REINSURANCE GROUP OF AMERICA INC
Form 10-Q
May 05, 2016
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

x QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2016

OR

.. TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission File Number 1-11848
REINSURANCE GROUP OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

MISSOURI	43-1627032
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS employer identification number)

16600 Swingley Ridge Road
Chesterfield, Missouri 63017
(Address of principal executive offices)
(636) 736-7000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes T No o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).
Yes T No o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):
Large accelerated filer T Accelerated filer o Non-accelerated filer o Smaller reporting company o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
Yes o No T

As of April 30, 2016, 64,066,676 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding.

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

REINSURANCE GROUP OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(Dollars in thousands, except share data)	
Assets		
Fixed maturity securities:		
Available-for-sale at fair value (amortized cost of $29,035,274 and $28,322,977)	$ 31,148,714	$ 29,642,905
Mortgage loans on real estate (net of allowances of $6,824 and $6,813)	3,292,496	3,129,951
Policy loans	1,451,857	1,468,796
Funds withheld at interest	5,797,183	5,880,203
Short-term investments	431,535	558,284
Other invested assets	1,368,544	1,298,120
Total investments	43,490,329	41,978,259
Cash and cash equivalents	1,502,082	1,525,275
Accrued investment income	364,432	339,452
Premiums receivable and other reinsurance balances	1,886,293	1,797,504
Reinsurance ceded receivables	688,491	637,859
Deferred policy acquisition costs	3,490,509	3,392,437
Other assets	764,488	712,366
Total assets	$ 52,186,624	$ 50,383,152
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Future policy benefits	$ 19,811,921	$ 19,612,251
Interest-sensitive contract liabilities	14,087,081	13,663,873
Other policy claims and benefits	4,384,072	4,094,640
Other reinsurance balances	397,375	296,899
Deferred income taxes	2,483,584	2,218,328
Other liabilities	1,106,531	1,165,071
Short-term debt	299,739	—
Long-term debt	1,997,970	2,297,548
Collateral finance and securitization notes	899,482	899,161
Total liabilities	45,467,755	44,247,771
Commitments and contingent liabilities (See Note 8)		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock - par value $.01 per share, 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding	—	—
Common stock - par value $.01 per share, 140,000,000 shares authorized, 79,137,758 shares issued at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015	791	791
Additional paid-in-capital	1,827,646	1,816,142
Retained earnings	4,668,588	4,620,303
Treasury stock, at cost - 15,072,348 and 13,933,232 shares	(1,108,539)	(1,010,139)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,330,383	708,284

Total stockholders' equity	6,718,869	6,135,381
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 52,186,624	$ 50,383,152

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

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REINSURANCE GROUP OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenues:	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	
Net premiums	$ 2,157,005	$ 2,023,852
Investment income, net of related expenses	417,266	426,891
Investment related gains (losses), net:		
Other-than-temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities	(33,817)	(2,527)
Other investment related gains (losses), net	(87,069)	10,110
Total investment related gains (losses), net	(120,886)	7,583
Other revenues	59,183	62,287
Total revenues	2,512,568	2,520,613
Benefits and Expenses:		
Claims and other policy benefits	1,886,764	1,775,451
Interest credited	87,905	120,678
Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses	233,763	277,043
Other operating expenses	157,424	121,618
Interest expense	32,807	35,627
Collateral finance and securitization expense	6,325	6,071
Total benefits and expenses	2,404,988	2,336,488
Income before income taxes	107,580	184,125
Provision for income taxes	31,108	59,011
Net income	$ 76,472	$ 125,114
Earnings per share:		
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.18	$ 1.84
Diluted earnings per share	$ 1.17	$ 1.81
Dividends declared per share	$ 0.37	$ 0.33

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

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REINSURANCE GROUP OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Comprehensive income	(Dollars in thousands)	
Net income	$76,472	$125,114
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	77,733	(117,771)
Net unrealized investment gains	547,225	343,924
Defined benefit pension and postretirement plan adjustments	(2,859)	954
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	622,099	227,107
Total comprehensive income	$698,571	$352,221

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

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REINSURANCE GROUP OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net income	$76,472	$125,114
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accrued investment income	(24,379)	(28,443)
Premiums receivable and other reinsurance balances	(51,778)	(19,816)
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(79,468)	2,380
Reinsurance ceded receivable balances	(68,918)	(64,299)
Future policy benefits, other policy claims and benefits, and other reinsurance balances	375,670	251,570
Deferred income taxes	23,406	13,144
Other assets and other liabilities, net	(18,513)	5,973
Amortization of net investment premiums, discounts and other	(15,782)	(21,666)
Investment related (gains) losses, net	120,886	(7,583)
Other, net	30,976	59,837
Net cash provided by operating activities	368,572	316,211
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Sales of fixed maturity securities available-for-sale	977,314	639,676
Maturities of fixed maturity securities available-for-sale	116,644	94,994
Principal payments on mortgage loans on real estate	141,228	69,322
Principal payments on policy loans	16,939	200
Purchases of fixed maturity securities available-for-sale	(1,768,881)	(1,000,335)
Cash invested in mortgage loans on real estate	(305,252)	(272,287)
Cash invested in policy loans	—	(1)
Cash invested in funds withheld at interest	(4,980)	(32,196)
Purchases of property and equipment	—	(21,504)
Change in short-term investments	124,653	4,325
Change in other invested assets	(7,262)	14,092
Net cash used in investing activities	(709,597)	(503,714)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Dividends to stockholders	(24,019)	(22,669)
Repayment of collateral finance and securitization notes	(6,877)	(7,367)
Debt issuance costs	—	(1,184)
Principal payments of long-term debt	(610)	(586)
Purchases of treasury stock	(105,803)	(214,665)
Exercise of stock options, net	3,239	5,759
Change in cash collateral for derivative positions and other arrangements	40,392	31,109
Deposits on universal life and other investment type policies and contracts	432,684	66,329
Withdrawals on universal life and other investment type policies and contracts	(41,613)	(196,623)
Net cash provided in (used in) financing activities	297,393	(339,897)

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	20,439	(35,090)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(23,193)	(562,490)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	1,525,275	1,645,669
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$1,502,082	$1,083,179
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	$29,112	$29,849
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	$12,322	$(58,864)
Non-cash transactions:		
Transfer of invested assets	$689	$118
Accrual for capitalized assets	$—	$4,514

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

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REINSURANCE GROUP OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. Business and Basis of Presentation

Reinsurance Group of America, Incorporated (“RGA”) is an insurance holding company that was formed on December 31, 1992. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of RGA and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, these condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, including normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Results for the three months ended March 31, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2016. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of RGA and its subsidiaries, and all intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. These condensed consolidated statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on February 29, 2016 (the "2015 Annual Report").

2. Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share on net income (in thousands, except per share information):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Earnings:		
Net income (numerator for basic and diluted calculations)	$76,472	$125,114
Shares:		
Weighted average outstanding shares (denominator for basic calculation)	64,568	68,141
Equivalent shares from outstanding stock options	649	801
Denominator for diluted calculation	65,217	68,942
Earnings per share:		
Basic	$1.18	$1.84
Diluted	$1.17	$1.81

The calculation of common equivalent shares does not include the impact of options having a strike or conversion price that exceeds the average stock price for the earnings period, as the result would be antidilutive. The calculation of common equivalent shares also excludes the impact of outstanding performance contingent shares, as the conditions necessary for their issuance have not been satisfied as of the end of the reporting period. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, 0.8 million stock options and approximately 0.9 million performance contingent shares were excluded from the calculation. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, approximately 0.3 million stock options and approximately 0.7 million performance contingent shares were excluded from the calculation.

Year-to-date amounts for equivalent shares from outstanding stock options and performance contingent shares are the weighted average of the individual quarterly amounts.

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3. Equity

Common stock

The changes in number of common stock shares, issued, held in treasury and outstanding are as follows for the periods indicated:

	Issued	Held In Treasury	Outstanding
Balance, December 31, 2015	79,137,758	13,933,232	65,204,526
Common stock acquired	—	1,232,684	(1,232,684)
Stock-based compensation [1]	—	(93,568)	93,568
Balance, March 31, 2016	79,137,758	15,072,348	64,065,410

	Issued	Held In Treasury	Outstanding
Balance, December 31, 2014	79,137,758	10,364,797	68,772,961
Common stock acquired	—	2,538,718	(2,538,718)
Stock-based compensation [1]	—	(204,316)	204,316
Balance, March 31, 2015	79,137,758	12,699,199	66,438,559

(1) Represents net shares issued from treasury pursuant to the Company's equity-based compensation programs.

Common stock held in treasury

Common stock held in treasury is accounted for at average cost. Gains resulting from the reissuance of "Common stock held in treasury" are credited to "Additional paid-in capital." Losses resulting from the reissuance of "Common stock held in treasury" are charged first to "Additional paid-in capital" to the extent the Company has previously recorded gains on treasury share transactions, then to "Retained earnings."

On January 21, 2016, RGA's board of directors authorized a share repurchase program for up to $400.0 million of RGA's outstanding common stock. The authorization was effective immediately and does not have an expiration date. In connection with this new authorization, the board of directors terminated the stock repurchase authority granted in 2015. During the first quarter of 2016, RGA repurchased 1.2 million shares of common stock under this program for $105.1 million.

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

The balance of and changes in each component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI") for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Income Tax			
	Accumulated Currency Translation Adjustments	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Investments [1]	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Total
Balance, December 31, 2015	$(181,151)	$ 935,697	$ (46,262)	$708,284
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	72,695	781,293	(5,932)	848,056
Amounts reclassified to (from) AOCI	—	10,237	1,551	11,788
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)	5,038	(244,305)	1,522	(237,745)
Balance, March 31, 2016	$(103,418)	$ 1,482,922	$ (49,121)	$1,330,383

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Income Tax			
	Accumulated Currency Translation Adjustments	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Investments [1]	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Total
Balance, December 31, 2014	$81,847	$ 1,624,773	$ (49,491)	$1,657,129

Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	(103,285)	494,294	617	391,626
Amounts reclassified to (from) AOCI	—	(8,252)	787	(7,465)
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)	(14,486)	(142,118)	(450)	(157,054)
Balance, March 31, 2015	$(35,924)	$ 1,968,697	$ (48,537)	$1,884,236

(1) Includes cash flow hedges of $(21,794) and $(29,397) as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and $(30,598) and $(31,591) as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. See Note 5 - “Derivative Instruments” for additional information on cash flow hedges.

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The following table presents the amounts of AOCI reclassifications for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (dollars in thousands):

Details about AOCI Components	Amount Reclassified from AOCI Three months ended March 31, 2016	2015	Affected Line Item in Statement of Income
Net unrealized investment gains (losses):			
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	$(18,291)	$3,079	Investment related gains (losses), net
Cash flow hedges - Interest rate swaps	160	840	(1)
Cash flow hedges - Forward bond purchase commitments	788	—	(1)
Deferred policy acquisition costs attributed to unrealized gains and losses	7,106	4,333	(2)
Total	(10,237)	8,252	
Provision for income taxes	4,649	(860)	
Net unrealized gains (losses), net of tax	$(5,588)	$7,392	
Amortization of defined benefit plan items:			
Prior service cost	$(78)	$(83)	(3)
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(1,473)	(704)	(3)
Total	(1,551)	(787)	
Provision for income taxes	543	275	
Amortization of defined benefit plans, net of tax	$(1,008)	$(512)	
Total reclassifications for the period	$(6,596)	$6,880	

(1) See Note 5 - "Derivative Instruments" for additional information on cash flow hedges.

(2) This AOCI component is included in the computation of the deferred policy acquisition cost. See Note 8 – “Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs” of the 2015 Annual Report for additional details.

(3) This AOCI component is included in the computation of the net periodic pension cost. See Note 10 – “Employee Benefit Plans” for additional details.

4. Investments

Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities Available-for-Sale

The following tables provide information relating to investments in fixed maturity and equity securities by sector as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

March 31, 2016:	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	% of Total	Other-than-temporary impairments in AOCI
Available-for-sale:						
Corporate securities	$17,926,454	$872,226	$286,632	$18,512,048	59.5 %	$ —
Canadian and Canadian provincial governments	2,611,654	1,269,576	113	3,881,117	12.5	—
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,330,894	61,124	11,121	1,380,897	4.4	(300)
Asset-backed securities	1,319,616	10,462	40,697	1,289,381	4.1	354
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,466,500	47,907	6,224	1,508,183	4.8	(1,609)

U.S. government and agencies	1,469,170	40,859	2,949	1,507,080	4.8	—
State and political subdivisions	506,521	53,761	8,039	552,243	1.8	—
Other foreign government, supranational and foreign government-sponsored enterprises	2,404,465	134,991	21,691	2,517,765	8.1	—
Total fixed maturity securities	$29,035,274	$2,490,906	$377,466	$31,148,714	100.0%	$ (1,555)
Non-redeemable preferred stock	$83,427	$2,768	$8,110	$78,085	66.2 %	
Other equity securities	40,595	150	954	39,791	33.8	
Total equity securities	$124,022	$2,918	$9,064	$117,876	100.0%	

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December 31, 2015:	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	% of Total	Other-than-temporary impairments in AOCI
Available-for-sale:						
Corporate securities	$17,575,507	$599,718	$467,069	$17,708,156	59.7 %	$ —
Canadian and Canadian provincial governments	2,469,009	1,110,282	2,532	3,576,759	12.1	—
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,277,998	45,152	11,673	1,311,477	4.4	(300)
Asset-backed securities	1,219,000	12,052	18,376	1,212,676	4.1	354
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,456,848	37,407	11,168	1,483,087	5.0	(1,609)
U.S. government and agencies	1,423,791	15,586	57,718	1,381,659	4.7	—
State and political subdivisions	480,067	40,014	9,067	511,014	1.7	—
Other foreign government, supranational and foreign government-sponsored enterprises	2,420,757	78,964	41,644	2,458,077	8.3	—
Total fixed maturity securities	$28,322,977	$1,939,175	$619,247	$29,642,905	100.0%	$ (1,555)
Non-redeemable preferred stock	$85,645	$7,837	$5,962	$87,520	69.5 %	
Other equity securities	40,584	—	2,242	38,342	30.5	
Total equity securities	$126,229	$7,837	$8,204	$125,862	100.0%	

The Company enters into various collateral arrangements with counterparties that require both the pledging and acceptance of fixed maturity securities as collateral. Pledged fixed maturity securities are included in fixed maturity securities, available-for-sale in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Fixed maturity securities received as collateral are held in separate custodial accounts and are not recorded on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. Subject to certain constraints, the Company is permitted by contract to sell or repledge collateral it receives; however, as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, none of the collateral received had been sold or repledged. The Company also holds securities in trust to satisfy collateral requirements under certain third-party reinsurance treaties. The following table includes fixed maturity securities pledged and received as collateral and assets in trust held to satisfy collateral requirements under certain third-party reinsurance treaties as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Fixed maturity securities pledged as collateral	$192,718	$204,980	$169,678	$176,782
Fixed maturity securities received as collateral	n/a	261,601	n/a	242,914
Securities held in trust	10,698,579	11,345,193	10,535,729	10,928,393

The Company monitors its concentrations of financial instruments on an ongoing basis and mitigates credit risk by maintaining a diversified investment portfolio which limits exposure to any one issuer. The Company's exposure to concentrations of credit risk from single issuers greater than 10% of the Company's stockholders' equity included securities of the U.S. government and its agencies as well as the securities disclosed below as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands).

	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Fixed maturity securities guaranteed or issued by:				
Canadian province of Ontario	$892,870	$1,257,794	$864,444	$1,199,080
Canadian province of Quebec	1,013,019	1,702,423	943,484	1,525,903

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of fixed maturity securities classified as available-for-sale at March 31, 2016 are shown by contractual maturity in the table below (dollars in thousands). Actual maturities can differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Asset and mortgage-backed securities are shown separately in the table below, as they are not due at a single maturity date.

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	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Available-for-sale:		
Due in one year or less	$802,218	$809,704
Due after one year through five years	5,606,886	5,828,982
Due after five years through ten years	8,633,420	8,985,775
Due after ten years	9,875,740	11,345,792
Asset and mortgage-backed securities	4,117,010	4,178,461
Total	$29,035,274	$31,148,714

Corporate Fixed Maturity Securities

The tables below show the major industry types of the Company's corporate fixed maturity holdings as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

March 31, 2016:	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	% of Total	
Finance	$ 5,818,427	$6,026,229	32.6	%
Industrial	10,147,913	10,396,101	56.1	
Utility	1,960,114	2,089,718	11.3	
Total	$ 17,926,454	$18,512,048	100.0	%

December 31, 2015:	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	% of Total	
Finance	$ 5,408,791	$5,555,044	31.4	%
Industrial	10,211,426	10,129,917	57.2	
Utility	1,955,290	2,023,195	11.4	
Total	$ 17,575,507	$17,708,156	100.0	%

Other-Than-Temporary Impairments - Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities

As discussed in Note 2 – "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" of the 2015 Annual Report, a portion of certain other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") losses on fixed maturity securities is recognized in AOCI. For these securities, the net amount recognized in the condensed consolidated statements of income ("credit loss impairments") represents the difference between the amortized cost of the security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate implicit in the debt security prior to impairment. Any remaining difference between the fair value and amortized cost is recognized in AOCI. The amount of pre-tax credit loss impairments on fixed maturity securities held by the Company, for which a portion of the OTTI loss was recognized in AOCI, was $7.3 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015. There were no changes in these amounts from their respective prior-year ending balances.

Unrealized Losses for Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities Available-for-Sale

The following table presents the total gross unrealized losses for the 1,450 and 2,080 fixed maturity and equity securities as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, where the estimated fair value had declined and remained below amortized cost by the indicated amount (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Gross Unrealized Losses	% of Total		Gross Unrealized Losses	% of Total	
Less than 20%	$275,128	71.2	%	$463,109	73.8	%
20% or more for less than six months	69,739	18.0		142,495	22.7	
20% or more for six months or greater	41,663	10.8		21,847	3.5	
Total	$386,530	100.0	%	$627,451	100.0	%

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The Company's determination of whether a decline in value is other-than-temporary includes analysis of the underlying credit and the extent and duration of a decline in value. The Company's credit analysis of an investment includes determining whether the issuer is current on its contractual payments, evaluating whether it is probable that the Company will be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the security and analyzing the overall ability of the Company to recover the amortized cost of the investment. In the Company's impairment review process, the duration and severity of an unrealized loss position for equity securities are given greater weight and consideration given the lack of contractual cash flows or deferability features.

The following tables present the estimated fair values and gross unrealized losses, including other-than-temporary impairment losses reported in AOCI, for 1,450 and 2,080 fixed maturity and equity securities that have estimated fair values below amortized cost as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively (dollars in thousands). These investments are presented by class and grade of security, as well as the length of time the related fair value has remained below amortized cost.

	Less than 12 months		12 months or greater		Total	
March 31, 2016:	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Investment grade securities:						
Corporate securities	$2,082,050	$79,986	$1,557,209	$112,210	$3,639,259	$192,196
Canadian and Canadian provincial governments	49,560	113	—	—	49,560	113
Residential mortgage-backed securities	217,618	5,773	104,341	4,456	321,959	10,229
Asset-backed securities	629,257	25,390	237,331	12,243	866,588	37,633
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	256,118	3,936	52,341	1,995	308,459	5,931
U.S. government and agencies	129,048	801	70,288	2,148	199,336	2,949
State and political subdivisions	14,632	510	55,295	7,529	69,927	8,039
Other foreign government, supranational and foreign government-sponsored enterprises	107,785	3,274	115,085	5,922	222,870	9,196
Total investment grade securities	3,486,068	119,783	2,191,890	146,503	5,677,958	266,286
Below investment grade securities:						
Corporate securities	573,014	65,766	137,674	28,670	710,688	94,436
Residential mortgage-backed securities	22,774	411	10,445	481	33,219	892
Asset-backed securities	6,506	1,368	8,818	1,696	15,324	3,064
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	—	3,207	293	3,207	293
Other foreign government, supranational and foreign government-sponsored enterprises	36,134	2,482	58,897	10,013	95,031	12,495
Total below investment grade securities	638,428	70,027	219,041	41,153	857,469	111,180
Total fixed maturity securities	$4,124,496	$189,810	$2,410,931	$187,656	$6,535,427	$377,466
Non-redeemable preferred stock	$15,334	$356	$22,821	$7,754	$38,155	$8,110
Other equity securities	13,263	702	11,649	252	24,912	954
Total equity securities	$28,597	$1,058	$34,470	$8,006	$63,067	$9,064

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December 31, 2015:	Less than 12 months		12 months or greater		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Investment grade securities:						
Corporate securities	$6,388,148	$323,961	$294,755	$40,861	$6,682,903	$364,822
Canadian and Canadian provincial governments	122,746	2,532	—	—	122,746	2,532
Residential mortgage-backed securities	452,297	7,036	82,314	4,057	534,611	11,093
Asset-backed securities	581,701	9,825	199,298	7,100	780,999	16,925
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	514,877	9,806	31,177	997	546,054	10,803
U.S. government and agencies	1,010,387	57,718	—	—	1,010,387	57,718
State and political subdivisions	157,837	5,349	13,016	3,718	170,853	9,067
Other foreign government, supranational and foreign government-sponsored enterprises	702,962	18,279	38,379	4,206	741,341	22,485
Total investment grade securities	9,930,955	434,506	658,939	60,939	10,589,894	495,445
Below investment grade securities:						
Corporate securities	554,688	71,171	114,427	31,076	669,115	102,247
Residential mortgage-backed securities	22,646	282	7,679	298	30,325	580
Asset-backed securities	6,772	201	9,335	1,250	16,107	1,451
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	3,253	248	767	117	4,020	365
Other foreign government, supranational and foreign government-sponsored enterprises	60,668	7,356	31,693	11,803	92,361	19,159
Total below investment grade securities	648,027	79,258	163,901	44,544	811,928	123,802
Total fixed maturity securities	$10,578,982	$513,764	$822,840	$105,483	$11,401,822	$619,247
Non-redeemable preferred stock	$12,331	$2,175	$12,191	$3,787	$24,522	$5,962
Other equity securities	38,327	2,242	—	—	38,327	2,242
Total equity securities	$50,658	$4,417	$12,191	$3,787	$62,849	$8,204

The Company has no intention to sell, nor does it expect to be required to sell, the securities outlined in the table above, as of the dates indicated. However, unforeseen facts and circumstances may cause the Company to sell fixed maturity and equity securities in the ordinary course of managing its portfolio to meet certain diversification, credit quality and liquidity guidelines.

Unrealized losses on below investment grade securities as of March 31, 2016 are primarily related to high-yield corporate and other foreign government, supranational and foreign government-sponsored enterprise securities. Unrealized losses decreased across most security types as treasury rates decreased during the first three months of 2016.

Investment Income, Net of Related Expenses

Major categories of investment income, net of related expenses, consist of the following (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale	$312,414	$269,768
Mortgage loans on real estate	39,792	34,772
Policy loans	16,134	14,040

Funds withheld at interest	55,980	112,260
Short-term investments	975	695
Other invested assets	9,824	12,027
Investment income	435,119	443,562
Investment expense	(17,853)	(16,671)
Investment income, net of related expenses	$417,266	$426,891

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Investment Related Gains (Losses), Net

Investment related gains (losses), net consist of the following (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Fixed maturity and equity securities available for sale:		
Other-than-temporary impairment losses on fixed maturity securities recognized in earnings	$(33,817)	$(2,527)
Gain on investment activity	27,192	19,201
Loss on investment activity	(11,787)	(13,596)
Other impairment losses and change in mortgage loan provision	(2,060)	(4,168)
Derivatives and other, net	(100,414)	8,673
Total investment related gains (losses), net	$(120,886)	$7,583

The fixed maturity impairments for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were largely related to high-yield energy and emerging market corporate securities. The fluctuations in investment related gains (losses) for derivatives and other for the three months ended March 31, 2016, compared to the same period in 2015, are primarily due to changes in the fair value of embedded derivatives related to modified coinsurance and funds withheld treaties.

During the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company sold fixed maturity and equity securities with fair values of $242.6 million and $199.6 million at losses of $11.8 million and $13.6 million, respectively. The Company generally does not buy and sell securities on a short-term basis.

Securities Borrowing and Other

The Company participates in securities borrowing programs whereby securities, which are not reflected on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets, are borrowed from third parties. The borrowed securities are used to provide collateral under affiliated reinsurance transactions. The Company is required to maintain a minimum of 100% of the fair value, or par value, under certain programs, of the borrowed securities as collateral. The collateral consists of rights to reinsurance treaty cash flows. If cash flows from the reinsurance treaties are insufficient to maintain the minimum collateral requirement, the Company may substitute cash or securities to meet the requirement. No cash or securities have been pledged by the Company for this purpose.

The Company also participates in a repurchase/reverse repurchase program in which securities, reflected as investments on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets, are pledged to a third party. In return, the Company receives securities from the third party with an estimated fair value equal to a minimum of 100% of the securities pledged. The securities received are not reflected on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The following table includes the amount of borrowed securities, repurchased securities pledged and repurchased/reverse repurchased securities pledged and received as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands).

	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Borrowed securities	$268,800	$282,780	$259,540	$266,297
Repurchase program/reverse repurchase program:				
Securities pledged	454,264	479,427	443,435	465,889
Securities received	n/a	479,482	n/a	481,197

The following table presents information on the securities pledged as collateral by the Company related to its repurchase/reverse repurchase program as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands). Collateral associated with certain borrowed securities is not included within the table, as the collateral pledged to each counterparty is the right to reinsurance treaty cash flows.

