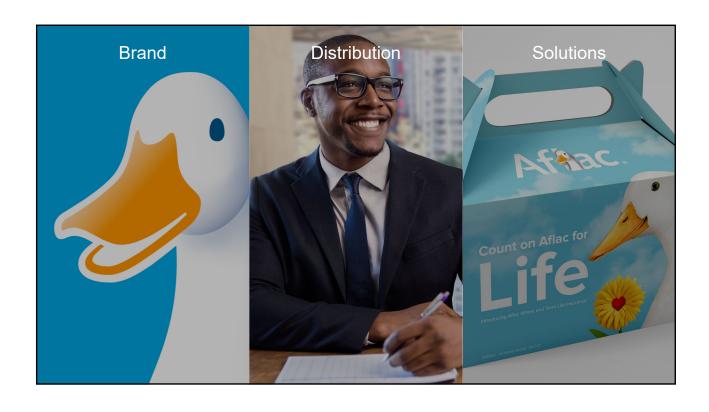
### Aflac U.S. Adjusted Expense Ratio Outlook

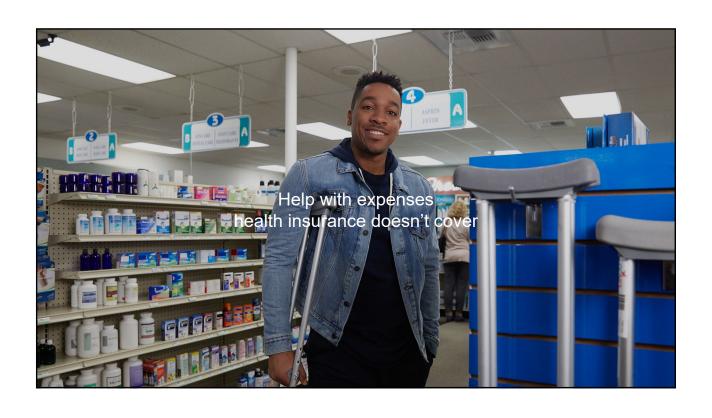
### **Expense Ratio Outlook**

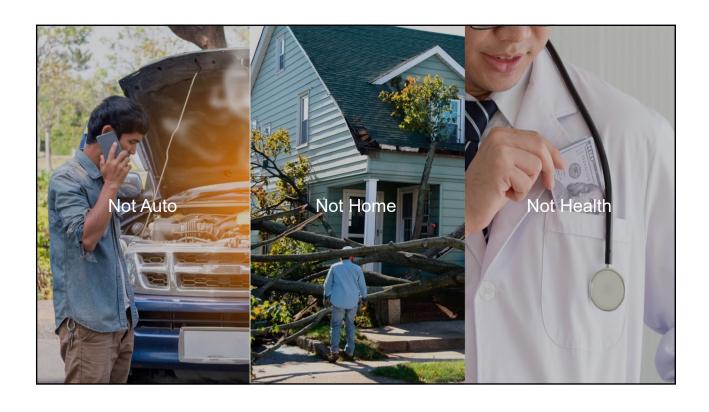


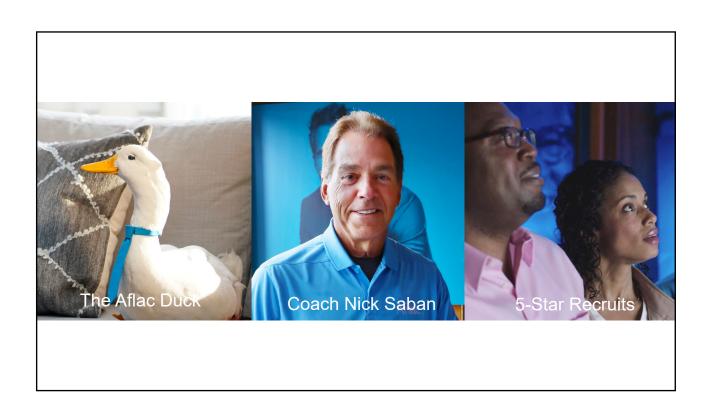
### **Adjusted Target**

- Reflects investment in technology, One Digital Aflac and distribution
- Expect our expense ratio to peak in year 2020 in the range of 36 to 37% on a Revenue basis, and 41-42% on an Earned Premium basis
- Expect that our expense ratio will stabilize over time to the range of 34 to 35% on a Revenue basis, and 38 to 40% on an Earned Premium basis







