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The following are excerpts from a transcript of a CNBC Squawk Box interview with Mark Bertolini. A video of the interview was made available on Aetna's internal and external websites on October 12, 2015:

**Mark Bertolini**

Well, like politics all healthcare is local. And so you actually have to look at the local market area where there is still plenty of competition. You know, our consolidation is about Medicare advantage and there are 28 new Medicare advantage plans in the last 5 years, more than half of them are hospital-based. So I think the competition really needs to be based on what's going on in each community and what's best for that community.

**Andrew Ross Sorkin**

Right.

**Mark Bertolini**

Not what is happening to the national brand names when, you know, we'll have 13 percent of the market on the commercial side and 8 percent of the market after the merger with Humana.

**Joe Kernan**

I want to read you something. This comes from the American Academy of Family Physicians. Seldom does consolidation result in reduced cost for customers. Bigger insurance companies mean increased leverage and unfair power over negotiating rates with hospitals and physicians. More often than not consolidation increases costs, reduces options for customers, and we believe this will hold true in the health insurance market, too. What do you say to that?

**Mark Bertolini**

That's under an old economic model. If we're talking about fee-for-service rates forever, it won't work. Consolidation won't help. But if we talk about changing the payment model and developing relationships like we've developed with Inova, then you have a different model that works in the marketplace economically. But if it's about fee for service and it's smash mouth negotiation between providers and health insurance plans, consolidation will only make those discussions harder and the outcome probably ugly.

**Joe Kernan**

Did you talk to him at all before you wrote the hit piece in your column, about the healthcare merger?

**George Barrett**

We've had this conversation before.

**Joe Kernan**

Did you put down what he just said, how he explain it is not the same economic model it needs to be?

**George Barrett**

There are people that have that.

**Joe Kernan**

Was that in the piece that you wrote? So you talked to him but you don't put what his contention is on why?

**George Barrett**

No, I believe we included the contention. The issue is the transition cost and how long it takes to get to that

**Joe Kernan**

Well, then address it because this is your chance.

**Mark Bertolini**

Right

**George Barrett**

To get to that moment.

**Mark Bertolini**

And the transition cost only matters where you can bring organizations together to provide the different, make sure that different economic model works. Inova has incredible abilities to manage care and take care of its local community. We have the intellectual property. When you say that versus use it against each other, which is what goes on in the current system, then you actually get better results. They have the statement data we do, we rely on them to provide the care, we don't get in the middle, and ultimately the care becomes more affordable. You know, with our product it is a 50/50 joint venture called Innovation Health Plans, the price in the marketplace is 15 percent below the best competitor in the market.

**Becky Quick**

What happens if Bernie Sanders, who is now leading in some states in the poll for the democratic contention, his plan would be to go to universal healthcare; what happens if that's the case?

**Mark Bertolini**

You know, I think we should have that debate. Let's talk about single-payer universal healthcare. If the American public wants that, then we will have to find a way to get there.

**Andrew Ross Sorkin**

Bernie Sanders or Donald Trump who said universal healthcare as well

**Becky Quick**

Yeah, he did

**Mark Bertolini**

Everybody should have healthcare coverage, and we've been supportive of that, we've been supportive of guaranteed issue, you know, individual mandates since 2003, 2004. So everybody should have access to healthcare, and we have to find the right system and that's at the community level with the local hospital system. It should be about keeping my doctor, my hospital; not about keeping my insurance company...

**Important Information For Investors And Stockholders**

This communication does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities or a solicitation of any vote or approval. In connection with the proposed transaction between Aetna Inc. ("Aetna") and Humana Inc. ("Humana"), Aetna has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") a registration statement on Form S-4, including Amendment No. 1 thereto, containing a joint proxy statement of Aetna and Humana that also constitutes a prospectus of Aetna. The registration statement was declared effective by the SEC on August 28, 2015, and Aetna and Humana commenced mailing the definitive joint proxy statement/prospectus to shareholders of Aetna and stockholders of Humana on or about September 1, 2015. INVESTORS AND SECURITY HOLDERS