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	March 31, 2016 Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements				
	Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 Days	30-90 Days	Greater than 90 Days	Total
Collateral on repurchase program					
Corporate securities	$—	$—	$1,445	$157,995	$159,440
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	—	—	97,398	97,398
U.S. government and agencies	—	—	—	212,081	212,081
Foreign government	—	—	—	3,303	3,303
Other	7,205	—	—	—	7,205
Total borrowings	$7,205	$—	$1,445	$470,777	$479,427

Gross amount of recognized liabilities for repurchase agreement in preceding table	$479,482
Amounts related to agreements not included in offsetting disclosure	$55

	December 31, 2015 Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements				
	Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 Days	30-90 Days	Greater than 90 Days	Total
Collateral on repurchase program					
Corporate securities	$—	$2,951	$—	$147,324	$150,275
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	—	—	97,639	97,639
U.S. government and agencies	—	—	—	199,431	199,431
Foreign government	—	—	—	3,358	3,358
Other	15,186	—	—	—	15,186
Total borrowings	$15,186	$2,951	$—	$447,752	$465,889

Gross amount of recognized liabilities for repurchase agreement in preceding table	$481,197
Amounts related to agreements not included in offsetting disclosure	$15,308

Mortgage Loans on Real Estate

Mortgage loans represented approximately 7.6% and 7.5% of the Company's total investments as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The Company makes mortgage loans on income producing properties that are geographically diversified, with the largest concentration being in the state of California, which represented 22.2% and 22.3% of mortgage loans on real estate as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Loan-to-value ratios at the time of loan approval are 75% or less. The distribution of mortgage loans by property type, gross of valuation allowances, is as follows as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

Property type:	March 31, 2016 Recorded Investment	% of Total	December 31, 2015 Recorded Investment	% of Total
Office building	$1,044,806	31.7 %	$980,858	31.3 %
Retail	1,011,124	30.6	1,026,018	32.7
Industrial	656,171	19.9	527,485	16.8

Apartment	399,653	12.1	420,014	13.4
Other commercial	187,566	5.7	182,389	5.8
Total	$3,299,320	100.0%	$3,136,764	100.0%

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The maturities of the mortgage loans, gross of valuation allowances, as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Recorded Investment	% of Total	Recorded Investment	% of Total
Due within five years	$844,192	25.6 %	$873,280	27.8 %
Due after five years through ten years	1,709,137	51.8	1,561,535	49.8
Due after ten years	745,991	22.6	701,949	22.4
Total	$3,299,320	100.0%	$3,136,764	100.0%

Information regarding the Company’s credit quality indicators, as determined by the Company's internal evaluation methodology for its recorded investment in mortgage loans, gross of valuation allowances, as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

Internal credit quality grade:	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Recorded Investment	% of Total	Recorded Investment	% of Total
High investment grade	$1,739,464	52.8 %	$1,621,601	51.7 %
Investment grade	1,449,516	43.9	1,397,996	44.6
Average	86,600	2.6	87,196	2.8
Watch list	13,483	0.4	13,550	0.4
In or near default	10,257	0.3	16,421	0.5
Total	$3,299,320	100.0%	$3,136,764	100.0%

The age analysis of the Company’s past due recorded investment in mortgage loans, gross of valuation allowances, as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
31-60 days past due	$1,891	$—
61-90 days past due	—	—
Greater than 90 days	—	—
Total past due	1,891	—
Current	3,297,429	3,136,764
Total	$3,299,320	$3,136,764

The following table presents the recorded investment in mortgage loans, by method of measuring impairment, and the related valuation allowances as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Mortgage loans:		
Individually measured for impairment	$10,257	$16,421
Collectively measured for impairment	3,289,063	3,120,343
Mortgage loans, gross of valuation allowances	3,299,320	3,136,764
Valuation allowances:		
Individually measured for impairment	594	588

Collectively measured for impairment	6,230	6,225
Total valuation allowances	6,824	6,813
Mortgage loans, net of valuation allowances	$3,292,496	$3,129,951

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Information regarding the Company's loan valuation allowances for mortgage loans for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of period	$6,813	$6,471
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	—	—
Provision (release)	11	(341)
Balance, end of period	$6,824	$6,130

Information regarding the portion of the Company's mortgage loans that were impaired as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Carrying Value
March 31, 2016:				
Impaired mortgage loans with no valuation allowance recorded	$818	$ 809	$—	$809
Impaired mortgage loans with valuation allowance recorded	9,950	9,448	594	8,854
Total impaired mortgage loans	$10,768	$ 10,257	$594	$9,663
December 31, 2015:				
Impaired mortgage loans with no valuation allowance recorded	$4,033	$ 4,033	$—	$4,033
Impaired mortgage loans with valuation allowance recorded	12,898	12,388	588	11,800
Total impaired mortgage loans	$16,931	$ 16,421	$588	$15,833

The Company's average investment in impaired mortgage loans and the related interest income are reflected in the table below for the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2016		2015	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income
Impaired mortgage loans with no valuation allowance recorded	$2,421	$ 12	$10,290	$106
Impaired mortgage loans with valuation allowance recorded	10,918	144	6,702	155
Total impaired mortgage loans	$13,339	$ 156	$16,992	$261

(1) Average recorded investment represents the average loan balances as of the beginning of period and all subsequent quarterly end of period balances.

The Company did not acquire any impaired mortgage loans during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. The Company had no mortgage loans that were on a nonaccrual status at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Policy Loans

Policy loans comprised approximately 3.3% and 3.5% of the Company's total investments as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, the majority of which are associated with one client. These policy loans present no credit risk because the amount of the loan cannot exceed the obligation due to the ceding company upon the death of the insured or surrender of the underlying policy. The provisions of the treaties in force and the underlying policies determine the policy loan interest rates. The Company earns a spread between the interest rate earned on policy loans and the interest rate credited to corresponding liabilities.

Funds Withheld at Interest

Funds withheld at interest comprised approximately 13.3% and 14.0% of the Company's total investments as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Of the $5.8 billion funds withheld at interest balance, net of embedded derivatives, as of March 31, 2016, $3.9 billion of the balance is associated with one client. For reinsurance agreements written on a modified coinsurance basis and certain agreements written on a coinsurance funds withheld basis, assets equal to the net statutory reserves are withheld and legally owned and managed by the ceding company and are reflected as funds withheld at interest on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. In the event of a ceding company's insolvency, the Company would need to assert a claim on the assets supporting its reserve liabilities. However, the risk of loss to the Company is mitigated by its ability to offset amounts it owes the ceding company for claims or allowances against amounts owed to the Company from the ceding company.

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Other Invested Assets

Other invested assets include equity securities, limited partnership interests, joint ventures (other than operating joint ventures), structured loans, derivative contracts, fair value option ("FVO") contractholder-directed unit-linked investments, Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines ("FHLB") common stock (included in other in the table below), real estate held-for-investment (included in other in the table below), and equity release mortgages (included in other in the table below). The fair value option was elected for contractholder-directed investments supporting unit-linked variable annuity type liabilities which do not qualify for presentation and reporting as separate accounts. Other invested assets represented approximately 3.1% of the Company's total investments as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. Carrying values of these assets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Equity securities	$117,876	$125,862
Limited partnerships and real estate joint ventures	602,117	567,697
Structured loans	35,751	45,422
Derivatives	282,954	256,178
FVO contractholder-directed unit-linked investments	202,130	197,547
Other	127,716	105,414
Total other invested assets	$1,368,544	$1,298,120

5. Derivative Instruments

Derivatives, except for embedded derivatives and longevity and mortality swaps, are carried on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets in other invested assets or other liabilities, at fair value. Longevity and mortality swaps are included on the condensed consolidated balance sheets in other assets or other liabilities, at fair value. Embedded derivative liabilities on modified coinsurance or funds withheld arrangements are included on the condensed consolidated balance sheets with the host contract in funds withheld at interest, at fair value. Embedded derivative liabilities on indexed annuity and variable annuity products are included on the condensed consolidated balance sheets with the host contract in interest-sensitive contract liabilities, at fair value. The following table presents the notional amounts and gross fair value of derivative instruments prior to taking into account the netting effects of master netting agreements as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Notional Amount	Carrying Value/Fair Value		Notional Amount	Carrying Value/Fair Value	
		Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:						
Interest rate swaps	$1,164,929	$142,357	$1,507	$1,123,057	$85,075	$4,196
Financial futures	442,723	—	—	420,665	—	—
Foreign currency forwards	38,000	915	3,312	45,000	44	6,768
Consumer price index swaps	30,015	—	402	28,561	—	292
Credit default swaps	855,700	8,709	7,724	897,000	8,230	11,053
Equity options	442,335	47,100	—	453,435	46,653	—
Longevity swaps	910,400	15,806	—	868,960	15,003	7
Mortality swaps	50,000	—	3,043	50,000	—	2,619
Synthetic guaranteed investment contracts	7,500,659	—	—	7,098,825	—	—
Embedded derivatives in:						
Modified coinsurance or funds withheld arrangements	—	—	168,948	—	—	76,698

Indexed annuity products	—	—	862,658	—	—	878,114
Variable annuity products	—	—	255,411	—	—	192,470
Total non-hedging derivatives	11,434,761	214,887	1,303,005	10,985,503	155,005	1,172,217
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:						
Interest rate swaps	435,000	5,129	26,724	120,000	—	29,986
Foreign currency swaps	850,585	107,437	2,604	823,486	146,265	—
Total hedging derivatives	1,285,585	112,566	29,328	943,486	146,265	29,986
Total derivatives	$12,720,346	$327,453	$1,332,333	$11,928,989	$301,270	$1,202,203

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Netting Arrangements

Certain of the Company's derivatives are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and reported as a net asset or liability in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The Company nets all derivatives that are subject to such arrangements.

The Company has elected to include all derivatives, except embedded derivatives, in the tables below, irrespective of whether they are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or a similar agreement. See Note 4 – "Investments" for information regarding the Company's securities borrowing, repurchase and repurchase/reverse repurchase programs. See "Embedded Derivatives" below for information regarding the Company's bifurcated embedded derivatives.

The following table provides information relating to the Company's derivative instruments as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

				Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Balance Sheet		
	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts Presented in the Balance Sheet	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged/ Received [1]	Net Amount
March 31, 2016:						
Derivative assets	$ 327,453	$ (28,693)	$ 298,760	$(32,953)	$ (265,257)	$ 550
Derivative liabilities	45,316	(28,693)	16,623	(74,663)	(9,409)	(67,449)
December 31, 2015:						
Derivative assets	$ 301,270	$ (30,096)	$ 271,174	$(20,888)	$ (245,038)	$ 5,248
Derivative liabilities	54,921	(30,096)	24,825	(47,149)	(12,540)	(34,864)

(1) Includes initial margin posted to a central clearing partner.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company does not enter into derivative instruments for speculative purposes. As discussed below under "Non-qualifying Derivatives and Derivatives for Purposes Other Than Hedging," the Company uses various derivative instruments for risk management purposes that either do not qualify or have not been qualified for hedge accounting treatment, including derivatives used to economically hedge changes in the fair value of liabilities associated with the reinsurance of variable annuities with guaranteed living benefits. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company held interest rate swaps that were designated and qualified as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk for variable rate liabilities and foreign currency assets, foreign currency swaps that were designated and qualified as hedges of a portion of its net investment in its foreign operations, foreign currency swaps that were designated and qualified as fair value hedges of foreign currency risk, and derivative instruments that were not designated as hedging instruments. See Note 2 – "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" of the Company's 2015 Annual Report for a detailed discussion of the accounting treatment for derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives. Derivative instruments are carried at fair value and generally require an insignificant amount of cash at inception of the contracts.

Fair Value Hedges

The Company designates and reports certain foreign currency swaps to hedge the foreign currency fair value exposure of foreign currency denominated assets as fair value hedges when they meet the requirements of the general accounting principles for Derivatives and Hedging. The gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to a change in foreign currency and the offsetting gain or loss on the related foreign currency swaps as of March 31, 2016, were (dollars in thousands):

Type of Fair Value Hedge	Hedged Item	Gains (Losses) Recognized for Derivatives	Gains (Losses) Recognized for Hedged Items	Ineffectiveness Recognized in Investment Related Gains (Losses)
For the three months ended March 31, 2016:				

Foreign currency swaps	Foreign-denominated fixed maturity securities	$ 5,867	$ (5,867)	$ —

A regression analysis was used, both at inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, to determine whether each derivative used in a hedged transaction is highly effective in offsetting changes in the hedged item. For the foreign currency swaps, the change in fair value related to changes in the benchmark interest rate and credit spreads are excluded from the hedge effectiveness. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, $4.6 million of the change in the estimated fair value of derivatives, was excluded from hedge effectiveness. There were no fair value hedges as of March 31, 2015.

Cash Flow Hedges

Certain derivative instruments are designated as cash flow hedges when they meet the requirements of the general accounting principles for Derivatives and Hedging. The Company designates and accounts for the following as cash flow hedges: (i) certain interest rate swaps, in which the cash flows of assets are denominated in different currencies, commonly referred to as cross-

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currency swaps; (ii) certain interest rate swaps, in which the cash flows of liabilities are variable based on a benchmark rate (LIBOR); and (iii) forward bond purchase commitments.

The following table presents the components of AOCI, before income tax, and the condensed consolidated income statement classification where the gain or loss is recognized related to cash flow hedges for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), balance beginning of period	$(29,397)	$(31,591)
Gains (losses) deferred in other comprehensive income (loss) on the effective portion of cash flow hedges	8,551	213
Amounts reclassified to investment related (gains) losses, net	(841)	840
Amounts reclassified to investment income	(107)	(60)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), balance end of period	$(21,794)	$(30,598)

As of March 31, 2016, the before-tax deferred net gains on derivative instruments recorded in AOCI that are expected to be reclassified to earnings during the next twelve months are approximately $0.3 million. This expectation is based on the anticipated interest payments on hedged investments in fixed maturity securities that will occur over the next twelve months, at which time the Company will recognize the deferred net gains (losses) as an adjustment to investment income over the term of the investment cash flows.

The following table presents the effective portion of derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships on the condensed consolidated statements of income and AOCI for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	Effective Portion		
Derivative Type	Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI	Gain (Loss) Reclassified into Income from AOCI	
		Investment Related Gains (Losses)	Investment Income
For the three months ended March 31, 2016:			
Interest rate swaps	$8,551	$—	$ 160
Forward bond purchase commitments	—	841	(53)
Total	$8,551	$841	$ 107
For the three months ended March 31, 2015:			
Interest rate swaps	$(7,567)	$—	$ 60
Forward bond purchase commitments	7,780	(840)	—
Total	$213	$(840)	$ 60

All components of each derivative's gain or loss were included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness. For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the ineffective portion of derivatives reported as cash flow hedges was not material to the Company's results of operations. Also, there were no material amounts reclassified into earnings relating to instances in which the Company discontinued cash flow hedge accounting because the forecasted transaction did not occur by the anticipated date or within the additional time period permitted by the authoritative guidance for the accounting for derivatives and hedging.

Hedges of Net Investments in Foreign Operations

The Company uses foreign currency swaps to hedge a portion of its net investment in certain foreign operations against adverse movements in exchange rates. The following table illustrates the Company’s net investments in foreign

operations (“NIFO”) hedges for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	Derivative Gains (Losses) Deferred in AOCI	
	For the three months ended March 31,	
Type of NIFO Hedge [1] [2]	2016	2015
Foreign currency swaps	$ (31,794)	$ 49,966

There were no sales or substantial liquidations of net investments in foreign operations that would have required
(1) the reclassification of gains or losses from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into investment income during the periods presented.
(2) There was no ineffectiveness recognized for the Company’s hedges of net investments in foreign operations.

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The cumulative foreign currency translation gain recorded in AOCI related to these hedges was $140.1 million and $171.9 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. If a foreign operation was sold or substantially liquidated, the amounts in AOCI would be reclassified to the condensed consolidated statements of income. A pro rata portion would be reclassified upon partial sale of a foreign operation.

Non-qualifying Derivatives and Derivatives for Purposes Other Than Hedging

The Company uses various other derivative instruments for risk management purposes that either do not qualify or have not been qualified for hedge accounting treatment, including derivatives used to economically hedge changes in the fair value of liabilities associated with the reinsurance of variable annuities with guaranteed living benefits. The gain or loss related to the change in fair value for these derivative instruments is recognized in investment related gains (losses), in the condensed consolidated statements of income, except where otherwise noted.

A summary of the effect of non-hedging derivatives, including embedded derivatives, on the Company's income statement for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

		Gain (Loss) for the three months ended March 31,	
Type of Non-hedging Derivative	Income Statement Location of Gain (Loss)	2016	2015
Interest rate swaps	Investment related gains (losses), net	$ 62,527	$ 29,344
Interest rate options	Investment related gains (losses), net	—	3,275
Financial futures	Investment related gains (losses), net	(11,051)	(7,331)
Foreign currency forwards	Investment related gains (losses), net	2,500	(220)
CPI swaps	Investment related gains (losses), net	(180)	(71)
Credit default swaps	Investment related gains (losses), net	3,346	2,658
Equity options	Investment related gains (losses), net	(2,703)	(8,067)
Longevity swaps	Other revenues	87	1,821
Mortality swaps	Other revenues	(424)	(479)
Subtotal		54,102	20,930
Embedded derivatives in:			
Modified coinsurance or funds withheld arrangements	Investment related gains (losses), net	(92,250)	(2,325)
Indexed annuity products	Interest credited	1,394	(29,326)
Variable annuity products	Investment related gains (losses), net	(62,940)	(25,133)
Total non-hedging derivatives		$ (99,694)	$ (35,854)

Types of Derivatives Used by the Company

Interest Rate Swaps

Interest rate swaps are used by the Company primarily to reduce market risks from changes in interest rates, to alter interest rate exposure arising from mismatches between assets and liabilities (duration mismatches) and to manage the risk of cash flows of liabilities that are variable based on a benchmark rate (LIBOR). With an interest rate swap, the Company agrees with another party to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between two rates, which can be either fixed-rate or floating-rate interest amounts, tied to an agreed-upon notional principal amount. These transactions are executed pursuant to master agreements that provide for a single net payment or individual gross payments at each

due date. The Company utilizes interest rate swaps in cash flow and non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Interest Rate Options

Interest rate options, commonly referred to as swaptions, have been used by the Company primarily to hedge living benefit guarantees embedded in certain variable annuity products. A swaption, used to hedge against adverse changes in interest rates, is an option to enter into a swap with a forward starting effective date. The Company pays an upfront premium for the right to exercise this option in the future.

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Financial Futures

Exchange-traded futures are used primarily to economically hedge liabilities embedded in certain variable annuity products. With exchange-traded futures transactions, the Company agrees to purchase or sell a specified number of contracts, the value of which is determined by the relevant indices, and to post variation margin on a daily basis in an amount equal to the difference between the daily estimated fair values of those contracts. The Company enters into exchange-traded futures with regulated futures commission merchants that are members of the exchange.

Equity Options

Equity index options are used by the Company primarily to hedge minimum guarantees embedded in certain variable annuity products. To hedge against adverse changes in equity indices volatility, the Company buys put options. The contracts are net settled in cash based on differentials in the indices at the time of exercise and the strike price.

Consumer Price Index Swaps

Consumer price index ("CPI") swaps are used by the Company primarily to economically hedge liabilities embedded in certain insurance products where value is directly affected by changes in a designated benchmark consumer price index. With a CPI swap transaction, the Company agrees with another party to exchange the actual amount of inflation realized over a specified period of time for a fixed amount of inflation determined at inception. These transactions are executed pursuant to master agreements that provide for a single net payment or individual gross payments to be made by the counterparty at each due date. Most of these swaps will require a single payment to be made by one counterparty at the maturity date of the swap.

Foreign Currency Swaps

Foreign currency swaps are used by the Company to reduce the risk from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates associated with its assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. With a foreign currency swap transaction, the Company agrees with another party to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between one currency and another at a forward exchange rate calculated by reference to an agreed upon principal amount. The principal amount of each currency is exchanged at the termination of the currency swap by each party. The Company uses foreign currency swaps to hedge a portion of its net investment in certain foreign operations and foreign currency securities against adverse movements in exchange rates. The Company also uses foreign currency swaps to hedge its exposure to market risks from changes in currency exchange rates with respect to investments denominated in foreign currencies that the Company either holds or intends to acquire or sell.

Foreign Currency Forwards

Foreign currency forwards are used by the Company to reduce the risk from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates associated with its assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. With a foreign currency forward transaction, the Company agrees with another party to deliver a specified amount of an identified currency at a specified future date. The price is agreed upon at the time of the contract and payment for such a contract is made in a different currency at the specified future date.

Forward Bond Purchase Commitments

Forward bond purchase commitments have been used by the Company to hedge against the variability in the anticipated cash flows required to purchase securities. With forward bond purchase commitments, the forward price is agreed upon at the time of the contract and payment for such contract is made at the future specified settlement date of the securities.

Credit Default Swaps

The Company sells protection under single name credit default swaps and credit default swap index tranches to diversify its credit risk exposure in certain portfolios and, in combination with purchasing securities, to replicate characteristics of similar investments based on the credit quality and term of the credit default swap. Credit default triggers for indexed reference entities and single name reference entities are defined in the contracts. The Company's maximum exposure to credit loss equals the notional value for credit default swaps. In the event of default of a referencing entity, the Company is typically required to pay the protection holder the full notional value less a recovery amount determined at auction.

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The following table presents the estimated fair value, maximum amount of future payments and weighted average years to maturity of credit default swaps sold by the Company at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
Rating Agency Designation of Referenced Credit Obligations[1]	Estimated Fair Value of Credit Default Swaps	Maximum Amount of Future Payments under Credit Default Swaps[2]	Weighted Average Years to Maturity[3]	Estimated Fair Value of Credit Default Swaps	Maximum Amount of Future Payments under Credit Default Swaps[2]	Weighted Average Years to Maturity[3]
AA/AA-/A+/A/A-						
Single name credit default swaps	$1,351	$ 130,000	4.1	$1,689	$ 152,500	3.9
Credit default swaps referencing indices	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	1,351	130,000	4.1	1,689	152,500	3.9
BBB+/BBB/BBB-						
Single name credit default swaps	(4,570)	304,700	4.1	(5,066)	315,200	4.2
Credit default swaps referencing indices	4,423	416,000	5.2	2,274	416,000	5.0
Subtotal	(147)	720,700	4.8	(2,792)	731,200	4.6
BB+/BB						
Single name credit default swaps	(219)	5,000	3.2	(2,900)	10,000	4.1
Credit default swaps referencing indices	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	(219)	5,000	3.2	(2,900)	10,000	4.1
Total	$985	$ 855,700	4.7	$(4,003)	$ 893,700	4.5

(1) The rating agency designations are based on ratings from Standard and Poor's ("S&P").

(2) Assumes the value of the referenced credit obligations is zero.

(3) The weighted average years to maturity of the credit default swaps is calculated based on weighted average notional amounts.

The Company also purchases credit default swaps to reduce its risk against a drop in bond prices due to credit concerns of certain bond issuers. If a credit event, as defined by the contract, occurs, the Company is able to put the bond back to the counterparty at par.

Longevity Swaps

The Company enters into longevity swaps in the form of out-of-the-money options, which provide protection against changes in mortality improvement to retirement plans and insurers of such plans. With a longevity swap transaction, the Company agrees with another party to exchange a proportion of a notional value. The proportion is determined by the difference between a predefined benefit, and the realized benefit plus the future expected benefit, calculated by reference to a population index for a fixed premium.

Mortality Swaps

Mortality swaps are used by the Company to hedge risk from changes in mortality experience associated with its reinsurance of life insurance risk. The Company agrees with another party to exchange, at specified intervals, a proportion of a notional value determined by the difference between a predefined expected and realized claim amount on a designated index of reinsured lives, for a fixed percentage (premium) each term.

Synthetic Guaranteed Investment Contracts

The Company sells fee-based synthetic guaranteed investment contracts to retirement plans which include investment-only, stable value contracts. The assets are owned by the trustees of such plans, who invest the assets under the terms of investment guidelines to which the Company agrees. The contracts contain a guarantee of a minimum rate of return on participant balances supported by the underlying assets, and a guarantee of liquidity to meet certain participant-initiated plan cash flow requirements. These contracts are reported as derivatives, recorded at

fair value and classified as interest rate derivatives.

Embedded Derivatives

The Company has certain embedded derivatives which are required to be separated from their host contracts and reported as derivatives. Host contracts include reinsurance treaties structured on a modified coinsurance or funds withheld basis. Additionally, the Company reinsures equity-indexed annuity and variable annuity contracts with benefits that are considered embedded derivatives, including guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits, guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits, and guaranteed minimum income benefits. The changes in fair values of embedded derivatives on equity-indexed annuities described below relate to changes in the fair value associated with capital market and other related assumptions. The Company's utilization of a credit valuation adjustment did not have a material effect on the change in fair value of its embedded derivatives for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

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The related gains (losses) and the effect on net income after amortization of deferred acquisition costs ("DAC") and income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are reflected in the following table (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Embedded derivatives in modco or funds withheld arrangements included in investment related gains	$(92,250)	$(2,325)
After the associated amortization of DAC and taxes, the related amounts included in net income	(26,777)	(2,588)
Embedded derivatives in variable annuity contracts included in investment related gains	(62,940)	(25,133)
After the associated amortization of DAC and taxes, the related amounts included in net income	(25,843)	(9,409)
Amounts related to embedded derivatives in equity-indexed annuities included in benefits and expenses	1,394	(29,326)
After the associated amortization of DAC and taxes, the related amounts included in net income	11,234	(15,999)

Credit Risk

The Company manages its credit risk related to over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives by entering into transactions with creditworthy counterparties, maintaining collateral arrangements and through the use of master netting agreements that provide for a single net payment to be made by one counterparty to another at each due date and upon termination.

The credit exposure of the Company's OTC derivative transactions is represented by the contracts with a positive fair value (market value) at the reporting date. To reduce credit exposures, the Company seeks to (i) enter into OTC derivative transactions pursuant to master netting agreements that provide for a netting of payments and receipts with a single counterparty, and (ii) enter into agreements that allow the use of credit support annexes, which are bilateral rating-sensitive agreements that require collateral postings at established threshold levels. Certain of the Company's OTC derivatives are cleared derivatives, which are bilateral transactions between the Company and a counterparty where the transactions are cleared through a clearinghouse, such that each derivative counterparty is only exposed to the default of the clearinghouse. These cleared transactions require initial and daily variation margin collateral postings and include certain interest rate swaps and credit default swaps entered into on or after June 10, 2013, related to guidelines implemented under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Also, the Company enters into exchange-traded futures through regulated exchanges and these transactions are settled on a daily basis, thereby reducing credit risk exposure in the event of non-performance by counterparties to such financial instruments.

The Company enters into various collateral arrangements, which require both the posting and accepting of collateral in connection with its derivative instruments. Collateral agreements contain attachment thresholds that may vary depending on the posting party's ratings. Additionally, a decline in the Company's or the counterparty's credit ratings to specified levels could result in potential settlement of the derivative positions under the Company's agreements with its counterparties. The Company also has exchange-traded futures, which require the maintenance of a margin account. As exchange-traded futures are affected through regulated exchanges, and positions are marked to market on a daily basis, the Company has minimal exposure to credit-related losses in the event of nonperformance by counterparties.

The Company's credit exposure related to derivative contracts is generally limited to the fair value at the reporting date plus or minus any collateral posted or held by the Company. The Company's credit exposure to mortality swaps is minimal, as they are fully collateralized by a counterparty. Information regarding the Company's credit exposure related to its over-the-counter derivative contracts, centrally cleared derivative contracts and margin account for exchange-traded futures, excluding mortality swaps, at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are reflected in the following table (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Estimated fair value of derivatives in net asset position	$285,180	$248,968

Cash provided as collateral[1]	9,409	12,540
Securities pledged to counterparties as collateral[2]	74,663	47,149
Cash pledged from counterparties as collateral[3]	(265,257)	(245,038)
Securities pledged from counterparties as collateral[4]	(32,953)	(20,888)
Initial margin for cleared derivatives[2]	(65,036)	(34,898)
Net credit exposure	$6,006	$7,833
Margin account related to exchange-traded futures[5]	$12,764	$11,004

(1) Consists of receivable from counterparty, included in other assets.
(2) Included in available-for-sale securities, primarily consists of U.S. Treasury and government agency securities.
(3) Included in cash and cash equivalents, with obligation to return cash collateral recorded in other liabilities.
(4) Consists of U.S. Treasury and government securities securities.
(5) Included in other assets.