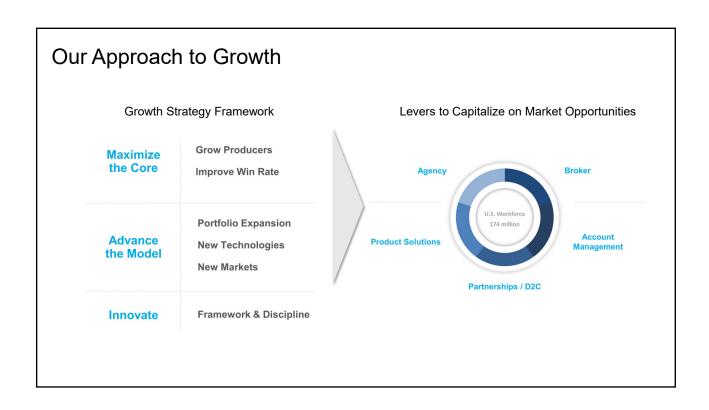


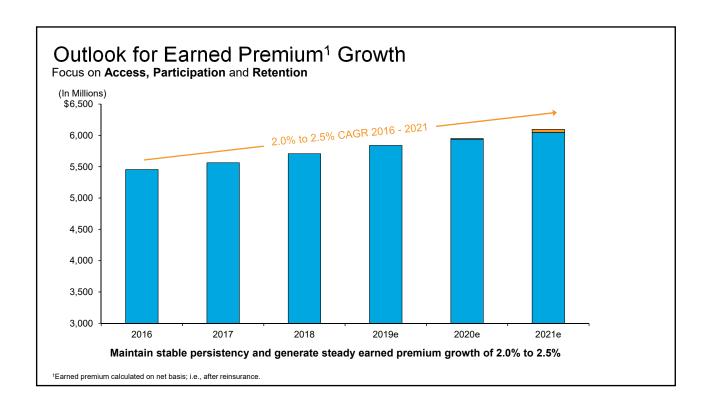


### The Comeback, Supplemented by Aflac...



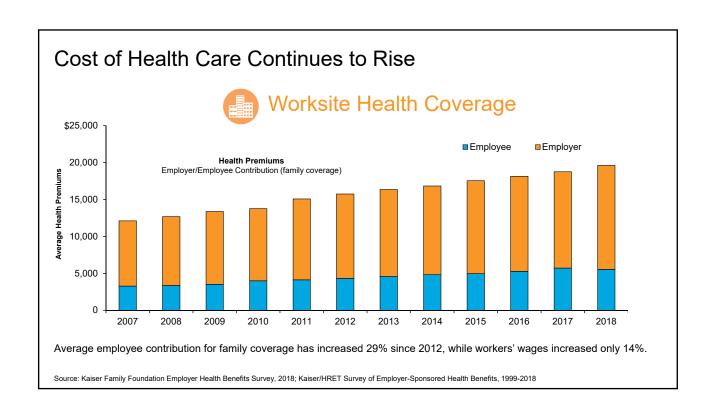
The Comeback is supplemented by Aflac, who helps you tackle the bills health insurance doesn't cover.

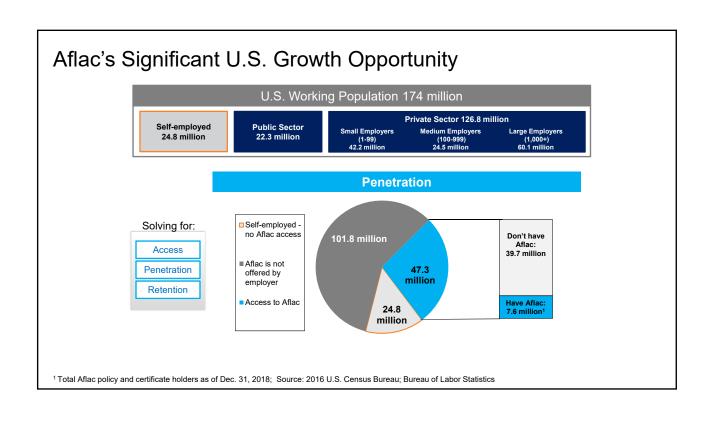


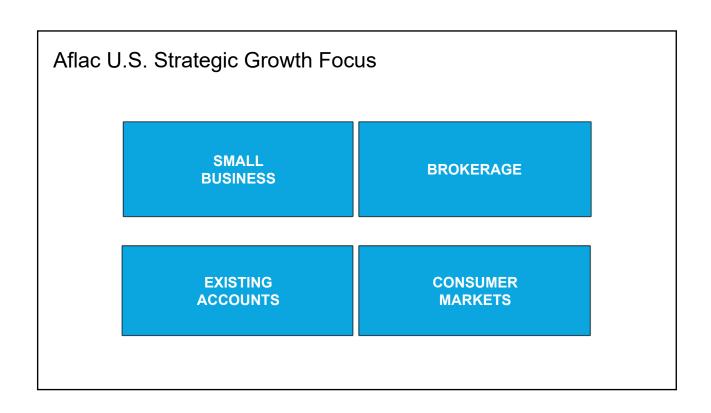


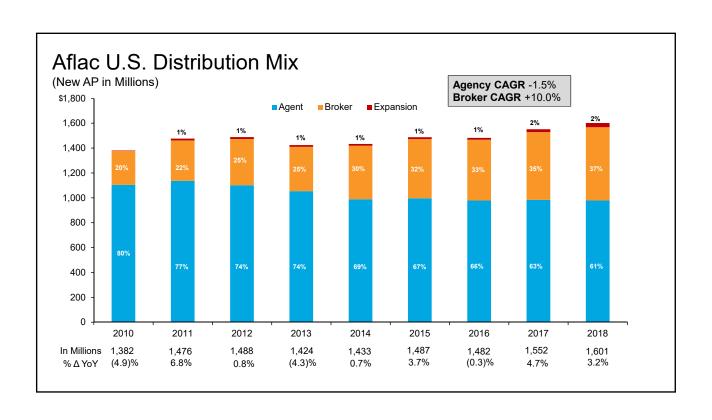
### Aflac U.S. Growth Strategies

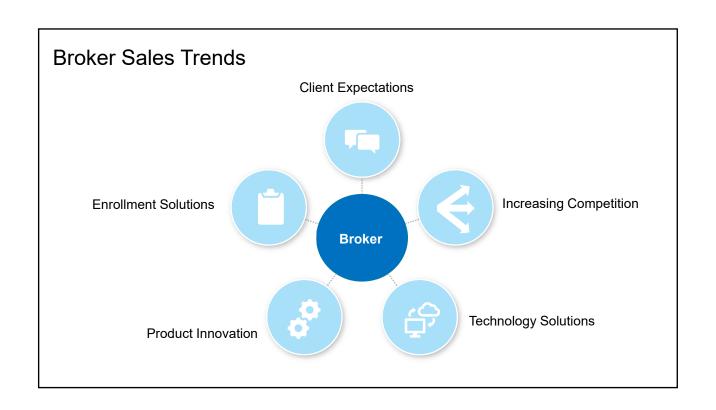
### Rich Williams Executive Vice President and Chief Distribution Officer

