

Institutional investors own about half of our shares, with the balance owned by individual investors. Directors, employees and agents owned approximately 5% of the company's shares at the end of 2004. Based on data from the National Association of Investors Corporation (NAIC), Aflac was again the most popular stock among its 200,000 members in terms of number of shares held and the market value of those shares. According to research conducted by the NAIC, its membership owned approximately 23 million shares of Aflac stock.

Peer Company Comparison

(S&P Life and Health Insurance Index Companies)

	Symbol	Year-end Market Value (In billions)	2004 Return*	Five-Year Annual Return*	Ten-Year Annual Return*
Aflac	AFL	\$ 20.3	11.1%	11.9%	23.3%
Jefferson-Pilot	JP	7.1	5.5	5.4	15.8
Lincoln National	LNC	8.2	19.1	6.4	13.8
Metlife	MET	30.2	21.6	**	**
Prudential Financial	PRU	28.1	33.0	**	**
Torchmark	TMK	6.2	26.4	15.6	15.8
UnumProvident	UNM	5.3	15.9	(8.7)	1.5

* Includes reinvested cash dividends

** Not applicable

Glossary

Benefit Ratio – Incurred claims plus the increase in reserves for future policy benefits, as a percentage of total revenues.

Corporate Agency – A principal component of the distribution system we use in Japan is affiliated corporate agencies. An affiliated corporate agency is one that is directly affiliated with a specific corporation. A corporation establishes the agency to sell our insurance policies to its employees on payroll deduction. In turn, we pay the agency a commission.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs (DAC) – Generally accepted accounting principles call for the matching of revenues and expenses. Therefore, the costs of acquiring new business, principally agents' current-year commissions in excess of ultimate renewal-year commissions, and certain policy issue, underwriting and marketing expenses, have been capitalized and deferred. These deferred policy

acquisition costs are being amortized over the premium paying period of the related policies in approximate proportion of annual premium income to the total anticipated premium income.

Earnings Per Basic Share – Net earnings divided by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding for the period.

Earnings Per Diluted Share – Net earnings divided by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding for the period plus the weighted-average shares for the dilutive effect of stock options.

Future Policy Benefits – This is the largest liability on the balance sheet. The company accumulates reserves during the life of a policy to meet expected claim payments covered by the policy. Most policies in force in Japan also have cash value benefits for which reserves are accrued.

Incurred Claims – The amount of claims paid plus the change in the unpaid claims liability, including cash surrender values.

Net Earnings – Profits after taxes.

Persistency – The percentage of premiums remaining in force at the end of a period, usually one year. Example: 95% persistency would mean that 95% of the premiums in force at the beginning of the period were still in force at the end of the period.

Profit Repatriation – Profits of Aflac Japan that are remitted to Aflac U.S.

Return on Average Invested Assets – Net investment income as a percentage of average investments and cash at amortized cost.

Total New Annualized Premium Sales – The annual premiums on policies sold and additional premiums on policies converted during the reporting period.

Total Return to Shareholders – The appreciation of a shareholder's investment over a period of time, including reinvested cash dividends paid during that time.