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6. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Fair Value Measurement

General accounting principles for Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures define fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. These principles also establish a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value and describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Active markets are defined as having the following characteristics for the measured asset/liability: (i) many transactions, (ii) current prices, (iii) price quotes not varying substantially among market makers, (iv) narrow bid/ask spreads and (v) most information publicly available. The Company's Level 1 assets include investment securities that are traded in exchange markets.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or market standard valuation techniques and assumptions with significant inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Such observable inputs include benchmarking prices for similar assets in active, liquid markets, quoted prices in markets that are not active and observable yields and spreads in the market. The Company's Level 2 assets and liabilities include investment securities with quoted prices that are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments and derivative contracts whose values are determined using market standard valuation techniques. This category primarily includes corporate securities, Canadian and Canadian provincial government securities, and residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities, and other foreign government, supranational and foreign government sponsored enterprises among others. Level 2 valuations are generally obtained from third party pricing services for identical or comparable assets or liabilities or through the use of valuation methodologies using observable market inputs. Prices from servicers are validated through analytical reviews and assessment of current market activity.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the related assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities include those whose value is determined using market standard valuation techniques described above. When observable inputs are not available, the market standard techniques for determining the estimated fair value of certain securities that trade infrequently, and therefore have little transparency, rely on inputs that are significant to the estimated fair value and that are not observable in the market or cannot be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. These unobservable inputs can be based in large part on management judgment or estimation and cannot be supported by reference to market activity. Even though unobservable, management believes these inputs are based on assumptions deemed appropriate given the circumstances and consistent with what other market participants would use when pricing similar assets and liabilities. For the Company's invested assets, this category generally includes corporate securities (primarily private placements and bank loans), Canadian provincial securities, asset-backed securities (including collateralized debt obligations and those with exposure to subprime mortgages), and to a lesser extent, certain residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities, and state and political subdivisions among others. Prices are determined using valuation methodologies such as discounted cash flow models and other similar techniques. Non-binding broker quotes, which are utilized when pricing service information is not available, are reviewed for reasonableness based on the Company's understanding of the market, and are generally considered Level 3. Under certain circumstances, based on its observations of transactions in active markets, the Company may conclude the prices received from independent third party pricing services or brokers are not reasonable or reflective of market activity. In those instances, the Company would apply internally developed valuation techniques to the related assets or liabilities. Additionally, the Company's embedded derivatives, all of which are associated with reinsurance treaties and longevity and mortality swaps, are classified in Level 3 since their values include significant unobservable inputs.

When inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the level within which the fair value measurement is categorized is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in

its entirety, except for fair value measurements using net asset value. For example, a Level 3 fair value measurement may include inputs that are observable (Levels 1 and 2) and unobservable (Level 3). Therefore, gains and losses for such assets and liabilities categorized within Level 3 may include changes in fair value that are attributable to both observable inputs (Levels 1 and 2) and unobservable inputs (Level 3).

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Assets and Liabilities by Hierarchy Level

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are summarized below (dollars in thousands):

March 31, 2016:		Fair Value Measurements Using:		
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Fixed maturity securities – available-for-sale:				
Corporate securities	$18,512,048	$265,592	$17,002,796	$1,243,660
Canadian and Canadian provincial governments	3,881,117	—	3,393,734	487,383
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,380,897	—	1,047,644	333,253
Asset-backed securities	1,289,381	—	1,004,161	285,220
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,508,183	—	1,444,609	63,574
U.S. government and agencies	1,507,080	1,349,361	131,839	25,880
State and political subdivisions	552,243	—	517,619	34,624
Other foreign government supranational and foreign government-sponsored enterprises	2,517,765	255,913	2,247,916	13,936
Total fixed maturity securities – available-for-sale	31,148,714	1,870,866	26,790,318	2,487,530
Funds withheld at interest – embedded derivatives	(168,948)	—	—	(168,948)
Cash equivalents	577,884	577,884	—	—
Short-term investments	364,214	353,227	10,987	—
Other invested assets:				
Non-redeemable preferred stock	78,085	62,668	15,417	—
Other equity securities	39,791	39,791	—	—
Derivatives:				
Interest rate swaps	131,665	—	131,665	—
Foreign currency forwards	915	—	915	—
CPI swaps	(402)	—	(402)	—
Credit default swaps	4,162	—	4,162	—
Equity options	40,096	—	40,096	—
Foreign currency swaps	106,518	—	106,518	—
FVO contractholder-directed unit-linked investments	202,130	200,844	1,286	—
Other	29,270	29,270	—	—
Total other invested assets	632,230	332,573	299,657	—
Other assets - longevity swaps	15,806	—	—	15,806
Total	$32,569,900	$3,134,550	$27,100,962	$2,334,388
Liabilities:				
Interest sensitive contract liabilities – embedded derivatives	$1,118,069	$—	$—	$1,118,069
Other liabilities:				
Derivatives:				
Interest rate swaps	12,410	—	12,410	—
Foreign currency forwards	3,312	—	3,312	—
Credit default swaps	3,177	—	3,177	—
Equity options	(7,004)	—	(7,004)	—
Foreign currency swaps	1,685	—	1,685	—
Mortality swaps	3,043	—	—	3,043
Total	$1,134,692	$—	$13,580	$1,121,112

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December 31, 2015:		Fair Value Measurements Using:		
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Fixed maturity securities – available-for-sale:				
Corporate securities	$17,708,156	$269,039	$16,212,147	$1,226,970
Canadian and Canadian provincial governments	3,576,759	—	3,160,683	416,076
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,311,477	—	980,828	330,649
Asset-backed securities	1,212,676	—	908,840	303,836
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,483,087	—	1,414,524	68,563
U.S. government and agencies	1,381,659	1,227,858	127,536	26,265
State and political subdivisions	511,014	—	472,672	38,342
Other foreign government, supranational and foreign government-sponsored enterprises	2,458,077	260,552	2,183,460	14,065
Total fixed maturity securities – available-for-sale	29,642,905	1,757,449	25,460,690	2,424,766
Funds withheld at interest – embedded derivatives	(76,698)	—	—	(76,698)
Cash equivalents	406,521	406,521	—	—
Short-term investments	530,773	524,946	5,827	—
Other invested assets:				
Non-redeemable preferred stock	87,520	81,809	5,711	—
Other equity securities	38,342	38,342	—	—
Derivatives:				
Interest rate swaps	71,882	—	71,882	—
Foreign currency forwards	20	—	20	—
CPI swaps	(292)	—	(292)	—
Credit default swaps	2,567	—	2,567	—
Equity options	40,644	—	40,644	—
Foreign currency swaps	141,357	—	141,357	—
FVO contractholder-directed unit-linked investments	197,547	195,317	2,230	—
Other	8,170	8,170	—	—
Total other invested assets	587,757	323,638	264,119	—
Other assets - longevity swaps	14,996	—	—	14,996
Total	$31,106,254	$3,012,554	$25,730,636	$2,363,064
Liabilities:				
Interest sensitive contract liabilities – embedded derivatives	$1,070,584	$—	$—	$1,070,584
Other liabilities:				
Derivatives:				
Interest rate swaps	20,989	—	20,989	—
Foreign currency forwards	6,744	—	6,744	—
Credit default swaps	5,390	—	5,390	—
Equity options	(6,009)	—	(6,009)	—
Foreign currency swaps	(4,908)	—	(4,908)	—
Mortality swaps	2,619	—	—	2,619
Total	$1,095,409	$—	$22,206	$1,073,203

The Company may utilize information from third parties, such as pricing services and brokers, to assist in determining the fair value for certain assets and liabilities; however, management is ultimately responsible for all fair values presented in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements. This includes responsibility for monitoring the fair value process, ensuring objective and reliable valuation practices and pricing of assets and liabilities, and approving changes to valuation methodologies and pricing sources. The selection of the valuation technique(s) to

apply considers the definition of an exit price and the nature of the asset or liability being valued and significant expertise and judgment is required.

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The Company performs initial and ongoing analysis and review of the various techniques utilized in determining fair value to ensure that the valuation approaches utilized are appropriate and consistently applied, and that the various assumptions are reasonable. The Company also performs ongoing analysis and review of the information and prices received from third parties to ensure that the prices represent a reasonable estimate of the fair value and to monitor controls around pricing, which includes quantitative and qualitative analysis and is overseen by the Company's investment and accounting personnel. Examples of procedures performed include, but are not limited to, review of pricing trends, comparison of a sample of executed prices of securities sold to the fair value estimates, comparison of fair value estimates to management's knowledge of the current market, and ongoing confirmation that third party pricing services use, wherever possible, market-based parameters for valuation. In addition, the Company utilizes both internal and external cash flow models to analyze the reasonableness of fair values utilizing credit spread and other market assumptions, where appropriate. As a result of the analysis, if the Company determines there is a more appropriate fair value based upon the available market data, the price received from the third party is adjusted accordingly. The Company also determines if the inputs used in estimated fair values received from pricing services are observable by assessing whether these inputs can be corroborated by observable market data.

The fair value of embedded derivative liabilities, including those calculated by third parties, are monitored through the use of attribution reports to quantify the effect of underlying sources of fair value change, including capital market inputs based on policyholder account values, interest rates and short-term and long-term implied volatilities, from period to period. Actuarial assumptions are based on experience studies performed internally in combination with available industry information and are reviewed on a periodic basis, at least annually.

For assets and liabilities reported at fair value, the Company utilizes, when available, fair values based on quoted prices in active markets that are regularly and readily obtainable. Generally, these are very liquid investments and the valuation does not require management judgment. When quoted prices in active markets are not available, fair value is based on market valuation techniques, market comparable pricing and the income approach. The use of different techniques, assumptions and inputs may have a material effect on the estimated fair values of the Company's securities holdings. For the periods presented, the application of market standard valuation techniques applied to similar assets and liabilities has been consistent.

The methods and assumptions the Company uses to estimate the fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below.

Fixed Maturity Securities – The fair values of the Company's publicly-traded fixed maturity securities are generally based on prices obtained from independent pricing services. Prices from pricing services are sourced from multiple vendors, and a vendor hierarchy is maintained by asset type based on historical pricing experience and vendor expertise. The Company generally receives prices from multiple pricing services for each security, but ultimately uses the price from the pricing service highest in the vendor hierarchy based on the respective asset type. To validate reasonableness, prices are periodically reviewed as explained above. Consistent with the fair value hierarchy described above, securities with validated quotes from pricing services are generally reflected within Level 2, as they are primarily based on observable pricing for similar assets and/or other market observable inputs. If the pricing information received from third party pricing services is not reflective of market activity or other inputs observable in the market, the Company may challenge the price through a formal process with the pricing service.

If the Company ultimately concludes that pricing information received from the independent pricing service is not reflective of market activity, non-binding broker quotes are used, if available. If the Company concludes the values from both pricing services and brokers are not reflective of market activity, it may override the information from the pricing service or broker with an internally developed valuation; however, this occurs infrequently. Internally developed valuations or non-binding broker quotes are also used to determine fair value in circumstances where vendor pricing is not available. These estimates may use significant unobservable inputs, which reflect the Company's assumptions about the inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset. Circumstances where observable market data are not available may include events such as market illiquidity and credit events related to the security. Pricing service overrides, internally developed valuations and non-binding broker quotes are generally based on

significant unobservable inputs and are reflected as Level 3 in the valuation hierarchy.

The inputs used in the valuation of corporate and government securities include, but are not limited to standard market observable inputs which are derived from, or corroborated by, market observable data including market yield curve, duration, call provisions, observable prices and spreads for similar publicly traded or privately traded issues that incorporate the credit quality and industry sector of the issuer. For structured securities, valuation is based primarily on matrix pricing or other similar techniques using standard market inputs including spreads for actively traded securities, spreads off benchmark yields, expected prepayment speeds and volumes, current and forecasted loss severity, rating, weighted average coupon, weighted average maturity, average delinquency rates, geographic region, debt-service coverage ratios and issuance-specific information including, but not limited to: collateral type, payment terms of the underlying assets, payment priority within the tranche, structure of the security, deal performance and vintage of loans.

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When observable inputs are not available, the market standard valuation techniques for determining the estimated fair value of certain types of securities that trade infrequently, and therefore have little or no price transparency, rely on inputs that are significant to the estimated fair value that are not observable in the market or cannot be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. These unobservable inputs can be based in large part on management judgment or estimation, and cannot be supported by reference to market activity. Even though unobservable, these inputs are based on assumptions deemed appropriate given the circumstances and are believed to be consistent with what other market participants would use when pricing such securities.

The fair values of private placement securities are primarily determined using a discounted cash flow model. In certain cases these models primarily use observable inputs with a discount rate based upon the average of spread surveys collected from private market intermediaries who are active in both primary and secondary transactions, taking into account, among other factors, the credit quality and industry sector of the issuer and the reduced liquidity associated with private placements. Generally, these securities have been reflected within Level 3. For certain private fixed maturities, the discounted cash flow model may also incorporate significant unobservable inputs, which reflect the Company's own assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the security. To the extent management determines that such unobservable inputs are not significant to the price of a security, a Level 2 classification is made. Otherwise, a Level 3 classification is used.

Embedded Derivatives – For embedded derivative liabilities associated with the underlying products in reinsurance treaties, primarily equity-indexed and variable annuity treaties, the Company utilizes a discounted cash flow model, which includes an estimate of future equity option purchases and an adjustment for a CVA. The variable annuity embedded derivative calculations are performed by third parties based on methodology and input assumptions provided by the Company. To validate the reasonableness of the resulting fair value, the Company's internal actuaries perform reviews and analytical procedures on the results. The capital market inputs to the model, such as equity indexes, short-term equity volatility and interest rates, are generally observable. The valuation also requires certain significant inputs, which are generally not observable and accordingly, the valuation is considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, see "Level 3 Measurements and Transfers" below for a description.

The fair value of embedded derivatives associated with funds withheld reinsurance treaties is determined based upon a total return swap technique with reference to the fair value of the investments held by the ceding company that support the Company's funds withheld at interest asset with an adjustment for a CVA. The fair value of the underlying assets is generally based on market observable inputs using industry standard valuation techniques. The valuation also requires certain significant inputs, which are generally not observable and accordingly, the valuation is considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, see "Level 3 Measurements and Transfers" below for a description.

Credit Valuation Adjustment – The Company uses a structural default risk model to estimate a CVA. The input assumptions are a combination of externally derived and published values (default threshold and uncertainty), market inputs (interest rate, equity price per share, debt per share, equity price volatility) and insurance industry data (Loss Given Default), adjusted for market recoverability.

Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments – Cash equivalents and short-term investments include money market instruments, commercial paper and other highly liquid debt instruments. Money market instruments are generally valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible for identical assets and are primarily classified as Level 1. The fair value of certain other short-term investments, such as floating rate notes and bonds with original maturities less than twelve months, are based upon other market observable data and are typically classified as Level 2. However, certain short-term investments may incorporate significant unobservable inputs resulting in a Level 3 classification. Various time deposits carried as cash equivalents or short-term investments are not measured at estimated fair value and therefore are excluded from the tables presented.

Equity Securities – Equity securities consist principally of exchange-traded funds and preferred stock of publicly and privately traded companies. The fair values of publicly traded equity securities are primarily based on quoted market prices in active markets and are classified within Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. The fair values of preferred equity securities, for which quoted market prices are not readily available, are based on prices obtained from independent pricing services and these securities are generally classified within Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Non-binding broker quotes for equity securities are generally based on significant unobservable inputs and are reflected as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

FVO Contractholder-Directed Unit-Linked Investments - FVO contractholder-directed investments supporting unit-linked variable annuity type liabilities primarily consist of exchange-traded funds and, to a lesser extent, fixed maturity securities and cash and cash equivalents. The fair values of the exchange-traded securities are primarily based on quoted market prices in active markets and are classified within Level 1 of the hierarchy. The fair value of the fixed maturity contractholder-directed securities is determined on a basis consistent with the methodologies described above for fixed maturity securities and are classified within Level 2 of the hierarchy.

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Derivative Assets and Derivative Liabilities – All of the derivative instruments utilized by the Company, except for longevity and mortality swaps, are classified within Level 2 on the fair value hierarchy. These derivatives are principally valued using an income approach. Valuations of interest rate contracts are based on present value techniques, which utilize significant inputs that may include the swap yield curve, LIBOR basis curves, and repurchase rates. Valuations of foreign currency contracts, are based on present value techniques, which utilize significant inputs that may include the swap yield curve, LIBOR basis curves, currency spot rates, and cross currency basis curves. Valuations of credit contracts are based on present value techniques, which utilize significant inputs that may include the swap yield curve, credit curves, and recovery rates. Valuations of equity market contracts, are based on present value techniques, which utilize significant inputs that may include the swap yield curve, spot equity index levels, and dividend yield curves. Valuations of equity market contracts, option-based, are based on option pricing models, which utilize significant inputs that may include the swap yield curve, spot equity index levels, dividend yield curves, and equity volatility. The Company does not currently have derivatives, except for longevity and mortality swaps, included in Level 3 measurement.

Longevity and Mortality Swaps – The Company utilizes a discounted cash flow model to estimate the fair value of longevity and mortality swaps. The fair value of these swaps includes an accrual for premiums payable and receivable. Some inputs to the valuation model are generally observable, such as interest rates and actual population mortality experience. The valuation also requires significant inputs that are generally not observable and, accordingly, the valuation is considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Level 3 Measurements and Transfers

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company classified approximately 8.0% and 8.2%, respectively, of its fixed maturity securities in the Level 3 category. These securities primarily consist of private placement corporate securities and bank loans with inactive trading markets. Additionally, the Company has included asset-backed securities with subprime exposure and mortgage-backed securities with below investment grade ratings in the Level 3 category due to market uncertainty associated with these securities and the Company's utilization of unobservable information from third parties for the valuation of these securities.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company's corporate, sovereign, government-backed, and other political subdivision investments are probability of default, liquidity premium and subordination premium. Significant increases (decreases) in any of those inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. Generally, a change in the assumption used for the probability of default is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the assumptions used for the liquidity premium and subordination premium. For securities with a fair value derived using the market comparable pricing valuation technique, liquidity premium is the only significant unobservable input.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company's asset and mortgage-backed securities are prepayment rates, probability of default, liquidity premium and loss severity in the event of default. Significant increases (decreases) in any of those inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. Generally, a change in the assumption used for the probability of default is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the assumption used for the liquidity premium and loss severity and a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for prepayment rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the fair value of embedded derivatives which include assumptions related to lapses, withdrawals, and mortality, are based on experience studies performed by the Company in combination with available industry information and are reviewed on a periodic basis, at least annually. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of embedded derivatives are assumptions associated with policyholder experience and selected capital market assumptions for equity-indexed and variable annuities. The selected capital market assumptions, which include long-term implied volatilities, are projections based on short-term historical information. Changes in interest rates, equity indices, equity volatility, CVA, and actuarial assumptions regarding policyholder experience may result in significant fluctuations in the value of embedded derivatives.

Fair value measurements associated with funds withheld reinsurance treaties are generally not materially sensitive to changes in unobservable inputs associated with policyholder experience. The primary drivers of change in these fair values are related to movements of credit spreads, which are generally observable. Increases (decreases) in market credit spreads tend to decrease (increase) the fair value of embedded derivatives. Increases (decreases) in the CVA assumption tend to decrease (increase) the magnitude of the fair value of embedded derivatives.

Fair value measurements associated with variable annuity treaties are sensitive to both capital markets inputs and policyholder experience inputs. Increases (decreases) in lapse rates tend to decrease (increase) the value of the embedded derivatives associated with variable annuity treaties. Increases (decreases) in the long-term volatility assumption tend to increase (decrease) the fair value of embedded derivatives. Increases (decreases) in the CVA assumption tend to decrease (increase) the magnitude of the fair value of embedded derivatives.

The actuarial assumptions used in the fair value of longevity and mortality swaps include assumptions related to the level and volatility of mortality. The assumptions are based on studies performed by the Company in combination with available industry information and are reviewed on a periodic basis, at least annually.

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The following table presents quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements that are developed by the Company, which does not include unobservable Level 3 asset and liability measurements provided by third parties, as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	Estimated Fair Value		Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted Average)	
	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015			March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets:						
Corporate securities	$169,039	$195,557	Market comparable securities	Liquidity premium	0-1% (1%)	0-2% (1%)
U.S. government and agencies	25,880	26,265	Market comparable securities	Liquidity premium	0-1% (1%)	0-1% (1%)
State and political subdivisions	4,889	4,770	Market comparable securities	Liquidity premium	1 %	1 %
Funds withheld at interest-embedded derivatives	(168,948)	(76,698)	Total return swap	Mortality	0-100% (2%)	0-100% (2%)
				Lapse	0-35% (7%)	0-35% (7%)
				Withdrawal	0-5% (3%)	0-5% (3%)
				CVA	0-5% (1%)	0-5% (1%)
				Crediting rate	2-4% (3%)	2-4% (3%)
Longevity swaps	15,806	14,996	Discounted cash flow	Mortality	0-100% (2%)	0-100% (2%)
				Mortality improvement	(10%)-10% (3%)	(10%)-10% (3%)
Liabilities:						
Interest sensitive contract liabilities-embedded derivatives-indexed annuities	862,658	878,114	Discounted cash flow	Mortality	0-100% (2%)	0-100% (2%)
				Lapse	0-35% (7%)	0-35% (7%)
				Withdrawal	0-5% (3%)	0-5% (3%)
				Option budget projection	2-4% (3%)	2-4% (3%)
Interest sensitive contract liabilities-	255,411	192,470	Discounted cash flow	Mortality	0-100% (2%)	0-100% (2%)

embedded derivatives-variable annuities						
				Lapse	0-25% (7%)	0-25% (7%)
				Withdrawal	0-7% (3%)	0-7% (3%)
				CVA	0-5% (1%)	0-5% (1%)
				Long-term volatility	0-27% (14%)	0-27% (14%)
Mortality swaps	3,043	2,619	Discounted cash flow	Mortality	0-100% (1%)	0-100% (1%)

The Company recognizes transfers of assets and liabilities into and out of levels within the fair value hierarchy at the beginning of the quarter in which the actual event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer occurs. Assets and liabilities transferred into Level 3 are due to a lack of observable market transactions and price information. Assets and liabilities are transferred out of Level 3 when circumstances change such that significant inputs can be corroborated with market observable data. This may be due to a significant increase in market activity for the asset or liability, a specific event, one or more significant input(s) becoming observable. Transfers out of Level 3 were primarily the result of the Company using observable pricing information or a third party pricing quotation that appropriately reflects the fair value of those assets and liabilities. In addition, certain transfers out of Level 3 were also due to ratings upgrades on mortgage-backed securities that had previously had below investment-grade ratings.

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Transfers from Level 1 to Level 2 are due to the lack of observable market data when pricing these securities, while transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 are due to an increase in the availability of market observable data in an active market. The following tables present the transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	2016		2015	
	Transfers from Level 1 to Level 2	Transfers from Level 2 to Level 1	Transfers from Level 1 to Level 2	Transfers from Level 2 to Level 1
Three months ended March 31:				
Fixed maturity securities - available-for-sale:				
Corporate securities	$ —	$ —	$ 625	$ 5,100

The tables below provide a summary of the changes in fair value of Level 3 assets and liabilities for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as well as the portion of gains or losses included in income for the three months ended March 31, 2016 attributable to unrealized gains or losses related to those assets and liabilities still held at March 31, 2016 (dollars in thousands):

For the three months ended March 31, 2016:	Fixed maturity securities - available-for-sale					
	Corporate securities	Canadian and Canadian provincial governments	Residential mortgage-backed securities	Asset-backed securities	Commercial mortgage-backed securities	U.S. government and agencies
Fair value, beginning of period	$1,226,970	$ 416,076	$330,649	$ 303,836	$ 68,563	$ 26,265
Total gains/losses (realized/unrealized) Included in earnings, net:						
Investment income, net of related expenses	(827)	3,002	(487)	174	643	(123)
Investment related gains (losses), net	(21,868)	—	(31)	278	(620)	—
Claims & other policy benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest credited	—	—	—	—	—	—
Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Included in other comprehensive income	25,682	68,305	(4,332)	(10,527)	(2,812)	596
Other revenues	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchases[1]	67,596	—	29,315	37,271	1,545	113
Sales[1]	(9,582)	—	(448)	(8,500)	(3,638)	—
Settlements[1]	(49,494)	—	(11,440)	(3,725)	(69)	(971)
Transfers into Level 3	5,183	—	38	6,398	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3	—	—	(10,011)	(39,985)	(38)	—
Fair value, end of period	$1,243,660	$ 487,383	$333,253	$ 285,220	$ 63,574	$ 25,880
Unrealized gains and losses recorded in earnings for the period relating to those Level 3 assets and liabilities that were still held at the end of the period Included in earnings, net:						

Investment income, net of related expenses	$(820)	$ 3,002	$(488)	$ 163	$ 546	$ (123)
Investment related gains (losses), net	(21,726)	—	—	—	(657)	—
Claims & other policy benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest credited	—	—	—	—	—	—
Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—

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For the three months ended March 31, 2016 (continued):	Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale					
	State and political subdivisions	Other foreign government, supranational and foreign government-sponsored enterprises	Funds withheld at interest-embedded derivatives	Other assets - longevity swaps	Interest sensitive contract liabilities embedded derivatives	Other liabilities - mortality swaps
Fair value, beginning of period	$38,342	$ 14,065	$(76,698)	$ 14,996	$(1,070,584)	$(2,619)
Total gains/losses (realized/unrealized) Included in earnings, net:						
Investment income, net of related expenses	183	—	—	—	—	—
Investment related gains (losses), net	—	—	(92,250)	—	(62,940)	—
Claims & other policy benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest credited	—	—	—	—	1,394	—
Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Included in other comprehensive income	333	193	—	723	—	—
Other revenues	—	—	—	87	—	(424)
Purchases[1]	—	—	—	—	(2,668)	—
Sales[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Settlements[1]	(31)	(322)	—	—	16,729	—
Transfers into Level 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3	(4,203)	—	—	—	—	—
Fair value, end of period	$34,624	$ 13,936	$(168,948)	$ 15,806	$(1,118,069)	$(3,043)
Unrealized gains and losses recorded in earnings for the period relating to those Level 3 assets and liabilities that were still held at the end of the period Included in earnings, net:						
Investment income, net of related expenses	$183	$ —	$—	$—	$—	$—
Investment related gains (losses), net	—	—	(92,250)	—	(65,479)	—
Other revenues	—	—	—	87	—	(424)
Claims & other policy benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest credited	—	—	—	—	(15,335)	—
Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) The amount reported within purchases, sales and settlements is the purchase price (for purchases) and the sales/settlement proceeds (for sales and settlements) based upon the actual date purchased or sold/settled. Items purchased and sold/settled in the same period are excluded from the rollforward. The Company had no issuances during the period.