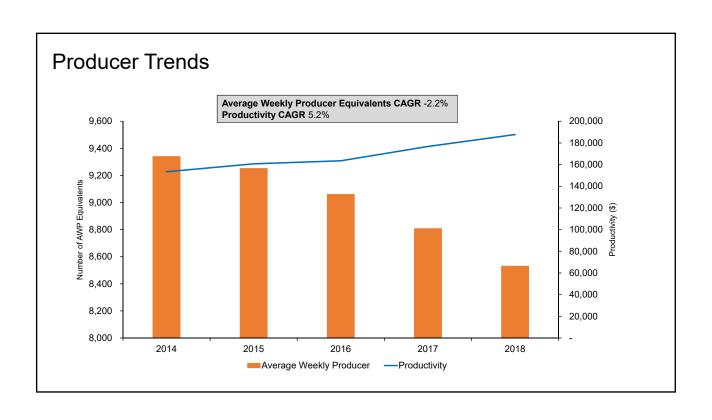












## Enhancing Distribution Through Portfolio Expansion — Dental Industry View — Aflac Strategic Rationale — \$25.9 billion in-force \$2.9 billion new sales 3-Year 6% PPO CAGR Deepen existing account penetration Recruit and retain agents 5-8% PPO profit margin Consistent financial profile

### Network Dental and Vision – Argus Acquisition

### **GO-TO-MARKET STRATEGY**

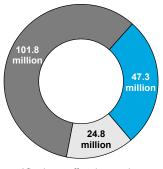
- Simplified offering through agents to small businesses
- Customized offering through brokers to mid-large market
- Direct to Consumer offers simplified products

### **EXPECTED RESULTS**

- · Grow producers
- · Accelerate small business growth
- Deepen broker network access
- \$300 to \$500 million in revenue over 5 to 7 years

### Increasing Access Through Distribution Expansion

### 126.6 million without access to Aflac



■Aflac is not offered to employee
■Access to Aflac at the worksite
□ Self-employed - no Aflac access

35% of consumers prefer to purchase online, carrier direct

39% of consumers prefer alternative channels

Source: 2016 U.S. Census Bureau; Bureau of Labor Statistics; KL Consumer Community January 2017, Ask Your Target Market January 2017

### Consumer Markets Approach

### **STRATEGY**

- · Direct-to-Consumer
- Aflac Brand
- Digital Platform
- Alliances / Partnerships

### **EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

- Access New Markets
- Increase Penetration
- · Consistent Financial Profile

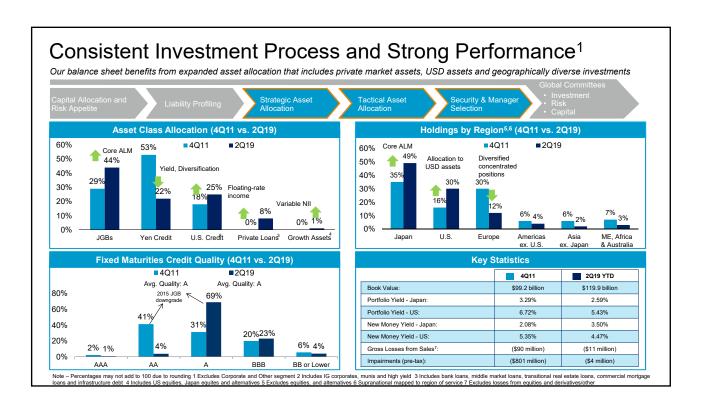


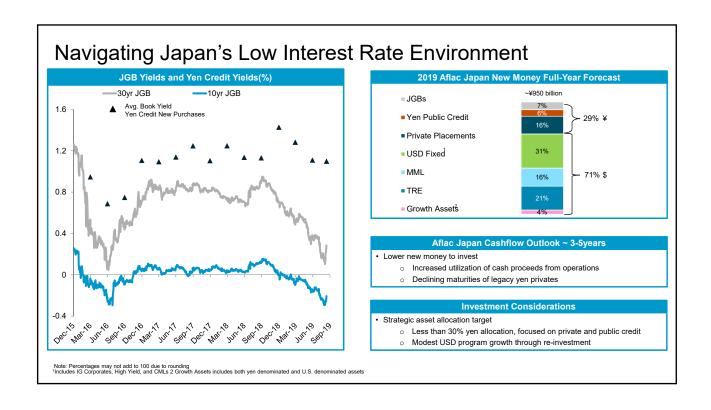
### **Aflac Global Investments Update**

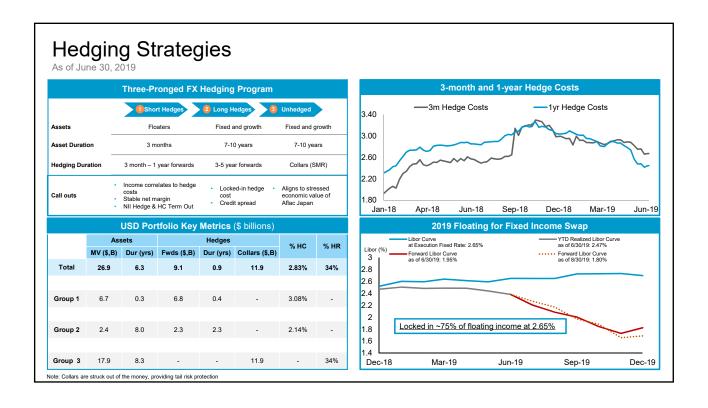
### Eric M. Kirsch

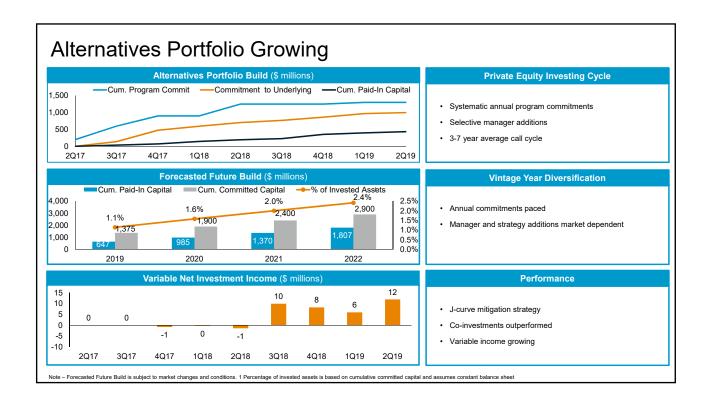
President, Aflac Global Investments Executive Vice President Global Chief Investment Officer Aflac Incorporated

