

PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL INC
Form 10-K
February 27, 2014
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(MARK ONE)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

OR

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

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 001-16707

Prudential Financial, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

New Jersey
(State or Other Jurisdiction of

22-3703799
(I.R.S. Employer

Incorporation or Organization)

Identification Number)

751 Broad Street

Newark, New Jersey 07102

(973) 802-6000

(Address and Telephone Number of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

Title of Each Class

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

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Common Stock, Par Value \$.01

New York Stock Exchange

(including Shareholder Protection Rights)

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT: NONE

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 No

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 the 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 No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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 definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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

As of June 30, 2013, the aggregate market value of the registrant's Common Stock (par value \$0.01) held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$33.81 billion and 463 million shares of the Common Stock were outstanding. As of January 31, 2014, 461 million shares of the registrant's Common Stock (par value \$0.01) were outstanding. As of June 30, 2013, and January 31, 2014, 2 million shares of the registrant's Class B Stock, for which there is no established public trading market, were outstanding and held by non-affiliates of the registrant.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information required to be furnished pursuant to Part III of this Form 10-K is set forth in, and is hereby incorporated by reference herein from, the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 13, 2014, to be filed by the Registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the year ended December 31, 2013.

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Forward-Looking Statements

Certain of the statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including but not limited to those in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as expects, believes, anticipates, includes, plans, assumes, estimates, projects, intends, should, will, shall or variations of such of forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are made based on management's current expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effects upon Prudential Financial, Inc. and its subsidiaries. There can be no assurance that future developments affecting Prudential Financial, Inc. and its subsidiaries will be those anticipated by management. These forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and there are certain important factors that could cause actual results to differ, possibly materially, from expectations or estimates reflected in such forward-looking statements, including, among others: (1) general economic, market and political conditions, including the performance and fluctuations of fixed income, equity, real estate and other financial markets; (2) the availability and cost of additional debt or equity capital or external financing for our operations; (3) interest rate fluctuations or prolonged periods of low interest rates; (4) the degree to which we choose not to hedge risks, or the potential ineffectiveness or insufficiency of hedging or risk management strategies we do implement, with regard to variable annuity or other product guarantees; (5) any inability to access our credit facilities; (6) reestimates of our reserves for future policy benefits and claims; (7) differences between actual experience regarding mortality, longevity, morbidity, persistency, surrender experience, interest rates or market returns and the assumptions we use in pricing our products, establishing liabilities and reserves or for other purposes; (8) changes in our assumptions related to deferred policy acquisition costs, value of business acquired or goodwill; (9) changes in assumptions for retirement expense; (10) changes in our financial strength or credit ratings; (11) statutory reserve requirements associated with term and universal life insurance policies under Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX; (12) investment losses, defaults and counterparty non-performance; (13) competition in our product lines and for personnel; (14) difficulties in marketing and distributing products through current or future distribution channels; (15) changes in tax law; (16) economic, political, currency and other risks relating to our international operations; (17) fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and foreign securities markets; (18) regulatory or legislative changes, including the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; (19) inability to protect our intellectual property rights or claims of infringement of the intellectual property rights of others; (20) adverse determinations in litigation or regulatory matters and our exposure to contingent liabilities, including in connection with our divestiture or winding down of businesses; (21) domestic or international military actions, natural or man-made disasters including terrorist activities or pandemic disease, or other events resulting in catastrophic loss of life; (22) ineffectiveness of risk management policies and procedures in identifying, monitoring and managing risks; (23) effects of acquisitions, divestitures and restructurings, including possible difficulties in integrating and realizing projected results of acquisitions; (24) interruption in telecommunication, information technology or other operational systems or failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data on such systems; (25) changes in statutory or U.S. GAAP accounting principles, practices or policies; (26) Prudential Financial, Inc.'s primary reliance, as a holding company, on dividends or distributions from its subsidiaries to meet debt payment obligations and the ability of the subsidiaries to pay such dividends or distributions in light of our ratings objectives and/or applicable regulatory restrictions; and (27) risks due to the lack of legal separation between our Financial Services Businesses and our Closed Block Business. Prudential Financial, Inc. does not intend, and is under no obligation, to update any particular forward-looking statement included in this document. See Risk Factors included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for discussion of certain risks relating to our businesses and investment in our securities.

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Throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K, Prudential Financial and the Registrant refer to Prudential Financial, Inc., the ultimate holding company for all of our companies. Prudential Insurance refers to The Prudential Insurance Company of America. Prudential, the Company, we and our refer to our consolidated operations.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

Prudential Financial, Inc., a financial services leader with approximately \$1.107 trillion of assets under management as of December 31, 2013, has operations in the United States, Asia, Europe and Latin America. Through our subsidiaries and affiliates, we offer a wide array of financial products and services, including life insurance, annuities, retirement-related services, mutual funds and investment management. We offer these products and services to individual and institutional customers through proprietary and third party distribution networks. Our principal executive offices are located in Newark, New Jersey.

The businesses of Prudential Financial are separated into the Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business. The Financial Services Businesses comprises our U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management division, U.S. Individual Life and Group Insurance division, and International Insurance division as well as our Corporate and Other operations. The Closed Block Business comprises the assets and related liabilities of the Closed Block described below and certain related assets and liabilities.

We maintain diversified investment portfolios in our insurance companies to support our liabilities to customers in our Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business, as well as our other general liabilities. Our investment portfolio consists of public and private fixed maturity securities, commercial mortgage and other loans, equity securities and other invested assets. As of December 31, 2013, the general account investment portfolio totaled \$325.3 billion for the Financial Services Businesses and \$66.0 billion for the Closed Block Business. For additional information on our investment portfolio, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations General Account Investments and Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Prudential Financial has two classes of common stock outstanding. The Common Stock, which is publicly traded (NYSE:PRU), reflects the performance of the Financial Services Businesses, while the Class B Stock, which was issued through a private placement and does not trade on any exchange, reflects the performance of the Closed Block Business. However, the market value of the Common Stock may not reflect solely the performance of the Financial Services Businesses.

Demutualization and Separation of the Businesses

Demutualization

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On December 18, 2001, Prudential Insurance converted from a mutual life insurance company owned by its policyholders to a stock life insurance company and became an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial. The demutualization was carried out under Prudential Insurance's Plan of Reorganization, dated as of December 15, 2000, as amended, which we refer to as the Plan of Reorganization. On the date of demutualization, eligible policyholders, as defined in the Plan of Reorganization, received shares of Prudential Financial's Common Stock or the right to receive cash or policy credits, which are increases in policy values or increases in other policy benefits, upon the extinguishment of all membership interests in Prudential Insurance. In addition, on the date of demutualization, Prudential Holdings, LLC (PHLLC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial that owns the capital stock of Prudential Insurance, issued \$1.75 billion in senior secured notes, which we refer to as the IHC debt.

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The Plan of Reorganization required us to establish and operate a regulatory mechanism known as the Closed Block. The Closed Block is designed generally to provide for the reasonable expectations of holders of participating individual life insurance policies and annuities included in the Closed Block for future policy dividends after demutualization by allocating assets that will be used for payment of benefits, including policyholder dividends, on these policies. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Closed Block Business below for more information on the Closed Block.

Separation of the Businesses

The businesses of Prudential Financial are separated into the Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business for financial statement purposes. For a discussion of the operating results of the Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. See Financial Services Businesses below for a more detailed discussion of the divisions comprising the Financial Services Businesses. The Closed Block Business comprises the assets and related liabilities of the Closed Block and certain other assets and liabilities, including the IHC debt. We refer to the Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business collectively as the Businesses.

The following diagram reflects the allocation of Prudential Financial's consolidated assets and liabilities between the Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business:

There is no legal separation of the two Businesses. The foregoing allocation of assets and liabilities does not require Prudential Financial, Prudential Insurance, any of their subsidiaries or the Closed Block to transfer any specific assets or liabilities to a separate legal entity. Financial results of the Closed Block Business, including debt service on the IHC debt, will affect Prudential Financial's consolidated results of operations, financial position and borrowing costs. In addition, any net losses of the Closed Block Business, and any dividends or distributions on, or repurchases of, the Class B Stock, will reduce the assets of Prudential Financial legally available for dividends on the Common Stock. Accordingly, you should read the financial information for the Financial Services Businesses together with the consolidated financial information of Prudential Financial.

In order to separately reflect the financial performance of the Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business since the date of demutualization, we have allocated all of our assets and liabilities and earnings between the two Businesses, and we account for them as if they were separate legal entities. All assets and liabilities of Prudential Financial and its subsidiaries not included in the Closed Block Business constitute the assets and liabilities of the Financial Services Businesses. Assets and liabilities allocated to the Closed Block Business are those that we consider appropriate to operate that business. The Closed Block Business consists principally of:

within Prudential Insurance, the Closed Block Assets, Surplus and Related Assets (see below), deferred policy acquisition costs and other assets in respect of the policies included in the Closed Block and, with respect to liabilities, the Closed Block Liabilities and other liabilities associated with Surplus and Related Assets;

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within PHLLC, dividends received from Prudential Insurance, certain tax benefits and reinvestment proceeds thereof, the principal amount of the IHC debt, related unamortized debt issuance costs and hedging activities, and a guaranteed investment contract; and

within Prudential Financial, the Class B stock and associated activity.

The Closed Block Assets consist of (1) those assets initially allocated to the Closed Block including fixed maturities, equity securities, commercial loans and other long- and short-term investments; (2) cash flows from such assets; (3) assets resulting from the reinvestment of such cash flows; (4) cash flows from the Closed Block Policies; and (5) assets resulting from the investment of cash flows from the Closed Block Policies. The Closed Block Assets also include policy loans, accrued interest on any of the foregoing assets and premiums due on the Closed Block Policies. The Closed Block Liabilities are Closed Block Policies and other liabilities of the Closed Block associated with the Closed Block Assets. The Closed Block Assets and Closed Block Liabilities are supported by additional assets held outside of the Closed Block by Prudential Insurance, to provide additional capital with respect to the Closed Block Policies, as well as invested assets held outside of the Closed Block that initially represented the difference between the Closed Block Assets and the sum of the Closed Block Liabilities and the interest maintenance reserve, which collectively we refer to as the Surplus and Related Assets.

On the date of demutualization, the majority of the net proceeds from the issuances of the Class B Stock and the IHC debt was allocated to our Financial Services Businesses. The portion of the proceeds of the IHC debt deposited by PHLLC in a debt service coverage account (DSCA) maintained in the Financial Services Businesses in connection with the demutualization, together with reinvested earnings thereon, constitutes a source of payment and security for the IHC debt. To the extent cash flows associated with the Closed Block Business within the DSCA are not adequate to service payments with respect to the IHC debt, a loan from the Financial Services Businesses to the Closed Block Business would be established. Such inter-business loan would be repaid by the Closed Block Business to the Financial Services Businesses when cash flows from the Closed Block Business replenish funds in the DSCA to a specified level. We believe that the proceeds from the issuances of the Class B Stock and IHC debt allocated to the Financial Services Businesses reflected capital in excess of that necessary to support the Closed Block Business and that the Closed Block Business as established has sufficient assets and cash flows to service the IHC debt. The Closed Block Business was financially leveraged through the issuance of the IHC debt, and dividends on the Class B Stock are subject to prior servicing of the IHC debt.

Within the Closed Block Business, the assets and cash flows attributable to the Closed Block accrue solely to the benefit of the Closed Block policyholders through policyholder dividends after payment of benefits, expenses and taxes. The Surplus and Related Assets accrue to the benefit of the holders of Class B Stock. The earnings on, and distribution of, the Surplus and Related Assets over time will be the source or measure of payment of the interest and principal of the IHC debt and of dividends on the Class B Stock. The earnings of the Closed Block are reported as part of the Closed Block Business, although no cash flows or assets of the Closed Block accrue to the benefit of the holders of Common Stock or Class B Stock. The Closed Block Assets are not available to service interest or principal of the IHC debt or dividends on the Class B Stock.

Inter-Business Transfers and Allocation Policies

Prudential Financial's Board of Directors has adopted certain policies relating to payments, loans, capital contributions, transfers of assets and other transactions between the Closed Block Business and the Financial Services Businesses; and the allocation between the two Businesses of tax costs and benefits. These inter-business transfer and allocation policies are set forth in Exhibit 4.3 to this Annual Report. In the future, the Board of Directors may modify, rescind or add to any of these policies, subject to the Board of Directors' general fiduciary duties. In addition, we have agreed with the investors in the Class B Stock and the insurer of the IHC debt that, in most instances, the Board of Directors may not change these policies without their consent.

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Cash payments for administrative services from the Closed Block Business to the Financial Services Businesses are based on formulas that initially approximated the actual expenses incurred by the Financial Services Businesses to provide such services based on insurance policies and annuities in force and statutory cash premiums. Administrative expenses recorded by the Closed Block Business, and the related income tax effect, are based upon actual expenses incurred under accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., or U.S.

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GAAP, utilizing the Company's methodology for the allocation of such expenses. Any difference in the cash amount transferred and actual expenses incurred as reported under U.S. GAAP will be recorded, on an after-tax basis at the applicable current tax rate, as direct adjustments to the respective equity balances of the Closed Block Business and the Financial Services Businesses, without the issuance of shares of either Business to the other Business. This direct equity adjustment modifies earnings available to each class of common stock for earnings per share purposes. Internal investment expenses recorded and paid by the Closed Block Business, and the related income tax effect, are based upon actual expenses incurred under U.S. GAAP and in accordance with internal arrangements governing recordkeeping, bank fees, accounting and reporting, asset allocation, investment policy and planning and analysis.

Financial Services Businesses

The Financial Services Businesses are comprised of three divisions, containing six segments, and our Corporate and Other operations. The U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management division is comprised of the Individual Annuities, Retirement and Asset Management segments. The U.S. Individual Life and Group Insurance division is comprised of the Individual Life and Group Insurance segments. The International Insurance division is comprised of the International Insurance segment.

See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for revenues, income and loss, and total assets by segment of the Financial Services Businesses.

U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management Division

The U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management division conducts its business through the Individual Annuities, Retirement and Asset Management segments.

Individual Annuities

Our Individual Annuities segment manufactures and distributes individual variable and fixed annuity products, primarily to the U.S. mass affluent market. In general, we consider households with investable assets or annual income in excess of \$100,000 to be mass affluent in the U.S. market. We focus on innovative product design and risk management strategies.

Competition

We compete with other providers of retirement savings and accumulation products, including large, well-established insurance and financial services companies, primarily based on our innovative product features and our risk management strategies. We also compete based on brand recognition, the breadth of our distribution platform and our customer service capabilities.

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In recent years, we have experienced a dynamic competitive landscape, prompted by challenging global financial markets. We proactively monitor changes in the annuity marketplace, and have taken actions to adapt our products to the current environment in order to maintain appropriate return prospects and improve our risk profile. These actions have included variable annuity product modifications for new sales to scale back benefits, change pricing, and reduce commissions as well as closing of a share class. We also suspended or limited additional contractholder deposits for variable annuities with certain optional living benefit riders that are no longer being offered. Similarly, certain of our competitors have taken actions to implement modifications which scale back benefits or to exit, or limit their presence in, the variable annuity marketplace. Despite these actions, our contract retention has been strong, and we believe our product offerings are competitive relative to substitute products currently available in the marketplace. We will continue to look for opportunities to further enhance and differentiate our current suite of products to meet the retirement needs of our customers while responding to market conditions and managing risks.

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Products

We offer variable annuities that provide our customers with tax-deferred asset accumulation together with a base death benefit and a suite of optional guaranteed death and living benefits and annuitization options. The majority of our currently sold contracts include an optional living benefit guarantee which provides, among other features, the ability to make withdrawals based on the highest daily contract value plus a minimum return, credited for a period of time. This guaranteed contract value is a notional amount that forms the basis for determining periodic withdrawals for the life of the contractholder, and cannot be accessed as a lump-sum surrender value. Certain optional living benefits can also be purchased with a companion optional death benefit, also based on a highest daily contract value. In the first quarter of 2013, we launched the Prudential Defined Income Variable Annuity, or PDI, to complement the variable annuity products we offer with the highest daily benefit, which provides for guaranteed lifetime contractholder withdrawal payments. In addition, certain inforce contracts include guaranteed benefits which are not currently offered, such as annuitization benefits based on a guaranteed notional amount and benefits payable at specified dates after the accumulation period. Most contracts also guarantee the contractholder a return of total deposits made to the contract less any partial withdrawals upon death.

Excluding our new PDI product, the majority of our variable annuities generally provide our contractholders with the opportunity to allocate purchase payments to sub-accounts that invest in underlying proprietary and non-proprietary mutual funds, frequently under asset allocation programs, and fixed-rate accounts. The fixed-rate accounts that are invested in the general account are credited with interest at rates we determine, subject to certain minimums. We also offer fixed annuities that provide a guarantee of principal and interest credited at rates we determine, subject to certain contractual minimums. Certain investments made in the fixed-rate accounts of our variable annuities and certain fixed annuities impose a market value adjustment if the invested amount is not held to maturity.

For information regarding the risks inherent in our products and the mitigants we have in place to limit our exposure to these risks, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management Division Individual Annuities Variable Annuity Risks and Risk Mitigants.

Marketing and Distribution

Our annuity products are distributed through a diverse group of third-party broker-dealers and their representatives, in banks, wirehouses, and through independent financial planners. Additionally, our variable annuity products are distributed through insurance agents, including Prudential Agents and the agency distribution force of The Allstate Corporation, or Allstate. Our distribution efforts are supported by a network of 290 internal and external wholesalers as of December 31, 2013.

Underwriting and Pricing

We earn asset management fees determined as a percentage of the average assets of the mutual funds in our variable annuity products, net of subadvisory expenses related to non-proprietary funds. Additionally, we earn mortality and expense fees for various insurance-related options and features based on the average daily net asset value of the annuity separate accounts or the amount of guaranteed value under the optional living benefit, as applicable. We also receive administrative service fees from many of the proprietary and non-proprietary mutual funds.