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The tables below provide a summary of the changes in fair value of Level 3 assets and liabilities for the three months ended March 31, 2015, as well as the portion of gains or losses included in income for the three months ended March 31, 2015 attributable to unrealized gains or losses related to those assets and liabilities still held at March 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

For the three months ended March 31, 2015:	Fixed maturity securities - available-for-sale					
	Corporate securities	Residential mortgage-backed securities	Asset-backed securities	Commercial mortgage-backed securities	U.S. government and agencies	State and political subdivisions
Fair value, beginning of period	$1,310,427	$ 188,094	$572,960	$ 86,746	$28,529	$ 42,711
Total gains/losses (realized/unrealized) Included in earnings, net:						
Investment income, net of related expenses	(803)	(140)	1,419	594	(19)	7
Investment related gains (losses), net	(405)	(82)	73	87	(107)	(4)
Claims & other policy benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest credited	—	—	—	—	—	—
Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Included in other comprehensive income	6,069	523	3,632	(310)	176	25
Purchases [1]	36,900	11,439	40,991	—	121	—
Sales[1]	—	(714)	(7,356)	(956)	—	—
Settlements[1]	(59,600)	(5,719)	(4,122)	(5,120)	(944)	(29)
Transfers into Level 3	—	600	9,055	12,828	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3	(5,609)	(1,422)	(7,216)	—	—	(835)
Fair value, end of period	$1,286,979	$ 192,579	$609,436	$ 93,869	$27,756	$ 41,875
Unrealized gains and losses recorded in earnings for the period relating to those Level 3 assets and liabilities that were still held at the end of the period Included in earnings, net:						
Investment income, net of related expenses	$(803)	$ (141)	$1,399	$ 589	$(19)	$ 7
Investment related gains (losses), net	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claims & other policy benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest credited	—	—	—	—	—	—
Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—

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For the three months ended March 31, 2015 (continued):	Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale					
	Other foreign government, supranational and foreign government-sponsored enterprises	Funds withheld at interest-embedded derivatives	Other invested assets - non-redeemable preferred stock	Other assets - longevity swaps	Interest sensitive contract liabilities embedded derivatives	Other liabilities - mortality swaps
Fair value, beginning of period	$ 19,663	$ 22,094	$ 7,904	$ 7,727	$ (1,085,166)	$ (797)
Total gains/losses (realized/unrealized) Included in earnings, net:						
Investment income, net of related expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investment related gains (losses), net	—	(2,325)	—	—	(25,133)	—
Claims & other policy benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest credited	—	—	—	—	—	—
Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses	—	—	—	—	(29,326)	—
Included in other comprehensive income	182	—	88	1,821	—	—
Other revenues	—	—	—	(946)	—	(479)
Purchases[1]	—	—	29	—	(11,644)	—
Sales[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Settlements[1]	(310)	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers into Level 3	—	—	—	—	18,999	—
Transfers out of Level 3	(4,333)	—	(29)	—	—	—
Fair value, end of period	$ 15,202	$ 19,769	$ 7,992	$ 8,602	$ (1,132,270)	$ (1,276)
Unrealized gains and losses recorded in earnings for the period relating to those Level 3 assets and liabilities that were still held at the end of the period Included in earnings, net:						
Investment income, net of related expenses	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Investment related gains (losses), net	—	—	—	—	(28,245)	—
Other revenues	—	—	—	(946)	—	(479)
Claims & other policy benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest credited	—	(2,325)	—	—	(48,324)	—
Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) The amount reported within purchases, sales and settlements is the purchase price (for purchases) and the sales/settlement proceeds (for sales and settlements) based upon the actual date purchased or sold/settled. Items purchased and sold/settled in the same period are excluded from the rollforward. The Company had no issuances during the period.

Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents information for assets measured at estimated fair value on a nonrecurring basis during the periods presented; they are subject to fair value adjustments only in certain circumstances (for example, when there is evidence of impairment). The estimated fair values for these assets were determined using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

	Carrying Value After Measurement		Net Investment Gains (Losses)	
	At March 31,		Three months ended March 31,	
(dollars in thousands)	2016	2015	2016	2015
Mortgage loans[1]	$9,663	$3,540	$ (302)	$ 50
Limited partnership interests[2]	4,298	13,667	(2,053)	(4,509)

(1) Mortgage loans — The impaired mortgage loans presented above were written down to their estimated fair values at the date the impairments were recognized and are reported as losses above. Subsequent improvements in estimated fair value on previously impaired loans recorded through a reduction in the previously established valuation allowance are reported as gains above. Nonrecurring fair value adjustments on mortgage loans are based on the fair value of underlying collateral or discounted cash flows.

(2) Limited partnership interests — The impaired limited partnership interests presented above were accounted for using the cost method. Impairments on these cost method investments were recognized at estimated fair value determined using the net asset values of the Company's ownership interest as provided in the financial statements of the investees. The market for these investments has limited activity and price transparency.

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Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company is required by general accounting principles for Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures to disclose the fair value of certain financial instruments including those that are not carried at fair value. The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments, which were not measured at fair value on a recurring basis, at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands). This table excludes any payables or receivables for collateral under repurchase agreements and other transactions. The estimated fair value of the excluded amount approximates carrying value as they equal the amount of cash collateral received/paid.

March 31, 2016:	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value Measurement Using: Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV
Assets:						
Mortgage loans on real estate	$ 3,292,496	$3,397,398	$—	$—	$3,397,398	$—
Policy loans	1,451,857	1,451,857	—	1,451,857	—	—
Funds withheld at interest[1]	5,963,937	6,321,182	—	—	6,321,182	—
Cash and cash equivalents[2]	924,198	924,198	924,198	—	—	—
Short-term investments[2]	67,321	67,321	67,321	—	—	—
Other invested assets[2]	392,671	425,652	4,628	316,724	99,801	284,499
Accrued investment income	364,432	364,432	—	364,432	—	—
Liabilities:						—
Interest-sensitive contract liabilities[1]	$ 10,133,638	$10,129,026	$—	$—	$10,129,026	$—
Short-term debt	299,739	309,900	—	—	309,900	—
Long-term debt	1,997,970	2,062,232	—	—	2,062,232	—
Collateral finance and securitization notes	899,482	805,612	—	—	805,612	—

December 31, 2015:	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value Measurement Using: Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV
Assets:						
Mortgage loans on real estate	$ 3,129,951	$3,197,808	$—	$—	$3,197,808	$—
Policy loans	1,468,796	1,468,796	—	1,468,796	—	—
Funds withheld at interest[1]	5,956,380	6,311,780	—	—	6,311,780	—
Cash and cash equivalents[2]	1,118,754	1,118,754	1,118,754	—	—	—
Short-term investments[2]	27,511	27,511	27,511	—	—	—
Other invested assets[2]	399,799	444,342	4,345	328,886	111,412	293,599
Accrued investment income	339,452	339,452	—	339,452	—	—
Liabilities:						
Interest-sensitive contract liabilities[1]	$ 9,746,870	$9,841,576	$—	$—	$9,841,576	$—
Long-term debt	2,297,548	2,415,119	—	—	2,415,119	—
Collateral finance and securitization notes	899,161	791,275	—	—	791,275	—

(1) Carrying values presented herein differ from those presented in the condensed consolidated balance sheets because certain items within the respective financial statement caption are embedded derivatives and are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

(2) Carrying values presented herein differ from those presented in the condensed consolidated balance sheets because certain items within the respective financial statement caption are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Mortgage Loans on Real Estate – The fair value of mortgage loans on real estate is estimated by discounting cash flows, both principal and interest, using current interest rates for mortgage loans with similar credit ratings and similar remaining maturities. As such, inputs include current treasury yields and spreads, which are based on the credit rating

and average life of the loan, corresponding to the market spreads. The valuation of mortgage loans on real estate is considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Policy Loans – Policy loans typically carry an interest rate that is adjusted annually based on an observable market index and therefore carrying value approximates fair value. The valuation of policy loans is considered Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

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Funds Withheld at Interest – The carrying value of funds withheld at interest approximates fair value except where the funds withheld are specifically identified in the agreement. When funds withheld are specifically identified in the agreement, the fair value is based on the fair value of the underlying assets which are held by the ceding company. Ceding companies use a variety of sources and pricing methodologies, which are not transparent to the Company and may include significant unobservable inputs, to value the securities that are held in distinct portfolios, therefore the valuation of these funds withheld assets are considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments – The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments approximates fair values due to the short-term maturities of these instruments and are considered Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

Other Invested Assets – This primarily includes limited partnership interests accounted for using the cost method, structured loans, FHLB common stock, cash collateral and equity release mortgages. The fair value of limited partnerships and other investments accounted for using the cost method is determined using the net asset values ("NAV") of the Company’s ownership interest as provided in the financial statements of the investees. The fair value of structured loans is estimated based on a discounted cash flow analysis using discount rates applicable to each structured loan, this is considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the Company’s common stock investment in the FHLB is considered to be the carrying value and it is considered Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the Company's cash collateral is considered to be the carrying value and considered to be Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the Company’s equity release mortgage loan portfolio, considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, is estimated by discounting cash flows, both principal and interest, using current interest rates and credit spread adjustments derived from benchmarking against similar loans, allowing also for United Kingdom house price inflation and actuarial analyses of borrower behavior, mortality and morbidity.

Accrued Investment Income – The carrying value for accrued investment income approximates fair value as there are no adjustments made to the carrying value. This is considered Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Interest-Sensitive Contract Liabilities – The carrying and fair values of interest-sensitive contract liabilities reflected in the table above exclude contracts with significant mortality risk. The fair value of the Company’s interest-sensitive contract liabilities utilizes a market standard technique with both capital market inputs and policyholder behavior assumptions, as well as cash values adjusted for recapture fees. The capital market inputs to the model, such as interest rates, are generally observable. Policyholder behavior assumptions are generally not observable and may require use of significant management judgment. The valuation of interest-sensitive contract liabilities is considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Short- and Long-term Debt/Collateral Finance and Securitization Notes – The fair value of the Company’s short- and long-term, debt and collateral finance and securitization notes is generally estimated by discounting future cash flows using market rates currently available for debt with similar remaining maturities and reflecting the credit risk of the Company, including inputs when available, from actively traded debt of the Company or other companies with similar credit quality. The valuation of short- and long-term debt, and collateral finance and securitization notes are generally obtained from brokers and is considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The Company's short-term debt represents the portion of long-term debt maturing within one year.

7. Segment Information

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in Note 2 of the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2015 Annual Report. The Company measures segment performance primarily based on profit or loss from operations before income taxes. There are no intersegment reinsurance transactions and the Company does not have any material long-lived assets. Investment income is allocated to the segments based upon average assets and related capital levels deemed appropriate to support the segment business volumes.

The Company allocates capital to its segments based on an internally developed economic capital model, the purpose of which is to measure the risk in the business and to provide a basis upon which capital is deployed. The economic capital model considers the unique and specific nature of the risks inherent in the Company’s businesses. As a result of

the economic capital allocation process, a portion of investment income is attributed to the segments based on the level of allocated capital. In addition, the segments are charged for excess capital utilized above the allocated economic capital basis. This charge is included in policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses.

The Company's reportable segments are strategic business units that are primarily segregated by geographic region. Information related to revenues, income (loss) before income taxes and total assets of the Company for each reportable segment are summarized below (dollars in thousands).

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	Three months ended March 31,	
Revenues:	2016	2015
U.S. and Latin America:		
Traditional	$1,400,817	$1,255,290
Non-Traditional	38,905	192,673
Total	1,439,722	1,447,963
Canada:		
Traditional	258,000	265,004
Non-Traditional	10,684	11,874
Total	268,684	276,878
Europe, Middle East and Africa:		
Traditional	289,634	295,232
Non-Traditional	67,756	55,376
Total	357,390	350,608
Asia Pacific:		
Traditional	394,199	393,875
Non-Traditional	20,071	19,570
Total	414,270	413,445
Corporate and Other	32,502	31,719
Total	$2,512,568	$2,520,613

	Three months ended March 31,	
Income (loss) before income taxes:	2016	2015
U.S. and Latin America:		
Traditional	$51,098	$17,843
Non-Traditional	(14,896)	54,505
Total	36,202	72,348
Canada:		
Traditional	20,095	22,727
Non-Traditional	592	4,131
Total	20,687	26,858
Europe, Middle East and Africa:		
Traditional	(1,116)	10,482
Non-Traditional	25,424	19,634
Total	24,308	30,116
Asia Pacific:		
Traditional	41,160	52,648
Non-Traditional	8,553	10,145
Total	49,713	62,793
Corporate and Other	(23,330)	(7,990)
Total	$107,580	$184,125

Assets:	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
U.S. and Latin America:		
Traditional	$17,622,125	$16,554,509
Non-Traditional	13,907,045	13,405,878
Total	31,529,170	29,960,387

Canada:		
Traditional	3,673,055	3,604,344
Non-Traditional	31,338	27,543
Total	3,704,393	3,631,887
Europe, Middle East and Africa:		
Traditional	2,651,864	2,757,593
Non-Traditional	4,309,700	4,162,703
Total	6,961,564	6,920,296
Asia Pacific:		
Traditional	3,552,912	3,227,530
Non-Traditional	761,868	742,528
Total	4,314,780	3,970,058
Corporate and Other	5,676,717	5,900,524
Total	$52,186,624	$50,383,152

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8. Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

Commitments

Funding of Investments

The Company's commitments to fund investments as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are presented in the following table (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Limited partnerships	$239,266	$ 263,163
Commercial mortgage loans	63,100	86,325
Bank loans	55,257	48,686
Equity release mortgages	8,236	8,504

The Company anticipates that the majority of its current commitments will be invested over the next five years; however, these commitments could become due any time at the request of the counterparties. Investments in limited partnerships are carried at cost or reported using the equity method and included in other invested assets in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Bank loans are carried at fair value and included in fixed maturities available-for-sale. Equity release mortgages are carried at unpaid principal balances, net of any amortized premium or discount and valuation allowance and included in other invested assets.

Contingencies

Litigation

The Company is subject to litigation in the normal course of its business. A legal reserve is established when the Company is notified of an arbitration demand or litigation or is notified that an arbitration demand or litigation is imminent, it is probable that the Company will incur a loss as a result and the amount of the probable loss is reasonably capable of being estimated.

Other Contingencies

In addition, the Company indemnifies its directors and officers as provided in its charters and by-laws. Since this indemnity generally is not subject to limitation with respect to duration or amount, the Company does not believe that it is possible to determine the maximum potential amount due under this indemnity in the future.

Guarantees

Statutory Reserve Support

RGA, through wholly-owned subsidiaries, has committed to provide statutory reserve support to third parties, in exchange for a fee, by funding loans if certain defined events occur. Such statutory reserves are required under the U.S. Valuation of Life Policies Model Regulation (commonly referred to as Regulation XXX for term life insurance policies and Regulation A-XXX for universal life secondary guarantees). The third parties have recourse to RGA should the subsidiary fail to provide the required funding, however, as of March 31, 2016, the Company does not believe that it will be required to provide any funding under these commitments as the occurrence of the defined events is considered remote. The following table presents the maximum potential obligation for these commitments as of March 31, 2016 (dollars in millions):

Commitment Period	March 31, 2016
2023	$500.0
2033	950.0
2034	3,000.0
2035	1,314.2
2036	1,432.0

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Other Guarantees

RGA has issued guarantees to third parties on behalf of its subsidiaries for the payment of amounts due under certain securities borrowing arrangements, financing arrangements and office lease obligations, whereby, if a subsidiary fails to meet an obligation, RGA or one of its other subsidiaries will make a payment to fulfill the obligation. Additionally, in limited circumstances, treaty guarantees are granted to ceding companies in order to provide them additional security, particularly in cases where RGA's subsidiary is relatively new, unrated, or not of a significant size, relative to the ceding company. Liabilities supported by the treaty guarantees, before consideration for any legally offsetting amounts due from the guaranteed party are reflected on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets in future policy benefits. Potential guaranteed amounts of future payments will vary depending on production levels and underwriting results. Guarantees related to borrowed securities provide additional security to third parties should a subsidiary fail to return the borrowed securities when due. RGA's guarantees issued as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are reflected in the following table (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Treaty guarantees	$797,246	$ 765,505
Treaty guarantees, net of assets in trust	663,575	634,909
Borrowed securities	268,800	259,540
Financing arrangements	—	100,000
Lease obligations	3,650	5,217

In addition, the Company indemnifies its directors and officers as provided in its charters and by-laws. Since this indemnity generally is not subject to limitation with respect to duration or amount, the Company does not believe that it is possible to determine the maximum potential amount due under this indemnity in the future.

9. Income Tax

Provision for income tax expense differed from the amounts computed by applying the U.S. federal income tax statutory rate of 35% to pre-tax income as a result of the following for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Tax provision at U.S. statutory rate	$37,653	$64,444
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:		
Foreign tax rate differing from U.S. tax rate	(3,884)	(5,517)
Differences in tax bases in foreign jurisdictions	(8,935)	(6,670)
Deferred tax valuation allowance	4,999	6,791
Amounts related to tax audit contingencies	602	952
Corporate rate changes	(65)	272
Subpart F	696	6,434
Foreign tax credits	(293)	(2,343)
Return to provision adjustments	125	(4,765)
Other, net	210	(587)
Total provision for income taxes	$31,108	$59,011
Effective tax rate	28.9 %	32.0 %

The first quarter of 2016 effective tax rate was lower than the U.S. Statutory rate of 35.0% primarily as a result of income in non-U.S. jurisdictions with lower tax rates than the U.S. and differences in tax bases in foreign jurisdictions. The 2015 tax benefits from income in non-U.S. jurisdictions were partially offset by a tax accrual related to the Active Financing Exception business extender provision that the U.S. Congress did not pass prior to March 31, 2015.

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10. Employee Benefit Plans

The components of net periodic benefit costs for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	Three months ended March 31,		Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Service cost	$2,306	$2,030	$1,016	$589
Interest cost	1,259	1,243	643	491
Expected return on plan assets	(1,224)	(1,118)	—	—
Amortization of prior service cost	78	83	—	—
Amortization of prior actuarial loss	857	439	616	265
Net periodic benefit cost	$3,276	$2,677	$2,275	$1,345

The Company has made no pension contributions during the first three months of 2016, and expects to make pension contributions of $8.0 million in 2016.

11. Equity Based Compensation

Equity compensation expense was $11.5 million and $4.5 million in the first quarter of 2016 and 2015, respectively. In the first quarter of 2016, the Company granted 0.3 million stock appreciation rights at $93.53 weighted average exercise price per share and 0.2 million performance contingent units to employees. Additionally, non-employee directors were granted a total of 8,908 shares of common stock. As of March 31, 2016, 1.9 million share options at a weighted average strike price per share of $56.20 were vested and exercisable, with a remaining weighted average exercise period of 5.0 years. As of March 31, 2016, the total compensation cost of non-vested awards not yet recognized in the condensed consolidated financial statements was $47.6 million. It is estimated that these costs will vest over a weighted average period of 2.4 years.

12. Reinsurance

The Company generally reports retrocession activity on a gross basis. Amounts paid or deemed to have been paid for reinsurance are reflected in reinsurance ceded receivables. The cost of reinsurance related to long-duration contracts is recognized over the terms of the reinsured policies on a basis consistent with the reporting of those policies.

Retrocession reinsurance treaties do not relieve the Company from its obligations to direct writing companies. Failure of retrocessionaires to honor their obligations could result in losses to the Company. Consequently, allowances would be established for amounts deemed uncollectible. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, no allowances were deemed necessary. The Company regularly evaluates the financial condition of the insurance companies from which it assumes and to which it cedes reinsurance.

Retrocessions are arranged through the Company’s retrocession pools for amounts in excess of the Company’s retention limit. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, all rated retrocession pool participants followed by the A.M. Best Company were rated “A- (excellent)” or better. The Company verifies retrocession pool participants’ ratings on a quarterly basis. For a majority of the retrocessionaires that were not rated, security in the form of letters of credit or trust assets has been posted. In addition, the Company performs annual financial reviews of its retrocessionaires to evaluate financial stability and performance. In addition to its third party retrocessionaires, various RGA reinsurance subsidiaries retrocede amounts in excess of their retention to affiliated subsidiaries.

The following table presents information for the Company's reinsurance ceded receivable assets, including the respective amount and A.M. Best rating for each reinsurer representing in excess of five percent of the total as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

		March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Reinsurer	A.M. Best Rating	Amount	Amount

			% of Total		% of Total
Reinsurer A	A+	$219,510	31.9 %	$199,479	31.3 %
Reinsurer B	A+	191,988	27.9	179,522	28.1
Reinsurer C	A+	71,542	10.4	72,836	11.4
Reinsurer D	A++	41,621	6.0	41,807	6.6
Reinsurer E	A	39,510	5.7	37,138	5.8
Other reinsurers		124,320	18.1	107,077	16.8
Total		$688,491	100.0%	$637,859	100.0%

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Included in the total reinsurance ceded receivables balance were $256.0 million and $233.7 million of claims recoverable, of which $4.9 million and $2.0 million were in excess of 90 days past due, as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

13. New Accounting Standards

Changes to the general accounting principles are established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") in the form of accounting standards updates to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification™. Accounting standards updates not listed below were assessed and determined to be either not applicable or are expected to have minimal impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

Transfers and Servicing

In June 2014, the FASB amended the general accounting principles for Transfers and Servicing as it relates to the accounting for repurchase-to-maturity transactions, repurchase financings, and disclosures. This amendment requires entities to account for repurchase-to-maturity transactions as secured borrowings, eliminates guidance on linked repurchase financing transactions, and expands disclosure requirements related to certain transfers of financial assets that are accounted for as sales and certain transfers accounted for as secured borrowings. These amendments are effective for annual years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2014. Certain interim period disclosures for repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions were not required until the second quarter of 2015. The adoption of this amendment did not have an impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements other than the addition of the required disclosures. The Company adopted these amendments and the required disclosures are provided in Note 4 "Investments."

Business Combinations

In September 2015, the FASB amended the general accounting principles for Business Combinations as it relates to measurement period adjustments. This amendment requires that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined, including the cumulative effect of the change in provisional amount as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. The adjustments related to previous reporting periods since the acquisition date must be disclosed by income statement line item either on the face of the income statement or in the notes. The Company adopted this amendment during the three months ended September 30, 2015. Accordingly, the Company applied the amendments in this update to the measurement period adjustments made during the three months ended September 30, 2015 with no material effect on previous-period or current-period earnings.

Debt Issuance costs

In April 2015, the FASB issued accounting guidance, “Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs” which requires capitalized debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the statement of financial position as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt. This standard is effective for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted for financial statements not yet issued. The Company elected to adopt this standard as of December 31, 2015, with retrospective application to all balance sheets presented.

Fair Value Measurement

In May 2015, the FASB issued amended guidance on the disclosures for investments in certain entities that calculate NAV per share (or its equivalent). The amendments remove the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the NAV per share practical expedient. The amendments also remove the requirement to make certain disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the NAV per share practical expedient. Rather, those disclosures are limited to investments for which the entity has elected to measure the fair value using that practical expedient. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015 and for interim periods within those years. Early application is permitted. The Company adopted the guidance for the year ended December 31, 2015 and applied the guidance retrospectively. Adoption of the guidance did not have a material impact on the Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements.

Future Adoption of New Accounting Standards

Financial Services - Insurance

In May 2015, the FASB amended the general accounting principle for Financial Services - Insurance which expanded the breadth of disclosures that an insurance entity must provide about its short-duration insurance contracts. This amendment requires insurance entities to disclose for annual reporting periods information about the liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses. The amendment also requires insurance entities to disclose information about significant changes in methodologies and assumptions used to calculate the liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses, including reasons for the change and the effects on the financial statements. In addition, the amendment requires insurance entities to disclose for annual and interim reporting

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periods a roll-forward of the liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses. This amendment focuses only on disclosure; it does not change the accounting model for short-duration contracts. The update is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The new guidance should be applied retrospectively by providing comparative disclosures for each period presented, except for those requirements that apply only to the current period. The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have an impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements other than the addition of the required disclosures.

Financial Instruments

In January 2016, the FASB amended the general accounting principle for Financial Instruments, effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. The amendment revises the accounting related to (1) the classification and measurement of investments in equity securities, (2) the presentation of certain fair value changes for financial liabilities measured at fair value, (3) certain disclosure requirements associated with the fair value of financial instruments. The new guidance should be applied by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. The amendments related to equity securities without readily determinable fair values (including disclosure requirements) should be applied prospectively to equity investments that exist as of the date of adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this amendment on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance which will replace most existing lease accounting guidance. The new standard, based on the principle that entities should recognize assets and liabilities arising from leases, does not significantly change the lessees' recognition, measurement and presentation of expenses and cash flows from the previous accounting standard. Leases are classified as finance or operating. The new standard's primary change is the requirement for entities to recognize a lease liability for payments and a right of use asset representing the right to use the leased asset during the term of operating lease arrangements. Lessees are permitted to make an accounting policy election to not recognize the asset and liability for leases with a term of twelve months or less. Lessors' accounting is largely unchanged from the previous accounting standard. In addition, the new standard expands the disclosure requirements of lease arrangements. Lessees and lessors will use a modified retrospective transition approach, which includes a number of practical expedients. This guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this amendment on its consolidated financial statements.

Stock Compensation

In March 2016, the FASB updated the general accounting principal for Stock Compensation. This update was issued as part of the FASB's simplification initiative and affects all entities that issue share-based payment awards to their employees. The amendments in this update cover such areas as the recognition of excess tax benefits and deficiencies, the classification of those excess tax benefits on the statement of cash flows, an accounting policy election for forfeitures, the amount an employer can withhold to cover income taxes and still qualify for equity classification and the classification of those taxes paid on the statement of cash flows. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016. This guidance will be applied either prospectively, retrospectively or using a modified retrospective transition method, depending on the area covered in this update. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this amendment on its consolidated financial statements.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Forward-Looking and Cautionary Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 including, among others, statements relating to projections of the strategies, earnings, revenues, income or loss, ratios, future financial performance, and growth potential of the Company. The words "intend," "expect," "project," "estimate," "predict," "anticipate," "should," "believe," and other similar expressions also are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified. Future events and actual results, performance, and achievements could differ materially from those set forth in, contemplated by, or underlying the forward-looking statements.