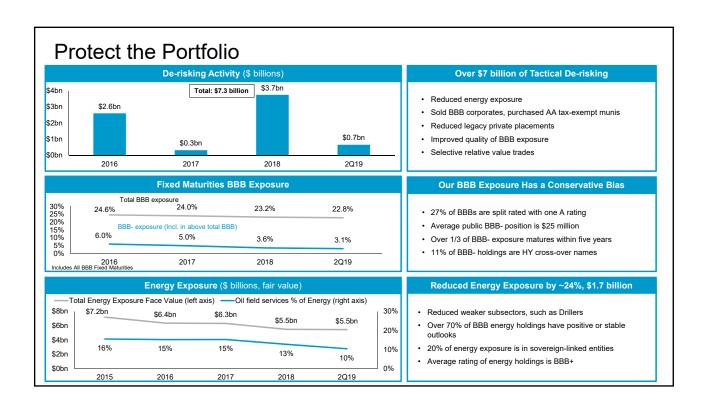
heme	Strategy	Result
isciplined Investment Process	SAA · TAA · ALM	Strong Performance: NMY¹, NII Low losses and impairments
avigating Low Yen Yields	Minimize JGB investments Favor higher yielding yen credit assets	Defend NII
ledging Strategies	Hedged USD Program	Stable hedge costs Floating rate income protection
Grow Alternatives	Private Equity Real Estate Equity	Growing variable income
Protect the Portfolio	Prudent credit underwriting Up in quality bias	Higher quality, lower credit risk
Aflac Global Investments Growth Strategies	Leverage External Management Platform Aflac Corporate Ventures	Asset Manager Partnerships Partnership launched 3Q19

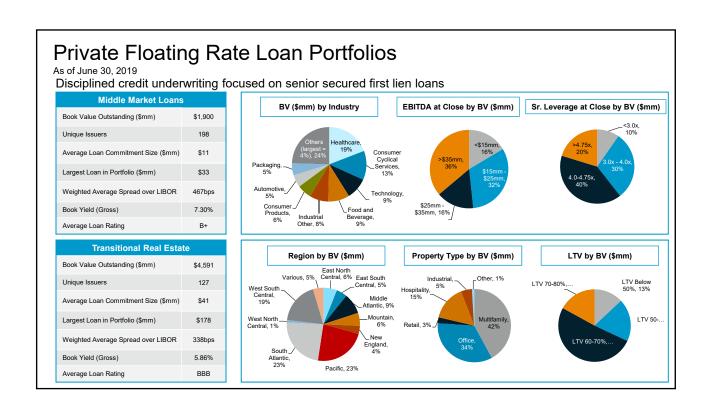


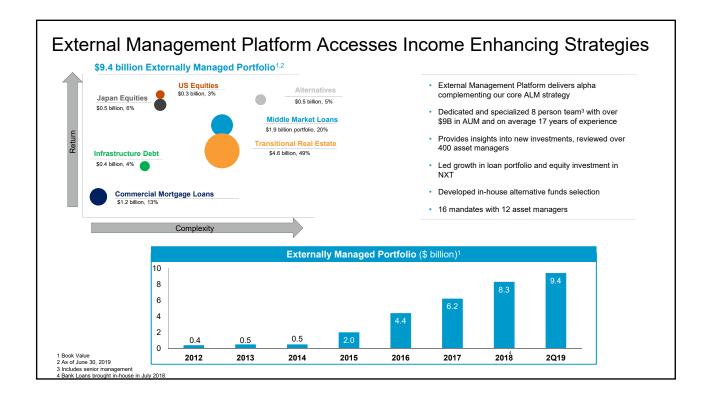










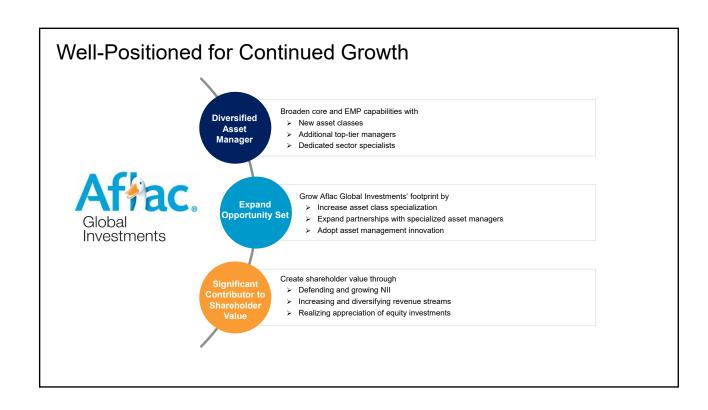


### Global Investments Growth Strategies

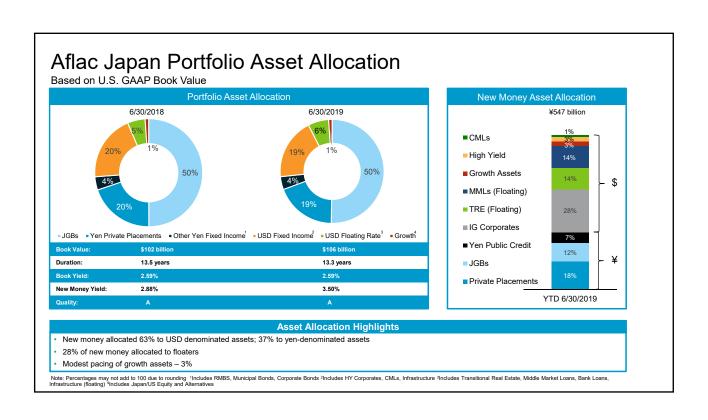
Our strategy is to identify and invest in specialized asset managers that complement our balance sheet, diversify our revenue streams and have equity growth potential