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We price our variable annuities based on an evaluation of the risks assumed and considering applicable hedging costs. Our pricing is also influenced by competition, and by assumptions regarding contractholder behavior, including persistency, benefit utilization and the timing and efficiency of withdrawals for contracts with living benefit features, as well as other assumptions. Significant deviations in actual experience from our pricing assumptions could have an adverse effect on the profitability of our products. To encourage persistency, most of our variable and fixed annuities have surrender or withdrawal charges for a specified number of years. In addition, the living benefit features of our variable annuity products encourage persistency because the potential value of the living benefit is fully realized only if the contract persists.

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We price our fixed annuities as well as the fixed-rate accounts of our variable annuities based on many assumptions, including investment returns, expenses, competition and persistency. We seek to maintain a spread between the return on our general account invested assets and the interest we credit on our fixed annuities and the fixed-rate accounts of our variable annuities.

Reserves

We establish reserves in accordance with U.S. GAAP for future contractholder benefits and expenses. For our guaranteed minimum death and income benefits, we base the reserves on assumptions we believe to be appropriate for investment yield, persistency, expenses, withdrawal timing and efficiency and mortality rates. Certain of the living benefit guarantee features on variable annuity contracts are accounted for as embedded derivatives and are carried at fair value. The fair values of these benefit features are calculated as the present value of future expected benefit payments to customers less the present value of assessed rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature, and are based on assumptions a market participant would use in valuing these embedded derivatives. For variable and fixed annuity contracts, we establish liabilities for contractholders' account balances that represent cumulative gross premium payments plus credited interest and/or fund performance, less withdrawals, and expense and cost of insurance charges.

Retirement

Our Retirement segment, which we refer to in the marketplace as Prudential Retirement, provides retirement investment and income products and services to retirement plan sponsors in the public, private, and not-for-profit sectors. Our full service business provides recordkeeping, plan administration, actuarial advisory services, tailored participant education and communication services, trustee services and institutional and retail investments. We service defined contribution, defined benefit and non-qualified plans, and for clients with combinations of these plans, we offer integrated recordkeeping services. We also provide certain brokerage services through our broker-dealer, Prudential Investment Management Services LLC, and trust services through Prudential Bank & Trust, FSB (PB&T) a limited purpose trust-only institution. Our institutional investment products business offers investment-only stable value products, pension risk transfer products, guaranteed investment contracts, or GICs, funding agreements, institutional and retail notes, structured settlement annuities and other group annuities for defined contribution plans, defined benefit plans, non-qualified plans, and individuals.

Competition

The Retirement segment competes with other large, well-established insurance companies, asset managers, recordkeepers and diversified financial institutions. In our full service business, we compete primarily based on pricing, the breadth of our service and investment offerings, investment performance, and our ability to offer product features to meet the retirement income needs of our clients. In recent years, we have seen a trend towards unbundling of the purchase decision related to the recordkeeping and investment offerings, where the variety and flexibility of available funds and their performance are key selection criteria to plan sponsors and intermediaries. Additionally, regulations requiring more standard and consistent fee disclosures across industry providers have heightened pricing pressures. We have also seen slow case turnover in our mid to large case target markets.

In our institutional investment products business, we compete primarily based on our pricing and structuring capabilities, as well as our ability to offer innovative product solutions. Sales of institutional investment products are affected by competitive factors such as investment performance, company credit and financial strength ratings, product design, marketplace visibility, distribution capabilities, fees, crediting rates, and customer service. In recent years, we have established ourselves as a leader in the stable value wrap market and as an innovator in providing pension risk management solutions to plan sponsors. We believe the pension risk transfer market continues to offer attractive opportunities that

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are aligned with our expertise. However, increased competition and existing intermediary relationships reaching saturation levels may impact our momentum in the stable value wrap market. For certain of our traditional institutional investment products, economic conditions and other competitive factors have resulted in maturing contracts outpacing new issuances.

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Products and Services

Full Service. Our full service business offers plan sponsors and their participants a broad range of products and services to assist in the delivery and administration of defined contribution, defined benefit, and non-qualified plans, including recordkeeping and administrative services, comprehensive investment offerings and consulting services to assist plan sponsors in managing fiduciary obligations. As part of our investment products, we offer a variety of general and separate account stable value products and other fee-based separate accounts, as well as retail mutual funds and institutional funds advised by affiliated and non-affiliated investment managers. In addition, certain products are marketed and sold on an investment-only basis through our full service distribution channels.

Our full service general account and separate account stable value products contain an obligation to pay interest at a specified rate for a specific period of time and to repay account balances or market value upon contract termination. These stable value products are either fully or partially participating, with annual or semi-annual rate resets giving effect to previous investment experience. We earn profits from partially participating products from the spread between the rate of return we earn on the investments and the interest rates we credit, less expenses. In addition, we may earn administrative fees for providing recordkeeping and other administrative services for both fully and partially participating products.

We also offer fee-based products, through which customer funds are held in a separate account, retail mutual funds, institutional funds, or a client-owned trust. These products generally pass all of the investment results to the customer. In certain cases, these contracts are subject to a minimum interest rate guarantee backed by the general account. Additionally, we offer guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits associated with certain defined contribution accounts, and hedge certain of the related risks utilizing externally purchased hedging instruments.

Our full service fee-based advisory offerings are supported by participant communications and education programs, and a broad range of plan consulting services, including non-discrimination testing, plan document services, signature-ready documents for required filings, and full actuarial support for defined benefit plans. Additional services include non-qualified deferred compensation plan administration, including executive benefit solutions and financing strategies, investment advisory services, and merger and acquisition support.

Institutional Investment Products. Our institutional investment products business primarily offers products to the stable value and payout annuity markets.

Stable Value Markets. Our stable value area manufactures investment-only products for use in retail and institutional capital markets and qualified plan markets. Our primary stable value product offerings are investment-only wraps through which customers' funds are held in a client-owned trust. These are participating contracts for which we pass investment results through to the customer, subject to a minimum interest rate guarantee backed by the general account, and earn fees for providing this guarantee. For contracts currently in force, the minimum interest rate has a floor of zero percent. The fees we earn for providing this guarantee may be reset as defined by the underlying contracts. Contractholders are provided with flexible fund investment alternatives, which may be managed by Prudential Financial's asset management unit or third party asset managers.

We also offer investment-only general account products in the form of GICs, funding agreements, and institutional and retail notes. These products contain an obligation to pay interest at a specified rate and to repay principal at maturity or following contract termination. Because these obligations are backed by our general account, we bear the investment and asset/liability management risk associated with these contracts. Generally, profits from these products result from the spread between the rates of return we earn on the investments and the interest rates we credit, less expenses.

Payout Annuity Markets. Our payout annuity area offers innovative pension risk transfer products, as well as traditional general and separate account products designed to provide a predictable source of monthly income, generally for the life of the participant.

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Our innovative pension risk transfer products include portfolio-protected products and a longevity reinsurance product. Our portfolio-protected products are non-participating group annuity contracts which we issue to pension plan sponsors and assume all of the investment and actuarial risk associated with a group of specified participants within a plan. These products have economic features similar to our traditional general account annuity contracts, discussed below, but may also offer the added protection of an insulated separate account. Our longevity reinsurance product is a reinsurance contract from which we earn a fee for assuming the longevity risk of pension plans that have been insured by third-parties.

In 2012, we completed two significant non-participating group annuity pension risk transfer transactions for which the premiums associated with these transactions represented approximately 38% of Prudential Financial's 2012 total consolidated revenue.

Our traditional general and separate account products include structured settlements, voluntary income products and other group annuities, which fulfill the payment guarantee needs of the personal injury lawsuit settlement market, the distribution needs of defined contribution participants and the payment obligations of defined benefit plans, respectively. For our general account products, we bear all of the investment, mortality, retirement, asset/liability management, and expense risk associated with these contracts. Our profits result from the emerging experience related to investment returns, timing of mortality, timing of retirement, and the level of expenses being more or less favorable than assumed in the original pricing. Our separate account products include both participating and non-participating contracts. Our participating contracts are fee-based products that cover payments to be made to defined benefit plan retirees. These contracts permit a plan sponsor to retain the risks and rewards of investment and actuarial results while receiving a general account guarantee for all annuity payments covered by the contract. Our non-participating contracts provide pension benefit guarantees to defined benefit plan participants. Under U.S. GAAP, the non-participating contracts are treated as general account products, and have economic features similar to our general account annuity contracts, but offer the added protection of an insulated separate account.

Marketing and Distribution

We distribute our products through a variety of channels. In our full service business, our dedicated sales and support teams manage our distribution efforts in offices across the country. We sell our products and services through third-party financial advisors, brokers, and benefits consultants and, to a lesser extent, directly to plan sponsors.

In our stable value area within our institutional investment products business, we utilize our direct sales force and intermediaries to distribute investment-only stable value wraps and traditional GICs to plan sponsors and stable value fund managers, and to distribute funding agreements and institutional notes to investors. We also manage a global Funding Agreement Notes Issuance Program, or FANIP, pursuant to which a statutory trust issues medium-term notes secured by funding agreements issued to the trust by Prudential Insurance. Prudential Insurance may also issue funding agreements directly to the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York (FHLBNY).

In our payout annuity area within our institutional investment products business, our pension risk transfer products, traditional group annuities and participating separate account annuities are typically distributed through actuarial consultants and third-party brokers. Structured settlements are distributed through structured settlement specialists. Voluntary income products are distributed through the defined contribution portion of our full service business, directly to plan sponsors, or as part of annuity shopping services.

Underwriting and Pricing

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We set our rates for our stable value products within our full service and institutional investment products businesses using pricing models that consider the investment environment and our risk, expense and profitability assumptions. In addition, for products within our payout annuity area, our models also use assumptions for mortality and early retirement risks. These assumptions may be less predictable in certain markets, and deviations in actual experience from pricing assumptions could affect the profitability of these products. For our investment-only stable value wrap product, our pricing risk is mitigated by several features, including: the fees

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we earn for providing a guaranteed rate of return may be reset, as defined by the underlying contracts; the contracts allow participants to withdraw funds at book value, while contractholder withdrawals occur at market value immediately or at book value over time; and our obligation is limited to payments that are in excess of the fund value.

Reserves

We establish reserves in accordance with U.S. GAAP for the future policyholder benefits and expenses of our annuity products. We base these reserves on assumptions we believe to be appropriate for investment yield, expenses, mortality rates, retirement and other behavioral assumptions, as well as provisions for adverse deviation as appropriate. For accumulation products, we establish liabilities for policyholders account balances and additional reserves for investment experience that will accrue to the customer but have not yet been reflected in credited rates.

Asset Management

The Asset Management segment provides a broad array of investment management and advisory services by means of institutional portfolio management, retail funds management, private lending and asset securitization activity and other structured products. These products and services are provided to third party clients as well as other segments of our Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business. We also invest in asset management and investment distribution businesses in targeted countries, including through investments in operating joint ventures, to expand our mass affluent customer base outside the U.S. and to increase our global assets under management.

We earn asset management fees which are typically based upon a percentage of assets under management. In certain asset management arrangements, we also receive performance-based incentive fees when the return on the managed assets exceeds certain benchmark returns or other performance targets. Transaction fees are earned as a percentage of the transaction price associated with the sale or purchase of assets in certain funds, primarily related to real estate. In addition, we earn investment returns from strategic investing and revenues from commercial mortgage origination and servicing.

Competition

The Asset Management segment competes with numerous asset managers and other financial institutions. For our asset management products, we compete based on a number of factors, including investment performance, strategy and process, talent, organizational stability and client relationships. We offer products across multiple asset classes, with specialized investment teams that employ approaches designed to add value in each product area or asset class. Our organizational stability and robust institutional and retail businesses have helped attract and retain talent critical to delivering investment results for clients. Our private placement and commercial mortgage businesses compete based on price, terms, execution and the strength of our relationship with the borrower. Competition will vary depending on the product or service being offered.

Products and Services

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We offer asset management services for public and private fixed income, public equity and real estate, as well as commercial mortgage origination and servicing, and mutual funds and other retail services through the following eight businesses:

Prudential Fixed Income. Prudential Fixed Income manages assets for clients, investors, and the general account worldwide through our operations in the U.S., London, Singapore and Tokyo. Our products include traditional broad market fixed income and single-sector strategies, traditional and customized asset/liability strategies, hedge strategies and collateralized loan obligations. Prudential Fixed Income also serves as a non-custodial securities lending agent. Portfolios are managed by seasoned portfolio managers across sector specialist teams using a research-based approach, supported by significant credit research, quantitative research, and risk management organizations.

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Jennison Associates. Jennison Associates LLC, a wholly-owned registered investment adviser, provides discretionary and non-discretionary asset management services by managing a range of publicly traded equity, balanced and fixed income portfolios that span market capitalizations, investment styles and geographies. Jennison Associates uses fundamental, team-based research to manage portfolios for institutional, private and subadvisory clients, including mutual funds.

Quantitative Management Associates. Quantitative Management Associates LLC, a wholly-owned registered investment adviser, provides discretionary and non-discretionary asset management services to a wide range of clients by managing a broad array of publicly traded equity asset classes using various investment styles. Quantitative Management Associates manages equity and asset allocation portfolios for institutional and subadvisory clients, including mutual funds, using proprietary quantitative processes tailored to meet client objectives.

Prudential Capital Group. Prudential Capital Group provides asset management services by investing in private placement investment grade and below investment grade debt and mezzanine debt and equity securities, with a majority of the private placement investments being originated by our staff. These investment capabilities are utilized by our general account and institutional clients through direct advisory accounts, insurance company separate accounts, and private fund structures.

Prudential Mortgage Capital Company. Prudential Mortgage Capital Company provides commercial mortgage origination, asset management and servicing for our general account, institutional clients, and government-sponsored entities such as Fannie Mae, the Federal Housing Administration, and Freddie Mac, and as a minority interest joint venture partner and service provider to originate commercial mortgages for future securitization.

Prudential Real Estate Investors. Prudential Real Estate Investors provides asset management services for single-client and commingled private and public real estate portfolios and manufactures and manages a variety of real estate investment vehicles investing in private and public real estate, primarily for institutional clients through offices worldwide. Our domestic and international real estate investment vehicles range from fully diversified open-end funds to specialized closed-end funds that invest in specific types of properties or designated geographic regions or follow other specific investment strategies. Our global real estate organization has an established presence in the U.S., Europe, Asia and Latin America.

Prudential Investments. Prudential Investments manufactures, distributes and services investment management products primarily utilizing proprietary asset management expertise in the U.S. retail market. These products are designed to be sold primarily by financial professionals including both Prudential Agents and third party advisors. We offer a family of retail investment products consisting of 58 mutual funds as of December 31, 2013. These products cover a wide array of investment styles and objectives designed to attract and retain assets of individuals with varying objectives and to accommodate investors' changing financial needs.

Prudential International Investments. Prudential International Investments manufactures proprietary products and distributes both proprietary and non-proprietary products tailored to meet client needs. Our international investment operations primarily consist of our asset management operations in India and Taiwan, and our operating joint ventures in Italy and Brazil that are accounted for under the equity method.

In addition, we make strategic investments to support the creation and management of funds offered to third-party investors in private and public real estate, fixed income and public equities asset classes. Certain of these investments are made primarily for purposes of co-investment in our managed funds and structured products. Other strategic investments are made with the intention to sell or syndicate to investors, including our general account, or for placement in funds and structured products that we offer and manage (seed investments). We also make loans to, and guarantee obligations of, our managed funds that are secured by equity commitments from investors or assets of the funds.

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Marketing and Distribution

We provide investment management services for our institutional customers through a proprietary sales force organized by each asset management business. Each business has an independent marketing and client service team working with clients. Institutional asset management services are also offered through the Retirement segment of our Financial Services Businesses.

Most of the retail customer assets under management are invested in our mutual funds and our variable annuities and variable life insurance products. These assets are gathered by other segments of our Financial Services Businesses and third party networks. Additionally, we work with third party product manufacturers and distributors to include our investment options in their products and platforms.

We also provide investment management services across a broad array of asset classes for our general account, as described under **Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - General Account Investments** below.

U.S. Individual Life and Group Insurance Division

The U.S. Individual Life and Group Insurance division conducts its business through the Individual Life and Group Insurance segments.

Individual Life

Our Individual Life segment manufactures and distributes individual variable life, term life and universal life insurance products primarily to the U.S. mass middle, mass affluent and affluent markets. In general, we consider households with investable assets or annual income in excess of \$100,000 to be mass affluent and households with investable assets in excess of \$250,000 to be affluent in the U.S. market. Our life products are distributed through independent third party distributors and Prudential Agents.

On January 2, 2013, we acquired the individual life insurance business of The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. (**The Hartford**) through a reinsurance transaction. Under the agreement, we paid The Hartford cash consideration of \$615 million, primarily in the form of a ceding commission, to provide reinsurance for approximately 700,000 life insurance policies with a net retained face amount in force of approximately \$141 billion. This acquisition increased our scale in the U.S. individual life insurance market, particularly universal life products, and provided complementary distribution opportunities through expanded wirehouse and bank distribution channels.

Competition

The Individual Life segment competes with large, well-established life insurance companies in a mature market. We compete primarily based on price, service, distribution channel relationships, brand recognition and financial strength. Due to the large number of competitors, pricing is competitive. Factors that could influence our ability to competitively price products while achieving targeted returns include: the cost and

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availability of financing for statutory reserves required for certain term and universal life insurance policies; the availability, utilization and timing of tax deductions associated with statutory reserves; product designs that impact the amount of statutory reserves and the associated tax deductions; and the level and volatility of interest rates.

We have implemented pricing actions and premium limits in 2013 to manage sales of no-lapse guarantee universal life products. These steps are in line with our strategy to manage the Individual Life business for steady, consistent sales growth across a balanced product portfolio and to avoid overconcentration in any one product type. We will continue to adjust our overall product portfolio based on the market and our strategy. We feel our pricing actions in 2013 have been consistent with those taken by our peer competitors who are committed to the guaranteed universal life market. Smaller competitors have taken this opportunity to improve their price position to gain market share in this space.