Numerous important factors could cause actual results and events to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements including, without limitation, (1) adverse capital and credit market conditions and their impact on the Company's liquidity, access to capital and cost of capital, (2) the impairment of other financial institutions and its effect on the Company's business, (3) requirements to post collateral or make payments due to declines in market value of assets subject to the Company's collateral arrangements, (4) the fact that the determination of allowances and impairments taken on the Company's investments is highly subjective, (5) adverse changes in mortality, morbidity, lapsation or claims experience, (6) changes in the Company's financial strength and credit ratings and the effect of such changes on the Company's future results of operations and financial condition, (7) inadequate risk analysis and underwriting, (8) general economic conditions or a prolonged economic downturn affecting the demand for insurance and reinsurance in the Company's current and planned markets, (9) the availability and cost of collateral necessary for regulatory reserves and capital, (10) market or economic conditions that adversely affect the value of the Company's investment securities or result in the impairment of all or a portion of the value of certain of the Company's investment securities, that in turn could affect regulatory capital, (11) market or economic conditions that adversely affect the Company's ability to make timely sales of investment securities, (12) risks inherent in the Company's risk management and investment strategy, including changes in investment portfolio yields due to interest rate or credit quality changes, (13) fluctuations in U.S. or foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, or securities and real estate markets, (14) adverse litigation or arbitration results, (15) the adequacy of reserves, resources and accurate information relating to settlements, awards and terminated and discontinued lines of business, (16) the stability of and actions by governments and economies in the markets in which the Company operates, including ongoing uncertainties regarding the amount of United States sovereign debt and the credit ratings thereof, (17) competitive factors and competitors' responses to the Company's initiatives, (18) the success of the Company's clients, (19) successful execution of the Company's entry into new markets, (20) successful development and introduction of new products and distribution opportunities, (21) the Company's ability to successfully integrate acquired blocks of business and entities, (22) action by regulators who have authority over the Company's reinsurance operations in the jurisdictions in which it operates, (23) the Company's dependence on third parties, including those insurance companies and reinsurers to which the Company cedes some reinsurance, third-party investment managers and others, (24) the threat of natural disasters, catastrophes, terrorist attacks, epidemics or pandemics anywhere in the world where the Company or its clients do business, (25) interruption or failure of the Company's telecommunication, information technology or other operational systems, or the Company's failure to maintain adequate security to protect the confidentiality or privacy of personal or sensitive data stored on such systems, (26) changes in laws, regulations, and accounting standards applicable to the Company, its subsidiaries, or its business, (27) the effect of the Company's status as an insurance holding company and regulatory restrictions on its ability to pay principal of and interest on its debt obligations, and (28) other risks and uncertainties described in this document and in the Company's other filings with the SEC.

Forward-looking statements should be evaluated together with the many risks and uncertainties that affect the Company's business, including those mentioned in this document and the cautionary statements described in the periodic reports the Company files with the SEC. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made. The Company does not undertake any obligations to update these forward-looking statements,

even though the Company's situation may change in the future. The Company qualifies all of its forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements. For a discussion of these risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements, you are advised to see Item 1A – "Risk Factors" in the 2015 Annual Report.

Overview

RGA is an insurance holding company that was formed on December 31, 1992. The condensed consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities and results of operations of RGA and its subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned (collectively, the Company).

The Company provides traditional and non-traditional reinsurance to its clients. Traditional reinsurance includes individual and group life and health, disability and critical illness reinsurance. Non-traditional reinsurance includes longevity reinsurance, asset-intensive reinsurance and financial reinsurance.

The Company derives revenues primarily from renewal premiums from existing reinsurance treaties, new business premiums from existing or new reinsurance treaties, fee income from non-traditional reinsurance business and income earned on invested assets.

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Historically, the Company's primary business has been traditional life reinsurance, which involves reinsuring life insurance policies that are often in force for the remaining lifetime of the underlying individuals insured, with premiums earned typically over a period of 10 to 30 years. Each year, however, a portion of the business under existing treaties terminates due to, among other things, lapses or voluntary surrenders of underlying policies, deaths of insureds, and the exercise of recapture options by ceding companies. The Company has expanded its non-traditional reinsurance business, including significant asset-intensive, or annuity, transactions, which allow its clients to take advantage of growth opportunities and manage their capital, longevity and investment risk.

As is customary in the reinsurance business, clients continually update, refine, and revise reinsurance information provided to the Company. Such revised information is used by the Company in preparation of its condensed consolidated financial statements and the financial effects resulting from the incorporation of revised data are reflected in the current period.

The Company's long-term profitability primarily depends on the volume and amount of death and health-related claims incurred and the ability to adequately price the risks it assumes. While death claims are reasonably predictable over a period of many years, claims become less predictable over shorter periods and are subject to significant fluctuation from quarter to quarter and year to year. The Company believes its sources of liquidity are sufficient to cover potential claims payments on both a short-term and long-term basis.

The Company has geographic-based and business-based operational segments: U.S. and Latin America; Canada; Europe, Middle East and Africa; Asia Pacific; and Corporate and Other. Geographic-based operations are further segmented into traditional and non-traditional businesses. The Company's segments primarily write reinsurance business that is wholly or partially retained in one or more of RGA's reinsurance subsidiaries.

The Company allocates capital to its segments based on an internally developed economic capital model, the purpose of which is to measure the risk in the business and to provide a consistent basis upon which capital is deployed. The economic capital model considers the unique and specific nature of the risks inherent in RGA's businesses. As a result of the economic capital allocation process, a portion of investment income is credited to the segments based on the level of allocated capital. In addition, the segments are charged for excess capital utilized above the allocated economic capital basis. This charge is included in policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses.

Results of Operations

Consolidated

Consolidated income before income taxes decreased $76.5 million, or 41.6%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in income for first three months of 2016 was primarily due to investment related losses and adverse foreign currency fluctuations offset by improved mortality experience in the U.S. and Latin America, and Canada operations. Current-period investment related losses primarily reflect unfavorable changes in the fair value of embedded derivatives on modco or funds withheld treaties, primarily due to changes in credit spreads. Additionally, the Company reported an increase in impairments on fixed maturity and equity securities of $31.3 million in the first three months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. Foreign currency fluctuations relative to the prior year unfavorably affected income before income taxes by approximately $9.2 million for the first three months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015.

The Company recognizes in consolidated income, any changes in the fair value of embedded derivatives on modco or funds withheld treaties, equity-indexed annuity treaties ("EIAs") and variable annuity products. The combined changes in these three types of embedded derivatives, after adjustment for deferred acquisition costs and retrocession, resulted in a decrease in consolidated income before income taxes of approximately $70.2 million in the first three months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. This fluctuation does not affect current cash flows, crediting rates or spread performance on the underlying treaties. Therefore, management believes it is helpful to distinguish between the effects of changes in these embedded derivatives, net of related hedging activity, and the primary factors that drive profitability of the underlying treaties, namely investment income, fee income, and interest credited. The individual effect on income before income taxes for these three types of embedded derivatives is as follows:

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The change in the value of embedded derivatives related to reinsurance treaties written on a modco or funds withheld basis are subject to the general accounting principles for derivatives and hedging related to embedded derivatives. The unrealized gains and losses associated with these embedded derivatives, after adjustment for deferred acquisition costs, decreased income before income taxes by $37.2 million in the first three months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015.

- Changes in risk-free rates used in the fair value estimates of embedded derivatives associated with EIAs affect the amount of unrealized gains and losses the Company recognizes. The unrealized gains and losses associated with EIAs, after adjustment for deferred acquisition costs and retrocession, decreased income before income taxes by $7.7 million in the first three months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015.

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- The change in the Company's liability for variable annuities associated with guaranteed minimum living benefits affects the amount of unrealized gains and losses the Company recognizes. The unrealized gains and losses associated with guaranteed minimum living benefits, after adjustment for deferred acquisition costs, decreased income before income taxes by $25.3 million in the first three months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015.

Consolidated net premiums increased $133.2 million, or 6.6%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015, due to growth in life reinsurance in force. Foreign currency fluctuations unfavorably affected net premiums by approximately $70.2 million for the first three months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. Consolidated assumed life insurance in force increased to $3,068.4 billion as of March 31, 2016 from $2,844.7 billion as of March 31, 2015 due to new business production and in force transactions. The Company added new business production, measured by face amount of insurance in force, of $107.8 billion and $105.8 billion during the first three months of 2016 and 2015, respectively. Management believes industry consolidation, regulatory changes and the established practice of reinsuring mortality and morbidity risks should continue to provide opportunities for growth, albeit at rates less than historically experienced in some markets.

Consolidated investment income, net of related expenses, decreased $9.6 million, or 2.3%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in market value changes related to the Company's funds withheld at interest investment associated with the reinsurance of certain EIAs decreased investment income by $51.1 million in the first three months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The effect on investment income of the EIA's market value changes is substantially offset by a corresponding change in interest credited to policyholder account balances resulting in an insignificant effect on net income. In addition, investment income was negatively affected by a decrease in the average investment yield, partially offset by the effect of a larger average invested asset base, excluding spread related business. Average invested assets at amortized cost, excluding spread related business, for the three months ended March 31, 2016 totaled $22.4 billion, a 6.2% increase over March 31, 2015. The average yield earned on investments, excluding spread related business, was 4.46% and 4.78% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The average yield will vary from quarter to quarter and year to year depending on a number of variables, including the prevailing interest rate and credit spread environment, changes in the mix of the underlying investments and cash balances, prepayment fees recorded on the early payoff of certain investments, and the timing of dividends and distributions on certain investments. A continued low interest rate environment is expected to put downward pressure on this yield in future reporting periods. A portion of investment income is allocated to the operating segments based upon average assets and related capital levels deemed appropriate to support the segment operations.

Total investment related gains (losses), net decreased by $128.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease is primarily due to an unfavorable change in the embedded derivatives related to reinsurance treaties written on a modco or funds withheld basis of $89.9 million, reflecting the impact of changes in credit spreads on the calculation of fair value. In addition, impairments on fixed maturity and equity securities increased by $31.3 million in the first three months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. See Note 4 - "Investments" and Note 5 - "Derivative Instruments" in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the impairment losses and derivatives.

The effective tax rate on a consolidated basis was 28.9% and 32.0% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The effective tax rate for the first three months of 2016 was lower than the U.S. Statutory rate of 35.0% primarily as a result of tax benefits from income in non-U.S. jurisdictions with lower tax rates than the U.S. and differences in tax bases in foreign jurisdictions. Tax benefits from income in non-U.S. jurisdictions recognized in the first three months of 2015 were partially offset by a tax accrual related to the Active Financing Exception business extender provision that the U.S. Congress did not pass prior to March 31, 2015.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") requires the application of accounting policies that often involve a significant degree of judgment. Management, on an ongoing basis, reviews estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of financial

statements. If management determines that modifications in assumptions and estimates are appropriate given current facts and circumstances, results of operations and financial position as reported in the condensed consolidated financial statements could change significantly.

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Management believes the critical accounting policies relating to the following areas are most dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions:

Premiums receivable;
Deferred acquisition costs;
Liabilities for future policy benefits and incurred but not reported claims;
Valuation of investments and other-than-temporary impairments to specific investments;
Valuation of embedded derivatives; and
Income taxes.

A discussion of each of the critical accounting policies may be found in the Company's 2015 Annual Report under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Critical Accounting Policies."

Further discussion and analysis of the results for 2016 compared to 2015 are presented by segment.

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U.S. and Latin America Operations

U.S. and Latin America operations consist of two major segments: Traditional and Non-Traditional. The Traditional segment primarily specializes in individual mortality-risk reinsurance and to a lesser extent, group, health and long-term care reinsurance. The Non-Traditional segment consists of Asset-Intensive and Financial Reinsurance. Asset-Intensive within the Non-Traditional segment provides coinsurance of annuities and corporate-owned life insurance policies and to a lesser extent also issues fee-based synthetic guaranteed investment contracts, which include investment-only, stable value contracts. Financial Reinsurance within the Non-Traditional segment primarily involves assisting ceding companies in meeting applicable regulatory requirements by enhancing the ceding companies' financial strength and regulatory surplus position through relatively low risk reinsurance transactions. Typically these transactions do not qualify as reinsurance under GAAP, due to the low-risk nature of the transactions, so only the related net fees are reflected in other revenues on the condensed consolidated statements of income.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016: (dollars in thousands)		Non-Traditional		
	Traditional	Asset-Intensive	Financial Reinsurance	Total U.S. and Latin America
Revenues:				
Net premiums	$1,234,394	$6,219	$ —	$1,240,613
Investment income, net of related expenses	165,023	117,215	2,607	284,845
Investment related gains (losses), net	(2,100)	(128,551)	—	(130,651)
Other revenues	3,500	22,834	18,581	44,915
Total revenues	1,400,817	17,717	21,188	1,439,722
Benefits and expenses:				
Claims and other policy benefits	1,119,442	19,833	—	1,139,275
Interest credited	21,400	62,558	—	83,958
Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses	177,078	(39,656)	2,568	139,990
Other operating expenses	31,799	5,812	2,686	40,297
Total benefits and expenses	1,349,719	48,547	5,254	1,403,520
Income before income taxes	$51,098	$(30,830)	$ 15,934	$36,202

For the three months ended March 31, 2015: (dollars in thousands)		Non-Traditional		
	Traditional	Asset-Intensive	Financial Reinsurance	Total U.S. and Latin America
Revenues:				
Net premiums	$1,114,094	$5,041	$ —	$1,119,135
Investment income, net of related expenses	143,005	147,837	1,145	291,987
Investment related gains (losses), net	(2,473)	(3,199)	—	(5,672)
Other revenues	664	26,544	15,305	42,513
Total revenues	1,255,290	176,223	16,450	1,447,963
Benefits and expenses:				
Claims and other policy benefits	1,039,407	6,726	—	1,046,133
Interest credited	12,944	94,985	—	107,929
Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses	158,567	28,054	2,416	189,037
Other operating expenses	26,529	4,318	1,669	32,516
Total benefits and expenses	1,237,447	134,083	4,085	1,375,615
Income before income taxes	$17,843	$42,140	$ 12,365	$72,348

Income before income taxes decreased by $36.1 million, or 50.0%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in income before income taxes was primarily due to changes in

the value of the embedded derivatives associated with reinsurance treaties structured on a modco or funds withheld basis combined with an increase in other-than-temporary impairments, primarily related to securities in the energy sector. The decrease in income was partially offset by favorable claims experience in the U.S. Traditional segment.

Traditional Reinsurance

The U.S. and Latin America Traditional segment provides life and health reinsurance to clients for a variety of products through yearly renewable term, coinsurance and modified coinsurance agreements. These reinsurance arrangements may involve either facultative or automatic agreements.

Income before income taxes for the U.S. and Latin America Traditional segment increased by $33.3 million, or 186.4%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The increase is due to improved claims experience and an increase in the overall asset base primarily associated with large in force block transactions executed in the fourth quarter of 2015.

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Net premiums increased $120.3 million, or 10.8%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The increase was primarily due to large in force block transactions entered into the latter part of 2015 and expected organic premium growth. Further, the segment added new individual life business production, measured by face amount of insurance in force of $41.3 billion and $19.7 billion for the first three months of 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Net investment income increased $22.0 million, or 15.4%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The increase was primarily due to an increase in the average invested asset base primarily associated with the aforementioned in force block transactions. Investment related gains (losses), net increased $0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. A portion of investment income is allocated to the various operating segments based on average assets and related capital levels deemed appropriate to support segment operations. Investment performance varies with the composition of investments and the relative allocation of capital to the operating segments.

Claims and other policy benefits as a percentage of net premiums (“loss ratios”) were 90.7% and 93.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The decrease in the loss ratio for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015 was due primarily to lower average size of individual mortality claims. Although reasonably predictable over a period of years, claims can be volatile over short-term periods.

Interest credited expense increased $8.5 million, or 65.3%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. Interest credited in this segment relates to amounts credited on cash value products which also have a significant mortality component. The increase relates primarily to the interest sensitive whole life products acquired in the acquisition of Aurora National Life Assurance Company ("Aurora") in the second quarter of 2015. Income before income taxes is affected by the spread between the investment income and the interest credited on the underlying products.

Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses as a percentage of net premiums were 14.3% and 14.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Overall, while these ratios are expected to remain in a predictable range, they may fluctuate from period to period due to varying allowance levels within coinsurance-type arrangements. In addition, the amortization pattern of previously capitalized amounts, which are subject to the form of the reinsurance agreement and the underlying insurance policies, may vary. Also, the mix of first year coinsurance business versus yearly renewable term business can cause the percentage to fluctuate from period to period.

Other operating expenses increased $5.3 million, or 19.9%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. A majority of the increase was due to an increase in underwriting personnel to support clients and the aforementioned acquisition of Aurora. Other operating expenses, as a percentage of net premiums were 2.6% and 2.4% for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The expense ratio tends to fluctuate only slightly from period to period due to the maturity and scale of this segment.

Non-Traditional - Asset-Intensive Reinsurance

Asset-Intensive reinsurance within the U.S. and Latin America Non-Traditional segment primarily involves assuming investment risk within underlying annuities and corporate-owned life insurance policies. Most of these agreements are coinsurance, coinsurance with funds withheld or modco whereby the Company recognizes profits or losses primarily from the spread between the investment income earned and the interest credited on the underlying deposit liabilities, as well as fees associated with variable annuity account values and guaranteed investment contracts.

Impact of certain derivatives:

Income from the asset-intensive business tends to be volatile due to changes in the fair value of certain derivatives, including embedded derivatives associated with reinsurance treaties structured on a modco or funds withheld basis, as well as embedded derivatives associated with the Company’s reinsurance of equity-indexed annuities and variable annuities with guaranteed minimum benefit riders. Fluctuations occur period to period primarily due to changing investment conditions including, but not limited to, interest rate movements (including risk-free rates and credit spreads), implied volatility and equity market performance, all of which are factors in the calculations of fair value. Therefore, management believes it is helpful to distinguish between the effects of changes in these derivatives, net of

related hedging activity, and the primary factors that drive profitability of the underlying treaties, namely investment income, fee income (included in other revenues), and interest credited. These fluctuations are considered unrealized by management and do not affect current cash flows, crediting rates or spread performance on the underlying treaties. The following table summarizes the asset-intensive results and quantifies the impact of these embedded derivatives for the periods presented. Revenues before certain derivatives, benefits and expenses before certain derivatives, and income before income taxes and certain derivatives, should not be viewed as substitutes for GAAP revenues, GAAP benefits and expenses, and GAAP income before income taxes.

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(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended March 31, 2016	2015
Revenues:		
Total revenues	$17,717	$176,223
Less:		
Embedded derivatives – modco/funds withheld treaties	(90,214)	147
Guaranteed minimum benefit riders and related free standing derivatives	(14,986)	(4,567)
Revenues before certain derivatives	122,917	180,643
Benefits and expenses:		
Total benefits and expenses	48,547	134,083
Less:		
Embedded derivatives – modco/funds withheld treaties	(51,053)	1,656
Guaranteed minimum benefit riders and related free standing derivatives	(2,849)	(1,149)
Equity-indexed annuities	13,260	5,601
Benefits and expenses before certain derivatives	89,189	127,975
Income before income taxes:		
Income before income taxes	(30,830)	42,140
Less:		
Embedded derivatives – modco/funds withheld treaties	(39,161)	(1,509)
Guaranteed minimum benefit riders and related free standing derivatives	(12,137)	(3,418)
Equity-indexed annuities	(13,260)	(5,601)
Income before income taxes and certain derivatives	$33,728	$52,668

Embedded Derivatives - Modco/Funds Withheld Treaties - Represents the change in the fair value of embedded derivatives on funds withheld at interest associated with treaties written on a modco or funds withheld basis. The fair value changes of embedded derivatives on funds withheld at interest associated with treaties written on a modco or funds withheld basis are reflected in revenues, while the related impact on deferred acquisition expenses is reflected in benefits and expenses. The Company's utilization of a credit valuation adjustment did not have a material effect on the change in fair value of these embedded derivatives for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

The change in fair value of the embedded derivatives - modco/funds withheld treaties decreased income before income taxes by $39.2 million and $1.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The decrease in income for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was primarily due to widening credit spreads. Offsetting this somewhat were declining risk-free rates.

Guaranteed Minimum Benefit Riders - Represents the impact related to guaranteed minimum benefits associated with the Company’s reinsurance of variable annuities. The fair value changes of the guaranteed minimum benefits along with the changes in fair value of the free standing derivatives (interest rate swaps, financial futures and equity options), purchased by the Company to substantially hedge the liability are reflected in revenues, while the related impact on deferred acquisition expenses is reflected in benefits and expenses. The Company's utilization of a credit valuation adjustment did not have a material effect on the change in fair value of these embedded derivatives for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

The change in fair value of the guaranteed minimum benefits, after allowing for changes in the associated free standing derivatives, decreased income before income taxes by $12.1 million and $3.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The decrease in income for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was primarily the result of updating policyholder fair value assumptions.

Equity-Indexed Annuities - Represents changes in the liability for equity-indexed annuities in excess of changes in account value, after adjustments for related deferred acquisition expenses. The change in fair value of embedded derivative liabilities associated with equity-indexed annuities decreased income before income taxes by $13.3 million and $5.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The decrease in income for the

three months ended March 31, 2016 was primarily due to declining equity markets, which was partially offset by decreasing interest rates. The decrease in income for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was primarily due to rising equity markets and declining interest rates.

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The changes in derivatives discussed above are considered unrealized by management and do not affect current cash flows, crediting rates or spread performance on the underlying treaties. Fluctuations occur period to period primarily due to changing investment conditions including, but not limited to, interest rate movements (including benchmark rates and credit spreads), implied volatility and equity market performance, all of which are factors in the calculations of fair value. Therefore, management believes it is helpful to distinguish between the effects of changes in these derivatives and the primary factors that drive profitability of the underlying treaties, namely investment income, fee income (included in other revenues) and interest credited.

Discussion and analysis before certain derivatives:

Income before income taxes and certain derivatives decreased by $18.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease was primarily due to an increase of $21.4 million in other-than-temporary impairments on investments, partially offset by the inclusion of Aurora in the 2016 results.

Revenue before certain derivatives decreased by $57.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in the first quarter was primarily due to the decline in fair value of equity options associated with the reinsurance of certain EIAs and other-than-temporary impairments on investments, which offset the increase in investment income associated with the acquisition of Aurora. The effect on investment income related to equity options is substantially offset by a corresponding change in interest credited.

Benefits and expenses before certain derivatives decreased by $38.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in the first quarter of 2016 was primarily due to lower interest credited associated with the reinsurance of EIAs and fixed annuities which was partially offset by the benefits and expenses associated with the acquisition of Aurora. The effect on interest credited related to equity options is substantially offset by a corresponding change in investment income.

The invested asset base supporting this segment increased to $13.1 billion as of March 31, 2016 from $10.8 billion as of March 31, 2015. The increase in the asset base was due primarily to the acquisition of Aurora in the second quarter of 2015. As of March 31, 2016, $4.0 billion of the invested assets were funds withheld at interest, of which greater than 90% is associated with one client.

Non-Traditional - Financial Reinsurance

Financial Reinsurance within the U.S. and Latin America Non-Traditional segment income before income taxes consists primarily of net fees earned on financial reinsurance transactions. Additionally, a portion of the business is brokered business in which the Company does not participate in the assumption of risk. The fees earned from financial reinsurance contracts and brokered business are reflected in other revenues, and the fees paid to retrocessionaires are reflected in policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses.

Income before income taxes increased $3.6 million, or 28.9%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The increase was primarily due to growth in new transactions and organic growth on existing transactions which was partially offset by the termination of certain agreements.

At March 31, 2016 and 2015, the amount of reinsurance assumed from client companies, as measured by pre-tax statutory surplus, risk based capital and other financial structures was $7.4 billion and $6.2 billion, respectively. The increase was primarily due to a number of new transactions, as well as organic growth on existing transactions. Fees earned from this business can vary significantly depending on the size of the transactions and the timing of their completion and therefore can fluctuate from period to period.

Canada Operations

The Company conducts reinsurance business in Canada primarily through RGA Canada, which assists clients with capital management activity, and mortality and morbidity risk management. The Canada operations are primarily engaged in Traditional reinsurance, which consists mainly of traditional individual life reinsurance, as well as creditor, group life and health and living benefits (disability and critical illness) reinsurance. Creditor insurance covers the outstanding balance on personal, mortgage or commercial loans in the event of death, disability or critical illness and is generally shorter in duration than traditional individual life insurance. The Canada operations are also engaged in Non-Traditional reinsurance which consists of longevity and financial reinsurance.

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(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended March 31,					
	2016			2015		
Revenues:	Traditional	Non-Traditional	Total Canada	Traditional	Non-Traditional	Total Canada
Net premiums	$215,463	$ 8,951	$224,414	$212,550	$ 9,967	$222,517
Investment income, net of related expenses	42,023	384	42,407	49,440	550	49,990
Investment related gains (losses), net	1,640	—	1,640	1,458	—	1,458
Other revenues	(1,126)	1,349	223	1,556	1,357	2,913
Total revenues	258,000	10,684	268,684	265,004	11,874	276,878
Benefits and expenses:						
Claims and other policy benefits	172,401	9,604	182,005	183,534	7,299	190,833
Interest credited	2	—	2	4	—	4
Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses	57,138	204	57,342	49,551	107	49,658
Other operating expenses	8,364	284	8,648	9,188	337	9,525
Total benefits and expenses	237,905	10,092	247,997	242,277	7,743	250,020
Income before income taxes	$20,095	$ 592	$20,687	$22,727	$ 4,131	$26,858

Income before income taxes decreased by $6.2 million, or 23.0%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in income in the first three months of 2016 is primarily due to a decrease in investment income and unfavorable experience on longevity business offset by improved traditional individual life mortality experience, as compared to the same period in 2015. A weaker Canadian dollar resulted in a decrease in income before income taxes of $3.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015.

Traditional Reinsurance

Income before income taxes for the Canada Traditional segment decreased by $2.6 million, or 11.6%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in income before income taxes in 2016 is primarily due to a decrease in investment income and other income offset by favorable traditional individual life mortality experience, as compared to the same period in 2015. Additionally, a weaker Canadian dollar resulted in a decrease in income before income taxes of $3.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015.

Net premiums increased $2.9 million, or 1.4%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The increase in net premiums was primarily due to an increase from creditor business of $15.9 million, as compared to the same period in 2015. This increase was largely offset by foreign currency exchange fluctuation in the Canadian dollar which resulted in a decrease in net premiums of approximately $22.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. Premium levels can be significantly influenced by currency fluctuations, large transactions, mix of business and reporting practices of ceding companies and therefore may fluctuate from period to period.

Net investment income decreased $7.4 million, or 15.0%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. Foreign currency exchange fluctuation in the Canadian dollar resulted in a decrease in net investment income of approximately $4.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. Also contributing to the decrease was a decline in investment yeild. A portion of investment income is allocated to the segments based upon average assets and related capital levels deemed appropriate to support the segment business volumes. Investment performance varies with the composition of investments and the relative allocation of capital to the operating segments.

Other revenues decreased by $2.7 million, or 172.4%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in other revenues in the first three months of 2016 relates to unfavorable foreign currency exchange fluctuations.

Loss ratios for this segment were 80.0% and 86.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The decrease in the loss ratio for the first quarter of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015, is due to improved traditional life mortality experience. Loss ratios for the traditional individual life mortality business were 99.4% and 102.5% for the first three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Excluding creditor business, claims as a percentage of net premiums for this segment were 78.4% and 84.6% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Historically, the loss ratio increased primarily as the result of several large permanent level premium in force blocks assumed in 1997 and 1998. These blocks are mature blocks of long-term permanent level premium business in which mortality as a percentage of net premiums is expected to be higher than historical ratios. The nature of permanent level premium policies requires the Company to set up actuarial liabilities and invest the amounts received in excess of early-year claims costs to fund claims in later years when premiums, by design, continue to be level as compared to expected increasing mortality or claim costs. Excluding creditor business, claims and other policy benefits, as a percentage of net premiums and investment income were 79.2% and 78.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses as a percentage of net premiums were 26.5% and 23.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Overall, while these ratios are expected to remain in a predictable range, they may fluctuate from period to period due to varying allowance levels and product mix. In addition, the amortization patterns of previously capitalized amounts, which are subject to the form of the reinsurance agreement and the underlying insurance policies, may vary.