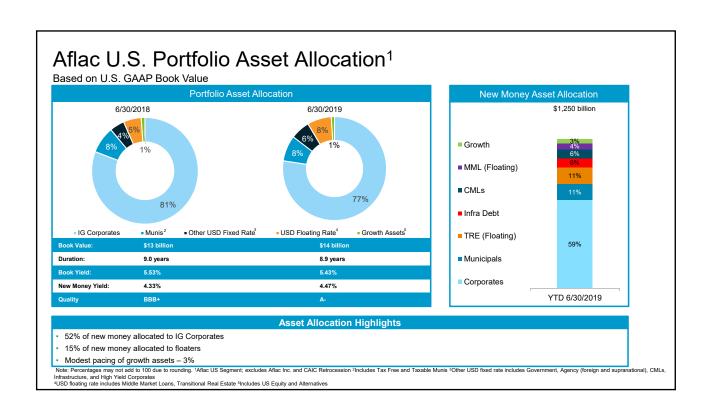
- 1
- Aflac Global Investments established a world class investment platform
  - Successful 8 year track record of superior performance during a difficult market environment
  - · Lead by a talented senior investment team with an average of 30 years' experience in NY and Tokyo
  - · Core competencies include Credit, FX hedging, SAA, TAA, and private loans
  - · Sophisticated External Management Platform
- 2
- "Lower for longer yields" will require strategic focus and capital investment
  - Set course to enhance portfolio return to support our SAA
  - Private market and alternative strategies will continue to grow and provide performance opportunities
  - There will be growing demand to form strategic partnerships with asset owners
- 3
- Aflac GI can identify compelling investment opportunities by leveraging our core strengths
  - Ample capital and stable liabilities, provide long-term orientation
  - Leverage our EMP expertise to access hundred of asset managers
  - Partner with high quality firms with long-term growth potential
    - o Team lifts, joint ventures, equity stakes
- 4
- Aflac GI will seek out additional growth opportunities
  - Aflac Corporate Ventures asset management innovation
  - · Explore new product development

Strategy will enable us to defend NII and grow Asset Management earnings; potential for growth in equity value



# **Appendix**







# **Financial Outlook and Capital Management**

#### Max K. Brodén

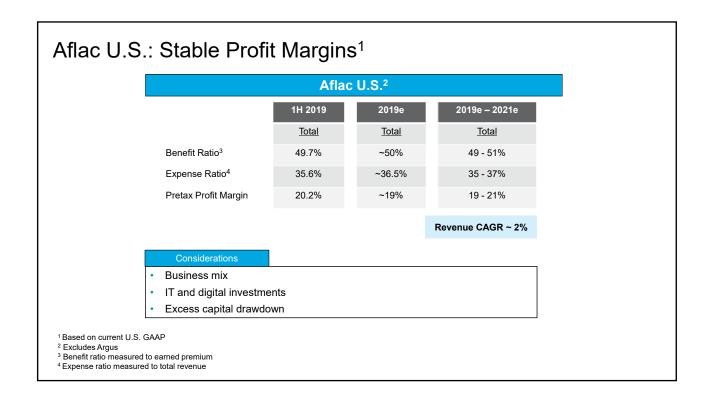
Senior Vice President; Deputy Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer; Head of Corporate Development, Aflac Incorporated

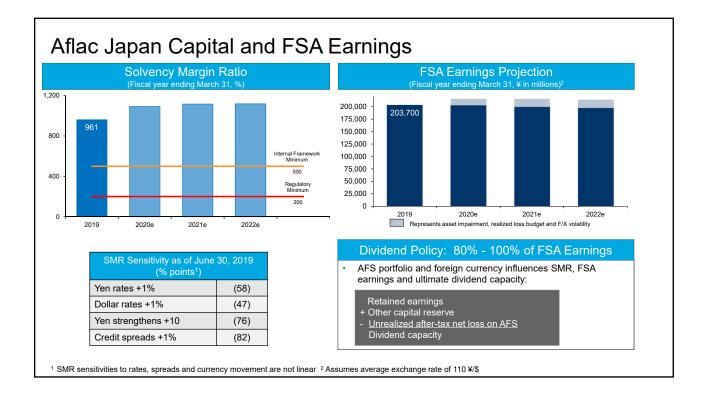
## Aflac Japan: Strength in Core Margins<sup>1</sup>

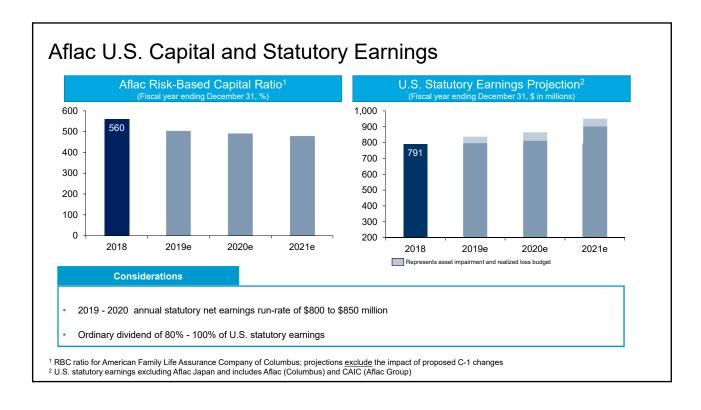
#### Aflac Japan 1H 2019 2019e 2019e - 2021e <u>Total</u> **Total** <u>Total</u> Benefit Ratio<sup>2</sup> 69.0% ~69.0 - 69.5% 68.5 - 70.5% Expense Ratio<sup>3</sup> 20.3% ~21.0 - 21.5% 20 - 22% Pretax Profit Margin 21.9% ~21.0 - 21.5% 20 - 22% Revenue CAGR (-1.5 to -2.5%)