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Products

Our primary insurance products are term life, variable life and universal life, which represent 39%, 38% and 21%, respectively, of our face amount of individual life insurance in force, net of reinsurance at the end of 2013. Changing marketplace demand has shifted our sales mix primarily towards term life and universal life products.

Term Life Insurance. We offer a variety of term life insurance products that provide coverage for a specified time period. Most term products include a conversion feature that allows the policyholder to convert the policy into permanent life insurance coverage. We also offer term life insurance that provides for a return of premium if the insured is alive at the end of the level premium period. There continues to be significant demand for term life insurance protection.

Variable Life Insurance. We offer several individual variable life insurance products that provide a return linked to an underlying investment portfolio selected by the policyholder while providing the policyholder with the flexibility to change both the death benefit and premium payments. The policyholder generally has the option of investing premiums in a fixed-rate option that is part of our general account or investing in separate account investment options consisting of equity and fixed income funds. Funds invested in the fixed-rate option will accrue interest at rates that we determine, subject to certain contractual minimums. In the separate accounts, the policyholder bears the fund performance risk. We also offer a variable life product that allows for a more flexible guarantee against lapse where policyholders can select the guarantee period. While variable life insurance continues to be an important product, marketplace demand continues to favor term and universal life insurance. A significant portion of Individual Life's profits, however, is associated with our large in force block of variable policies. Profit patterns on these policies are not level and insureds generally begin paying reduced policy charges as the policies age. This reduction in policy charges, coupled with net policy count and insurance in force runoff over time, reduces our expected future profits from this product line.

Universal Life Insurance. We offer universal life insurance products that feature flexible premiums, a choice of guarantees against lapse, and a crediting rate that we determine, subject to certain contractual minimums. In addition, we offer universal life insurance products that allow the policyholder to allocate a portion of their account balance into an index account that provides a return consistent with the S&P 500 index performance over the following year, subject to certain participation rates and contractual minimums and maximums. Our universal life products also offer a policy rider which allows the policyholder to access accelerated death benefits when a chronic or terminal illness, meeting certain contractual requirements, exists. Individual Life's profits from universal life insurance are impacted by mortality and expense margins and net interest spread.

Marketing and Distribution

Third Party Distribution. Our individual life products are offered through a variety of third party channels, including independent brokers, wirehouses, banks, general agencies and producer groups. We focus on sales through independent intermediaries who provide life insurance solutions to protect individuals, families and businesses and support estate and wealth transfer planning.

Prudential Agents. Our Prudential Agents distribute Prudential variable, term and universal life insurance, variable and fixed annuities and investment products with proprietary and non-proprietary investment options as well as selected insurance and investment products manufactured by others primarily to customers in the U.S. mass and mass affluent markets, as well as small business owners. Prudential Agents also have access to non-proprietary property and casualty products under distribution agreements entered into with the purchasers of our property and casualty insurance operations, which we sold in 2003, and other third party providers. The number of Prudential Agents was 2,722, 2,615 and 2,529 at December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

As mentioned above, the Individual Life segment distributes products offered by the Annuities and Asset Management segments and is paid a market rate by these businesses to distribute their products. These payments may be more or less than the associated distribution costs, and any profit or loss is included in the results of the Individual Life segment.

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Underwriting and Pricing

Underwriters generally follow detailed policies and procedures to assess and quantify the risk of our individual life insurance products based on the age, gender, health and occupation of the applicant and amount of insurance requested. We base premiums and policy charges for individual life insurance on expected death benefits, surrender benefits, expenses and required reserves. We use assumptions for mortality and morbidity, interest rates, expenses, policy persistency, premium payment patterns, separate account fund performance and product-generated tax deductions, as well as the level, cost and availability of financing certain statutory reserves, in pricing policies. Deviations in actual experience from our pricing assumptions may adversely or positively impact the profitability of our products.

Reserves

We establish reserves in accordance with U.S. GAAP for future policyholder benefits and expenses. We base these reserves on assumptions we believe to be appropriate for investment yield, persistency, expenses, and mortality and morbidity rates, as well as provisions for adverse deviation, as appropriate. Reserves also include claims reported but not yet paid, and claims incurred but not yet reported. For variable and interest-sensitive life insurance contracts, we establish liabilities for policyholders' account balances that represent cumulative gross premium payments plus credited interest or fund performance, less withdrawals, expense and cost of insurance charges.

Reinsurance

The Individual Life segment uses reinsurance as a means of managing mortality volatility and risk capacity, which can impact product profitability. On policies sold since 2000, we have reinsured a significant portion of the mortality risk assumed. Commencing in 2013, the maximum exposure we retain for new business is \$20 million on both single life policies and second-to-die policies. Over time we have accumulated policies with higher retained exposure which may result in earnings volatility. In addition, certain transactions, such as assumed reinsurance or acquisitions of in force contracts, may cause us to temporarily or permanently exceed these limits on an aggregate basis. We remain liable if a third party reinsurer is for some reason unable to meet its obligations. On a Company-wide basis, we evaluate the financial condition of reinsurers and monitor the concentration of counterparty risk to mitigate this exposure.

Group Insurance

Our Group Insurance segment offers a full range of group life, long-term and short-term group disability, and group corporate-, bank- and trust-owned life insurance in the U.S. primarily to institutional clients for use in connection with employee plans and affinity groups. We also sell accidental death and dismemberment and other ancillary coverages, and provide plan administrative services in connection with our insurance coverages.

Competition

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We compete with other large, well-established life and health insurance providers in mature U.S. markets, and are a top provider of both group life and disability insurance. We compete primarily based on price, strong brand recognition, service capabilities, customer relationships, financial stability and range of product offerings. Pricing of group insurance products reflects the large number of competitors in the marketplace. The majority of our premiums are derived from large corporations, affinity groups or other organizations having over 10,000 insured individuals. We have a strong portfolio of products and the capability to offer customized benefit solutions, providing opportunities for continuing stabilized premiums. Employee-paid (voluntary) coverage has become increasingly important as employers attempt to control costs and shift benefit decisions/funding to employees who continue to value benefits offered at the workplace. Our profitability is dependent, in part, on penetration in the voluntary coverage marketplace, which will be affected by future employment and compensation rates.

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Products

Group Life Insurance. Our portfolio of group life insurance products consists of employer-paid (basic) and employee-paid coverages, including term life insurance for employees and employees' dependents as well as group universal life insurance. We offer group variable universal life insurance, basic and voluntary accidental death and dismemberment insurance, business travel accident insurance and a critical illness product. Many of our employee-paid coverages allow employees to retain their coverage when they change employers or retire. We also offer waiver of premium coverage where required premiums are waived in the event the insured suffers a qualifying disability.

Our group corporate-, bank- and trust-owned life insurance products are group variable life insurance contracts utilizing separate accounts, and are typically used by large corporations to fund deferred compensation plans and benefit plans for retired employees.

Group Disability Insurance. We offer short- and long-term group disability insurance, which protects against loss of wages due to illness or injury, as well as plan administrative services and absence management services. Disability benefits are limited to a portion, generally 50% to 70%, of the insured's earned income up to a specified maximum benefit. Short-term disability generally provides a weekly benefit for three to six months, while long-term disability benefits are paid monthly, following a waiting period (usually 90 or 180 days, during which short-term disability may be provided) and generally continue until the insured returns to work or reaches normal retirement age.

Marketing and Distribution

Group Insurance has its own dedicated sales force that is organized around market segments and distributes primarily through employee benefit brokers and consultants.

Underwriting and Pricing

We follow standard underwriting practices and procedures, and have developed standard rating systems for each product line based on Company, industry and/or other experience. We assess the risk profile of prospective insured groups; however, certain voluntary products or coverages may require underwriting on an individual basis. We are not obligated to accept any individual policy applications, and may require a prospective insured to submit evidence of insurability.

We maintain a disciplined approach to pricing our group life and disability insurance products. We base pricing of group insurance products on the expected pay-out of benefits and other costs that we calculate using assumptions for mortality, morbidity, interest, expenses and persistency, depending upon the specific product features. On many of our group policies, we provide for multiple year rate guarantees, which can contribute to fluctuations in profitability. For certain policies with experience rated return provisions, the final premium is adjusted to reflect the client's actual experience during the past year. For these policies, the group contractholder bears some of the risk, or receives some of the benefit, associated with claim experience fluctuations, thus lessening the fluctuations in profitability.

Reserves

We establish reserves in accordance with U.S. GAAP for future policyholder benefits and expenses. We base these reserves on assumptions we believe to be appropriate for mortality and morbidity rates, investment yields, and expenses. Reserves also include claims reported but not yet paid, and claims incurred but not yet reported. We also establish a liability for policyholders' account balances that represent cumulative deposits plus credited interest or fund performance, less withdrawals, and expense and cost of insurance charges, as applicable.

Reinsurance

We use reinsurance to limit losses from large claims, and in response to client requests. We remain liable if a third party reinsurer is for some reason unable to meet its obligations. On a Company-wide basis, we evaluate the financial condition of reinsurers and monitor concentration of counterparty risk to mitigate this exposure.

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International Insurance Division

The International Insurance division conducts its business through the International Insurance segment.

International Insurance

Our International Insurance segment manufactures and distributes individual life insurance, retirement and related products, including certain health products with fixed benefits. We provide these products to the broad middle income market across Japan through multiple distribution channels including banks, independent agencies and Life Consultants, who are associated with our Gibraltar Life operations. We also provide similar products to the mass affluent and affluent markets in Japan, Korea and other countries outside the U.S. through our Life Planner operations. We commenced sales in non-U.S. markets through our Life Planner operations, as follows: Japan, 1988; Taiwan, 1990; Italy, 1990; Korea, 1991; Brazil, 1998; Argentina, 1999; Poland, 2000; and Mexico, 2006. We continue to seek opportunities for expansion into high-growth markets in targeted countries.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, our Life Planner and Gibraltar Life operations in Japan represented 31% and 60%, respectively, of the net premiums, policy charges and fee income of the International Insurance segment, and in aggregate, represented 55% of the net premiums, policy charges and fee income of the Financial Services Businesses, translated on the basis of weighted average monthly exchange rates.

In addition to the operations discussed above, we have a 26% interest in a life insurance joint venture in India, the maximum currently allowed by regulation in India. As of January 2014, we also have a 70% interest in an established life insurance business in Malaysia.

We manage each operation on a stand-alone basis with local management and sales teams, with oversight by senior executives based in Asia, Latin America and Newark, New Jersey. Each operation has its own marketing, underwriting, claims, investment management and actuarial functions. In addition, significant portions of the general account investment portfolios are managed by our Asset Management segment, primarily through international subsidiaries. Operations generally invest in local currency securities, primarily bonds issued by the local government or its agencies. In our larger operations, we have more diversified portfolios that also include U.S. dollar-denominated investments, in large part to support products issued in U.S. dollars and as part of our foreign exchange hedging strategy. In addition, our Gibraltar Life operations have Australian dollar-denominated investments that support products issued in that currency.

Acquisition of the Star and Edison Businesses

On February 1, 2011, Prudential Financial completed the acquisition from American International Group, Inc. of the Star and Edison Businesses, which significantly increased our scale in the Japanese life insurance market. The Star and Edison companies were merged into Gibraltar Life on January 1, 2012. Integration of these companies is nearly complete. As of December 31, 2013, approximately 85% of our anticipated \$400 million of pre-tax integration costs has been incurred and we have substantially reached our expected level of synergies, with cost savings of approximately \$250 million per year. See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Competition

The life insurance markets in Japan and Korea are mature and pricing is competitive. Rather than competing based on price, we generally compete on the basis of customer service, including our needs-based approach to selling, the quality and diversity of our distribution capabilities, and our financial strength. The aging population throughout Asia creates an increasing need for product innovation, introducing insurance products which allow for savings and income as the population transitions to retirement. The ability to sell through multiple and complementary distribution channels is a competitive advantage. However, competition for sales personnel, as well as access to third party distribution channels, is intense.

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Products

Our international insurance operations have a diversified product mix, primarily denominated in local currencies and emphasizing death protection while supporting the growing demand for retirement and savings products. We classify our products into four general categories: life insurance protection, accident & health, retirement and annuity, which represented 60%, 8%, 22% and 10%, respectively, of full year 2013 annualized new business premiums on a constant exchange rate basis. Each product category is described below:

Life Insurance Protection Products. We offer various traditional whole life products that provide either level or increasing coverage, and offer limited or lifetime premium payment options. We also offer increasing, decreasing and level benefit term insurance products that provide coverage for a specified time period, as well as protection-oriented variable universal life products. Some of these protection products are denominated in U.S. dollars and some are sold as bundled products which, in addition to death protection, include health benefits or savings elements. In addition, prior to October 1, 2013, we offered a yen-denominated single premium reduced death benefit whole life product. Premiums associated with this product represented approximately 5% and 10% of the Company's total consolidated revenue for 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Accident and Health Products. In most of our operations, we offer accident and health products with fixed benefits, some of which include a high savings element. These products provide benefits to cover accidental death and dismemberment, hospitalization, surgeries, cancer and other dread diseases, most of which are sold as supplementary riders and not as stand-alone products. We also offer waiver of premium coverage where required premiums are waived in the event the customer suffers a qualifying disability.

Retirement Products. We offer a variety of retirement products, including endowments, savings variable universal life and retirement income. Endowments provide payment of the face amount on the earlier of death or policy maturity. Variable universal life products provide a non-guaranteed return linked to an underlying investment portfolio of equity and fixed income funds selected by the customer. Retirement Income is a product which combines insurance protection similar to term life with a lifetime income stream which commences at a predefined age.

Annuity Products. Annuity products are primarily represented by U.S. and Australian dollar-denominated fixed annuities sold by our Gibraltar Life operations. Sales and surrenders of non-yen products are sensitive to foreign currency relationships which are impacted by, among other things, the comparative interest rates in the respective countries. Most of our annuity products impose a market value adjustment if the contract is not held to maturity.

Marketing and Distribution

Our International Insurance segment distributes its products through multiple distribution channels. This includes two captive agent models, Life Planners and Life Consultants, as well as bank and independent agency third party distribution channels. For additional information on headcount for our captive agents, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment International Insurance Division.

Life Planners. Our Life Planner model differentiates us from competitors in the countries where we do business by focusing on selling protection-oriented life insurance products on a needs basis to mass affluent and affluent customers, as well as retirement-oriented products to

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small businesses. We believe that our recruiting and selection process, training programs and compensation packages are key to the Life Planner model and have helped our Life Planner operations achieve higher rates of agent retention, agent productivity and policy persistency than our local competitors. The attributes considered when recruiting new Life Planners generally include but are not limited to: University/College degree, no prior life insurance sales experience, a minimum of two years of sales or sales management experience, and a pattern of job stability and success. The number of Life Planners as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 were 7,248 and 7,058, respectively.

Life Consultants. Our Life Consultants are the proprietary distribution force for products offered by our Gibraltar Life operations. Their focus is to provide individual protection products to the broad middle income market in Japan, particularly through relationships with affinity groups. Our Life Consultant operation is based

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on a variable compensation plan designed to improve productivity and persistency that is similar to compensation plans in our Life Planner operations. The number of Life Consultants as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 were 9,327 and 11,333, respectively.

Bank Distribution Channel. Our Gibraltar Life operation has been selling its products through banks since 2006. Bank distribution channel sales primarily consist of products intended to provide savings features and premature death protection, and retirement income as well as fixed annuity products primarily denominated in U.S. and Australian dollars. Sales in this channel from 2012 through September 30, 2013, were highly concentrated in the yen-denominated single premium reduced death benefit whole life product discussed above. We view the bank distribution channel as a supplement to our core Life Planner and Life Consultant distribution channels and will pursue it on an opportunistic basis with a focus on profitable growth.

A significant portion of our sales in Japan through our bank channel distribution are derived through a single Japanese mega-bank. However, we have relationships with Japan's four largest banks as well as many regional banks, and we continue to explore opportunities to expand our distribution capabilities through this channel, as appropriate.

Independent Agency Distribution Channel. Our independent agency channel sells protection products and high cash value products for retirement benefits through the business market and sells a variety of other products including protection, medical and fixed annuity products through the individual market. Our focus is to maintain a diverse mix of independent agency relationships including accounting firms, corporate agencies and independent agencies with a balanced focus on individual and business markets. We differentiate ourselves by providing quality service to producers in this distribution channel.

Underwriting and Pricing

Our International Insurance segment is subject to substantial local regulation that is generally more restrictive for product offerings, pricing and structure than U.S. insurance regulation. Each International Insurance operation has its own underwriting department that employs variations of U.S. practices in underwriting individual policy risks. In setting underwriting limits, we also consider local industry standards to prevent adverse selection and to stay abreast of industry trends. In addition, we set underwriting limits together with each operation's reinsurers.

Pricing of similar products is generally consistent in each of our countries. The profitability of our products is primarily impacted by differences between actual mortality and morbidity experience and the assumptions used in pricing these policies and as a result, can fluctuate from period to period. However, we anticipate over the long-term to achieve the aggregate mortality and morbidity levels reflected in the assumptions used in pricing.

Reserves

We establish reserves in accordance with U.S. GAAP for future policyholder benefits and expenses. We base these reserves on assumptions we believe to be appropriate for investment yield, persistency, expenses, mortality and morbidity rates, as well as provisions for adverse deviation, as appropriate. For variable and interest-sensitive life products, as well as most annuity products, we establish liabilities for policyholders account balances that represent cumulative deposits plus credited interest, less withdrawals, and expense and cost of insurance charges.

Reinsurance

International Insurance reinsures portions of its insurance risks, primarily mortality, with selected third party reinsurers. We remain liable if a third party reinsurer is for some reason unable to meet its obligations. On a Company-wide basis, we evaluate the financial condition of reinsurers and monitor the concentration of credit risk to mitigate this exposure.

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Corporate and Other

Corporate and Other includes corporate operations, after allocations to our business segments, and divested businesses except for those that qualify for discontinued operations accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP.