Other operating expenses decreased by $0.8 million, or 9.0%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease was primarily due to foreign currency exchange fluctuation in the Canadian dollar, which resulted in a decrease in operating expenses of approximately $0.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. Other operating expenses as a percentage of net premiums were 3.9% and 4.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Non-Traditional Reinsurance

Income before income taxes decreased by $3.5 million, or 85.7%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in income in the first three months was primarily due to unfavorable experience on longevity business. A weaker Canadian dollar resulted in a decrease in income before income taxes of $0.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015.

Net premiums decreased $1.0 million, or 10.2%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. A weaker Canadian dollar resulted in a decrease in net premiums of approximately $0.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. Premium levels can be significantly influenced by currency fluctuations, large transactions, mix of business and reporting practices of ceding companies and therefore may fluctuate from period to period.

Net investment income decreased $0.2 million, or 30.2%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015 primarily due to a decrease in the invested asset base. A portion of investment income is allocated to the segments based upon average assets and related capital levels deemed appropriate to support the segment business volumes. Investment performance varies with the composition of investments and the relative allocation of capital to the operating segments.

Claims and other policy benefits increased $2.3 million, or 31.6%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016 as compared to the same period in 2015. The increase was a result of unfavorable experience on longevity business. Although reasonably predictable over a period of years, claims can be volatile over shorter periods. Management views recent experience as normal short-term volatility that is inherent in the business.

Europe, Middle East and Africa Operations

The Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA") segment includes business generated by its offices principally in the United Kingdom ("UK"), South Africa, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and the United Arab Emirates. EMEA consists of two major segments: Traditional and Non-Traditional. The Traditional segment primarily provides reinsurance through yearly renewable term and coinsurance agreements on a variety of life, health and critical illness products. Reinsurance agreements may be facultative or automatic agreements covering primarily individual risks and, in some markets, group risks. The Non-Traditional segment consists of reinsurance and other transactions associated with longevity closed blocks, payout annuities, capital management solutions and financial reinsurance.

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended March 31,					
	2016			2015		
Revenues:	Traditional	Non-Traditional	Total EMEA	Traditional	Non-Traditional	Total EMEA
Net premiums	$276,435	$ 35,606	$312,041	$269,746	$ 29,860	$299,606
Investment income, net of related expenses	12,168	28,684	40,852	12,089	16,877	28,966
Investment related gains (losses), net	5	(1,004)	(999)	12,257	851	13,108
Other revenues	1,026	4,470	5,496	1,140	7,788	8,928
Total revenues	289,634	67,756	357,390	295,232	55,376	350,608

Benefits and expenses:						
Claims and other policy benefits	251,243	36,443	287,686	235,307	32,081	267,388
Interest credited	—	408	408	12,349	—	12,349
Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses	14,782	(193)	14,589	12,008	(530)	11,478
Other operating expenses	24,725	5,674	30,399	25,086	4,191	29,277
Total benefits and expenses	290,750	42,332	333,082	284,750	35,742	320,492
Income (loss) before income taxes	$(1,116)	$ 25,424	$24,308	$10,482	$ 19,634	$30,116

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Income before income taxes decreased by $5.8 million, or 19.3%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in income before income taxes for the first three months was primarily due to unfavorable critical illness claims experience partially offset by increased payout annuity and longevity closed block business. Foreign currency exchange fluctuations resulted in a decrease in income before income taxes totaling $2.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015.

Traditional Reinsurance

Income before income taxes decreased by $11.6 million, or 110.6%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in income before income taxes was primarily due to unfavorable claims experience from critical illness business. Foreign currency exchange fluctuations resulted in a decrease in income before income taxes totaling $0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015.

Net premiums increased $6.7 million, or 2.5%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. Unfavorable foreign currency exchange fluctuations, primarily due to the British pound and the South African rand weakening against the U.S. dollar, decreased net premiums by approximately $23.0 million for the three months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. Premiums from new business and growth in existing business offset the negative currency effect.

A portion of the net premiums for the segment, in each period presented, relates to reinsurance of critical illness coverage, primarily in the UK. This coverage provides a benefit in the event of the diagnosis of a pre-defined critical illness. Net premiums earned from this coverage totaled $53.6 million and $58.2 million for the first three months of 2016 and 2015, respectively. Premium levels can be significantly influenced by currency fluctuations, large transactions and reporting practices of ceding companies and therefore can fluctuate from period to period.

Net investment income increased $0.1 million, or 0.7%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The increase for the first three months of 2016 was primarily due to an increase in the invested asset base. Foreign currency exchange fluctuation resulted in a decrease in net investment income of approximately $1.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. A portion of investment income is allocated to the various operating segments based on average assets and related capital levels deemed appropriate to support the segment business volumes. Investment performance varies with the composition of investments and the relative allocation of capital to the operating segments.

Loss ratios for this segment were 90.9% and 87.2% for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The increase in the loss ratio for the first three months of 2016 reflects unfavorable critical illness claims experience compared to the same period in 2015. Although reasonably predictable over a period of years, claims can be volatile over shorter periods. Management views recent experience as normal short-term volatility that is inherent in the business.

Interest credited expense decreased by $12.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. Interest credited in 2015 relates to amounts credited to the contractholders of unit-linked products. In 2016, interest credited related to unit-linked products and the related investment income is reflected in Non-Traditional Reinsurance.

Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses as a percentage of net premiums were 5.3% and 4.5% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These percentages fluctuate due to timing of client company reporting, variations in the mixture of business and the relative maturity of the business.

Other operating expenses decreased $0.4 million, or 1.4%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease was primarily due to the effect on foreign currency fluctuations. Foreign currency exchange fluctuation resulted in a decrease in operating expenses of approximately $2.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. Other operating expenses as a percentage of net premiums totaled 8.9% and 9.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Non-Traditional Reinsurance

Income before income taxes increased by $5.8 million, or 29.5%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The increase in income before income taxes for the first three months was primarily related to a payout annuity reinsurance (longevity) transaction executed after the third quarter of 2015 and favorable experience related to longevity business. Unfavorable foreign currency exchange fluctuations resulted in a decrease in income before income taxes totaling $1.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015.

Net premiums increased $5.7 million, or 19.2%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015 due to growth in longevity business. Net premiums increased due to increased volumes related to a closed longevity block. Unfavorable foreign currency exchange fluctuations decreased net premiums by approximately $2.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. Premium levels can be significantly influenced by currency fluctuations, large transactions and reporting practices of ceding companies and therefore can fluctuate from period to period.

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Net investment income increased $11.8 million, or 70.0%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. This increase was primarily due to an increase in the invested asset base related to payout annuity reinsurance (longevity) transactions executed in the fourth quarter of 2015. A portion of investment income is allocated to the various operating segments based on average assets and related capital levels deemed appropriate to support the segment business volumes. Investment performance varies with the composition of investments and the relative allocation of capital to the operating segments.

Other revenues decreased by $3.3 million, or 42.6%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in other revenues relates to reduced fee income associated with a treaty terminated at year end 2015. Fees earned from this business can vary significantly depending on the size of the transactions and the timing of their completion and, therefore, can fluctuate from period to period.

Claims and other policy benefits increased $4.4 million, or 13.6%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. Claims and other policy benefits increased due to increased benefits associated with payout annuity reinsurance transactions executed in the fourth quarter of 2015. Although reasonably predictable over a period of years, claims can vary over shorter periods and will vary with large transactions. Management views recent experience as normal.

Interest credited expense increased by $0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. Interest credited in 2016 relates to amounts credited to the contractholders of unit-linked products. In 2015, interest credited related to unit-linked products was reflected in Traditional Reinsurance.

Other operating expenses increased $1.5 million, or 35.4%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The increase is primarily due to increased administration costs related to longevity transactions and are offset partially by the effect of foreign currency fluctuations. Foreign currency exchange fluctuation resulted in a decrease in operating expenses of approximately $0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015.

Asia Pacific Operations

The Asia Pacific operations include business generated by its offices principally in Australia, China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan. The principal types of reinsurance include life, critical illness, disability, superannuation, which are reported within the Traditional segment. Superannuation is the Australian government mandated compulsory retirement savings program. Superannuation funds accumulate retirement funds for employees, and, in addition, typically offer life and disability insurance coverage. The Non-Traditional segment includes financial reinsurance, asset-intensive and certain disability and life blocks sourced by the Global Financial Solutions unit. Reinsurance agreements may be facultative or automatic agreements covering primarily individual risks and in some markets, group risks.

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended March 31,					
	2016			2015		
Revenues:	Traditional	Non-Traditional	Total Asia Pacific	Traditional	Non-Traditional	Total Asia Pacific
Net premiums	$374,142	$ 5,686	$379,828	$372,145	$ 10,282	$382,427
Investment income, net of related expenses	19,867	6,374	26,241	20,604	3,649	24,253
Investment related gains (losses), net	14	1,687	1,701	—	522	522
Other revenues	176	6,324	6,500	1,126	5,117	6,243
Total revenues	394,199	20,071	414,270	393,875	19,570	413,445
Benefits and expenses:						
Claims and other policy benefits	274,298	3,473	277,771	265,309	5,735	271,044
Interest credited	—	3,030	3,030	—	184	184
Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses	44,367	1,287	45,654	46,912	546	47,458
Other operating expenses	34,374	3,728	38,102	29,006	2,960	31,966

Total benefits and expenses	353,039	11,518	364,557	341,227	9,425	350,652
Income before income taxes	$41,160	$ 8,553	$49,713	$52,648	$ 10,145	$62,793

Income before income taxes decreased by $13.1 million, or 20.8%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in income before income taxes for the first three months is primarily attributable to a more favorable mortality experience in the first three months of 2015 and higher operating expenses in 2016. Foreign currency exchange fluctuations resulted in a decrease to income before income taxes totaling approximately $2.0 million for the three months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015.

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Traditional Reinsurance

Income before income taxes decreased by $11.5 million, or 21.8%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in income before income taxes in 2016 was primarily driven by a more favorable mortality experience in the first three months of 2015 and higher operating expenses in 2016. Foreign currency exchange fluctuations resulted in an increase (decrease) to income before income taxes totaling approximately $2.7 million for the three months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015.

Net premiums increased by $2.0 million, or 0.5%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The increase for the three month period in 2016 were driven by both new and existing business written throughout the segment. Foreign currency exchange fluctuations resulted in a decrease in net premiums of approximately $21.6 million for the three months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015.

A portion of the net premiums for the segment, in each period presented, relates to reinsurance of critical illness coverage. This coverage provides a benefit in the event of the diagnosis of a pre-defined critical illness. Reinsurance of critical illness in the segment is offered primarily in South Korea, Australia and Hong Kong. Net premiums earned from this coverage totaled $98.4 million and $69.9 million for the first three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Premium levels can be significantly influenced by currency fluctuations, large transactions and reporting practices of ceding companies and can fluctuate from period to period.

Net investment income decreased $0.7 million, or 3.6%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decreases were primarily due to a decline in investment yield and an unfavorable change in foreign currency exchange fluctuations of $1.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. A portion of investment income is allocated to the various operating segments based on average assets and related capital levels deemed appropriate to support the segment business volumes. Investment performance varies with the composition of investments and the relative allocation of capital to the operating segments.

Other revenues decreased by $1.0 million, or 84.4%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease in other revenues for the first three months of 2016 was due to transaction currency gains recognized in the first three months of 2015.

Loss ratios for this segment were 73.3% and 71.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The increase in the loss ratios for 2016, compared to the same period in 2015, was primarily due to more favorable mortality experience in the first three months of 2015. Although reasonably predictable over a period of years, claims can be volatile over shorter periods. Management views recent experience as normal short-term volatility that is inherent in the business.

Policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses as a percentage of net premiums were 11.9% and 12.6% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The ratio of policy acquisition costs and other insurance expenses as a percentage of net premiums should generally decline as the business matures; however, the percentage does fluctuate periodically due to timing of client company reporting and variations in the mixture of business.

Other operating expenses increased $5.4 million, or 18.5%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015 mainly due to increased compensation costs relating to new positions filled during the second half of 2015, primarily in the growing Asian operations based in Hong Kong. Other operating expenses as a percentage of net premiums totaled 9.2% and 7.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The timing of premium flows and the level of costs associated with the entrance into and development of new markets within the segment may cause other operating expenses as a percentage of net premiums to fluctuate over periods of time.

Non-Traditional Reinsurance

Income before income taxes decreased by $1.6 million, or 15.7%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. These decrease in income before income taxes is primarily attributable to unfavorable experience in the disability business within the segment in the first three months of 2016. Foreign currency exchange fluctuations resulted in an increase to income before income taxes totaling approximately $0.8 million for the three months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015.

Net premiums decreased $4.6 million, or 44.7%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The decreases were primarily due to policy lapses on a closed block of business associated with a treaty in Japan. Foreign currency exchange fluctuations resulted in an increase in net premiums of approximately $0.2 million for the three months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. Premium levels can be significantly influenced by currency fluctuations, large transactions and reporting practices of ceding companies and can fluctuate from period to period.

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Net investment income increased $2.7 million, or 74.7%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015 mainly due to growth in the invested asset base. Foreign currency exchange fluctuation resulted in a decrease in net investment income of approximately $0.4 million for the three months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. A portion of investment income is allocated to the various operating segments based on average assets and related capital levels deemed appropriate to support the segment business volumes. Investment performance varies with the composition of investments and the relative allocation of capital to the operating segments.

Other revenues increased by $1.2 million, or 23.6%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The increase in other revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was primarily due to certain non-traditional transactions entered into in 2016. At March 31, 2016 and 2015, the amount of reinsurance assumed from client companies, as measured by pre-tax statutory surplus, risk based capital and other financial reinsurance structures was $1.0 billion and $1.3 billion, respectively. Fees earned from this business can vary significantly depending on the size of the transactions and the timing of their completion and, therefore, can fluctuate from period to period.

Claims and other policy benefits decreased by $2.3 million, or 39.4%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. This decrease is attributable to favorable experience on life business within the segment. Although reasonably predictable over a period of years, claims can be volatile over shorter periods. Management views recent experience as normal short-term volatility that is inherent in the business.

Other operating expenses increased $0.8 million, or 25.9%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015, respectively. The timing of premium flows and the level of costs associated with the entrance into and development of new markets within the segment may cause other operating expenses to fluctuate over periods of time.

Corporate and Other

Corporate and Other revenues primarily include investment income from unallocated invested assets and investment related gains and losses. Corporate and Other benefits and expenses consist of the offset to capital charges allocated to the operating segments within the policy acquisition costs and other insurance income line item, unallocated overhead and executive costs, interest expense related to debt, and the investment income and expense associated with the Company’s collateral finance and securitization transactions. Additionally, Corporate and Other includes results from, among others, RGA Technology Partners, a wholly-owned subsidiary that develops and markets technology solutions for the insurance industry.

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenues:		
Net premiums	$109	$167
Investment income, net of related expenses	22,921	31,695
Investment related gains (losses), net	7,423	(1,833)
Other revenues	2,049	1,690
Total revenues	32,502	31,719
Benefits and expenses:		
Claims and other policy benefits	27	53
Interest credited	507	212
Policy acquisition costs and other insurance income	(23,812)	(20,588)
Other operating expenses	39,978	18,334
Interest expense	32,807	35,627
Collateral finance and securitization expense	6,325	6,071
Total benefits and expenses	55,832	39,709
Loss before income taxes	$(23,330)	$(7,990)

Loss before income taxes increased by $15.3 million, or 192.0%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The increase in loss before income taxes in the first quarter is primarily due to an increase of $16.1 million in total benefits and expenses.

Total revenues increased by $0.8 million, or 2.5%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The increase for the first three months is primarily due to an increase of $9.3 million in investment related gains (losses), net, partially offset by a decrease of $8.8 million in investment income, net of related expenses due to a decrease in allocated invested assets and lower investment yields.

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Total benefits and expenses increased by $16.1 million, or 40.6%, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. The increase in the first three months is primarily due to a $21.6 million increase in other operating expenses mainly due to increases related to compensation, including incentive compensation accruals, and general expenses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Current Market Environment

The current interest rate environment in select markets, primarily the U.S. and Canada, continues to negatively affect the Company's earnings. The average investment yield, excluding spread business, has decreased 32 basis points for the three months ended March 31, 2016 as compared to the same period in 2015. Results of operations in the first three months of 2016 and 2015 include unfavorable changes in the value of embedded derivatives. The effect of changes in credit spreads in the U.S. markets generated decreases in revenue related to embedded derivatives in both three month periods but to a greater extent in 2016 than 2015. In addition, the Company’s insurance liabilities, in particular its annuity products, are sensitive to changing market factors. The decrease in interest rates during the first quarter of 2016 has increased gross unrealized gains on fixed maturity and equity securities available-for-sale, which totaled $2,493.8 million and $1,947.0 million at March 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015, respectively. Similarly, gross unrealized losses decreased from $627.5 million at December 31, 2015 to $386.5 million at March 31, 2016. The Company continues to be in a position to hold any investment security showing an unrealized loss until recovery, provided it remains comfortable with the credit of the issuer. As indicated above, gross unrealized gains on investment securities of $2,493.8 million remain well in excess of gross unrealized losses of $386.5 million as of March 31, 2016. Historically low interest rates continued to put pressure on the Company’s investment yield. The Company does not rely on short-term funding or commercial paper and to date it has experienced no liquidity pressure, nor does it anticipate such pressure in the foreseeable future.

The Company projects its reserves to be sufficient, and it would not expect to write down deferred acquisition costs or be required to take any actions to augment capital, even if interest rates remain at current levels for the next five years, assuming all other factors remain constant. While the Company has felt the pressures of sustained low interest rates and volatile equity markets and may continue to do so, its business operations are not overly sensitive to these risks. Although management believes the Company’s current capital base is adequate to support its business at current operating levels, it continues to monitor new business opportunities and any associated new capital needs that could arise from the changing financial landscape.

The Holding Company

RGA is an insurance holding company whose primary uses of liquidity include, but are not limited to, the immediate capital needs of its operating companies, dividends paid to its shareholders, repurchase of common stock and interest payments on its indebtedness. The primary sources of RGA’s liquidity include proceeds from its capital-raising efforts, interest income on undeployed corporate investments, interest income received on surplus notes with RGA Reinsurance, RCM and Rockwood Re and dividends from operating subsidiaries. As the Company continues its expansion efforts, RGA will continue to be dependent upon these sources of liquidity. The following tables provide comparative information for RGA (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Interest expense	$40,523	$44,022
Capital contributions to subsidiaries	—	—
Dividends to shareholders	24,019	22,669
Interest and dividend income	23,049	23,843
Issuance of unaffiliated debt	—	—

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash and invested assets	$674,317	$720,068

See Item 15, Schedule II - “Condensed Financial Information of the Registrant” in the 2015 Annual Report for additional financial information related to RGA.

RGA, through wholly-owned subsidiaries, has committed to provide statutory reserve support to third-parties, in exchange for a fee, by funding loans if certain defined events occur. Such statutory reserves are required under the U.S. Valuation of Life Policies Model Regulation (commonly referred to as Regulation XXX for term life insurance policies and Regulation A-XXX for universal life secondary guarantees). The third-parties have recourse to RGA should the subsidiary fail to provide the required funding, however, as of March 31, 2016, the Company does not believe that it will be required to provide any funding under these commitments as the occurrence of the defined events is considered remote. See Note 8 - "Commitments, Contingencies and

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Guarantees" in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a table that presents these commitments by period and maximum obligation.

RGA established an intercompany revolving credit facility where certain subsidiaries can lend to or borrow from each other and from RGA in order to manage capital and liquidity more efficiently. The intercompany revolving credit facility, which is a series of demand loans among RGA and its affiliates, is permitted under applicable insurance laws. This facility reduces overall borrowing costs by allowing RGA and its operating companies to access internal cash resources instead of incurring third-party transaction costs. The statutory borrowing and lending limit for RGA's Missouri-domiciled insurance subsidiaries is currently 3% of the insurance company's admitted assets as of its most recent year-end. There was $45.0 million outstanding under the intercompany revolving credit facility as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. In addition to loans associated with the intercompany revolving credit facility, RGA and its subsidiary, RGA Capital LLC, provided loans to RGA Australian Holdings Pty Limited, another RGA subsidiary, with a total outstanding balance of $45.9 million and $43.7 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

During 2011, to enhance liquidity and capital efficiency within the group, various operating subsidiaries purchased $500.0 million of newly issued RGA subordinated debt. Similarly, RGA also purchased $475.0 million of surplus notes issued by its subsidiary Rockwood Re. These intercompany debt securities are eliminated for consolidated financial reporting.

The Company believes that it has sufficient liquidity for the next 12 months to fund its cash needs under various scenarios that include the potential risk of early recapture of reinsurance treaties and higher than expected death claims. Historically, the Company has generated positive net cash flows from operations. However, in the event of significant unanticipated cash requirements beyond normal liquidity, the Company has multiple liquidity alternatives available based on market conditions and the amount and timing of the liquidity need. These options include borrowings under committed credit facilities, secured borrowings, the ability to issue long-term debt, preferred securities or common equity and, if necessary, the sale of invested assets subject to market conditions.

The undistributed earnings of substantially all of the Company's foreign subsidiaries have been reinvested indefinitely in such non-U.S. operations, as described in Note 9 - "Income Tax" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2015 Annual Report. Under current tax laws, should the Company repatriate such earnings, it may be subject to additional U.S. income taxes and foreign withholding taxes.

RGA endeavors to maintain a capital structure that provides financial and operational flexibility to its subsidiaries, credit ratings that support its competitive position in the financial services marketplace, and shareholder returns. As part of the Company's capital deployment strategy, is has in recent years repurchased shares of RGA common stock and paid dividends to RGA shareholders, as authorized by the board of directors. RGA's current share repurchase program, which was approved by the board of directors in January 2016, authorizes the repurchase of up to $400.0 million of common stock. The pace of repurchase activity depends on various factors such as the level of available cash, an evaluation of the costs and benefits associated with alternative uses of excess capital, such as acquisitions and in force reinsurance transactions, and RGA's stock price.

Details underlying dividend and share repurchase program activity were as follows (in thousands, except share data):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Dividends to shareholders	$24,019	$22,669
Repurchases of treasury stock	105,144	230,124
Total amount paid to shareholders	$129,163	$252,793
Number of shares repurchased	1,232,684	2,538,718
Average price per share	$85.30	$90.65

In April 2016, RGA's board of directors declared a quarterly dividend of $0.37 per share. All future payments of dividends are at the discretion of RGA's board of directors and will depend on the Company's earnings, capital

requirements, insurance regulatory conditions, operating conditions, and other such factors as the board of directors may deem relevant. The amount of dividends that RGA can pay will depend in part on the operations of its reinsurance subsidiaries. See Note 3 - "Equity" in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for information on the Company's share repurchase program.

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Debt

Certain of the Company's debt agreements contain financial covenant restrictions related to, among others, liens, the issuance and disposition of stock of restricted subsidiaries, minimum requirements of consolidated net worth, maximum ratios of debt to capitalization and change of control provisions. The Company is required to maintain a minimum consolidated net worth, as defined in the debt agreements, of $3.5 billion, calculated as of the last day of each fiscal quarter. Also, consolidated indebtedness, calculated as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, cannot exceed 35% of the sum of the Company's consolidated indebtedness plus adjusted consolidated stockholders' equity. A material ongoing covenant default could require immediate payment of the amount due, including principal, under the various agreements. Additionally, the Company's debt agreements contain cross-default covenants, which would make outstanding borrowings immediately payable in the event of a material uncured covenant default under any of the agreements, including, but not limited to, non-payment of indebtedness when due for an amount in excess of $100.0 million, bankruptcy proceedings, or any other event which results in the acceleration of the maturity of indebtedness. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had $2,312.2 million and $2,312.6 million, respectively, in outstanding borrowings under its debt agreements and was in compliance with all covenants under those agreements. The ability of the Company to make debt principal and interest payments depends on the earnings and surplus of subsidiaries, investment earnings on undeployed capital proceeds, available liquidity at the holding company, and the Company's ability to raise additional funds.

The Company enters into derivative agreements with counterparties that reference either the Company's debt rating or its financial strength rating. If either rating is downgraded in the future, it could trigger certain terms in the Company's derivative agreements, which could negatively affect overall liquidity. For the majority of the Company's derivative agreements, there is a termination event should the long-term senior debt ratings drop below either BBB+ (S&P) or Baa1 (Moody's) or the financial strength ratings drop below either A- (S&P) or A3 (Moody's).

The Company may borrow up to $850.0 million in cash and obtain letters of credit in multiple currencies on its revolving credit facility that expires in September 2019. As of March 31, 2016, the Company had no cash borrowings outstanding and $231.7 million in issued, but undrawn, letters of credit under this facility. As of both March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the average interest rate on short-term and long-term debt outstanding was 5.22% and 5.20%, respectively.

Based on the historic cash flows and the current financial results of the Company, management believes RGA's cash flows will be sufficient to enable RGA to meet its obligations for at least the next 12 months.

Credit and Committed Facilities

At March 31, 2016, the Company maintained an $850.0 million syndicated revolving credit facility and certain committed letter of credit facilities aggregating $714.8 million. See note 13 - "Debt" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2015 Annual Report for further information about these facilities.

The Company has obtained bank letters of credit in favor of various affiliated and unaffiliated insurance companies from which the Company assumes business. These letters of credit represent guarantees of performance under the reinsurance agreements and allow ceding companies to take statutory reserve credits. Certain of these letters of credit contain financial covenant restrictions similar to those described in the "Debt" discussion above. At March 31, 2016, there were approximately $118.6 million of outstanding bank letters of credit in favor of third parties. Additionally, in accordance with applicable regulations, the Company utilizes letters of credit to secure statutory reserve credits when it retrocedes business to its affiliated subsidiaries. The Company cedes business to its affiliates to help reduce the amount of regulatory capital required in certain jurisdictions, such as the U.S. and the UK. The Company believes the capital required to support the business in the affiliates reflects more realistic expectations than the original jurisdiction of the business, where capital requirements are often considered to be quite conservative. As of March 31, 2016, $980.5 million in letters of credit from various banks were outstanding, but undrawn, backing reinsurance between the various subsidiaries of the Company.

Statutory Reserve Funding, Collateral Finance and Securitization Notes

Statutory Reserve Funding

The Company uses various internal and third-party reinsurance arrangements and funding sources to manage statutory reserve strain, including reserves associated with Regulation XXX, and collateral requirements. Assets in trust and letters of credit are often used as collateral in these arrangements.

Regulation XXX, implemented in the U.S. for various types of life insurance business beginning January 1, 2000, significantly increased the level of reserves that U.S. life insurance and life reinsurance companies must hold on their statutory financial statements for various types of life insurance business, primarily certain level premium term life products. The reserve levels required under Regulation XXX increase over time and are normally in excess of reserves required under GAAP. In situations where primary insurers have reinsured business to reinsurers that are unlicensed and unaccredited in the U.S., the reinsurer must provide collateral equal to its reinsurance reserves in order for the ceding company to receive statutory financial statement credit.