#### Considerations

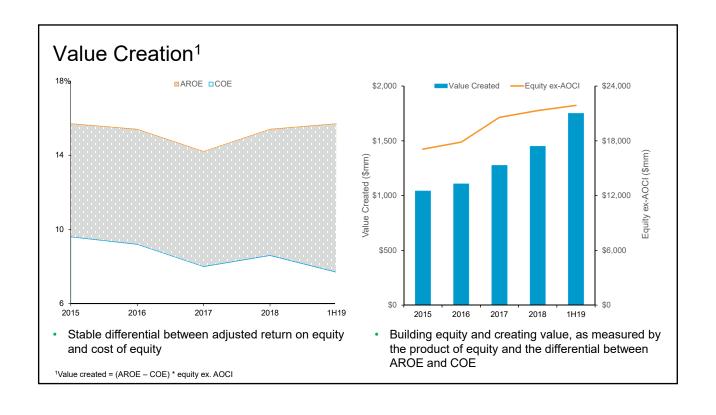
- · Business mix
- IT and digital investments
- <sup>1</sup> Based on current U.S. GAAP
- <sup>2</sup> Benefit ratio measured to earned premium
- <sup>3</sup> Expense ratio measured to total revenue

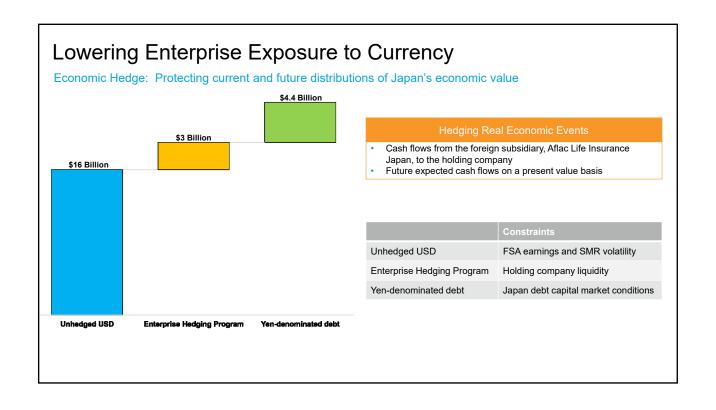


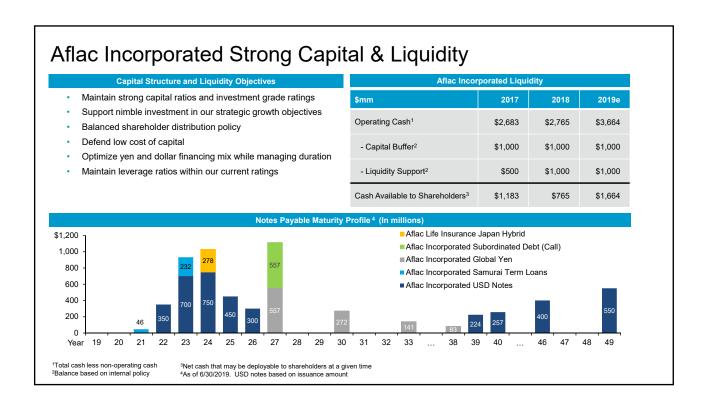


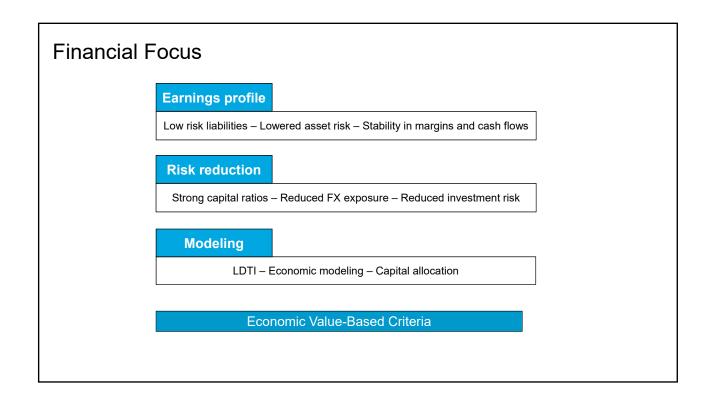


#### Expected Impacts of LDTI on U.S. GAAP Financials Aflac Japan's \$35 Billion of Cancer In Force Drives a Unique Impact Adoption Update: · Likely to adopt modified retrospective Anticipate adoption first quarter 2022 Implementation costs of \$60 million from 2019 to 2021 **Impact Analysis** Income Statement Impact: » Increase in nearer term earnings from lowering net premium reserve ratio • Balance Sheet Impact: (upon transition, assuming current rate environment) AOCI - significant unrealized loss on discount rate applied to Japan liabilities Asset Gains - No offset from unrealized gains on approximately \$31 billion of Japan HTM assets ALM - Japan cancer accelerates rate loss component without associated morbidity gains **Economic Value impact - Zero** No impact to statutory capital or earnings in U.S. or Japan No impact to holding company cash flow and excess capital and liquidity · No impact to gross premium valuation (GPV) margins which take into account all cash flows