Corporate Operations

Corporate operations consist primarily of: (1) investment returns on capital that is not deployed in any business segments; (2) returns from investments not allocated to business segments, including debt-financed investment portfolios, as well as tax credit investments and other tax enhanced investments financed by business segments; (3) capital debt that is used or will be used to meet the capital requirements of the Company and the related interest expense; (4) income and expense from qualified pension and other employee benefit plans, after allocations to business segments; (5) corporate-level income and expense, after allocations to business segments, including corporate governance, corporate advertising, philanthropic activities, deferred compensation, and costs related to certain contingencies and enhanced regulatory supervision; (6) certain retained obligations relating to pre-demutualization policyholders whom we had previously agreed to provide insurance for reduced or no premium in accordance with contractual settlements related to prior individual life insurance sales practices remediation; (7) results related to a life insurance joint venture and an asset management joint venture in China; (8) results related to our Capital Protection Framework; and (9) the impact of transactions with and between other segments.

Corporate operations include results related to our Capital Protection Framework, which we employ as part of our capital management strategy. The framework considers the potential capital impacts under a range of market-related stresses for which we hold on-balance sheet capital and maintain access to committed sources of capital. It includes, among other initiatives, the following:

Our capital hedge program which broadly addresses the equity market exposure of the statutory capital of the Company as a whole, under stress scenarios.

The potential capital consequences of our living benefits hedging program, covering certain risks associated with our variable annuity products. The results of the living benefits hedging program are recorded in our Individual Annuities segment, as described under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management Division Individual Annuities.

The potential capital consequences under stress scenarios of our decision to less than fully hedge certain capital market risks associated with various operations of the Financial Services Businesses.

We assess the composition of these hedging programs on an ongoing basis, and we may change them from time to time based on our evaluation of the Company's risk position or other factors. For additional information on our Capital Protection Framework, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Protection Framework.

Divested Businesses

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Divested Businesses reflect the results of the following businesses that have been or will be sold or exited, including businesses that have been placed in wind down, that did not qualify for discontinued operations accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP. We exclude these results from our adjusted operating income. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Consolidated Results of Operations Segment Measures for an explanation of adjusted operating income.

Long-Term Care. In March 2012, we discontinued sales of our individual long-term care products, and in July, 2012, we announced our decision to cease sales of group long-term care insurance effective August 1, 2012, or a later date where required by specific state law. Prudential ceased accepting new business applications as of June 30, 2013 for its group long-term care insurance product line, with the exception of a few cases that will remain open for new business due to contractual provisions.

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We establish reserves in accordance with U.S. GAAP for future policyholder benefits and expenses. We base these reserves on assumptions we believe to be appropriate for morbidity, mortality, persistency, expenses and interest rates. Our assumptions have also factored in our estimate of the timing and amount of anticipated premium increases which will require state approval. Reserves also include claims reported but not yet paid and claims incurred but not yet reported.

Residential Real Estate Brokerage Franchise and Relocation Services. In 2011, we sold our real estate brokerage franchise and relocation services businesses to Brookfield Asset Management, Inc. (Brookfield), but retained ownership of a financing subsidiary with debt and equity investments in a limited number of real estate brokerage franchises, which we have substantially exited.

Property and Casualty Insurance. In 2003, we sold our property and casualty insurance companies to Liberty Mutual Group, or Liberty Mutual. We have reinsured Liberty Mutual for adverse loss development for specific property and casualty risks that Liberty Mutual did not want to retain. We believe that we have adequately reserved for our remaining property and casualty obligations under these reinsurance contracts based on the current information available.

Individual Health and Disability Insurance. We ceased writing individual disability income policies in 1992, and a year later ceased writing hospital expense and major medical policies. Most of our individual disability income policies are non-cancelable; however, we reinsured all of these policies as of July 1999. For our hospital expense and major medical policies, the 1997 Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act guarantees renewal. Under certain circumstances, with appropriate approvals from state regulatory authorities, we are permitted to change the premiums charged for these policies if we can demonstrate the premiums have not been sufficient to pay claims. We establish reserves in accordance with U.S. GAAP for future policyholder benefits and expenses.

Other. In addition to the businesses described above, the results of Divested Businesses also include the following:

On July 1, 2013, we sold our wealth management solutions business to Envestnet, Inc. We will continue to have an ongoing relationship with these operations until the contractual terms of the sale are fulfilled.

In 2008, we announced our intention to exit our financial advisory business, which consisted of our investment in a retail securities brokerage and clearing operations joint venture which was sold on December 31, 2009. Certain expenses relating to the businesses we originally contributed to the joint venture were retained, primarily for litigation and regulatory matters.

In 2000, we announced a restructuring of Prudential Securities activities and subsequently exited the lead-managed equity underwriting business for corporate issuers and the institutional fixed income business.

We have not actively engaged in the assumed life reinsurance market in the United States since the early 1990s; however, we remain subject to mortality risk for certain assumed individual life insurance policies under the terms of the reinsurance treaties. In 2000, we sold our interest in Prudential of America Life Insurance Company, or PALIC, but remain subject to mortality risk for certain assumed individual life insurance policies sold by PALIC under the terms of the reinsurance treaties. We establish reserves in accordance with U.S. GAAP for future policyholder benefits and expenses. As of December 31, 2013, the net amount at risk was \$16 million.

In addition to the above, we indemnified the purchaser of PALIC for certain liabilities with respect to claims related to sales practices or market conduct issues arising from operations prior to the sale.

Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations reflect the results of businesses which qualified for discontinued operations accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP. We discontinued our global commodities operations in the second quarter of 2011 and subsequently sold these operations in the third quarter of 2011. We also have certain direct real estate investments that are sold, or held for sale, that may require discontinued operations accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP.

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Closed Block Business

In connection with the demutualization in 2001, we ceased offering domestic participating individual life insurance and annuity products, under which policyholders are eligible to receive policyholder dividends reflecting experience. The liabilities for our individual in force participating products were segregated, together with assets used exclusively for the payment of benefits and policyholder dividends, expenses and taxes with respect to these products, in the Closed Block. We selected the amount of Closed Block Assets that were expected to generate sufficient cash flow, together with anticipated revenues from the Closed Block Policies, over the life of the Closed Block to fund payments of all expenses, taxes, and policyholder benefits and to provide for the continuation of the policyholder dividend scales in effect in 2000, assuming experience underlying such scales continued. For accounting purposes, we also segregated the Surplus and Related Assets that we needed to hold outside the Closed Block to meet capital requirements related to the policies included within the Closed Block at the time of demutualization. No policies sold after demutualization will be added to the Closed Block, and its in force business is expected to decline as we pay policyholder benefits in full. We also expect the proportion of our business represented by the Closed Block to decline as we grow other businesses. The Closed Block forms the principal component of the Closed Block Business. As of December 31, 2013, total attributed equity of the Closed Block Business represented 4% of the Company's total attributed equity. For additional discussion of the Closed Block Business, see *Demutualization and Separation of the Businesses* *Separation of the Businesses* above.

As discussed in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, if the performance of the Closed Block is more or less favorable than we originally assumed in funding, total dividends paid to Closed Block policyholders in the future may be greater or less than the total dividends that would have been paid to these policyholders if the policyholder dividend scales in effect in 2000 had been continued. Any cash flows in excess of amounts assumed may be available for distribution over time to Closed Block policyholders as part of policyholder dividends unless offset by future Closed Block experience that is less favorable than expected. These cash flows will not be available to shareholders. A policyholder dividend obligation liability is established for any excess cash flows. Each year, the Board of Directors of Prudential Insurance determines the dividends payable on participating policies for the following year based on the experience of the Closed Block, including investment income, net realized and unrealized investment gains, mortality experience and other factors. See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for revenues, income and loss, and total assets of the Closed Block Business.

Our strategy for the Closed Block Business is to maintain the Closed Block as required by our Plan of Reorganization over the time period of its gradual diminishment as policyholder benefits are paid in full. We are permitted under the Plan of Reorganization, with the prior consent of the New Jersey Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, to enter into agreements to transfer to a third party all or any part of the risks under the Closed Block policies. The long-term risks associated with the Closed Block Business are 90% reinsured (subject to certain caps) including, 17% reinsured by affiliates. We also reinsure 90% of the short-term risks associated with the Closed Block Business to an affiliate, which is supported by a letter of credit facility with unaffiliated financial institutions. Reinsurance of the Closed Block Business is reported in the Corporate and Other operations within the Financial Services Businesses. See *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* *Liquidity and Capital Resources* for more information on the Closed Block reinsurance arrangements, as well as Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion on the accounting for these reinsurance arrangements.

Intangible and Intellectual Property

We capture and protect the innovation in our financial services products by applying for federal business method patents and implementing trade secret controls, as appropriate. We also use numerous federal, state, common law and foreign servicemarks, including in particular *Prudential*, *Prudential Financial*, the *Prudential logo* and our *Rock symbol*. We believe that the value associated with many of our patents and trade secrets, and the goodwill associated with many of our servicemarks are significant competitive assets in the U.S.

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On April 20, 2004, we entered into an agreement with Prudential plc of the United Kingdom, with whom we have no affiliation, concerning the parties' respective rights worldwide to use the names Prudential and Pru. The agreement restricts use of the Prudential and Pru name and mark in a number of countries outside the Americas, including Europe and most parts of Asia. Where these limitations apply, we combine our Rock symbol with alternative word marks. We believe that these limitations do not materially affect our ability to operate or expand internationally.

Competition

In each of our businesses, we face intense competition from insurance companies, asset managers and diversified financial institutions in the U.S. and abroad. Many of our competitors are large and well-established and some have greater market share or breadth of distribution, offer a broader range of products, services or features, assume a greater level of risk, have lower profitability expectations or have higher financial strength or credit ratings than we do. We compete in our businesses based on a number of factors including brand recognition, reputation, quality of service, quality of investment advice, investment performance of our products, product features, scope of distribution and distribution arrangements, price, risk management capabilities, capital management capabilities, and financial strength and credit ratings. The relative importance of these factors varies across our products, services and the markets we serve. The competitive landscape is, and will be, impacted by the various regulatory frameworks applied to us and our competitors.

Competition for personnel in our businesses is intense, including for executive officers and management personnel, Prudential Agents, Life Planners, Life Consultants and other sales personnel, and our investment managers. In the ordinary course of business, we lose personnel from time to time in whom we have invested significant training. We direct substantial efforts to recruit and retain our insurance agents and employees and to increase their productivity. Competition for desirable non-affiliated distribution channels is also intense.

Additional factors affecting the competitive landscape for our products and services are discussed within the descriptions of our business segments above.

Regulation

Overview

Our businesses are subject to comprehensive regulation and supervision. The purpose of these regulations is primarily to protect our customers and the overall financial system and not necessarily our shareholders. Many of the laws and regulations to which we are subject are regularly re-examined, and existing or future laws and regulations may become more restrictive or otherwise adversely affect our operations. The financial market dislocations in recent years produced, and are expected to continue to produce, extensive changes in existing laws and regulations, and regulatory frameworks, applicable to our businesses in the U.S. and internationally, including the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act discussed below.

Regulation Affecting Prudential Financial

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Prudential Financial is the holding company for all of our operations and is subject to supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB) as a Designated Financial Company pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Prudential Financial is also subject to regulation as an insurance holding company under applicable insurance laws. As a company with publicly-traded securities, Prudential Financial is subject to legal and regulatory requirements applicable generally to public companies, including the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) relating to public reporting and disclosure, securities trading, accounting and financial reporting, and corporate governance matters.

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Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act

As part of the federal government's response to the financial crisis, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank) was signed into law in July 2010. Dodd-Frank directs government agencies and bodies to conduct certain studies and promulgate regulations implementing the law, a process that is underway and expected to continue. Dodd-Frank subjects us to substantial additional federal regulation, primarily as a Designated Financial Company as discussed below. We cannot predict with any certainty the results of the studies or the requirements of the regulations recently or not yet adopted or how Dodd-Frank and such regulations will affect the financial markets generally, impact our business, credit or financial strength ratings, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition or make it advisable or require us to hold or raise additional capital.

Regulation as a Designated Financial Company

Dodd-Frank established a Financial Stability Oversight Council (Council) which is authorized to subject non-bank financial companies such as Prudential Financial to stricter prudential standards and to supervision by the FRB (a Designated Financial Company) if the Council determines that material financial distress at the company or the scope of the company's activities could pose a threat to the financial stability of the U.S. On September 19, 2013, the Council made a final determination that Prudential Financial is a Designated Financial Company. As a Designated Financial Company, Prudential Financial is now subject to supervision and examination by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and to stricter prudential standards, which include or will include requirements and limitations (some of which are the subject of ongoing rule-making) relating to risk-based capital, leverage, liquidity, stress-testing, overall risk management, resolution plans, early remediation, management interlocks and credit concentration; and may also include additional standards regarding capital, public disclosure, short-term debt limits, and other related subjects at the discretion of the FRB and the Council.

Under Dodd-Frank, key aspects of regulation as a Designated Financial Company include:

In December 2011, the FRB published for comment proposed rules implementing certain of these standards. Under the proposed rules, a Designated Financial Company would be required to calculate its minimum risk-based capital and leverage requirements as if it were a bank holding company in accordance with capital requirements published by the FRB for bank holding companies (as further discussed below) and be subject to the minimum risk-based capital and leverage ratios that were in effect for insured depository institutions at the time of the proposed rules: a minimum Tier-1 risk-based capital ratio of 4%, a total risk-based capital ratio of 8% and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4%. We cannot predict whether the final rules implementing these standards will require compliance with these proposed minimum ratios, the more stringent minimum ratios currently in effect for insured depository institutions, or other minimum ratios to be established by the FRB. However, the proposed rules indicate that the FRB may consider that adjustments to such requirements may be appropriate with respect to Designated Financial Companies. Designated Financial Companies of our size would be required to submit annual capital plans to the FRB demonstrating their ability to satisfy the required capital ratios under baseline and stressed conditions. The FRB indicated in the proposed rules that it intends to issue, in addition to such capital requirements, a proposal requiring a risk-based capital surcharge for such companies, or a subset thereof. The proposed rules also include enhanced liquidity requirements, which would require Designated Financial Companies to maintain a liquidity buffer of highly liquid unencumbered assets sufficient to meet projected cash flows under required stress-testing, and to establish and maintain a contingency funding plan and concentration and other exposure limits to address liquidity needs and risk. Under the proposed rules, a Designated Financial Company would be required to limit its credit exposure to any unaffiliated entity (including sovereign issuers other than the United States) to no more than 25% of its consolidated capital stock and surplus or to no more than 10% with respect to any major counterparty, which includes any Designated Financial Company or bank holding company with more than \$500 billion of total consolidated assets.

The proposed rules implement, as required by Dodd-Frank, the establishment of an early remediation regime, whereby failure to meet defined measures of financial condition (including exceeding certain capital and leverage ratios or market indicator thresholds, the occurrence of adverse stress test results or other financial triggers) would result in remedial action by the FRB. Depending on the degree of financial

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distress, such remedial action could result in: heightened FRB supervisory review; limitations or prohibitions on capital distributions, acquisitions and/or asset growth; requirements to raise additional capital or take other actions to improve capital adequacy; limitations on transactions with affiliates; restrictions on product offerings and/or requirements to sell assets; or recommendation for resolution under the special orderly liquidation process discussed further below. The proposed rules would require that a Designated Financial Company determined by the Council to pose a grave threat to financial stability of the U.S., maintain a debt-to-equity ratio of no more than 15-to-1 until the limitation is no longer necessary.

We cannot predict the form in which these proposed regulations ultimately will be adopted. Dodd-Frank authorizes the FRB to tailor its application of enhanced prudential standards to different companies on an individual basis or by category, taking into consideration financial activities involved and other factors. The FRB has stated that it expects to take into account the differences among bank holding companies and Designated Financial Companies, including insurance companies, when applying these enhanced prudential standards. Nevertheless, we cannot predict how the FRB will apply these prudential standards to us as a Designated Financial Company.

Section 171 of Dodd-Frank (the Collins Amendment) requires that Designated Financial Companies be subject to capital requirements that are no less stringent than the requirements generally applicable to insured depository institutions and that are not quantitatively lower than the requirements in effect for insured depository institutions as of July 21, 2010. In July 2013, the FRB approved final rules, based on accords established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, that substantially revise the risk-based capital requirements applicable to bank holding companies compared to the current general risk-based capital rules. The rules include provisions affecting the calculation of regulatory capital and risk-weighting of assets, and establish new minimum risk-based capital and leverage ratios and a capital conservation buffer and countercyclical capital buffer. The FRB has also proposed a supplemental leverage ratio for a subset of large banking organizations. The final rules also eliminate the use of external credit ratings to determine risk-weights for regulatory capital purposes. Although Designated Financial Companies are not directly subject to the final rules, and the final rules exempt savings and loan holding companies that are predominantly engaged in insurance activities, the final rules may serve as a floor for Designated Financial Companies such as Prudential under the Collins Amendment and provide the basis for the enhanced prudential standards to be applied by the FRB to Designated Financial Companies. Regulations that have been adopted to date include a modification to the general risk-based capital rules in order to address appropriate capital requirements for low-risk assets held by non-bank financial companies such as Prudential Financial, and would permit flexibility in the application of certain capital requirements imposed by Dodd-Frank to non-bank financial companies. We cannot predict what capital regulations the FRB will promulgate with respect to Designated Financial Companies or how or when such capital regulations will be applied to Prudential Financial.

As a Designated Financial Company, we are subject to stress tests to be promulgated by the FRB to determine whether, on a consolidated basis, we have the capital necessary to absorb losses as a result of adverse economic conditions. We will be required to submit to annual stress tests conducted by the FRB and to conduct internal annual and semi-annual stress tests to be provided to the FRB. Under final rules published by the FRB in October 2012, Designated Financial Companies must comply with these requirements the calendar year after the year in which a company first becomes subject to the FRB's minimum regulatory capital requirements discussed above, although the FRB has the discretion to accelerate or extend the effective date. The final rules require baseline, adverse and severely adverse scenarios to be used. The FRB will provide the scenarios to be used in the internal annual stress tests, although companies will be required to develop their own scenarios for the internal semi-annual stress tests. The FRB has indicated that it may tailor the application of the stress test requirements to Designated Financial Companies on an individual basis or by category. Summary results of such stress tests would be required to be publicly disclosed. We cannot predict the manner in which the stress tests will ultimately be designed, conducted and disclosed with respect to Prudential Financial or whether the results of such stress tests will cause us to alter our business practices or affect the perceptions of regulators, rating agencies, customers, counterparties or investors of our financial strength.