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In order to manage the effect of Regulation XXX on its statutory financial statements, RGA Reinsurance has retroceded a majority of Regulation XXX reserves to unaffiliated and affiliated reinsurers, both licensed and unlicensed.

RGA Reinsurance's statutory capital may be significantly reduced if the unlicensed unaffiliated or affiliated reinsurer is unable to provide the required collateral to support RGA Reinsurance's statutory reserve credits and RGA Reinsurance cannot find an alternative source for collateral.

Based on the growth of the Company's business and the pattern of reserve levels under Regulation XXX associated with term life business and other statutory reserve requirements, the amount of ceded reserve credits is expected to grow, albeit at slower rates than in the immediate past. This growth will require the Company to obtain additional letters of credit, put additional assets in trust, or utilize other funding mechanisms to support reserve credits. If the Company is unable to support the reserve credits, the regulatory capital levels of several of its subsidiaries may be significantly reduced, while the regulatory capital requirements for these subsidiaries would not change. The reduction in regulatory capital would not directly affect the Company's consolidated shareholders' equity under GAAP; however, it could affect the Company's ability to write new business and retain existing business.

Affiliated captives are commonly used in the insurance industry to help manage statutory reserve and collateral requirements and are often domiciled in the same state as the insurance company that sponsors the captive. The NAIC has analyzed the insurance industry's use of affiliated captive reinsurers to satisfy certain reserve requirements and has adopted measures to promote uniformity in both the approval and supervision of such reinsurers. New standards have been introduced to address the extent that captives can be used to finance reserve growth related to new life insurance business subject to Regulation XXX. There is a commitment to allowing current captives to continue in accordance with their currently approved plans. State insurance regulators that regulate the Company's domestic insurance companies have placed restrictions on the use of newly established captive reinsurers which pose to make them less effective as a means of helping to finance reserve growth related to business issued in the future. Depending upon how the new standards are ultimately applied and whether additional restrictions are introduced, the Company's ability to reinsure certain products, maintain risk based capital ratios and deploy excess capital could be adversely affected. As a result, the Company may need to alter the type and volume of business it reinsures, increase prices on those products, raise additional capital to support higher regulatory reserves or implement higher cost strategies, all of which could adversely affect the Company's competitive position and its results of operations.

There may be more changes in the use and regulation of captives, but the Company cannot predict the extent of any changes that may be made. Accordingly, the Company has reevaluated and adjusted its strategy of using captives to enhance its capital efficiency and competitive position while it continues to monitor the regulations related to captives and any proposed changes in such regulations. The Company cannot estimate the impact of discontinuing or altering its captive strategy in response to potential regulatory changes due to many unknown variables such as the cost and availability of alternative capital, potential changes in regulatory reserving requirements under a principle-based reserving approach which would likely reduce required collateral, changes in acceptable collateral for statutory reserves, the introduction of the "certified reinsurer" laws and regulations in certain United States jurisdictions where the Company operates, the potential for increased pricing of products offered by the Company and the potential change in mix of products sold and/or offered by the Company and/or its clients.

In the United States, the introduction of the certified reinsurer has provided an alternative way to manage collateral requirements. In 2014, RGA Americas was designated as a certified reinsurer by the Missouri Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration. This designation allows the Company to retrocede business to RGA Americas with reduced collateral requirements in lieu of using captives.

Collateral Finance Notes

In June 2006, RGA's subsidiary, Timberlake Financial, issued $850.0 million of Series A Floating Rate Insured Notes, due June 2036, in a private placement. The notes were issued to fund the collateral requirements for statutory reserves required by the U.S. Valuation of Life Policies Model Regulation (commonly referred to as Regulation XXX) on specified term life insurance policies reinsured by RGA Reinsurance and retroceded to Timberlake Re. Proceeds from the notes, along with a $112.8 million direct investment by the Company, were deposited into a series of accounts that

collateralize the notes and are not available to satisfy the general obligations of the Company. Interest on the notes accrues at an annual rate of 1-month LIBOR plus a base rate margin, payable monthly.

In October 2015, RGA's subsidiary, RGA Americas, entered into a collateral financing transaction pursuant to which it issued a CAD$150.0 million note to a third party and, in return, obtained a CAD$150.0 million demand note issued by a designated series of a Delaware master trust. The demand note matures in October 2020 and is used to support collateral requirements for Canadian reinsurance transactions.

The demand note is secured by a portfolio of specified assets that have an aggregate market value at least equal to the principal amount of the demand note and a payment obligation pledged by a third party financial institution. The principal amount of the demand note is payable upon demand by the holder, which creates a corresponding payment under the note issued by RGA Americas. The note issued by RGA Americas bears interest at a rate equal to the rate on the corresponding demand note, plus an

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amount representing fees payable to the applicable third party financial institution. No principal payments have been received or are currently due on the demand note and, as a result, there was no payment obligation under the note issued by RGA Americas. Accordingly, the notes are not reflected in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

In May 2015, RGA's subsidiary, RGA Barbados obtained CAD$200.0 million of collateral financing from a third party through 2020, enabling RGA Barbados to support collateral requirements for Canadian reinsurance transactions. The obligation is reflected on the condensed consolidated balance sheets in collateral finance and securitization notes. Interest on the collateral financing is payable quarterly and accrues at 3-month Canadian Dealer Offered Rate plus a margin and is reflected on the condensed consolidated statements of income in collateral finance and securitization expense.

Securitization Notes

In December 2014, RGA's subsidiary, Chesterfield Financial, issued $300.0 million of asset-backed notes due December 2034 in a private placement. The notes were issued as part of an embedded value securitization transaction covering a closed block of policies assumed by RGA Reinsurance and retroceded to Chesterfield Re. Proceeds from the notes, along with a direct investment by the Company, were applied by Chesterfield Financial to (i) pay certain transaction-related expenses, (ii) establish a reserve account owned by Chesterfield Financial and pledged to the indenture trustee for the benefit of the holders of the notes (primarily to cover interest payments on the notes), and (iii) to fund an initial stock purchase from and capital contribution to Chesterfield Re to capitalize Chesterfield Re and to finance the payment of ceding commission by Chesterfield Re to RGA Reinsurance under the retrocession agreement. Interest on the notes accrues at an annual rate of 4.50%, payable quarterly. The notes represent senior, secured indebtedness of Chesterfield Financial. Limited support is provided by RGA for temporary potential liquidity events at Chesterfield Financial and for temporary potential statutory capital and surplus events at Chesterfield Re. Otherwise, there is no legal recourse to RGA or its other subsidiaries. The notes are not insured or guaranteed by any other person or entity.

Cash Flows

The Company's principal cash inflows from its reinsurance operations include premiums and deposit funds received from ceding companies. The primary liquidity concerns with respect to these cash flows are early recapture of the reinsurance contract by the ceding company and lapses of annuity products reinsured by the Company. The Company's principal cash inflows from its invested assets result from investment income and the maturity and sales of invested assets. The primary liquidity concern with respect to these cash inflows relates to the risk of default by debtors and interest rate volatility. The Company manages these risks very closely. See "Investments" and "Interest Rate Risk" below. Additional sources of liquidity to meet unexpected cash outflows in excess of operating cash inflows and current cash and equivalents on hand include selling short-term investments or fixed maturity securities and drawing funds under a revolving credit facility, under which the Company had availability of $618.3 million as of March 31, 2016. The Company also has $848.7 million of funds available through collateralized borrowings from the FHLB as of March 31, 2016.

The Company's principal cash outflows relate to the payment of claims liabilities, interest credited, operating expenses, income taxes, and principal and interest under debt and other financing obligations. The Company seeks to limit its exposure to loss on any single insured and to recover a portion of benefits paid by ceding reinsurance to other insurance enterprises or reinsurers under excess coverage and coinsurance contracts (See Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" of the Company's 2015 Annual Report). The Company performs annual financial reviews of its retrocessionaires to evaluate financial stability and performance. The Company has never experienced a material default in connection with retrocession arrangements, nor has it experienced any difficulty in collecting claims recoverable from retrocessionaires; however, no assurance can be given as to the future performance of such retrocessionaires nor to the recoverability of future claims. The Company's management believes its current sources of liquidity are adequate to meet its cash requirements for the next 12 months.

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Summary of Primary Sources and Uses of Liquidity and Capital

The Company's primary sources and uses of liquidity and capital are summarized as follows:

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Sources:		
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 368,572	$ 316,211
Exercise of stock options, net	3,239	5,759
Change in cash collateral for derivative positions and other arrangements	40,392	31,109
Cash provided by changes in universal life and other investment type policies and contracts	391,071	—
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	20,439	—
Total sources	823,713	353,079
Uses:		
Net cash used in investing activities	709,597	503,714
Dividends to stockholders	24,019	22,669
Repayment of collateral finance and securitization notes	6,877	7,367
Debt issuance costs	—	1,184
Principal payments of long-term debt	610	586
Purchases of treasury stock	105,803	214,665
Cash used for changes in universal life and other investment type policies and contracts	—	130,294
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	—	35,090

Total uses	846,906	915,569
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	$ (23,193)	$ (562,490)

Cash Flows from Operations - The principal cash inflows from the Company's reinsurance activities come from premiums, investment and fee income, annuity considerations, deposit funds and income tax refunds. The principal cash outflows relate to the liabilities associated with various life and health insurance, annuity and disability products, operating expenses, income tax payments and interest on outstanding debt obligations. The primary liquidity concern with respect to these cash flows is the risk of shortfalls in premiums and investment income, particularly in periods with abnormally high claims levels.

Cash Flows from Investments - The principal cash inflows from the Company's investment activities come from repayments of principal on invested assets, proceeds from maturities of invested assets, sales of invested assets and settlements of freestanding derivatives. The principal cash outflows relate to purchases of investments, issuances of policy loans and settlements of freestanding derivatives. The Company typically has a net cash outflow from investing activities because cash inflows from insurance operations are reinvested in accordance with its asset/liability management discipline to fund insurance liabilities. The Company closely monitors and manages these risks through its credit risk management process. The primary liquidity concerns with respect to these cash flows are the risk of default by debtors and market disruption.

Financing Cash Flows - The principal cash inflows from the Company's financing activities come from issuances of RGA debt and equity securities, and deposit funds associated with universal life and other investment type policies and contracts. The principal cash outflows come from repayments of debt, payments of dividends to stockholders, purchases of treasury stock, and withdrawals associated with universal life and other investment type policies and contracts. A primary liquidity concern with respect to these cash flows is the risk of early contractholder and policyholder withdrawal.

Contractual Obligations

There were no material changes in the Company's contractual obligations from those reported in the 2015 Annual Report.

Asset / Liability Management

The Company actively manages its cash and invested assets using an approach that is intended to balance quality, diversification, asset/liability matching, liquidity and investment return. The goals of the investment process are to optimize after-tax, risk-adjusted investment income and after-tax, risk-adjusted total return while managing the assets and liabilities on a cash flow and duration basis.

The Company has established target asset portfolios for each major insurance product, which represent the investment strategies intended to profitably fund its liabilities within acceptable risk parameters. These strategies include objectives and limits for effective duration, yield curve sensitivity and convexity, liquidity, asset sector concentration and credit quality.

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The Company’s asset-intensive products are primarily supported by investments in fixed maturity securities reflected on the Company’s balance sheet and under funds withheld arrangements with the ceding company. Investment guidelines are established to structure the investment portfolio based upon the type, duration and behavior of products in the liability portfolio so as to achieve targeted levels of profitability. The Company manages the asset-intensive business to provide a targeted spread between the interest rate earned on investments and the interest rate credited to the underlying interest-sensitive contract liabilities. The Company periodically reviews models projecting different interest rate scenarios and their effect on profitability. Certain of these asset-intensive agreements, primarily in the U.S. and Latin America Non-Traditional operating segment, are generally funded by fixed maturity securities that are withheld by the ceding company.

The Company’s liquidity position (cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments) was $1,933.6 million and $2,083.6 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Cash and cash equivalents includes cash collateral received from derivative counterparties of $265.3 million and $245.0 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. This unrestricted cash collateral is included in cash and cash equivalents and the obligation to return it is included in other liabilities in the Company’s condensed consolidated balance sheets. Liquidity needs are determined from valuation analyses conducted by operational units and are driven by product portfolios. Periodic evaluations of demand liabilities and short-term liquid assets are designed to adjust specific portfolios, as well as their durations and maturities, in response to anticipated liquidity needs.

See “Securities Borrowing and Other” in Note 4 - “Investments” in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for information related to the Company’s securities borrowing and repurchase/reverse repurchase programs.

In addition to its security agreements with third parties, certain RGA’s subsidiaries have entered into intercompany securities lending agreements to more efficiently source securities for lending to third parties and to provide for more efficient regulatory capital management.

RGA Reinsurance is a member of the FHLB and holds $36.7 million of FHLB common stock, which is included in other invested assets on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. Membership provides RGA Reinsurance access to borrowing arrangements (“advances”) and funding agreements, discussed below, with the FHLB. RGA Reinsurance did not have any advances from the FHLB at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. RGA Reinsurance’s average outstanding balance of advances was $35.5 million for the first three months of 2016, and did not have any advances during the first three months of 2015. Interest on advances is reflected in interest expense on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of income.

In addition, RGA Reinsurance has also entered into funding agreements with the FHLB under guaranteed investment contracts whereby RGA Reinsurance has issued the funding agreements in exchange for cash and for which the FHLB has been granted a blanket lien on RGA Reinsurance's commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities and commercial mortgage loans used to collateralize RGA Reinsurance's obligations under the funding agreements. RGA Reinsurance maintains control over these pledged assets, and may use, commingle, encumber or dispose of any portion of the collateral as long as there is no event of default and the remaining qualified collateral is sufficient to satisfy the collateral maintenance level. The funding agreements and the related security agreements represented by this blanket lien provide that upon any event of default by RGA Reinsurance, the FHLB's recovery is limited to the amount of RGA Reinsurance's liability under the outstanding funding agreements. The amount of the RGA Reinsurance's liability for the funding agreements with the FHLB under guaranteed investment contracts was $668.1 million and $622.1 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, which is included in interest sensitive contract liabilities on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. The advances on these agreements are collateralized primarily by commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities and commercial mortgage loans. The amount of collateral exceeds the liability and is dependent on the type of assets collateralizing the guaranteed investment contracts.

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Investments

Management of Investments

The Company's investment and derivative strategies involve matching the characteristics of its reinsurance products and other obligations and to seek to closely approximate the interest rate sensitivity of the assets with estimated interest rate sensitivity of the reinsurance liabilities. The Company achieves its income objectives through strategic and tactical asset allocations, security and derivative strategies within an asset/liability management and disciplined risk management framework. Derivative strategies are employed within the Company's risk management framework to help manage duration, currency, and other risks in assets and/or liabilities and to replicate the credit characteristics of certain assets. For a discussion of the Company's risk management process see "Market Risk" in the "Enterprise Risk Management" section below.

The Company's portfolio management groups work with the Enterprise Risk Management function to develop the investment policies for the assets of the Company's domestic and international investment portfolios. All investments held by the Company, directly or in a funds withheld at interest reinsurance arrangement, are monitored for conformance with the Company's stated investment policy limits as well as any limits prescribed by the applicable jurisdiction's insurance laws and regulations. See Note 4 – "Investments" in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the Company's investments.

Portfolio Composition

The Company had total cash and invested assets of $45.0 billion and $43.5 billion at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, as illustrated below (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	% of Total	December 31, 2015	% of Total
Fixed maturity securities, available-for-sale	$31,148,714	69.3 %	$29,642,905	68.1 %
Mortgage loans on real estate	3,292,496	7.3	3,129,951	7.2
Policy loans	1,451,857	3.2	1,468,796	3.4
Funds withheld at interest	5,797,183	12.9	5,880,203	13.5
Short-term investments	431,535	1.0	558,284	1.3
Other invested assets	1,368,544	3.0	1,298,120	3.0
Cash and cash equivalents	1,502,082	3.3	1,525,275	3.5
Total cash and invested assets	$44,992,411	100.0%	$43,503,534	100.0%

Investment Yield

The following table presents consolidated average invested assets at amortized cost, net investment income and investment yield, excluding spread related business. Spread related business is primarily associated with contracts on which the Company earns an interest rate spread between assets and liabilities. To varying degrees, fluctuations in the yield on other spread related business is generally subject to corresponding adjustments to the interest credited on the liabilities (dollars in thousands).

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2016	2015	Increase/ (Decrease)	
Average invested assets at amortized cost	$22,379,003	$21,073,262	6.2	%
Net investment income	245,299	247,239	(0.8	)%
Investment yield (ratio of net investment income to average invested assets)	4.46 %	4.78 %	(32) bps	

Investment yield decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2016 in comparison to the same period in the prior year due to the effect of low interest rate environment.

Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities Available-for-Sale

See "Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities Available-for-Sale" in Note 4 – "Investments" in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for tables that provide the amortized cost, unrealized gains and losses, estimated

fair value of fixed maturity and equity securities, and the other-than-temporary impairments in AOCI by sector as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

The Company's fixed maturity securities are invested primarily in corporate bonds, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, and U.S. and foreign government securities. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, approximately 94.8% and 94.6%, respectively, of the Company's consolidated investment portfolio of fixed maturity securities were investment grade.

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Important factors in the selection of investments include diversification, quality, yield, call protection and total rate of return potential. The relative importance of these factors is determined by market conditions and the underlying reinsurance liability and existing portfolio characteristics. The largest asset class in which fixed maturity securities were invested was corporate securities, which represented approximately 59.5% and 59.7% of total fixed maturity securities as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. See “Corporate Fixed Maturity Securities” in Note 4 – “Investments” in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for tables showing the major industry types, which comprise the corporate fixed maturity holdings at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

As of March 31, 2016, the Company’s investments in Canadian and Canadian provincial government securities represented 12.5% of the fair value of total fixed maturity securities compared to 12.1% of the fair value of total fixed maturity securities at December 31, 2015. These assets are primarily high quality, long duration provincial strips, the valuation of which is closely linked to the interest rate curve. These assets are longer in duration and held primarily for asset/liability management to meet Canadian regulatory requirements. See “Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities Available-for-Sale” in Note 4 – “Investments” in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for tables showing the various sectors as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

The Company references rating agency designations in some of its investments disclosures. These designations are based on the ratings from nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, primarily those assigned by S&P. In instances where a S&P rating is not available the Company references the rating provided by Moody’s and in the absence of both the Company will assign equivalent ratings based on information from the NAIC. The NAIC assigns securities quality ratings and uniform valuations called “NAIC Designations” which are used by insurers when preparing their U.S. statutory filings. Structured securities (mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities) held by the Company's insurance subsidiaries that maintain the NAIC statutory basis of accounting utilize the NAIC rating methodology. The NAIC assigns designations to publicly traded as well as privately placed securities. The designations assigned by the NAIC range from class 1 to class 6, with designations in classes 1 and 2 generally considered investment grade (BBB or higher rating agency designation). NAIC designations in classes 3 through 6 are generally considered below investment grade (BB or lower rating agency designation).

The quality of the Company’s available-for-sale fixed maturity securities portfolio, as measured at fair value and by the percentage of fixed maturity securities invested in various ratings categories, relative to the entire available-for-sale fixed maturity security portfolio, at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was as follows (dollars in thousands):

		March 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
NAIC Designation	Rating Agency Designation	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	% of Total	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	% of Total
1	AAA/AA/A	$18,511,837	$20,516,462	65.9 %	$17,801,017	$19,231,535	64.8 %
2	BBB	8,813,991	9,005,192	28.9	8,838,444	8,830,172	29.8
3	BB	1,096,165	1,057,763	3.4	1,054,449	1,001,614	3.4
4	B	402,872	372,795	1.2	399,417	359,591	1.2
5	CCC and lower	178,537	165,491	0.5	207,351	197,498	0.7
6	In or near default	31,872	31,011	0.1	22,299	22,495	0.1
	Total	$29,035,274	$31,148,714	100.0 %	$28,322,977	$29,642,905	100.0 %

The Company’s fixed maturity portfolio includes structured securities. The following table shows the types of structured securities the Company held at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Residential mortgage-backed securities:				
Agency	$593,662	$642,617	$602,524	$634,077

Non-agency	737,232	738,280	675,474	677,400
Total residential mortgage-backed securities	1,330,894	1,380,897	1,277,998	1,311,477
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,466,500	1,508,183	1,456,848	1,483,087
Asset-backed securities	1,319,616	1,289,381	1,219,000	1,212,676
Total	$4,117,010	$4,178,461	$3,953,846	$4,007,240

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The residential mortgage-backed securities include agency-issued pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations. A majority of the agency-issued pass-through securities are guaranteed or otherwise supported by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, or the Government National Mortgage Association. The principal risks inherent in holding mortgage-backed securities are prepayment and extension risks, which will affect the timing of when cash will be received and are dependent on the level of mortgage interest rates. Prepayment risk is the unexpected increase in principal payments from the expected, primarily as a result of owner refinancing. Extension risk relates to the unexpected slowdown in principal payments from the expected. In addition, non-agency mortgage-backed securities face credit risk should the borrower be unable to pay the contractual interest or principal on their obligation. The Company monitors its mortgage-backed securities to mitigate exposure to the cash flow uncertainties associated with these risks.

Asset-backed securities include credit card and automobile receivables, student loans, home equity loans and collateralized debt obligations (primarily collateralized loan obligations). The Company owns floating rate securities that represent approximately 12.1% and 12.4% of the total fixed maturity securities at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. These investments have a higher degree of income variability than the other fixed income holdings in the portfolio due to the floating rate nature of the interest payments. The Company holds these investments to match specific floating rate liabilities primarily reflected in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as collateral finance notes, as well as to enhance asset management strategies. In addition to the risks associated with floating rate securities, principal risks in holding asset-backed securities are structural, credit and capital market risks. Structural risks include the securities' cash flow priority in the capital structure and the inherent prepayment sensitivity of the underlying collateral. Credit risks include the adequacy and ability to realize proceeds from the collateral. Credit risks are mitigated by credit enhancements which include excess spread, over-collateralization and subordination. Capital market risks include general level of interest rates and the liquidity for these securities in the marketplace.

The Company monitors its fixed maturity and equity securities to determine impairments in value and evaluates factors such as financial condition of the issuer, payment performance, the length of time and the extent to which the market value has been below amortized cost, compliance with covenants, general market and industry sector conditions, current intent and ability to hold securities, and various other subjective factors. Based on management's judgment, securities determined to have an other-than-temporary impairment in value are written down to fair value. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, other-than-temporary impairments on corporate and other fixed maturity securities related primarily to emerging market and high-yield debt exposures. See "Investments – Other-than-Temporary Impairment" in Note 2 – "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2015 Annual Report for additional information. The table below summarizes other-than-temporary impairments and changes in the mortgage loan provision for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (dollars in thousands).

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Impairment losses on fixed maturity securities	$33,817	$2,527
Other impairment losses	2,049	4,509
Change in mortgage loan provision	11	(341)
Total	$35,877	$6,695

The fixed maturity impairments for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were largely related to high-yield energy and emerging market corporate securities. In addition, other impairment losses for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are due to impairments on limited partnerships.

There has been increased focus on the energy sector spurred by lower prices for oil. The Company's exposure to lower oil prices includes fixed maturity and equity securities, funds withheld at interest, credit default swaps and other investments. The fixed maturity and equity securities, and funds withheld at interest consist of corporate bonds, foreign agency bonds and non-redeemable preferred stock. The following table presents information regarding the

Company's exposure to these investments as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Total energy sector investments, estimated fair value	$2,432,272	$2,342,803
Fixed maturity and equity securities:		
Amortized cost	$2,408,850	$2,378,775
Net unrealized losses	84,343	157,813
Estimated fair value	$2,324,507	$2,220,962
Percentage investment grade	87.5 %	89.0 %
Net written credit default swaps, notional amount	$110,608	$110,608

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At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had $386.5 million and $627.5 million, respectively, of gross unrealized losses related to its fixed maturity and equity securities. The distribution of the gross unrealized losses related to these securities is shown below.

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Sector:		
Corporate securities	76.4 %	75.8 %
Canadian and Canada provincial governments	—	0.4
Residential mortgage-backed securities	2.9	1.9
Asset-backed securities	10.6	2.9
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1.6	1.8
State and political subdivisions	2.1	9.2
U.S. government and agencies	0.8	1.4
Other foreign government, supranational and foreign government-sponsored enterprises	5.6	6.6
Total	100.0%	100.0 %
Industry:		
Finance	11.3 %	8.8 %
Asset-backed	10.6	2.9
Industrial	61.3	62.1
Mortgage-backed	4.5	3.7
Government	8.5	17.6
Utility	3.8	4.9
Total	100.0%	100.0 %

See “Unrealized Losses for Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities Available-for-Sale” in Note 4 – “Investments” in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a table that presents the total gross unrealized losses for fixed maturity and equity securities at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, where the estimated fair value had declined and remained below amortized cost by less than 20% or more than 20%.

The Company’s determination of whether a decline in value is other-than-temporary includes analysis of the underlying credit and the extent and duration of a decline in value. The Company’s credit analysis of an investment includes determining whether the issuer is current on its contractual payments, evaluating whether it is probable that the Company will be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the security and analyzing the overall ability of the Company to recover the amortized cost of the investment. In the Company’s impairment review process, the duration and severity of an unrealized loss position for equity securities are given greater weight and consideration given the lack of contractual cash flows and the deferability features of these securities.

See “Unrealized Losses for Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities Available-for-Sale” in Note 4 – “Investments” in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for tables that present the estimated fair values and gross unrealized losses, including other-than-temporary impairment losses reported in AOCI, for fixed maturity and equity securities that have estimated fair values below amortized cost, by class and grade security, as well as the length of time the related market value has remained below amortized cost as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company classified approximately 8.0% and 8.2%, respectively, of its fixed maturity securities in the Level 3 category (refer to Note 6 – “Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities” in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information). These securities primarily consist of private placement corporate securities, bank loans, below investment grade commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, collateralized loan obligations and subprime asset-backed securities with inactive trading markets.

See “Securities Borrowing and Other” in Note 4 - “Investments” in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for information related to the Company’s securities borrowing, repurchase and repurchase/reverse

repurchase programs.