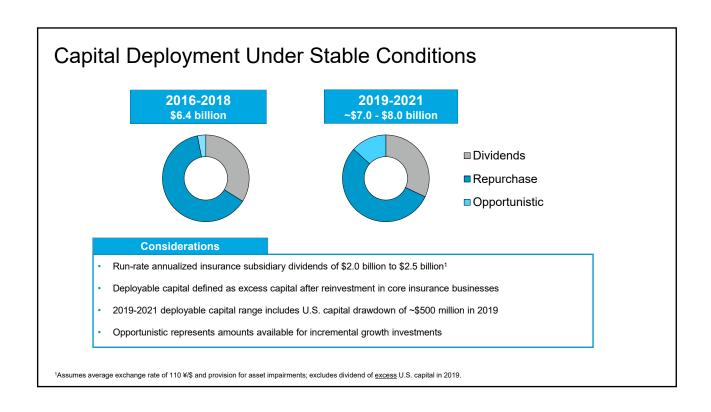


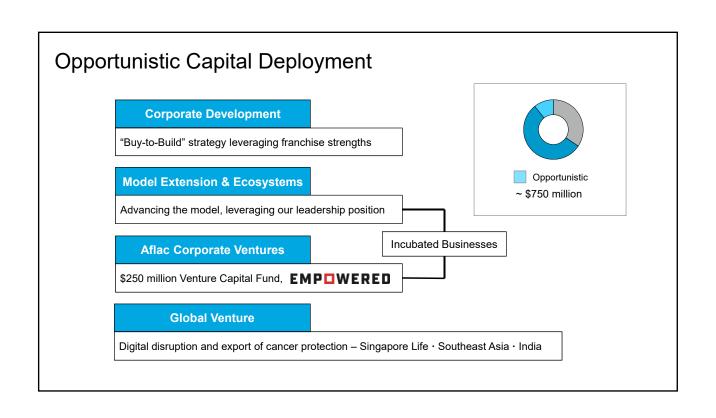


# **Growth Investments & Capital Allocation**

## Frederick J. Crawford

Executive Vice President; Chief Financial Officer, Aflac Incorporated





## Corporate Development – "Buy to Build"

2009

2015

2019 (Pending)



**EmpoweredBenefits.** 

argus dental vision

Purchase Price: \$100 million

Strategic Rationale:

Entry into the supplemental group insurance business

Purchase Price: \$40 million

Strategic Rationale:

Tech platform supporting small business HR solutions

Purchase Price: \$96 million<sup>1</sup>

Strategic Rationale:

Entry into the network dental and vision market







Quality platforms with domain expertise leveraging the power of Aflac's franchise

<sup>1</sup>Includes \$21 million in contingency payments. Subject to regulatory approval – forecasted to close 4Q 2019.

#### **New Business Incubation**

~\$200mm of allocated capital through 2021 with measurable revenue contribution in 2022

Leveraging Leadership in an Ecosystem

Advancing the Model: Business Incubation



Cancer in Japan



Japan Consumer Markets (Digital)



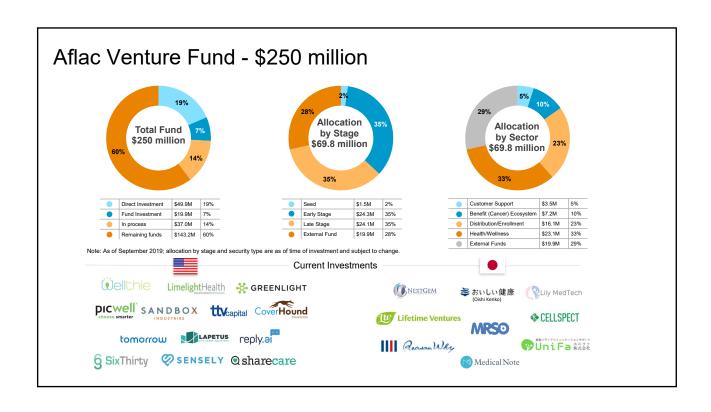
U.S. Small Businesses HR Solutions 126.6 million without access to Aflac

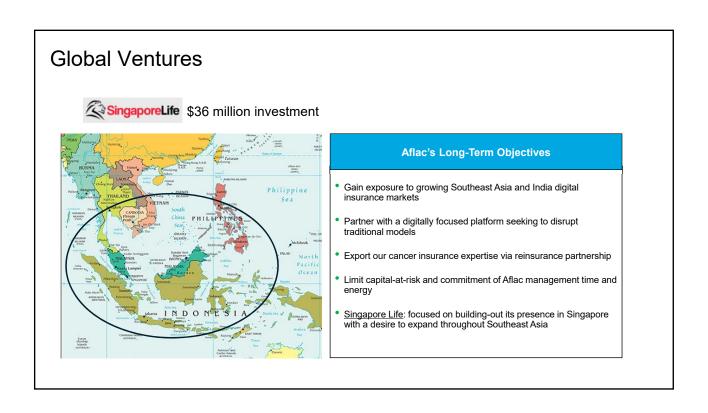


U.S. Consumer Markets (Digital)

■Aflac is not offered to employee■Access to Aflac at the worksite□Self-employed - no Aflac access

Source: 2016 U.S. Census Bureau: Bureau of Labor Statistics





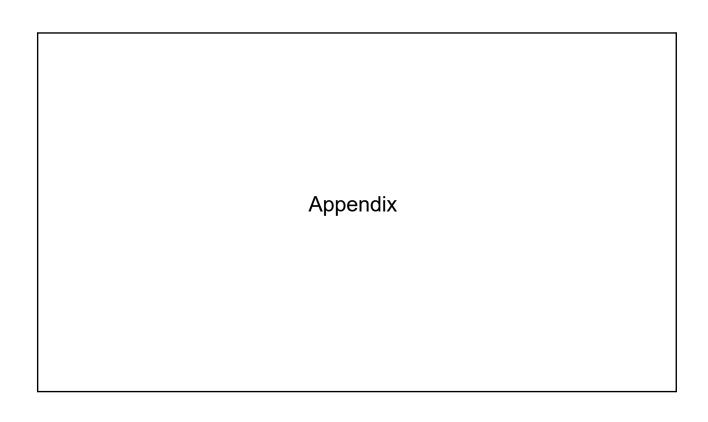
## **Financial Overview**

#### **Strategic Outlook**

- · Investments: De-risking while defending net investment income
- Margins: Stable profit margins while funding growth and digital initiatives
- Tactical: Building opportunistic capital and reducing enterprise FX exposure
- Accounting: LDTI adoption, rating agency dialogue, and disclosures
- Capital Deployment: Balanced with shift toward growth investments