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Under final rules published by the FRB and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) in November 2011, we are required as a Designated Financial Company to submit to the FRB and FDIC, and periodically update in the event of material events, an annual plan for rapid and orderly dissolution in the event of severe financial distress.

As a Designated Financial Company, Prudential Financial must seek pre-approval from the FRB for acquisition of certain companies engaged in financial activities.

The Council may recommend that state insurance regulators or other regulators apply new or heightened standards and safeguards for activities or practices we and other insurers or other financial services companies engage in. We cannot predict whether any such recommendations will be made or their effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

As a Designated Financial Company, we could be subject to additional capital requirements for, and other restrictions on, proprietary trading and sponsorship of, and investment in, hedge, private equity and other covered funds.

Other Regulation under Dodd-Frank

Other key aspects of Dodd-Frank's impact on us include:

Dodd-Frank creates a new framework for regulation of the over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives markets which could impact various activities of Prudential Global Funding LLC (PGF), Prudential Financial and our insurance subsidiaries, which use derivatives for various purposes (including hedging interest rate, foreign currency and equity market exposures). Dodd-Frank generally requires swaps, subject to a determination by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) or SEC as to which swaps are covered, entered into by all counterparties except non-financial end users to be executed through a centralized exchange or regulated facility and to be cleared through a regulated clearinghouse. The CFTC has made a determination that certain categories of swaps, including certain types of interest rate swaps, will be subject to the mandatory clearing requirement; it is anticipated that other categories of swaps will become subject to this requirement in the future. Swap dealers and major swap participants (MSPs) are subject to capital and margin (i.e., collateral) requirements that will be imposed by the applicable prudential regulator or the CFTC or SEC, as well as business conduct rules and reporting requirements. In November 2012, the Secretary of the Treasury determined to exclude most foreign currency swaps and forwards from the foregoing requirements. We believe Prudential Financial, PGF and our insurance subsidiaries should not be considered dealers or MSPs subject to registration and the capital and margin requirements. In April, 2013, the CFTC adopted a rule to exempt certain affiliated entities within a corporate group from the foregoing clearing requirements. This exemption is available for swaps entered into between PGF, Prudential Financial and our insurance subsidiaries, subject to certain conditions, including compliance with documentation and reporting requirements. The SEC and CFTC have issued regulations defining swaps and are required to determine whether and how stable value contracts should be treated as swaps and, although we believe otherwise, various other products offered by our insurance subsidiaries might be treated as swaps; if regulated as swaps, we cannot predict how the rules would be applied to such products or the effect on their profitability or attractiveness to our clients. Finally, the new regulatory scheme imposed on all market participants may increase the costs of hedging generally and, because banking institutions will be required to conduct at least a portion of their OTC derivatives businesses outside their depository institutions, may affect the credit risk these counterparties pose to us and the degree to which we are able to enter into transactions with such counterparties. We cannot predict the effect of the foregoing on our hedging costs, our hedging strategy or implementation thereof or whether we will need or choose to increase and/or change the composition of the risks we do not hedge.

Dodd-Frank established a Federal Insurance Office (FIO) within the Department of the Treasury headed by a director appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. While not having a general supervisory or regulatory authority over the business of insurance, the FIO director performs various functions with respect to insurance, including serving as a non-voting member of the Council and coordinating with the FRB in the application of any stress tests required to be conducted with respect to an insurer. On December 12, 2013, FIO issued its report, as required under Dodd-Frank, on how to modernize and improve the system of insurance regulation in the United States. In its report, FIO advocates closer

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coordination between state insurance regulators and a harmonization of state insurance laws across a number of insurance regulatory issues and responsibilities and also makes recommendations for direct federal involvement in certain areas of insurance regulation.

Title II of Dodd-Frank provides that a financial company may be subject to a special orderly liquidation process outside the federal bankruptcy code, administered by the FDIC as receiver, upon a determination (with the approval of the FIO director if as is true with respect to Prudential Financial the largest United States subsidiary is an insurer) that the company is in default or in danger of default and presents a systemic risk to U.S. financial stability. Were Prudential Financial subject to such a proceeding, our U.S. insurance subsidiaries would remain subject to rehabilitation and liquidation proceedings under state law, although the FDIC has discretion and authority to initiate resolution of an insurer under state law if its state insurance regulator has not filed the appropriate judicial action within 60 days of a systemic risk determination. However, our non-insurance U.S. subsidiaries engaged in financial activities would be subject to any special orderly liquidation process so commenced.

Dodd-Frank includes various securities law reforms that may affect our business practices and the liabilities and/or exposures associated therewith. In January 2011, the SEC staff issued a study that recommends that the SEC adopt a uniform federal fiduciary standard of conduct for registered broker-dealers and investment advisers that provide retail investors personalized investment advice about securities.

International and Global Regulatory Initiatives

In addition to the adoption of Dodd-Frank in the United States, lawmakers around the world are actively reviewing the causes of the financial crisis and exploring steps to avoid similar problems in the future. In many respects, this work is being led by the Financial Stability Board (FSB), consisting of representatives of national financial authorities of the G20 nations. The G20, the FSB and related governmental bodies have developed proposals to address such issues as financial group supervision, capital and solvency standards, systemic economic risk, corporate governance including executive compensation, and a host of related issues associated with responses to the financial crisis.

On July 18, 2013, the FSB identified Prudential Financial as a global systemically important insurer (G-SII). U.S. financial regulators are thereby expected to enhance their regulation of Prudential Financial to achieve a number of regulatory objectives, including:

Enhanced group-wide supervision,

Enhanced capital standards, including basic capital requirements applicable to all group activities and, for business deemed to be non-traditional/non-insurance, higher loss absorption capacity requirements (expected to begin to be implemented in 2019),

Enhanced liquidity planning and management, and

Development of a risk reduction plan (expected to be completed within 12 months of G-SII designation) and recovery and resolution plans (expected to be developed and agreed by the end of 2014).

Policy measures applicable to G-SIIs would need to be implemented by legislation or regulation in each applicable jurisdiction. We cannot predict the outcome of our identification as a G-SII on the regulation of our businesses.

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At the direction of the FSB, the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (the IAIS) is developing a model framework (ComFrame) for the supervision of internationally active insurance groups (IAIGs) that contemplates group wide supervision across national boundaries. Prudential Financial qualifies as an IAIG. In October 2013, the IAIS announced that it expects to develop a risk-based global insurance capital standard by 2016 applicable to IAIGs, with full implementation scheduled to begin in 2019. In addition, the IAIS seeks to promote the financial stability of IAIGs by endorsing: uniform standards for insurer corporate governance and enterprise risk management; group-wide supervision of IAIGs; a framework for group capital adequacy assessment that accounts for group-wide risks; additional regulatory and disclosure requirements for insurance groups; and the establishment of ongoing supervisory colleges. ComFrame also requires each IAIG to

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conduct a group-wide risk and solvency assessment to monitor and manage its overall solvency. At this time, we cannot predict what additional capital requirements, compliance costs or other burdens these requirements would impose on us, if adopted.

The lawmakers and regulatory authorities in a number of jurisdictions in which we do business have already begun introducing legislative and regulatory changes consistent with G20 and FSB recommendations, including proposals governing consolidated regulation of insurance holding companies by the Financial Services Agency (FSA) in Japan. In addition, the prudential regulation of insurance and reinsurance companies across the European Economic Area (EEA) is due for significant change under the Solvency II Directive. This new regime will effect a full revision of the insurance industry's solvency framework and prudential regime (in particular minimum capital and solvency requirements, governance requirements, risk management and public reporting standards) and will impose, among other things, group level supervision mechanisms. The impact of the implementation of Solvency II on Prudential cannot be determined at this time. There can be no assurance that Solvency II will not, at a minimum, result in increased supervisory, capital and disclosure burdens on Prudential's EEA operations with potential broader collateral consequences to Prudential Financial.

The foregoing requirements and developments could impact the manner in which we deploy our capital, structure and manage our businesses, and otherwise operate both within and outside the U.S. The possibility of inconsistent and conflicting regulation of the Prudential Financial group of companies also exists as law makers and regulators in multiple jurisdictions simultaneously pursue these initiatives.

Other U.S. Federal Regulation

U.S. Tax Legislation

The American Taxpayer's Relief Act (the Act) was signed into law on January 2, 2013. The Act permanently extended the reduced Bush-era individual tax rates for certain taxpayers and permanently increased those rates for higher income taxpayers. Higher tax rates increase the benefits of tax deferral on the build-up of value of annuities and life insurance. The Act also made permanent the current \$5 million (indexed for inflation) per person estate tax exemption and increased the top estate tax rate from 35% to 40%.

Notwithstanding the passage of the Act, there continues to be uncertainty regarding U.S. taxes, both for individuals and corporations. There continues to be discussions in Washington concerning the need to reform the tax code, primarily by lowering tax rates and broadening the base by reducing or eliminating certain tax expenditures. Reducing or eliminating certain expenditures could make our products less attractive to customers. It is unclear whether or when Congress may take up overall tax reform and what would be the impact of reform on the Company and its products. However, even in the absence of overall tax reform, the large federal deficit increases the possibility that Congress will raise revenue by enacting legislation to increase the taxes paid by individuals and/or corporations. This can be accomplished by either raising rates or otherwise changing the tax rules.

Current U.S. federal income tax laws generally permit certain holders to defer taxation on the build-up of value of annuities and life insurance products until payments are actually made to the policyholder or other beneficiary and to exclude from taxation the death benefit paid under a life insurance contract. Congress from time to time considers legislation that could make our products less attractive to consumers, including legislation that would reduce or eliminate the benefit of this deferral on some annuities and insurance products.

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Additionally, legislative or regulatory changes could also impact the amount of taxes that we pay, thereby affecting our consolidated net income. For example, the U.S. Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service intend to address through guidance the methodology to be followed in determining the dividends received deduction, or DRD, related to variable life insurance and annuity contracts. The DRD reduces the amount of dividend income subject to U.S. tax and is a significant component of the difference between our actual tax expense and expected tax amount determined using the federal statutory tax rate of 35%. For the last several years, the revenue proposals included in the Obama Administration's budgets (the Administration's Revenue Proposals) included a proposal that would change the method used to determine the amount of the DRD. A change in the DRD, including the possible retroactive or prospective elimination of this deduction through guidance or legislation, could increase actual tax expense and reduce the Company's consolidated net income.

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Furthermore, the Administration's Revenue Proposals also included items that would change the method by which U.S. multinationals claim foreign tax credits and the timing of the deduction for interest expense that is allocable to foreign source income.

For additional discussion of possible tax legislative and regulatory risks that could affect our business, see Risk Factors.

Proposed Financial Crisis Responsibility Fee

The Administration's Revenue Proposal includes a proposal that would impose a Financial Crisis Responsibility Fee, or FCRF, on certain financial institutions with over \$50 billion in consolidated assets, including the Company. The amount of the FCRF that would be imposed upon the Company under this proposal, in the event it is enacted into law, is unclear, but could be substantial.

ERISA

ERISA is a comprehensive federal statute that applies to U.S. employee benefit plans sponsored by private employers and labor unions. Plans subject to ERISA include pension and profit sharing plans and welfare plans, including health, life and disability plans. ERISA provisions include reporting and disclosure rules, standards of conduct that apply to plan fiduciaries and prohibitions on transactions known as prohibited transactions, such as conflict-of-interest transactions and certain transactions between a benefit plan and a party in interest. ERISA also provides for a scheme of civil and criminal penalties and enforcement. Our insurance, asset management and retirement businesses provide services to employee benefit plans subject to ERISA, including services where we may act as an ERISA fiduciary. In addition to ERISA regulation of businesses providing products and services to ERISA plans, we become subject to ERISA's prohibited transaction rules for transactions with those plans, which may affect our ability to enter transactions, or the terms on which transactions may be entered, with those plans, even in businesses unrelated to those giving rise to party in interest status.

USA Patriot Act

The USA Patriot Act of 2001, enacted in response to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, contains anti-money laundering and financial transparency laws applicable to broker-dealers and other financial services companies, including insurance companies. The Patriot Act seeks to promote cooperation among financial institutions, regulators and law enforcement entities in identifying parties that may be involved in terrorism or money laundering. Anti-money laundering laws outside of the U.S. contain provisions that may be different, conflicting or more rigorous. The increased obligations of financial institutions to identify their customers, watch for and report suspicious transactions, respond to requests for information by regulatory authorities and law enforcement agencies, and share information with other financial institutions require the implementation and maintenance of internal practices, procedures and controls.

Holding Company Regulation

Prudential Financial is subject to the insurance holding company laws in the states where our insurance subsidiaries are domiciled, which currently include New Jersey, Arizona, Connecticut, Indiana and Iowa, or are treated as commercially domiciled, such as New York. These laws

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generally require each insurance company directly or indirectly owned by the holding company to register with the insurance department in the insurance company's state of domicile and to furnish annually financial and other information about the operations of companies within the holding company system. Generally, all transactions affecting the insurers in the holding company system must be fair and reasonable and, if material, require prior notice and approval or non-disapproval by the state's insurance department.

Most states, including the states in which our U.S. insurance companies are domiciled, have insurance laws that require regulatory approval of a direct or indirect change of control of an insurer or an insurer's holding company. Laws such as these that apply to us prevent any person from acquiring control of Prudential Financial or of our insurance subsidiaries unless that person has filed a statement with specified information with the insurance regulators and has obtained their prior approval. Under most states' statutes, acquiring 10% or more of

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the voting stock of an insurance company or its parent company is presumptively considered a change of control, although such presumption may be rebutted. Accordingly, any person who acquires 10% or more of the voting securities of Prudential Financial without the prior approval of the insurance regulators of the states in which our U.S. insurance companies are domiciled will be in violation of these states' laws and may be subject to injunctive action requiring the disposition or seizure of those securities by the relevant insurance regulator or prohibiting the voting of those securities and to other actions determined by the relevant insurance regulator. In addition, many state insurance laws require prior notification to state insurance departments of a change in control of a non-domiciliary insurance company doing business in that state.

Currently, there are several proposals to amend state insurance holding company laws to increase the scope of regulation of insurance holding companies (such as Prudential Financial). The National Association of Insurance Commissioners, or NAIC, has promulgated model laws for adoption in the United States that would provide for group-wide supervision of Prudential Financial as an insurance holding company in addition to the current regulation of Prudential Financial's insurance subsidiaries. While the timing of their adoption and content will vary by jurisdiction, we have identified the following areas of focus in these model laws: (1) uniform standards for insurer corporate governance; (2) group-wide supervision of insurance holding companies; (3) adjustments to risk-based capital calculations to account for group-wide risks; and (4) additional regulatory and disclosure requirements for insurance holding companies. At this time, we cannot predict with any degree of certainty what additional capital requirements, compliance costs or other burdens these requirements would impose on Prudential Financial if adopted.

In October 2013 several of our domestic and foreign insurance regulators convened a supervisory college. The purpose of the supervisory college is to promote ongoing supervisory coordination, facilitate the sharing of information among regulators and to enhance each regulator's understanding of the Company's risk profile.

In 2012, Prudential Bank & Trust, FSB, (PB&T) limited its operations to trust services and Prudential Financial deregistered as a savings and loan holding company subject, in that capacity, to the examination, enforcement and supervisory authority of the FRB. As a trust-only organization, PB&T does not have access to a Federal Reserve credit line, is not permitted to issue commercial loans or checking accounts and all or substantially all deposits, if any, must be trust funds received in a fiduciary capacity. PB&T is now regulated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) as a federal savings association and Prudential Financial is subject to supervision by the OCC as to whether it serves as a source of strength to PB&T. We also provide trust services through Prudential Trust Company, a state-chartered trust company incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Federal and state banking laws generally provide that no person may acquire control of Prudential Financial, and gain indirect control of either PB&T or Prudential Trust Company, without prior regulatory approval. Generally, beneficial ownership of 10% or more of the voting securities of Prudential Financial would be presumed to constitute control. These laws may discourage potential acquisition proposals and may delay, deter or prevent a change of control of Prudential Financial, including through transactions, and in particular unsolicited transactions, that some shareholders of Prudential Financial might consider desirable.

Insurance Operations

State insurance laws regulate all aspects of our U.S. insurance businesses, and state insurance departments in the fifty states, the District of Columbia and various U.S. territories and possessions monitor our insurance operations. Prudential Insurance is domiciled in New Jersey and its principal insurance regulatory authority is the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance. Our other U.S. insurance companies are principally regulated by the insurance departments of the states in which they are domiciled. Generally, our insurance products must be approved by the insurance regulators in the state in which they are sold. Our insurance products are substantially affected by federal and state tax laws.

State Insurance Regulation

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State insurance authorities have broad administrative powers with respect to all aspects of the insurance business including: licensing to transact business; licensing agents; admittance of assets to statutory surplus; regulating premium rates for certain insurance products; approving policy forms; regulating unfair trade and

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claims practices; establishing reserve requirements and solvency standards; fixing maximum interest rates on life insurance policy loans and minimum accumulation or surrender values; regulating the type, amounts and valuations of investments permitted, regulating reinsurance transactions, including the role of captive reinsurers, and other matters.

State insurance laws and regulations require our U.S. insurance companies to file financial statements with state insurance departments everywhere they do business in accordance with accounting practices and procedures prescribed or permitted by these departments. The operations of our U.S. insurance companies and accounts are subject to examination by those departments at any time.