Mortgage Loans on Real Estate

Mortgage loans represented approximately 7.3% and 7.2% of the Company’s cash and invested assets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The Company’s mortgage loan portfolio consists of U.S. and Canada based investments primarily in commercial offices, light industrial properties and retail locations. The mortgage loan portfolio is diversified by geographic region and property type. Additional information on geographic concentration and property type can be found under "Mortgage Loans on Real Estate" in Note 4 – “Investments” in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company's mortgage loans, gross of valuation allowances, were distributed geographically as follows (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Recorded Investment	% of Total	Recorded Investment	% of Total
Pacific	$948,820	28.8 %	$894,411	28.5 %
South Atlantic	692,390	21.0	663,528	21.2
Mountain	532,317	16.1	486,699	15.5
East North Central	314,560	9.5	337,002	10.7
West North Central	295,070	8.9	274,760	8.8
West South Central	240,186	7.3	237,549	7.6
Middle Atlantic	162,568	4.9	151,084	4.8
East South Central	74,440	2.3	59,630	1.9
New England	33,443	1.0	32,101	1.0
Subtotal - U.S.	3,293,794	99.8	3,136,764	100.0
Canada	5,526	0.2	—	—
Total	$3,299,320	100.0%	$3,136,764	100.0%

Valuation allowances on mortgage loans are established based upon inherent losses expected by management to be realized in connection with future dispositions or settlement of mortgage loans, including foreclosures. The valuation allowances are established after management considers, among other things, the value of underlying collateral and payment capabilities of debtors. Any subsequent adjustments to the valuation allowances will be treated as investment gains or losses. See "Mortgage Loans on Real Estate" in Note 4 – "Investments" in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding valuation allowances and impairments.

Policy Loans

Policy loans comprised approximately 3.2% and 3.4% of the Company's cash and invested assets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, the majority of which are associated with one client. These policy loans present no credit risk because the amount of the loan cannot exceed the obligation due the ceding company upon the death of the insured or surrender of the underlying policy. The provisions of the treaties in force and the underlying policies determine the policy loan interest rates. The Company earns a spread between the interest rate earned on policy loans and the interest rate credited to corresponding liabilities.

Funds Withheld at Interest

Funds withheld at interest comprised approximately 12.9% and 13.5% of the Company's cash and invested assets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. For reinsurance agreements written on a modified coinsurance basis and certain agreements written on a coinsurance basis, assets equal to the net statutory reserves are withheld and legally owned and managed by the ceding company, and are reflected as funds withheld at interest on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. In the event of a ceding company's insolvency, the Company would need to assert a claim on the assets supporting its reserve liabilities. However, the risk of loss to the Company is mitigated by its ability to offset amounts it owes the ceding company for claims or allowances against amounts owed by the ceding company. Interest accrues to the total funds withheld at interest assets at rates defined by the treaty terms. Additionally, under certain treaties the Company is subject to the investment performance on the withheld assets, although it does not directly control them. These assets are primarily fixed maturity investment securities and pose risks similar to the fixed maturity securities the Company owns. To mitigate this risk, the Company helps set the investment guidelines followed by the ceding company and monitors compliance. Ceding companies with funds withheld at interest had an average financial strength rating of "A" at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. Certain ceding companies maintain segregated portfolios for the benefit of the Company.

Other Invested Assets

Other invested assets include equity securities, limited partnership interests, joint ventures (other than operating joint ventures), structured loans, derivative contracts, FVO contractholder-directed unit-linked investments, FHLB common

stock, real estate held-for-investment and equity release mortgages. Other invested assets represented approximately 3.0% of the Company's cash and invested assets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. See "Other Invested Assets" in Note 4 – "Investments" in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a table that presents the carrying value of the Company's other invested assets by type as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

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The Company has utilized derivative financial instruments to protect the Company against possible changes in the fair value of its investment portfolio as a result of interest rate changes, to hedge against risk of changes in the purchase price of securities, to hedge liabilities associated with the reinsurance of variable annuities with guaranteed living benefits and to manage the portfolio's effective yield, maturity and duration. In addition, the Company has used derivative financial instruments to reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company uses both exchange-traded, centrally cleared, and customized over-the-counter derivative financial instruments.

See Note 5 - "Derivative Instruments" in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a table that presents the notional amounts and fair value of investment related derivative instruments held at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

The Company may be exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties to derivative financial instruments. Generally, the credit exposure of the Company's derivative contracts is limited to the fair value at the reporting date plus or minus any collateral posted or held by the Company. The Company had credit exposure related to its derivative contracts, excluding futures and mortality swaps, of $6.0 million and $7.8 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

The Company manages its credit risk related to over-the-counter derivatives by entering into transactions with creditworthy counterparties, maintaining collateral arrangements and through the use of master agreements that provide for a single net payment to be made by one counterparty to another at each due date and upon termination. Certain of the Company's OTC derivatives are cleared derivatives, which are bilateral transactions between the Company and a counterparty where the transactions are cleared through a clearinghouse, such that each derivative counterparty is only exposed to the default of the clearinghouse. As exchange-traded futures are affected through regulated exchanges, and positions are marked to market on a daily basis, the Company has minimal exposure to credit-related losses in the event of nonperformance by counterparties. See Note 5 - "Derivative Instruments" in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more information regarding the Company's derivative instruments.

Enterprise Risk Management

RGA maintains a dedicated Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") function that is responsible for analyzing and reporting the Company's risks on an aggregated basis; facilitating monitoring to ensure the Company's risks remain within its appetites, limits and tolerances; and ensuring, on an ongoing basis, that RGA's ERM objectives are met. This includes ensuring proper risk controls are in place; risks are effectively identified, assessed, and managed; and key risks to which the Company is exposed are disclosed to appropriate stakeholders. The ERM function plays an important role in fostering the Company's risk management culture and practices.

Enterprise Risk Management Structure and Governance

The Board of Directors ("the Board") oversees enterprise risk through its standing committees. The Finance, Investments, and Risk Management (FIRM) Committee of the Board oversees the management of the Company's ERM program and policies. The FIRM receives regular reports and assessments which describe the Company's key risk exposures and include quantitative and qualitative assessments and information about breaches, exceptions, and waivers.

The Company's Global Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") leads the dedicated ERM function. The CRO reports to the Chief Operating Officer ("COO") and has direct access to the Board through the FIRM Committee with formal reporting occurring quarterly. The CRO is supported by a network of Business Unit Chief Risk Officers and Risk Management Officers throughout the business who are responsible for the analysis and management of risks within their scope. A Lead Risk Management Officer is assigned to each risk to take overall responsibility to monitor and assess the risk consistently across all markets.

In addition to leading the ERM function, the CRO also chairs the Company's Risk Management Steering Committee ("RMSC"), which is made up of senior management executives, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), the President, the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), and the COO, among others. The RMSC approves targets and limits for each material risk at the consolidated level and reviews these limits at least annually. Exposure to these risks is

calculated and presented to the RMSC at least quarterly. Any waiver or exception to established risk limits needs to be approved by the RMSC. The Company also has risk-focused committees such as the Business Continuity and Information Governance Steering Committee, Consolidated Investment Committee, Derivatives Risk Oversight Committee, Asset Liability Management Committee, Actuarial Standards Group, Collateral and Liquidity Committee, and the Currency Risk Management Committee. These committees are comprised of various risk and technical experts and have overlapping membership, enabling consistent and holistic management of risks. These committees report directly or indirectly to the RMSC. In addition to the risk committees at a consolidated level, some of RGA's operating entities have risk management committees that oversee relevant risks relative to segment-level risk targets and limits.

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Enterprise Risk Management Framework

RGA's ERM framework provides a platform to assess the risk / return profiles of risks throughout the organization to enable enhanced decision making by business leaders. The ERM framework also guides the development and implementation of mitigation strategies to reduce exposures to these risks to acceptable levels.

RGA's ERM framework includes the following elements:

1. Risk Culture: Risk management is an integral part of the Company's culture and is embedded in RGA's business processes in accordance with RGA's risk philosophy. As the cornerstone of the ERM framework, a culture of prudent risk management reinforced by senior management plays a preeminent role in the effective management of risks assumed by RGA.
2. Risk Tolerance Statements: Describes the amount of risk the Company is willing to accept, which take into account the interactions and aggregation of risks across multiple risk areas. These statements provide a framework for managing the Company from an overall risk point of view.
3. Risk Targets and Limits: Risk Targets are established and managed in conjunction with strategic planning and set the desired range of risk that the Company seeks to assume. Risk Limits establish the maximum amount of each risk that the Company is willing to assume to remain within the Company's risk tolerance.
4. Risk Assessment Process: RGA uses qualitative and quantitative methods to assess key risks through a portfolio approach, which analyzes established and emerging risks in conjunction with other risks.
5. Business Specific Limits/Controls: These limits/controls provide additional safeguards against undesired risk exposures and are embedded in business processes. Examples include: maximum retention limits, pricing and underwriting reviews, per issuer limits, concentration limits, and standard treaty language.

Proactive risk monitoring and reporting enable early detection and mitigation of emerging risks. The RMSC monitors adherence to risk targets and limits through the ERM function, which reports regularly to the RMSC and FIRM Committee. The frequency of monitoring is tailored to the volatility of each risk. Risk escalation channels coupled with open communication lines enhance the mitigants explained above. The Company has devoted significant resources to developing its ERM program and expects to continue to do so in the future. Nonetheless, the Company's policies and procedures to identify, manage, and monitor risks may not be fully effective. Many of the Company's methods for managing risk are based on historical information, which may not be a good predictor of future risk exposures, such as the risk of a pandemic causing a large number of deaths. Management of operational, legal, and regulatory risk relies on policies and procedures which may not be fully effective under all scenarios.

Risk Categories

The Company categorizes its main risks as insurance risk, market risk, credit risk and operational risk. Specific risk assessments and descriptions can be found below and in Item 1A – "Risk Factors" of the 2015 Annual Report.

Insurance Risk

Insurance risk is the risk of loss due to experience deviating adversely from expectations for mortality, morbidity, longevity and policyholder behavior or lost future profits due to treaty recapture by clients. The Company uses multiple approaches to managing insurance risk: active insurance risk assessment and pricing appropriately for the risks assumed, transferring undesired risks, and managing the retained exposure prudently. These strategies are explained below.

Insurance Risk Assessment and Pricing

The Company has developed extensive expertise in assessing insurance risks which ultimately forms an integral part of ensuring that it is compensated commensurately for the risks it assumes and that it does not overpay for the risks it transfers to third parties. This expertise includes a vast array of market and product knowledge supported by a large information database of historical experience which is closely monitored. Analysis and experience studies derived from this database help form the basis for the Company's pricing assumptions which are used in developing rates for new risks. If actual mortality or morbidity experience is materially adverse, some reinsurance treaties allow for increases to future premium rates.

Misestimation of any key risk can threaten the long term viability of the enterprise. Further, the pricing process is a key operational risk and significant effort is applied to ensuring the appropriateness of pricing assumptions. Some of

the safeguards the Company uses to ensure proper pricing are: experience studies, strict underwriting, sensitivity and scenario testing, pricing guidelines and controls, authority limits and internal and external pricing reviews. In addition, the ERM function provides pricing oversight which includes periodic pricing audits.

Specific stress scenarios and reverse stress tests are analyzed to better understand how the solvency and rating of the Company may be affected by specific events and to better understand the kind of events the Company's capital position can sustain.

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Risk Transfer

To minimize volatility in financial results and reduce the impact of large losses, the Company transfers some of its insurance risk to third parties using vehicles such as retrocession and catastrophe coverage.

Individual Exposure Retrocession

In the normal course of business, the Company seeks to limit its exposure to loss on any single insured and to recover a portion of claims paid by ceding reinsurance to other insurance enterprises (or retrocessionaires) under excess coverage and coinsurance contracts. In individual life markets, the Company retains a maximum of $8.0 million of coverage per individual life. In certain limited situations the Company has retained more than $8.0 million per individual life. The Company enters into agreements with other reinsurers to mitigate the residual risk related to the over-retained policies. Additionally, due to some lower face amount reinsurance coverages provided by the Company in addition to individual life, such as group life, disability and health, under certain circumstances, the Company could potentially incur claims totaling more than $8.0 million per individual life.

Catastrophic Excess Loss Retrocession

The Company seeks to limit its exposure to loss on its assumed catastrophic excess of loss reinsurance agreements by ceding a portion of its exposure to multiple retrocessionaires through retrocession line slips or directly to retrocession markets. The Company retains a maximum of $20.0 million of catastrophic loss exposure per agreement and retrocedes up to $50.0 million additional loss exposures to the retrocession markets. The Company limits its exposure on a country-by-country (and state-by-state in the U.S.) basis by managing its total exposure to all catastrophic excess of loss agreements bound within a given country to established maximum aggregate exposures. The maximum exposures are established and managed both on gross amounts issued prior to including retrocession and for amounts net of exposures retroceded.

Catastrophe Coverage

The Company accesses the markets each year for annual catastrophic coverages and reviews current coverage and pricing of current and alternate designs. Purchases vary from year to year based on the Company’s perceived value of such coverages. The current policy covers events involving 8 or more insured deaths from a single occurrence and covers $100.0 million of claims in excess of the Company’s $25.0 million deductible.

Managing Retained Exposure

The Company retains most of the inbound insurance risk. The Company manages the retained exposure proactively using various mitigating factors such as diversification and limits. Diversification is the primary mitigating factor of short term volatility risk, but it also mitigates adverse impacts of changes in long term trends and catastrophic events. The Company’s insured populations are dispersed globally, diversifying the insurance exposure because factors that cause actual experience to deviate materially from expectations do not affect all areas uniformly and synchronously or in close sequence. A variety of limits mitigate retained insurance risk. Examples of these limits include geographic exposure limits, which set the maximum amount of business that can be written in a given locale, and jumbo limits, which prevent excessive coverage on a given individual.

In the event that mortality or morbidity experience develops in excess of expectations, some reinsurance treaties allow for increases to future premium rates. Other treaties include experience refund provisions, which may also help reduce RGA’s mortality risk.

RGA has various methods to manage its insurance risks, including access to the capital and reinsurance markets.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that net asset and liability values or results of operations will be affected adversely by changes in market conditions such as market prices, exchange rates, and nominal interest rates. The Company is primarily exposed to interest rate, foreign currency, inflation, real estate and equity risks.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the potential for loss, on a net asset and liability basis, due to changes in interest rates, including both risk-free rate changes and credit spread changes. This risk arises from many of the Company’s primary activities, as the Company invests substantial funds in interest-sensitive assets, primarily fixed maturity securities, and also has

certain interest-sensitive contract liabilities. A prolonged period where market yields are significantly below the book yields of the Company's asset portfolio puts downward pressure on portfolio book yields. The Company has been proactive in its investment strategies, reinsurance structures and overall asset-liability practices to reduce the risk of unfavorable consequences in this type of environment.

The Company manages interest rate risk to optimize the return on the Company’s capital and to preserve the value created by its business operations within certain constraints. For example, certain management and monitoring processes are designed to minimize

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the effect of sudden and/or sustained changes in interest rates on fair value, cash flows, and net interest income. The Company manages its exposure to interest rates principally by managing the relative matching of the cash flows of its liabilities and assets.

The Company's exposure to interest rate price risk and interest rate cash flow risk is reviewed on a quarterly basis. Interest rate price risk exposure is measured using interest rate sensitivity analysis to determine the change in fair value of the Company's financial instruments in the event of a hypothetical change in interest rates. Interest rate cash flow risk exposure is measured using interest rate sensitivity analysis to determine the Company's variability in cash flows in the event of a hypothetical change in interest rates.

In order to reduce the exposure to changes in fair values from interest rate fluctuations, the Company has developed strategies to manage the net interest rate sensitivity of its assets and liabilities. In addition, from time to time, the Company has utilized the swap market to manage the sensitivity of fair values to interest rate fluctuations.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is subject to foreign currency translation, transaction, and net income exposure. The Company manages its exposure to currency principally by currency matching invested assets with the underlying liabilities to the extent possible. The Company has in place net investment hedges for a portion of its investments in its Canadian operations to reduce excess exposure to these currencies. Translation differences resulting from translating foreign subsidiary balances to U.S. dollars are reflected in stockholders' equity on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The Company generally does not hedge the foreign currency exposure of its subsidiaries transacting business in currencies other than their functional currency (transaction exposure). However, the Company has entered into cross currency swaps to manage exposure to specific currencies. The majority of the Company's foreign currency transactions are denominated in Australian dollars, British pounds, Canadian dollars, Euros, Japanese yen, Korean won, and the South African rand. The maximum amount of assets held in a specific currency (with the exception of the U.S. dollar) is measured relative to risk targets and is monitored regularly.

Inflation Risk

The primary direct effect on the Company of inflation is the increase in operating expenses. A large portion of the Company's operating expenses consists of salaries, which are subject to wage increases at least partly affected by the rate of inflation. The rate of inflation also has an indirect effect on the Company. To the extent that a government's policies to control the level of inflation result in changes in interest rates, the Company's investment income is affected.

The Company reinsures annuities with benefits indexed to the cost of living. Some of these benefits are hedged with a combination of CPI swaps and indexed bonds when material.

Long Term Care products have an inflation component linked to the future cost of such services. If health care costs increase at a much larger rate than what is prevalent in the nominal interest rates available in the markets, the Company may not earn enough yield to pay future claims on such products.

Real Estate Risk

The Company has investments in direct real estate equity and debt instruments collateralized by real estate ("real estate loans"). Real estate equity risks include significant reduction in valuations, which could be caused by downturns in the broad economy or in specific geographic regions or sectors. In addition, real estate loan risks include defaults, natural disasters, borrower or tenant bankruptcy and reduced liquidity. Real estate loan risks are partially mitigated by the excess of the value of the property over the loan principle, which provides a buffer should the value of the real estate decrease. The Company manages its real estate loan risk by diversifying by property type and geography and through exposure limits.

Equity Risk

Equity risk is the risk that net asset and liability (e.g. variable annuities or other equity linked exposures) values or revenues will be affected adversely by changes in equity markets. The Company assumes equity risk from alternative investments, fixed indexed annuities and variable annuities. The Company uses derivatives to hedge its exposure to movements in equity markets that have a direct correlation with certain of its reinsurance products.

Alternative Investments

Alternative investments are investments in non-traditional asset classes that are most commonly backing capital and surplus. The Company generally restricts the alternative investments portfolio to non-liability supporting assets: that is, free surplus. For (re)insurance companies, alternative investments generally encompass: hedge funds, owned commercial real estate, emerging markets debt, distressed debt, commodities, infrastructure, tax credits, and equities, both public and private. The Company mitigates its exposure to alternative investments by limiting the size of the alternative investments holding.

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Fixed Indexed Annuities

The Company reinsures fixed indexed annuities ("FIAs"). Credits for FIAs are affected by changes in equity markets. Thus the fair value of the benefit is a function of primarily index returns and volatility. The Company hedges most of the underlying FIA equity exposure.

Variable Annuities

The Company reinsures variable annuities including those with guaranteed minimum death benefits (“GMDB”), guaranteed minimum income benefits (“GMIB”), guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits (“GMAB”) and guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (“GMWB”). Strong equity markets, increases in interest rates and decreases in equity market volatility will generally decrease the fair value of the liabilities underlying the benefits. Conversely, a decrease in the equity markets along with a decrease in interest rates and an increase in equity market volatility will generally result in an increase in the fair value of the liabilities underlying the benefits, which has the effect of increasing reserves and lowering earnings. The Company maintains a customized dynamic hedging program that is designed to substantially mitigate the risks associated with income volatility around the change in reserves on guaranteed benefits, ignoring the Company’s own credit risk assessment. However, the hedge positions may not fully offset the changes in the carrying value of the guarantees due to, among other things, time lags, high levels of volatility in the equity and derivative markets, extreme swings in interest rates, unexpected contract holder behavior, and divergence between the performance of the underlying funds and hedging indices. These factors, individually or collectively, may have a material adverse effect on the Company’s net income, financial condition or liquidity. The table below provides a summary of variable annuity account values and the fair value of the guaranteed benefits as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

(dollars in millions)	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
No guarantee minimum benefits	$753	$ 782
GMDB only	60	62
GMIB only	5	5
GMAB only	31	33
GMWB only	1,386	1,425
GMDB / WB	349	359
Other	21	22
Total variable annuity account values	$2,605	$ 2,688
Fair value of liabilities associated with living benefit riders	$255	$ 192

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to counterparty (obligor, client, retrocessionaire, or partner) credit deterioration or unwillingness to meet its obligations. Credit risk has two forms: investment credit risk (asset default and credit migration) and insurance counterparty risk.

Investment Credit Risk

Investment credit risk, which includes default risk, is risk of loss due to credit quality deterioration of an individual financial investment, derivative or non-derivative contract or instrument. Credit quality deterioration may or may not be accompanied by a ratings downgrade. Generally, the investment credit exposure for fixed maturity securities is limited to the fair value, net of any collateral received, at the reporting date.

The Company manages investment credit risk using per-issuer investment limits. In addition to per-issuer limits, the Company also limits the total amounts of investments per rating category. An automated compliance system checks for compliance for all investment positions and sends warning messages when there is a breach. The Company manages its credit risk related to over-the-counter derivatives by entering into transactions with creditworthy counterparties, maintaining collateral arrangements and through the use of master agreements that provide for a single

net payment to be made by one counterparty to another at each due date and upon termination. Because futures are transacted through regulated exchanges, and positions are marked to market on a daily basis, the Company has minimal exposure to credit-related losses in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to such derivative instruments.

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The Company enters into various collateral arrangements, which require both the posting and accepting of collateral in connection with its derivative instruments. Collateral agreements contain attachment thresholds that vary depending on the posting party's financial strength ratings. Additionally, a decrease in the Company's financial strength rating to a specified level results in potential settlement of the derivative positions under the Company's agreements with its counterparties. A committee is responsible for setting rules and approving and overseeing all transactions requiring collateral. See "Credit Risk" in Note 5 – "Derivative Instruments" in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on credit risk related to derivatives.

Insurance Counterparty Risk

Insurance counterparty risk is the potential for the Company to incur losses due to a client, retrocessionaire, or partner becoming distressed or insolvent. This includes run-on-the-bank risk and collection risk.

Run-on-the-Bank

The risk that a client's in force block incurs substantial surrenders and/or lapses due to credit impairment, reputation damage or other market changes affecting the counterparty. Substantially higher than expected surrenders and/or lapses could result in inadequate in force business to recover cash paid out for acquisition costs.

Collection Risk

For clients and retrocessionaires, this includes their inability to satisfy a reinsurance agreement because the right of offset is disallowed by the receivership court; the reinsurance contract is rejected by the receiver, resulting in a premature termination of the contract; and/or the security supporting the transaction becomes unavailable to RGA.

The Company manages insurance counterparty risk by limiting the total exposure to a single counterparty and by only initiating contracts with creditworthy counterparties. In addition, some of the counterparties have set up trusts and letters of credit, reducing the Company's exposure to these counterparties.

Generally, RGA's insurance subsidiaries retrocede amounts in excess of their retention to RGA Reinsurance, Parkway Re, RGA Barbados, RGA Americas, Rockwood Re, Manor Re, RGA Worldwide or RGA Atlantic. External retrocessions are arranged through the Company's retrocession pools for amounts in excess of its retention. As of March 31, 2016, all retrocession pool members in this excess retention pool rated by the A.M. Best Company were rated "A-" or better. A rating of "A-" is the fourth highest rating out of fifteen possible ratings. For a majority of the retrocessionaires that were not rated, letters of credit or trust assets have been given as additional security. In addition, the Company performs annual financial and in force reviews of its retrocessionaires to evaluate financial stability and performance.

The Company has never experienced a material default in connection with retrocession arrangements, nor has it experienced any material difficulty in collecting claims recoverable from retrocessionaires; however, no assurance can be given as to the future performance of such retrocessionaires or as to the recoverability of any such claims.

Aggregate Counterparty Limits

In addition to investment credit limits and insurance counterparty limits, there are aggregate counterparty risk limits which include counterparty exposures from reinsurance, financing and investment activities at an aggregated level to control total exposure to a single counterparty. Counterparty risk aggregation is important because it enables the Company to capture risk exposures at a comprehensive level and under more extreme circumstances compared to analyzing the components individually.

All counterparty exposures are calculated on a quarterly basis, reviewed by management and monitored by the ERM function.

Operational Risks

Operational risks represent the risk of loss, or lost business opportunities, due to inadequate or failed internal processes, people, or systems or due to external events. These risks are sometimes residual risks after insurance, market, and credit risks have been identified. Identified operational risks are divided into four areas and are evaluated through a quarterly qualitative assessment involving Risk Management Officers across RGA's business units. The four areas include the following:

Process Risks

Process risks include known factors within the Company's key operational processes (such as administration, claims, underwriting, investment operations, retrocession, pricing process, disruption of operations, information security, and financial reporting) that could have potential effects on the Company's ability to meet business objectives.

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Legal/Regulatory Risks

Legal and regulatory risks include the various legal, compliance, sovereign, and regulatory obligations and concerns faced by the Company. This risk area often intersects with the Company's core operational process risk areas. Given the scope of the Company’s business and the number of countries in which it operates, this set of risks has the potential to affect the business locally, regionally, or globally.

Financial Risks

Financial risks take into account known factors related to fraud, collateral, expenses, financing, liquidity, tax, and valuation. There are many aspects to this set of risks that are important to the operations of the Company and its ability to meet obligations with its clients, shareholders, and regulators.

Intangibles Risks

Intangibles risks include human capital, ratings, reputation, and strategy. These risks are core to managing the Company’s brand and market confidence as well as maintaining its ability to acquire and retain the appropriate expertise to execute and operate the business.

New Accounting Standards

See Note 13 — “New Accounting Standards” in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There has been no significant change in the Company’s quantitative or qualitative aspects of market risk during the quarter ended March 31, 2016 from that disclosed in the 2015 Annual Report. See “Item 2 – Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Market Risk”, which is included herein, for additional information.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

There was no change in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f) during the quarter ended March 31, 2016, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to litigation in the normal course of its business. A legal reserve is established when the Company is notified of an arbitration demand or litigation or is notified that an arbitration demand or litigation is imminent, it is probable that the Company will incur a loss as a result and the amount of the probable loss is reasonably capable of being estimated.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

There were no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in the 2015 Annual Report.

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

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table summarizes RGA's repurchase activity of its common stock during the quarter ended March 31, 2016:

	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (1)	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan or Program
January 1, 2016 - January 31, 2016	544	$ 83.82	—	$ 400,000,000
February 1, 2016 - February 29, 2016	1,238,501	$ 85.31	1,232,684	$ 294,855,892
March 1, 2016 - March 31, 2016	1,107	$ 94.24	—	$ 294,855,892

(1) RGA repurchased 1,232,684 shares of common stock under its share repurchase program for $105.1 million during February 2016. The Company net settled - issuing 844, 15,474 and 3,592 shares from treasury and repurchasing from recipients 544, 5,817 and 1,107 shares in January, February and March, respectively, in settlement of income tax withholding requirements incurred by the recipients of an equity incentive award.

On January 21, 2016, RGA's board of directors authorized a share repurchase program, with no expiration date, for up to $400.0 million of the RGA's outstanding common stock. In connection with this authorization, the board of directors terminated the stock repurchase authority granted in 2015.

ITEM 6. Exhibits

See index to exhibits.

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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.

Reinsurance Group of America, Incorporated

Date: May 5, 2016	By:	/s/ A. Greig Woodring A. Greig Woodring Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
Date: May 5, 2016	By:	/s/ Todd C. Larson Todd C. Larson Senior Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 25, 2008.
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 18, 2014.
10.1	Form of Performance Contingent Share Agreement between the Company and A. Greig Woodring, effective March 4, 2016, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 8, 2016.*
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer 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
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

* Represents a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this form pursuant to Item 15 of this Report.