Statements in this communication regarding Aetna that are forward-looking, including Aetna's projections as to the anticipated benefits of the pending transaction to Aetna, the impact of the pending transaction on Aetna's businesses, the synergies from the pending transaction, and the closing date for the pending transaction, are based on management's estimates, assumptions and projections, and are subject to significant uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond Aetna's control. In particular, projected financial information for the combined businesses of Aetna and Humana is based on management's estimates, assumptions and projections and has not been prepared in conformance with the applicable accounting requirements of Regulation S-X relating to pro forma financial information, and the required pro forma adjustments have not been applied and are not reflected therein. None of this information should be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, the historical financial statements of Aetna or Humana. Important risk factors could cause actual future results and other future events to differ materially from those currently estimated by management, including, but not limited to: the timing to consummate the proposed acquisition; the risk that a condition to closing of the proposed acquisition may not be satisfied; the risk that a regulatory approval that may be required for the proposed acquisition is delayed, is not obtained or is obtained subject to conditions that are not anticipated; Aetna's ability to achieve the synergies and value creation contemplated by the proposed acquisition; Aetna's ability to promptly and effectively integrate Humana's businesses; the diversion of management time on acquisition-related issues; unanticipated increases in medical costs (including increased intensity or medical utilization as a result of flu or otherwise; changes in membership mix to higher cost or lower-premium products or membership-adverse selection; medical cost increases resulting from unfavorable changes in contracting or re-contracting with providers (including as a result of provider consolidation and/or integration); and increased pharmacy costs (including in Aetna's health insurance exchange products)); the profitability of Aetna's public health insurance exchange products, where membership is higher than Aetna projected and may have more adverse health status and/or higher medical benefit utilization than Aetna projected; uncertainty related to Aetna's accruals for health care reform's reinsurance, risk adjustment and risk corridor programs ("3R's"); the implementation of health care reform legislation, including collection of health care reform fees, assessments and taxes through increased premiums; adverse legislative, regulatory and/or judicial changes to or interpretations of existing health care reform legislation and/or regulations (including those relating to minimum MLR rebates); the implementation of health insurance exchanges; Aetna's ability to offset Medicare Advantage and PDP rate pressures; and changes in Aetna's future cash requirements, capital requirements, results of operations, financial condition and/or cash flows. Health care reform will continue to significantly impact Aetna's business operations and financial results, including Aetna's pricing and medical benefit ratios. Key components of the legislation will continue to be phased in through 2018, and Aetna will be required to dedicate material resources and incur material expenses during 2015 to implement health care reform. Certain significant parts of the legislation, including aspects of public health insurance exchanges, Medicaid expansion, reinsurance, risk corridor and risk adjustment and the implementation of Medicare Advantage and Part D minimum medical loss ratios ("MLRs"), require further guidance and clarification at the federal level and/or in the form of regulations and actions by state legislatures to implement the law. In addition, pending efforts in the U.S. Congress to amend or restrict funding for various aspects of health care reform, and litigation challenging aspects of the law continue to create additional uncertainty about the ultimate impact of health care reform. As a result, many of the impacts of health care reform will not be known for the next several years. Other important risk factors include: adverse changes in health care reform and/or other federal or state government policies or regulations as a result of health care reform or otherwise (including legislative, judicial or regulatory measures that would affect Aetna's business model, restrict funding for or amend various aspects of health care reform, limit Aetna's ability to price for the risk it assumes and/or reflect reasonable costs or profits in its pricing, such as mandated minimum medical benefit ratios, or eliminate or reduce ERISA pre-emption of state laws (increasing Aetna's potential litigation exposure)); adverse and less predictable economic conditions in the U.S. and abroad (including unanticipated levels of, or increases in the rate of, unemployment); reputational or financial issues arising from Aetna's social media activities, data security breaches, other cybersecurity risks or other causes; Aetna's ability to diversify Aetna's sources of revenue and earnings (including by creating a consumer business and expanding Aetna's foreign operations), transform Aetna's

business model, develop new products and optimize Aetna's business platforms; the success of Aetna's Healthagen® (including Accountable Care Solutions and health information technology) initiatives; adverse changes in size, product or geographic mix or medical cost experience of membership; managing executive succession and key talent retention, recruitment and development; failure to achieve and/or delays in achieving desired rate increases and/or profitable membership growth due to regulatory review or other regulatory restrictions, the difficult economy and/or significant competition, especially in key geographic areas where membership is concentrated, including successful protests of business awarded to Aetna; failure to adequately implement health care reform; the outcome of various litigation and regulatory matters, including audits, challenges to Aetna's minimum MLR rebate methodology and/or reports, guaranty fund assessments, intellectual property litigation and litigation concerning, and ongoing reviews by various regulatory authorities of, certain of Aetna's payment practices with respect to out-of-network providers and/or life insurance policies; Aetna's ability to integrate, simplify, and enhance Aetna's existing products, processes and information technology systems and platforms to keep pace with changing customer and regulatory needs; Aetna's ability to successfully integrate Aetna's businesses (including Humana, Coventry, bswift LLC and other businesses Aetna may acquire in the future) and implement multiple strategic and operational initiatives simultaneously; Aetna's ability to manage health care and other benefit costs; adverse program, pricing, funding or audit actions by federal or state government payors, including as a result of sequestration and/or curtailment or elimination of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' star rating bonus payments; Aetna's ability to reduce administrative expenses while maintaining targeted levels of service and operating performance; failure by a service provider to meet its obligations to us; Aetna's ability to develop and maintain relationships (including collaborative risk-sharing agreements) with providers while taking actions to reduce medical costs and/or expand the services Aetna offers; Aetna's ability to demonstrate that Aetna's products and processes lead to access to quality affordable care by Aetna's members; Aetna's ability to maintain Aetna's relationships with third-party brokers, consultants and agents who sell Aetna's products; increases in medical costs or Group Insurance claims resulting from any epidemics, acts of terrorism or other extreme events; changes in medical cost estimates due to the necessary extensive judgment that is used in the medical cost estimation process, the considerable variability inherent in such estimates, and the sensitivity of such estimates to changes in medical claims payment patterns and changes in medical cost trends; a downgrade in Aetna's financial ratings; and adverse impacts from any failure to raise the U.S. Federal government's debt ceiling or any sustained U.S. Federal government shut down. For more discussion of important risk factors that may materially affect Aetna, please see the risk factors contained in Aetna's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K ("Aetna's 2014 Annual Report") on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). You should also read Aetna's 2014 Annual Report and Aetna's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2015, on file with the SEC, for a discussion of Aetna's historical results of operations and financial condition.

No assurances can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do occur, what impact they will have on the results of operations, financial condition or cash flows of Aetna or Humana. Neither Aetna nor Humana assumes any duty to update or revise forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, as of any future date.