State insurance departments conduct periodic examinations of the books and records, financial reporting, policy filings and market conduct of insurance companies domiciled in their states, generally once every three to five years. Examinations are generally carried out in cooperation with the insurance departments of other states under guidelines promulgated by the NAIC. During 2013, the New Jersey insurance regulator, along with the insurance regulators of Arizona, Connecticut, Indiana and Iowa, completed a coordinated risk focused financial examination for the five year period ended December 31, 2011 for all of our U.S. domestic insurance companies as part of the normal five year examination and found no material deficiencies.

Financial Regulation

Dividend Payment Limitations. The New Jersey insurance law and the insurance laws of the other states in which our insurance companies are domiciled regulate the amount of dividends that may be paid by Prudential Insurance and our other U.S. insurance companies. See Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Risk-Based Capital. In order to enhance the regulation of insurers' solvency, the NAIC adopted a model law to implement risk-based capital requirements for life, health and property and casualty insurance companies. All states have adopted the NAIC's model law or a substantially similar law. The risk-based capital, or RBC, calculation, which regulators use to assess the sufficiency of an insurer's statutory capital, measures the risk characteristics of a company's assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items. In general, RBC is calculated by applying factors to various asset, premium, claim, expense and reserve items. Within a given risk category, these factors are higher for those items with greater underlying risk and lower for items with lower underlying risk. Insurers that have less statutory capital than the RBC calculation requires are considered to have inadequate capital and are subject to varying degrees of regulatory action depending upon the level of capital inadequacy.

Insurance Reserves and Regulatory Capital. State insurance laws require us to analyze the adequacy of our reserves annually. The respective appointed actuaries for each of our life insurance companies must each submit an opinion that our reserves, when considered in light of the assets we hold with respect to those reserves, make adequate provision for our contractual obligations and related expenses.

Most of our U.S. operating insurance companies are licensed in New York, but none are domiciled in New York. The New York Department of Financial Services (NY DFS) has notified us that it does not agree with our calculation of statutory reserves (including the applicable credit for reinsurance) for New York purposes in respect of certain variable annuity products. We are currently in discussions with the NY DFS regarding the proper level of statutory reserves (including the applicable credit for reinsurance) for these products. If we are ultimately required to establish material additional reserves on a New York statutory accounting basis or post material amounts of additional collateral with respect to such variable annuity or other products, our ability to deploy capital held within our U.S. domestic insurance subsidiaries for other purposes could be affected.

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The NAIC has developed a principles-based reserving approach for life insurance products. The timing and the effect of these changes are still uncertain since the changes have to be adopted by each state and the approach can be further modified prior to adoption.

Captive Reinsurance Companies. The NAIC, the NY DFS and other regulators have increased their focus on life insurers' use of captive reinsurance companies. We cannot predict what, if any, changes may result from these reviews. If applicable insurance laws are changed in a way that impairs the use of captive reinsurance

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companies, our ability to write certain products and efficiently manage their associated risks could be adversely affected and we may need to increase prices on certain products, modify certain products or find alternate financing sources, any of which could adversely affect our competitiveness, capital and financial position and results of operations.

Solvency Modernization Initiative. State insurance regulators have focused attention on U.S. insurance solvency regulation pursuant to the NAIC's Solvency Modernization Initiative. The Solvency Modernization Initiative focuses on the entire U.S. financial regulatory system and all aspects of financial regulation affecting insurance companies. Though broad in scope, the NAIC has stated that the Solvency Modernization Initiative will focus on: (1) capital requirements; (2) corporate governance and risk management; (3) group supervision; (4) statutory accounting and financial reporting; and (5) reinsurance. This initiative has resulted in the recent adoption of the NAIC Risk Management and Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) model act which, following enactment at the state level, will require larger insurers to, at least annually beginning in 2015, assess the adequacy of its and its group's risk management and current and future solvency position. We cannot predict the additional capital requirements or compliance costs these requirements may impose.

IRIS Tests. The NAIC has developed a set of financial relationships or tests known as the Insurance Regulatory Information System, or IRIS, to assist state regulators in monitoring the financial condition of U.S. insurance companies and identifying companies that require special attention or action by insurance regulatory authorities. Generally, regulators will begin to investigate or monitor an insurance company if its ratios fall outside usual ranges for four or more of the ratios. If an insurance company has insufficient capital, regulators may act to reduce the amount of insurance it can issue. Based on our most recent statutory filings (as of December 31, 2012), none of our U.S. insurance companies are subject to regulatory scrutiny based on these ratios.

Market Conduct Regulation

State insurance laws and regulations include numerous provisions governing the marketplace activities of insurers, including provisions governing the form and content of disclosure to consumers, illustrations, advertising, sales practices and complaint handling. State regulatory authorities generally enforce these provisions through periodic market conduct examinations.

Insurance Guaranty Association Assessments

Each state has insurance guaranty association laws under which insurers doing business in the state are members and may be assessed by state insurance guaranty associations for certain obligations of insolvent insurance companies to policyholders and claimants. Typically, states assess each member insurer in an amount related to the member insurer's proportionate share of the business written by all member insurers in the state. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, we paid approximately \$66.1 million, \$2.4 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, in assessments pursuant to state insurance guaranty association laws. Many states offer a reimbursement of such assessments in the form of credits against future years' premium taxes. The increase in 2013 assessments paid, relative to prior years, is primarily the result of the Executive Life of New York (ELNY) and the Executive Life Insurance Company insolvencies. In addition, in 2011, we agreed to make a voluntary contribution of \$20 million to an insurance industry solvency fund, related to ELNY, which was subsequently paid in 2013. While we cannot predict the amount and timing of future assessments on our U.S. insurance companies under these laws, we have established estimated reserves for future assessments relating to insurance companies that are currently subject to insolvency proceedings.

Federal and State Securities Regulation Affecting Insurance Operations

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Our variable life insurance products, as well as our variable annuity and mutual fund products, generally are securities within the meaning of federal securities laws, that may be required to be registered under the federal securities laws and subject to regulation by the SEC and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). Certain of our insurance subsidiaries are subject to SEC public reporting and disclosure requirements based on offerings of these products. Federal and some state securities regulation similar to that discussed below under Investment Products and Asset Management Operations and Securities and Commodities Regulation affect investment advice, sales and related activities with respect to these products.

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Our mutual funds, and in certain states our variable life insurance and variable annuity products, are securities within the meaning of state securities laws. As securities, these products are subject to filing and certain other requirements. Also, sales activities with respect to these products generally are subject to state securities regulation. Such regulation may affect investment advice, sales and related activities for these products.

Investment and Retirement Products and Asset Management Operations

Our investment products and services are subject to federal and state securities, fiduciary, including ERISA, and other laws and regulations. The SEC, FINRA, CFTC, state securities commissions, state banking and insurance departments and the United States Department of Labor are the principal U.S. regulators that regulate our asset management operations. For a discussion of Dodd-Frank's impact on our investment products and asset management operations, see Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act above. In some cases our domestic U.S. investment operations are also subject to non-U.S. securities laws and regulations.

Some of the separate account, mutual fund and other pooled investment products offered by our businesses, in addition to being registered under the Securities Act, are registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the shares of certain of these entities are qualified for sale in some states and the District of Columbia. Separate account investment products are also subject to state insurance regulation as described above. We also have several subsidiaries that are registered as broker-dealers under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, and are subject to federal and state regulation. In addition, we have several subsidiaries that are investment advisers registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Our Prudential Agents and other employees, insofar as they sell products that are securities, are subject to the Exchange Act and to examination requirements and regulation by the SEC, FINRA and state securities commissioners. Regulation and examination requirements also extend to various Prudential entities that employ or control those individuals. The federal securities laws could also require re-approval by customers of our investment advisory contracts to manage mutual funds, including mutual funds included in annuity products, upon a change in control.

Congress from time to time considers pension reform legislation that could decrease or increase the attractiveness of certain of our retirement products and services to retirement plan sponsors and administrators, or have an unfavorable or favorable effect on our ability to earn revenues from these products and services. Over time, these changes could hinder our sales of defined benefit pension products and services and cause sponsors to discontinue existing plans for which we provide asset management, administrative, or other services, but could increase the attractiveness of certain products we offer in connection with pension plans.

Securities and Commodities Regulation

We have subsidiaries that are broker-dealers, investment advisers, commodity pool operators or commodity trading advisers. The SEC, the CFTC, state securities authorities, FINRA, the National Futures Association (NFA), the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, and similar authorities are the principal regulators of these subsidiaries.

Our broker-dealer and commodities affiliates are members of, and are subject to regulation by, self-regulatory organizations, including FINRA and the NFA. Self-regulatory organizations conduct examinations of, and have adopted rules governing, their members. In addition, state securities and certain other regulators have regulatory and oversight authority over our registered broker-dealers. Broker-dealers and their sales forces in the U.S. and in certain other jurisdictions are subject to regulations that cover many aspects of the securities business, including sales methods and trading practices. The regulations cover the suitability of investments for individual customers, use and safekeeping of customers funds and securities, capital adequacy, recordkeeping, financial reporting and the conduct of directors, officers and employees. The SEC, CFTC

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and other governmental agencies and self-regulatory organizations, as well as state securities commissions in the U.S. and non-U.S. regulatory agencies, have the power to conduct administrative proceedings that can result in censure, fine, the issuance of cease-and-desist orders or suspension, termination or limitation of the activities of a broker-dealer, an investment adviser or commodities firm or its employees. Our U.S. registered broker-dealer subsidiaries are subject to federal net capital requirements that may limit the ability of these subsidiaries to pay dividends to Prudential Financial.

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Privacy Regulation

We are subject to federal and state laws and regulations that require financial institutions and other businesses to protect the security and confidentiality of personal information, including health-related and customer information, and to notify customers and other individuals about their policies and practices relating to the collection and disclosure of health-related and customer information. State laws regulate use and disclosure of social security numbers. Federal and state laws require notice to affected individuals, law enforcement, regulators and others if there is a breach of the security of certain personal information, including social security numbers, and require holders of certain personal information to protect the security of the data. Federal regulations require financial institutions and creditors to implement effective programs to detect, prevent, and mitigate identity theft. Federal and state laws and regulations regulate the ability of financial institutions to make telemarketing calls and to send unsolicited e-mail or fax messages to consumers and customers. Federal law and regulation regulate the permissible uses of certain personal information, including consumer report information. Federal and state governments and regulatory bodies may be expected to consider additional or more detailed regulation regarding these subjects and the privacy and security of personal information. We are also subject to privacy laws, regulation, and directives that require our business units in countries outside the U.S. to protect the security and confidentiality of employee and customer personal information. In addition, we must comply with international privacy laws, regulations, and directives concerning the cross border transfer of employee and customer information.

Environmental Considerations

Federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations apply to our ownership and operation of real property. Inherent in owning and operating real property are the risks of hidden environmental liabilities and the costs of any required clean-up. Under the laws of certain states, contamination of a property may give rise to a lien on the property to secure recovery of the costs of clean-up, which could adversely affect our commercial mortgage lending business. In several states, this lien has priority over the lien of an existing mortgage against such property. In addition, in some states and under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, or CERCLA, we may be liable, in certain circumstances, as an owner or operator, for costs of cleaning-up releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances at a property mortgaged to us. We also risk environmental liability when we foreclose on a property mortgaged to us, although Federal legislation provides for a safe harbor from CERCLA liability for secured lenders that foreclose and sell the mortgaged real estate, provided that certain requirements are met. However, there are circumstances in which actions taken could still expose us to CERCLA liability. Application of various other federal and state environmental laws could also result in the imposition of liability on us for costs associated with environmental hazards.

We routinely conduct environmental assessments prior to taking title to real estate, whether through acquisition for investment, or through foreclosure on real estate collateralizing mortgages that we hold. Although unexpected environmental liabilities can always arise, we seek to minimize this risk by undertaking these environmental assessments and complying with our internal procedures, and as a result, we believe that any costs associated with compliance with environmental laws and regulations or any clean-up of properties would not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Unclaimed Property Laws

We are subject to the laws and regulations of states and other jurisdictions concerning the identification, reporting and escheatment of unclaimed or abandoned funds, and we are subject to audit and examination for compliance with these requirements. For additional discussion of these matters, see Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Regulation of our International Businesses

Our international businesses are subject to comprehensive regulation and supervision. As in the U.S., the purpose of these regulations is primarily to protect our customers and not necessarily our shareholders. These regulations may apply heightened scrutiny to non-domestic companies, which can reduce our flexibility as to intercompany transactions, investments and other aspects of business operations and adversely affect our

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liquidity and profitability. Many of the laws and regulations to which our international businesses are subject are regularly re-examined, in some instances resulting in comprehensive restatements of applicable laws, regulations and reorganization of supervising authorities. Existing or future laws or regulations may become more restrictive or otherwise adversely affect our operations as regulators seek to protect their financial systems from perceived systemic risk. Solvency regulatory approaches developed in Europe are being considered or adopted in jurisdictions such as Japan and Mexico. It is likely that the recent financial market dislocations will lead to changes in existing laws and regulations and regulatory frameworks, affecting our international business. In some instances, such jurisdictions may also impose different, conflicting or more rigorous laws and requirements, including regulations governing privacy, consumer protection, employee protection, corporate governance and capital adequacy. Changes such as these can increase compliance costs and potential regulatory exposure.

In addition, our international operations face political, legal, operational and other risks that we do not face in the U.S., including the risk of discriminatory regulation, labor issues in connection with workers' associations and trade unions, nationalization or expropriation of assets, dividend limitations, price controls and currency exchange controls or other restrictions that limit our ability to transfer funds from these operations out of the countries in which they operate or to convert local currencies we hold into U.S. dollars or other currencies. Some jurisdictions in which we operate joint ventures restrict our maximum percentage of ownership, which exposes us to joint venture partner risks and limits our array of potential remedies.

Our international insurance operations are principally supervised by regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions in which they operate, including the Japanese Ministry of Finance and Financial Services Agency. We operate insurance companies in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Italy and Poland and have insurance operations in India, China and Malaysia through joint ventures. The insurance regulatory bodies for these businesses typically oversee such issues as company licensing, the licensing of insurance sales staff, insurance product approvals, sales practices, claims payment practices, permissible investments, solvency and capital adequacy, and insurance reserves, among other items. In some jurisdictions, for certain products, regulators will also mandate premium rates (or components of pricing) or minimum guaranteed interest rates. Periodic examinations of insurance company books and records, financial reporting requirements, market conduct examinations and policy filing requirements are among the techniques used by these regulators to supervise our non-U.S. insurance businesses.

In order to monitor insurers' solvency, regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions in which we operate outside the U.S. generally establish some form of minimum solvency margin requirements for insurance companies, similar in concept to the RBC ratios that are employed by U.S. insurance regulators. These solvency margins are used by regulators to assess the sufficiency of an insurer's capital and claims-paying ability and include the impact of transactions with affiliated entities. The solvency margin ratios in certain jurisdictions are required to be disclosed to the public. Insurers that have less solvency margin than the regulators require are considered to have inadequate capital and are subject to varying degrees of regulatory action depending upon the level of capital inadequacy.

The Financial Services Agency (FSA), the insurance regulator in Japan, has implemented revisions to the solvency margin requirements that revised risk charges for certain assets and changed the manner in which an insurance company's core capital is calculated. These changes were effective for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2012. We anticipate further changes in solvency regulation from jurisdiction to jurisdiction based on regulatory developments in the U.S., the European Union, and recommendations by an international standard setting body for the insurance industry, as well as regulatory requirements for those companies deemed to be systemically important financial institutions (similar to Designated Financial Companies under Dodd-Frank).

The insurance regulatory bodies in some of the countries where our international insurance businesses are located regulate the amount of dividends that they can pay to shareholders. See Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the ability of our international subsidiaries to pay dividends to Prudential Financial.

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Our non-insurance international operations are also supervised primarily by regulatory authorities in the countries in which they operate. We operate investment-related businesses in, among other jurisdictions, Japan, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Mexico, India, Germany and Singapore, and participate in investment-related joint ventures in Brazil, Italy and China. These businesses may provide investment-related

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products such as investment management products and services, mutual funds and separately managed accounts. The regulatory authorities for these businesses typically oversee such issues as company licensing, the licensing of investment product sales staff, sales practices, solvency and capital adequacy, mutual fund product approvals and related disclosures, securities, commodities and related laws, among other items. In some cases, our international investment operations are also subject to U.S. securities laws and regulations.

Our international businesses may also be subject to U.S. laws governing businesses controlled by U.S. companies such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, various anti-money laundering laws and regulations, and certain regulations issued by the U.S. Office of Foreign Asset Controls. In addition, under current U.S. law and regulations we may be prohibited from dealing with certain individuals or entities in certain circumstances and we may be required to monitor customer activities, which may affect our ability to attract and retain customers. Furthermore, certain of our businesses, particularly those with operations in the United Kingdom (U.K.), are also subject to the U.K.'s Anti-Bribery Law, which governs interactions with both governmental and private commercial entities.

Certain of our international insurance operations, including those in Japan, may be subject to assessments, generally based on their proportionate share of business written in the relevant jurisdiction, for certain obligations of insolvent insurance companies to policyholders and claimants. As we cannot predict the timing of future assessments, they may materially affect the results of operations of our international insurance operations in particular quarterly or annual periods. Under the Japanese insurance guaranty law, substantially similar to such laws in the U.S., all licensed life insurers in Japan are required to be members and are assessed, on a pre-funded basis, by the Japan Policyholders Protection Corporation, or PPC. These assessments generate a collective fund which is used to satisfy certain obligations of insolvent insurance companies to policyholders and claimants. The PPC assesses each member in an amount related to its proportionate share of new business written by all member insurers. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, we paid approximately \$ 29 million, \$31 million and \$29 million, respectively, in assessments pursuant to Japanese insurance guaranty association laws.

In December 2013, the FSA announced amendments to its Comprehensive Guidelines for Supervision of Insurance Business Operators and Inspection Manual for Insurance Companies addressing enterprise risk management readiness and own risk and solvency assessments. The purpose of these amendments is to bring the Japanese supervisory framework in line with the international insurance supervisory framework, including the Insurance Core Principles (ICP) dealing with these subjects adopted by the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS) in October 2011.