**Guided by Growth & Stability of Economic Value** 





### Glossary of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures

The Company defines adjusted earnings (a non-U.S. GAAP financial measure) as the profits derived from operations. The most comparable U.S. GAAP measure is net earnings. Adjusted earnings are adjusted revenues less benefits and adjusted expenses. The adjustments to both revenues and expenses account for certain items that cannot be predicted or that are outside management's control. Adjusted revenues are U.S. GAAP total revenues excluding realized investment gains and losses, except for amortized hedge costs/income related to foreign currency exposure management strategies and net interest cash flows from derivatives associated with certain investment strategies. Adjusted expenses are U.S. GAAP total acquisition and operating expenses including the impact of interest cash flows from derivatives associated with notes payable but excluding any nonrecurring or other items not associated with the normal course of the Company's insurance operations and that do not reflect the Company's underlying business performance.

Adjusted earnings excluding current period foreign currency impact are computed using the average yen/dollar exchange rate for the comparable prior-year period, which eliminates fluctuations driven solely by yen-to-dollar currency rate changes.

Adjusted return on equity excluding foreign currency impact is calculated using adjusted earnings excluding the impact of the yen/dollar exchange rate, as reconciled with total U.S. GAAP net earnings, divided by average shareholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). The most comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure is return on average equity (ROE) as determined using net earnings and average total shareholders' equity.

Adjusted book value is the U.S. GAAP book value (representing total shareholders' equity), less Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) as recorded on the U.S. GAAP balance sheet. The Company considers adjusted book value important as it excludes AOCI, which fluctuates due to market movements that are outside management's control.

Amortized hedge costs/income represent costs/income incurred or recognized in using foreign currency forward contracts to hedge certain foreign exchange risks in the company's Japan segment (costs) or in the Corporate and Other segment (income). These amortized hedge costs/ income are derived from the difference between the foreign currency spot rate at time of trade inception and the contractual foreign currency forward rate, recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the hedge. There is no comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure for amortized hedge costs/income.

A non-U.S. GAAP financial measure, normalized earned premium is adjusted to account for the effect of paid-up policies on earned premium. This normalized effect of paid up policies is not a part of adjusted revenues as previously defined. In reliance on the "unreasonable efforts" exception in 17 CFR §244.100(a)(2), a quantitative reconciliation of adjusted earned premium to the most comparable U.S. GAAP measure, earned premium, is not provided. Forward-looking information with regard to earned premium is not available without unreasonable effort. This is due to the unpredictable and uncontrollable nature of the reconciling items, which would require an unreasonable effort to forecast and we believe would result in such a broad range of projected values that would not be meaningful to investors. For this reason, we believe that the probable significance of such information is low.

# Reconciliation of U.S. GAAP Net Earnings to Adjusted Earnings

	In Millions					Per Diluted Share				
	2019 (YTD June 30, 2019)	2018	2017	2016	2015	2019 (YTD June 30, 2019)	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net earnings	\$1,745	\$2,920	\$4,604	\$2,659	\$2,533	\$2.32	\$3.77	\$5.77	\$3.21	5.85
Items impacting net earnings:										
Realized investment (gains) losses	(70)	297	0	(87)	(94)	(0.09)	0.38	.00	(0.10)	(0.33)
Other and non-recurring (income) loss	1	75	69	137	233	.00	0.10	0.08	0.16	0.12
Income tax (benefit) expense on items excluded from adjusted earnings	18	(83)	(24)	(18)	(48)	0.02	(0.11)	(0.03)	(0.02)	0.53
Tax reform adjustment	0	18	(1,933)	0	0	.00	0.02	(2.42)	.00	(0.11)
Adjusted earnings	1,695	3,226	2,716	2,691	2,624	2.25	4.16	\$3.40	3.25	6.06
Current period foreign currency impact	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adjusted earnings excluding current period foreign currency impact	\$1,708	\$3,226	\$2,716	\$2,691	\$2,624	\$2.27	\$4.16	\$3.40	\$3.25	\$6.06

# Reconciliation of U.S. GAAP Return on Equity (ROE) to Adjusted ROE

	2019 (YTD June 30, 2019)	2018	2017	2016	2015
U.S. GAAP ROE	13.5 %	12.2 %	20.4 %	13.9 %	14.1 %
Impact of excluding unrealized foreign currency translation gains	(1.0)%	(1.0)%	(2.0)%	(1.7)%	(2.0)%
Impact of excluding unrealized gains (losses) on securities and derivatives	3.9 %	3.0 %	5.8 %	3.1 %	3.2 %
Impact of excluding pension liability adjustment	(0.1)%	(0.1)%	(0.2)%	(0.1)%	(0.1)%
Impact of excluding AOCI	2.7 %	1.8 %	3.6 %	1.3 %	1.1 %
U.S. GAAP ROE - less AOCI	16.2 %	13.9 %	24.0 %	15.2 %	15.1 %
Differences between adjusted & net earnings	(0.5)%	1.5 %	(9.8)%	0.2 %	0.5 %
Adjusted ROE - reported	15.7 %	15.4 %	14.2 %	15.4 %	15.7 %
Less impact of foreign currency	(0.1)%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adjusted ROE, excluding foreign currency impact	15.8 %	15.4 %	14.2 %	15.4 %	15.7 %