In 2013, the FSA indicated its intention to develop a new comprehensive regime for the resolution of financial institutions, including life insurance companies. The enabling legislation for the establishment of the regime was enacted in the fall of 2013. However, proposed regulations to effectuate these changes have not yet been released.

Our international businesses are subject to the tax laws and regulations of the countries in which they are organized and in which they operate. Foreign governments from time to time consider legislation that could impact the amount of taxes that we pay or impact the sales of our products.

On November 30, 2011, Japan enacted corporate tax reform that decreased the national corporate tax rate from 30% to 28.05% for tax years beginning on or after April 1, 2012, and to 25.5% for tax years beginning on or after April 1, 2015. There is a proposal to accelerate the decrease in the rate for tax years beginning on or after April 1, 2014. The carryforward period for net operating losses in Japan was increased from 7 to 9 years. Under the new legislation net operating losses can only offset 80% of a company's taxable income. On December 31, 2011 Korea rescinded the corporate tax decrease to 22% that was to be effective in 2012. Therefore, the Korean corporate tax rate remains at 24.2% for 2012 and thereafter.

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Our international operations are often subject to value added tax and similar taxes in the countries in which they operate. On August 10, 2012, Japan enacted legislation to increase the 5% consumption tax to 8% in April 2014, and 10% effective in October 2015. An increase to such tax rates could reduce our consolidated net income.

On April 27, 2012, the Japan National Tax Authority (NTA) reduced the corporate tax deductibility of premiums paid for cancer products. Such a change has resulted in a decrease in the sale of such products in Japan.

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Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we had 47,355 employees and sales associates, including 27,772 located outside of the U.S. We believe our relations with our employees and sales associates are satisfactory.

Available Information

Prudential Financial files periodic and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Such reports, proxy statements and other information may be obtained through the SEC's website (www.sec.gov) or by visiting the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington D.C. 20549 or calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

You may also access our press releases, financial information and reports filed with the SEC (for example, our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, our Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those Forms) online at www.investor.prudential.com. Copies of any documents on our website are available without charge, and reports filed with or furnished to the SEC will be available as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with or furnished to the SEC. The information found on our website is not part of this or any other report filed with or furnished to the SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risks. These risks are not exclusive, and additional risks to which we are subject include, but are not limited to, the factors mentioned under "Forward-Looking Statements" above and the risks of our businesses described elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Risks Relating to Economic, Market and Political Conditions

Market fluctuations and general economic, market and political conditions may adversely affect our business and profitability.

Our businesses and our results of operations may be materially adversely affected by conditions in the global financial markets and by economic conditions generally.

Even under relatively favorable market conditions, our insurance, annuity and investment products, as well as our investment returns and our access to and cost of financing, are sensitive to fixed income, equity, real estate and other market fluctuations and general economic, market and political conditions. These fluctuations and conditions could adversely affect our results of operations, financial position and liquidity, including in the following respects:

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The profitability of many of our insurance and annuity products depends in part on the value of the separate accounts supporting these products, which fluctuate substantially depending on the foregoing conditions.

Market conditions resulting in reductions in the value of assets we manage or lower transaction volume have an adverse effect on the revenues and profitability of our asset management business, which depends on fees related primarily to the value of assets under management or transaction volume, and could further decrease the value of our strategic investments.

A change in market conditions, such as high inflation and high interest rates, could cause a change in consumer sentiment and behavior adversely affecting sales and persistency of our savings and protection products. Conversely, low inflation and low interest rates could cause persistency of these products to vary from that anticipated and adversely affect profitability (as further described below). Similarly, changing economic conditions and unfavorable public perception of financial institutions can influence customer behavior, including increasing claims or surrenders in certain product lines.

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Sales of our investment-based and asset management products and services may decline, and lapses and surrenders of certain insurance products and withdrawals of assets from investment products may increase if a market downturn, increased market volatility or other market conditions result in customers becoming dissatisfied with their investments or products.

A market decline could further result in guaranteed minimum benefits contained in many of our variable annuity products being higher than current account values or our pricing assumptions would support, requiring us to materially increase reserves for such products, and may cause customers to retain contracts in force in order to benefit from the guarantees, thereby increasing their cost to us. Any increased cost may or may not be more than offset by the favorable impact of greater persistency from prolonged fee streams. Our valuation of the liabilities for the minimum benefits contained in many of our variable annuity products requires us to consider the market perception of our risk of non-performance, and a decrease in our own credit spreads resulting from ratings upgrades or other events or market conditions could cause the recorded value of these liabilities to increase, which in turn could adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.

Market conditions determine the availability and cost of the reinsurance protection we purchase. Accordingly, we may be forced to incur additional expenses for reinsurance or may not be able to obtain sufficient reinsurance on acceptable terms which could adversely affect the profitability of future business or our willingness to write future business.

Derivative instruments we hold to hedge and manage foreign exchange risk, interest rate and equity risks associated with our products and businesses, and other risks might not perform as intended or expected resulting in higher realized losses and unforeseen stresses on liquidity. Market conditions can limit availability of hedging instruments, require us to post additional collateral, and also further increase the cost of executing product related hedges and such costs may not be recovered in the pricing of the underlying products being hedged. Our derivative-based hedging strategies also rely on the performance of counterparties to such derivatives. These counterparties may fail to perform for various reasons resulting in losses on uncollateralized positions.

Positions that we are required to mark-to-market may cause, and have caused, volatility in reported results of operations due to market fluctuations.

We have significant investment and derivative portfolios, including but not limited to corporate and asset-backed securities, foreign government securities (primarily those of the Japanese government), equities and commercial real estate. Economic conditions as well as adverse capital market conditions, including a lack of buyers in the marketplace, volatility, credit spread changes, benchmark interest rate changes, changes in foreign currency exchange rates and declines in value of underlying collateral will impact the credit quality, liquidity and value of our investments and derivatives, potentially resulting in higher capital charges and unrealized or realized losses. Valuations may include assumptions or estimates that may have significant period to period changes which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition, and in certain cases under U.S. GAAP such period to period changes in the value of investments are not recognized in our results of operations or consolidated statements of financial position.

Opportunities for investment of available funds at appropriate returns may be limited, including due to the current low interest rate environment, a diminished securitization market or other factors, with possible negative impacts on our overall results. Limited opportunities for attractive investments may lead to holding cash for long periods of time and increased use of derivatives for duration management and other portfolio management purposes. The increased use of derivatives may increase the volatility of our U.S. GAAP results and our statutory capital.

Regardless of market conditions, certain investments we hold, including private bonds, commercial mortgages and alternative asset classes (such as private equity, hedge funds and real estate) are relatively illiquid. If we needed to sell these investments, we may have difficulty doing so in a timely manner at a price that we could otherwise realize.

Certain features of our products and components of investment strategies depend on active and liquid markets, and, if market liquidity is strained or the capacity of the financial markets to absorb our transactions is inadequate, these products may not perform as intended.

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Fluctuations in our operating results as well as realized gains and losses on our investment and derivative portfolios may impact the Company's tax profile and its ability to optimally utilize tax attributes.

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Our investments, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected by adverse developments in the global economy, in the U.S. economy (including as a result of uncertainty about the Federal Reserve's monetary policy or the ongoing debate over the federal debt ceiling), and in the Japanese economy (including due to the effects of inflation or deflation, interest rate volatility, changes in the Japan sovereign credit rating, and material changes in the value of the Japanese yen relative to the U.S. Dollar and, to a lesser extent, the Australian Dollar). Global, U.S. or Japanese economic activity and financial markets may in turn be negatively affected by adverse developments or conditions in specific geographical regions.

Interest rate fluctuations or prolonged periods of low interest rates could adversely affect our businesses and profitability and require us to increase reserves and statutory capital.

Our insurance and annuity products and certain of our investment products, and our investment returns, are sensitive to interest rate fluctuations, and changes in interest rates could adversely affect our investment returns and results of operations, including in the following respects:

Some of our products expose us to the risk that changes in interest rates will reduce the spread between the amounts that we are required to pay under the contracts and the rate of return we are able to earn on our general account investments supporting the contracts. When interest rates decline, we have to reinvest in lower yielding instruments, potentially reducing net investment income. Since many of our policies and contracts have guaranteed minimum interest or crediting rates or limit the resetting of interest rates, the spreads could decrease and potentially become negative, or go further negative. When interest rates rise, we may not be able to replace the assets in our general account as quickly with the higher yielding assets needed to fund the higher crediting rates necessary to keep these products and contracts competitive. In addition, rising interest rates could cause a decline in the market value of fixed income assets the Company manages which in turn could result in lower asset management fees earned.

Changes in interest rates can also result in potential losses in our investment activities in which we borrow funds and purchase investments to earn additional spread income on the borrowed funds.

When interest rates rise, policy loans and surrenders and withdrawals of life insurance policies and annuity contracts may increase as policyholders seek to buy products with perceived higher returns, requiring us to sell investment assets potentially resulting in realized investment losses, or requiring us to accelerate the amortization of DAC, DSI or VOBA (each defined below). In addition, increasing interest rates could cause capital strain due to lower solvency margin levels of our Japanese insurance subsidiaries because the carrying value of bonds classified as available-for-sale would decline while the carrying value of liabilities would generally remain unchanged. Also, an increase in interest rates accompanied by unexpected extensions of certain lower yielding investments could reduce our profitability.

A decline in interest rates accompanied by unexpected prepayments of certain investments could require us to reinvest at lower rates and reduce our profitability.

Changes in interest rates coupled with greater than expected client withdrawals for certain products can result in increased costs associated with our guarantees.

Changes in the relationship between long-term and short-term interest rates could adversely affect the profitability of some of our products.

Changes in interest rates could increase our costs of financing.

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Our mitigation efforts with respect to interest rate risk are primarily focused on maintaining an investment portfolio with diversified maturities that has a key rate duration profile that is approximately equal to the key rate duration profile of our estimated liability cash flow profile. However, this estimate of the liability cash flow profile is complex and could turn out to be inaccurate, especially during volatile times. In addition, there are practical and capital market limitations on our ability to accomplish this matching. Due to these and other factors we may need to liquidate investments prior to maturity at a loss in order to satisfy liabilities or be forced to reinvest funds in a lower rate environment. Although we take measures to manage the economic risks of investing in a changing interest rate environment, we may not be able to effectively mitigate, and we may sometimes choose based on economic considerations and other factors not to fully mitigate, the interest rate risk of our assets relative to our liabilities.

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For certain of our products, a delay between the time we make changes in interest rate and other assumptions used for product pricing and the time we are able to reflect these assumptions in products available for sale could negatively impact the long-term profitability of products sold during the intervening period.

Recent periods have been characterized by low interest rates. A prolonged period during which interest rates remain at levels lower than those anticipated in our pricing may result in greater costs associated with certain of our product features which guarantee death benefits or income streams for stated periods or for life; higher costs for derivative instruments used to hedge certain of our product risks; or shortfalls in investment income on assets supporting policy obligations, each of which may require us to record charges to increase reserves. In addition to compressing spreads and reducing net investment income, such an environment may cause policies to remain in force for longer periods than we anticipated in our pricing, potentially resulting in greater claims costs than we expected and resulting in lower overall returns on business in force. Reflecting these impacts in recoverability and loss recognition testing under U.S. GAAP may require us to accelerate the amortization of DAC, DSI or VOBA as noted above, as well as to increase required reserves for future policyholder benefits. In addition, certain statutory capital and reserve requirements are based on formulas or models that consider interest rates, and a period of low interest rates may continue to increase the statutory capital we are required to hold as well as the amount of assets we must maintain to support statutory reserves.

Adverse capital market conditions could significantly affect our ability to meet liquidity needs, our access to capital and our cost of capital, including capital that may be required by our subsidiaries. Under such conditions, we may seek additional debt or equity capital but may be unable to obtain such.

Adverse capital market conditions could affect the availability and cost of borrowed funds and could impact our ability to refinance existing borrowings, thereby ultimately impacting our profitability and ability to support or grow our businesses. We need liquidity to pay our operating expenses, interest and maturities on our debt and dividends on our capital stock. During times of market stress, our internal sources of liquidity may prove to be insufficient and some of our alternative sources of liquidity, such as commercial paper issuance, securities lending and repurchase arrangements and other forms of borrowings in the capital markets, may be unavailable to us.

Disruptions, uncertainty and volatility in the financial markets may force us to delay raising capital, issue shorter tenor securities than would be optimal, bear an unattractive cost of capital or be unable to raise capital at any price, which could decrease our profitability and significantly reduce our financial flexibility.

We may seek additional debt or equity financing to satisfy our needs. However, the availability of additional financing depends on a variety of factors such as market conditions, the general availability of credit, the overall availability of credit to the financial services industry, and our credit ratings and credit capacity. We may not be able to successfully obtain additional financing on favorable terms, or at all. Actions we might take to access financing may in turn cause rating agencies to reevaluate our ratings. Further, any future equity offerings would dilute the ownership interest of existing shareholders.

Disruptions in the capital markets could adversely affect Prudential Financial's and its subsidiaries' ability to access sources of liquidity, as well as threaten to reduce our capital below a level that is consistent with our existing ratings objectives. Therefore, we may need to take actions, which may include but are not limited to: (1) further access external sources of capital, including the debt or equity markets; (2) reduce or eliminate future shareholder dividends on our Common Stock; (3) undertake additional capital management activities, including reinsurance transactions; (4) limit or curtail sales of certain products and/or restructure existing products; (5) undertake further asset sales or internal asset transfers; (6) seek temporary or permanent changes to regulatory rules; and (7) maintain greater levels of cash balances or for longer periods thereby reducing investment returns. Certain of these actions may require regulatory approval and/or agreement of counterparties which are outside of our control or have economic costs associated with them.

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Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could adversely affect our profitability, financial condition and cash flows, as well as increase the volatility of our results of operations under U.S. GAAP.

As a U.S.-based company with significant business operations outside the U.S., particularly in Japan, we are exposed to foreign currency exchange risks that could reduce the U.S. dollar equivalent earnings and equity of these operations. We enter into derivative contracts in order to hedge the future income of certain of our international subsidiaries. Further, our Japanese subsidiaries hold U.S. dollar-denominated assets as a way for us to mitigate the effect of fluctuations in the yen exchange rate on our U.S. dollar-equivalent equity in these subsidiaries. We seek to mitigate volatility in the local solvency margins of our Japanese subsidiaries due to holding these U.S. dollar-denominated investments by entering into inter-company currency derivatives. Currency fluctuations could adversely affect our results of operations, cash flows or financial condition as a result of these derivative positions or due to foreign income or equity investments that are not hedged. A significant strengthening of the yen could adversely impact the value of our hedges and U.S. dollar-denominated investments held in our Japanese subsidiaries and could result in additional liquidity or capital needs for our International Insurance operations.

Our Japanese insurance operations offer products denominated in non-yen currencies, with the liabilities for these products supported by investments denominated in the corresponding currencies. While the impact from foreign currency exchange rate movements on these non-yen denominated assets and liabilities are economically matched, the accounting for changes in the value of these assets and liabilities due to changes in foreign currency exchange rate movements differs, resulting in volatility in our net income under U.S. GAAP. For example, unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investments, including those arising from foreign currency exchange rate movements, are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), or AOCI, whereas the non-yen denominated liabilities are remeasured for foreign currency exchange rate movements, and the related changes in value are recorded in earnings within Asset management fees and other income.

We hold investments denominated in foreign currencies in the general account of our domestic insurance subsidiaries. We generally seek to hedge this foreign currency exposure but there is no assurance that we will fully hedge this exposure or that such hedges will be effective. The value and liquidity of our foreign currency investments could be adversely affected by local adverse market, economic and financial conditions. For example, our investments denominated in euro could be adversely affected by the recent unfavorable economic conditions in Europe, including due to potential changes in the euro or to the structure or membership of the European Monetary Union.

Risks Relating to Estimates, Assumptions and Valuations

Our profitability may decline if mortality experience, longevity experience, morbidity experience, persistency experience, utilization experience or expenses differ significantly from our pricing expectations.

We set prices for many of our insurance and annuity products based upon expected claims and payment patterns, using assumptions for mortality rates, or likelihood of death, longevity rates, or likelihood of survival (including the effect of improvement in life expectancy trends), and morbidity rates, or likelihood of sickness or disability, of our policyholders. In addition to the potential effect of natural or man-made disasters, significant changes in mortality, longevity, or morbidity could emerge gradually over time, due to changes in the natural environment, the health habits of the insured population, treatment patterns and technologies for disease or disability, the economic environment, or other factors. Pricing of our insurance and deferred annuity products are also based in part upon expected persistency of these products, which is the probability that a policy or contract will remain in force from one period to the next. Persistency within our Individual Annuities business may be significantly impacted by the value of guaranteed minimum benefits contained in many of our variable annuity products being higher than current account values in light of poor equity market performance or extended periods of low interest rates as well as other factors. Persistency could be adversely affected generally by developments affecting client perception of us, including perceptions arising from adverse publicity. Many of our products also provide our customers with wide flexibility with respect to the amount and timing of premium deposits and/or the amount and timing of withdrawals from the policy's value. Results may vary based on differences between actual and expected premium deposits

and withdrawals for these products, especially if these product features are

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relatively new to the marketplace. The pricing of certain of our variable annuity products that contain optional living benefit guarantees is also based on assumptions about utilization rates, or the percentage of contracts that will utilize the benefit during the contract duration, including the timing of the first lifetime income withdrawal. Results may vary based on differences between actual and expected benefit utilization. The development of a secondary market for life insurance, including life settlements or viaticals and investor owned life insurance, and third-party investor strategies in the annuities business, could adversely affect the profitability of existing business and our pricing assumptions for new business.

Significant deviations in actual experience from our pricing assumptions could have an adverse effect on the profitability of our products. Although some of our products permit us to increase premiums or adjust other charges and credits during the life of the policy or contract, the adjustments permitted under the terms of the policies or contracts may not be sufficient to maintain profitability or may cause the policies or contracts to lapse. For our long-term care insurance products, our assumptions for reserves for future policy benefits have factored in an estimate of the timing and amount of anticipated and yet-to-be-filed premium increases which will require state approval. Our actual experience obtaining pricing increases could be materially different than what we have assumed, resulting in further policy liability increases which could be material. Many of our products do not permit us to increase premiums or adjust other charges and credits or limit those adjustments during the life of the policy or contract. Even if permitted under the policy or contract, we may not be able or willing to raise premiums or adjust other charges sufficiently, or at all, for regulatory or competitive reasons.

If our reserves for future policyholder benefits and expenses are inadequate, we may be required to increase our reserves, which would adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We establish reserves in accordance with US GAAP for future policyholder benefits and expenses. While these reserves generally exceed our best estimate of the liability for future benefits and expenses, if we conclude based on updated assumptions that our reserves, together with future premiums, are insufficient to cover future policy benefits and expenses, including unamortized DAC, DSI or VOBA, we would need to accelerate the amortization of these DAC, DSI or VOBA balances and then increase our reserves and incur income statement charges, which would adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. The determination of our best estimate of the liability is based on data and models that include many assumptions and projections which are inherently uncertain and involve the exercise of significant judgment, including the levels of and/or timing of receipt or payment of premiums, benefits, expenses, interest credits, investment results (including equity market returns), retirement, mortality, longevity, morbidity and persistency. We cannot determine with precision the ultimate amounts that we will pay for, or the timing of payment of, actual benefits and expenses or whether the assets supporting our policy liabilities, together with future premiums, will be sufficient for payment of benefits and expenses. If we conclude that our reserves, together with future premiums, are insufficient to cover future policy benefits and expenses, we may seek to increase premiums where we are able to do so.

For certain of our products, market performance and interest rates (as well as the regulatory environment, as discussed further below) impact the level of statutory reserves and statutory capital we are required to hold, and may have an adverse effect on returns on capital associated with these products. We finance noneconomic reserves associated with our Individual Life business. Marketplace capacity for reserve funding structures may be limited as a result of market conditions generally. Our ability to efficiently manage capital and economic reserve levels may be impacted, thereby impacting profitability and returns on capital.

We may be required to accelerate the amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs, or DAC, deferred sales inducements, or DSI, or value of business acquired, or VOBA, or recognize impairment in the value of our goodwill or certain investments, or be required to establish a valuation allowance against deferred income tax assets, any of which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

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Deferred policy acquisition costs, or DAC, represent the costs that vary with and are directly related to the acquisition of new and renewal insurance and annuity contracts, and we amortize these costs over the expected lives of the contracts. Deferred sales inducements, or DSI, represent amounts that are credited to a policyholder's account balance as an inducement to purchase the contract, and we amortize these costs over the expected lives of the contracts. Value of business acquired, or VOBA, represents the present value of future profits embedded in acquired insurance, annuity and investment-type contracts and is amortized over the expected lives of the

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acquired contracts. Management, on an ongoing basis, tests the DAC, DSI and VOBA recorded on our balance sheet to determine if these amounts are recoverable under current assumptions. In addition, we regularly review the estimates and assumptions underlying DAC, DSI and VOBA for those products for which we amortize DAC, DSI and VOBA in proportion to gross profits or gross margins. Given changes in facts and circumstances, these tests and reviews could lead to reductions in DAC, DSI and/or VOBA that could have an adverse effect on the results of our operations and our financial condition. Among other things, significant or sustained equity market declines as well as investment losses could result in acceleration of amortization of the DAC, DSI and VOBA related to variable annuity and variable universal life contracts, resulting in a charge to income. As discussed earlier, the amortization of DAC, DSI and VOBA are also sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Goodwill represents the excess of the amounts we paid to acquire subsidiaries and other businesses over the fair value of their net assets at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is assessed annually for potential impairment, or more frequently if conditions warrant, by comparing the carrying value (equity attributed to a business to support its risk) of a business to its estimated fair value at that date. As of December 31, 2013, we had goodwill balances related to certain of our businesses. Market declines or other events impacting the fair value of these businesses, or increases in the level of equity required to support these businesses, could result in goodwill impairments, resulting in a charge to income.

We have operating equity method investments within our International Insurance and Asset Management segments and Corporate and Other operations. Declines in the fair value of these investments may require that we review the remaining carrying value of these investments for potential impairment, and such review could result in impairments and charges to income.

Deferred income tax represents the tax effect of the differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are assessed periodically by management to determine if they are realizable. Factors in management's determination include the performance of the business including the geographic and legal entity source of our income, the ability to generate capital gains from a variety of sources, and tax planning strategies. If based on available information, it is more likely than not that the deferred income tax asset will not be realized then a valuation allowance must be established with a corresponding charge to net income. Such charges could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial position.

Changes in our discount rate, expected rate of return, life expectancy, health care cost and expected compensation increase assumptions for our pension and other postretirement benefit plans may result in increased expenses and reduce our profitability.

We determine our pension and other postretirement benefit plan costs based on assumed discount rates, expected rates of return on plan assets, life expectancy of plan participants and expected increases in compensation levels and trends in health care costs. Changes in these assumptions, including from the impact of a sustained low interest rate environment, may result in increased expenses and reduce our profitability.

Our valuation of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities may include methodologies, estimations and assumptions that are subject to differing interpretations and could result in changes to investment valuations that may materially adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

During periods of market disruption, it may be difficult to value certain of our investment securities, such as sub-prime mortgage-backed securities, if trading becomes less frequent and/or market data becomes less observable. There may be cases where certain assets in normally active markets with significant observable data become inactive with insufficient observable data due to the current financial environment or market conditions. As a result, valuations may include inputs and assumptions that are less observable or require greater estimation and judgment as well as valuation methods which are more complex. These values may not be ultimately realizable in a market transaction, and such values may change very rapidly as market conditions change and valuation assumptions are modified. Decreases in value may have a material

adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

The decision on whether to record an other-than-temporary impairment or write-down is determined in part by management's assessment of the financial condition and prospects of a particular issuer, projections of future

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cash flows and recoverability of the particular security. Management's conclusions on such assessments are highly judgmental and include assumptions and projections of future cash flows which may ultimately prove to be incorrect as assumptions, facts and circumstances change.

Credit and Counterparty Risks

An inability to access our credit facilities could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We maintain committed unsecured revolving credit facilities. We rely on these credit facilities as a potential source of liquidity which could be critical in enabling us to meet our obligations as they come due, particularly during periods when alternative sources of liquidity are limited. Our ability to borrow under these facilities is conditioned on our satisfaction of covenants and other requirements contained in the facilities, such as Prudential Financial's maintenance of a prescribed minimum level of consolidated net worth calculated in accordance with the applicable credit agreement. Our failure to satisfy these and other requirements contained in the credit facilities would restrict our access to the facilities when needed and, consequently, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

A downgrade or potential downgrade in our financial strength or credit ratings could limit our ability to market products, increase policy surrenders and withdrawals, require us to post collateral, increase our borrowing costs and/or hurt our relationships with creditors, distributors, reinsurers or trading counterparties and restrict our access to alternative sources of liquidity.

A downgrade in our financial strength or credit ratings could potentially, among other things, limit our ability to market products, reduce our competitiveness, increase the number or value of policy surrenders and withdrawals, increase our borrowing costs and potentially make it more difficult to borrow funds, adversely affect the availability of financial guarantees, such as letters of credit, cause additional collateral requirements or other required payments under certain agreements, allow counterparties to terminate derivative agreements, and/or hurt our relationships with creditors, distributors, reinsurers or trading counterparties thereby potentially negatively affecting our profitability, liquidity and/or capital. In addition, we consider our own risk of non-performance in determining the fair value of certain of our liabilities, including insurance liabilities that are classified as embedded derivatives under U.S. GAAP. Therefore, changes in our credit or financial strength ratings may affect the fair value of our liabilities.

A downgrade in the credit or financial strength ratings of Prudential Financial or its rated subsidiaries could result in additional collateral requirements or other required payments under certain agreements, including derivative agreements, which are eligible to be satisfied in cash or by posting securities held by the subsidiaries subject to the agreements. A ratings downgrade of three ratings levels from the ratings levels at December 31, 2013 (relating to financial strength ratings in certain cases and credit ratings in other cases) would result in estimated collateral posting requirements or payments under such agreements of approximately \$68 million. In addition, a ratings downgrade by A.M. Best to A- for our domestic life insurance companies would require Prudential Insurance to post a letter of credit in the amount of approximately \$1.6 billion, based on the level of statutory reserves related to the variable annuity business acquired from Allstate, that we estimate would result in annual cash outflows of approximately \$9 million, or collateral posting in the form of cash or securities to be held in a trust.

Prudential Insurance has been a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, or FHLBNY, since June 2008. Membership allows Prudential Insurance access to FHLBNY's financial services, including the ability to obtain collateralized loans and to issue collateralized funding agreements that can be used as an alternative source of liquidity. Under FHLBNY guidelines, if Prudential Insurance's financial strength ratings decline below A/A2/A Stable by S&P, Moody's and Fitch, respectively, and the FHLBNY does not receive written assurances from the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance regarding Prudential Insurance's solvency, new borrowings from the FHLBNY would be limited to a term of 90 days or less. Although Prudential Insurance's ratings are currently at or above the required minimum levels, there can be

no assurance that the ratings will remain at these levels in the future.

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We cannot predict what additional actions rating agencies may take, or what actions we may take in response to the actions of rating agencies, which could adversely affect our business. As with other companies in the financial services industry, our ratings could be downgraded at any time and without advance notice by any rating agency.

Losses due to defaults by others, including issuers of investment securities or reinsurance, bond insurers and derivative instrument counterparties, downgrades in the ratings of securities we hold or of bond insurers, insolvencies of insurers in jurisdictions where we write business and other factors affecting our counterparties or the value of their securities could adversely affect the value of our investments, the realization of amounts contractually owed to us, result in assessments or additional statutory capital requirements or reduce our profitability or sources of liquidity.

Issuers and borrowers whose securities or loans we hold, customers, vendors, trading counterparties, counterparties under swaps and other derivative contracts, reinsurers, clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses and other financial intermediaries and guarantors, including bond insurers, may default on their obligations to us or be unable to perform service functions that are significant to our business due to bankruptcy, insolvency, lack of liquidity, adverse economic conditions, operational failure, fraud or other reasons. Such defaults could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. A downgrade in the ratings of bond insurers could also result in declines in the value of our fixed maturity investments supported by guarantees from bond insurers.

In addition, we use derivative instruments to hedge various risks, including certain guaranteed minimum benefits contained in many of our variable annuity products. We enter into a variety of derivative instruments, including options, forwards, interest rate, credit default and currency swaps with a number of counterparties. Amounts that we expect to collect under current and future contracts, including, but not limited to reinsurance contracts, are subject to counterparty risk. Our obligations under our products are not changed by our hedging activities and we are liable for our obligations even if our derivative counterparties, including reinsurers, do not pay us. Such defaults could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Under state insurance guaranty association laws and similar laws in international jurisdictions, we are subject to assessments, based on the share of business we write in the relevant jurisdiction, for certain obligations of insolvent insurance companies to policyholders and claimants.

We use reinsurance as part of our capital management with respect to our Closed Block Business. Ratings downgrades or financial difficulties of reinsurers may require us to utilize additional capital with respect to that business.

Certain Product Related Risks

Guarantees within certain of our products that protect policyholders may decrease our earnings or increase the volatility of our results of operations or financial position under U.S. GAAP if our hedging or risk management strategies prove ineffective or insufficient.

Certain of our products, particularly our variable annuity products, include guarantees of minimum surrender values or income streams for stated periods or for life, which may be in excess of account values. Downturns in equity markets, increased equity volatility, or (as discussed above) reduced interest rates could result in an increase in the valuation of liabilities associated with such guarantees, resulting in increases in reserves and reductions in net income. We use a variety of hedging and risk management strategies, including product features, to mitigate these risks in part. These strategies may, however, not be fully effective. We may also choose not to fully hedge these risks. Hedging instruments may not

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effectively offset the costs of guarantees or may otherwise be insufficient in relation to our obligations. Hedging instruments also may not change in value correspondingly with associated liabilities due to equity market or interest rate conditions or other reasons. We sometimes choose to hedge these risks on a basis that does not correspond to their anticipated or actual impact upon our results of operations or financial position under U.S. GAAP. Changes from period to period in the valuation of these policy benefits, and in the amount of our obligations effectively hedged, will result in volatility

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in our results of operations and financial position under U.S. GAAP. Estimates and assumptions we make in connection with hedging activities may fail to reflect or correspond to our actual long-term exposure in respect of our guarantees. Further, the risk of increases in the costs of our guarantees not covered by our hedging and other capital and risk management strategies may become more significant due to changes in policyholder behavior driven by market conditions or other factors. The above factors, individually or collectively, may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

We may not be able to mitigate the reserve strain associated with Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX, potentially resulting in a negative impact on our capital position or in a need to increase prices and/or reduce sales of term or universal life products.

The states of domicile of our domestic insurance subsidiaries have in place a regulation entitled Valuation of Life Insurance Policies, commonly known as Regulation XXX, and a supporting Guideline entitled The Application of the Valuation of Life Insurance Policies, commonly known as Guideline AXXX. The Regulation and supporting Guideline require insurers to establish statutory reserves for term and universal life insurance policies with long-term premium guarantees that are consistent with the statutory reserves required for other individual life insurance policies with similar guarantees. Many market participants believe that this level of reserves is excessive, and we have implemented reinsurance and capital management actions to mitigate the impact of Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX on our term and universal life insurance business. As we continue to underwrite term and universal life business, we expect to have borrowing needs to finance statutory reserves required under Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX. However, if we are unsuccessful in obtaining additional financing as a result of market conditions or otherwise, this could require us to increase prices and or/reduce our sales of term or universal life products and/or have a negative impact on our capital position.

We may experience difficulty in marketing and distributing products through our current and future distribution channels.

Although we distribute our products through a wide variety of distribution channels, we do maintain relationships with certain key distributors. For example, a significant amount of our sales in Japan through banks is derived through a single major Japanese bank and a significant portion of our sales in Japan through Life Consultants is derived through a single association relationship. We periodically negotiate the terms of these relationships, and there can be no assurance that such terms will remain acceptable to us or such third parties. An interruption in certain key relationships could materially affect our ability to market our products and could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. Distributors may elect to reduce or terminate their distribution relationships with us, including for such reasons as adverse developments in our business, adverse rating agency actions or concerns about market-related risks. We are also at risk that key distribution partners may merge, change their business models in ways that affect how our products are sold, or terminate their distribution contracts with us, or that new distribution channels could emerge and adversely impact the effectiveness of our distribution efforts. An increase in bank and broker-dealer consolidation activity could increase competition for access to distributors, result in greater distribution expenses and impair our ability to market products through these channels. Consolidation of distributors and/or other industry changes may also increase the likelihood that distributors will try to renegotiate the terms of any existing selling agreements to terms less favorable to us.

When our products are distributed through unaffiliated firms, we may not be able to monitor or control the manner of their distribution despite our training and compliance programs. If our products are distributed by such firms in an inappropriate manner, or to customers for whom they are unsuitable, we may suffer reputational and other harm to our business.

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Regulatory and Legal Risks

Our businesses are heavily regulated and changes in regulation may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our businesses are subject to comprehensive regulation and supervision. The purpose of this regulation is primarily to protect our customers and not necessarily our shareholders. Many of the laws and regulations to which we are subject, including those to which our international businesses are subject, are regularly re-examined, and existing or future laws and regulations may become more restrictive or otherwise adversely affect our operations. The financial market dislocations we have experienced in the recent past have produced, and are expected to continue to produce, extensive changes in existing laws and regulations, and regulatory frameworks, applicable to our businesses in the U.S. and internationally.

Prudential Financial, the holding company for all of our operations, is subject to supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB) as a Designated Financial Company pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank). As a Designated Financial Company, Prudential Financial is expected to be subject to substantial additional regulation as discussed further herein. In addition, the Financial Stability Board, consisting of representatives of national financial authorities of the G20 nations, identified Prudential Financial as a global systemically important insurer. As a result, U.S. financial regulators are expected to enhance their regulation of Prudential Financial to achieve a number of regulatory objectives. This additional regulation is likely to increase our operational, compliance and risk management costs, and could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition, including potentially increasing our capital levels and therefore reducing our return on capital.

Prudential Financial is also subject to the rules and regulations of the SEC and the NYSE relating to public reporting and disclosure, securities trading, accounting and financial reporting, and corporate governance matters. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and rules and regulations adopted in furtherance of that Act substantially increased the requirements in these and other areas for public companies such as Prudential Financial. Our internal controls over financial reporting may have gaps or other deficiencies and there is no assurance that significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal controls may not occur in the future. Any such gaps or deficiencies may require significant resources to remediate and may also expose the Company to litigation, regulatory fines or penalties or other losses.

Many insurance regulatory and other governmental or self-regulatory bodies have the authority to review our products and business practices and those of our agents and employees and to bring regulatory or other legal actions against us if, in their view, our practices, or those of our agents or employees, are improper. These actions can result in substantial fines, penalties or prohibitions or restrictions on our business activities and could adversely affect our business, reputation, results of operations or financial condition.

Congress from time to time enacts pension reform legislation that could decrease or increase the attractiveness of certain of our retirement products and services to retirement plan sponsors and administrators, or have an unfavorable or favorable effect on our ability to earn revenues from these products and services. Over time, these changes could hinder our sales of defined benefit pension products and services and cause sponsors to discontinue existing plans for which we provide asset management, administrative, or other services.

Insurance regulators continue to develop a principles-based reserving approach for life insurance products. The timing and the effect of these changes are uncertain.

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Most of our U.S. operating insurance companies are licensed in New York, but none are domiciled in New York. The NY DFS has notified us that it does not agree with our calculation of statutory reserves (including the applicable credit for reinsurance) for New York purposes in respect of certain variable annuity products. We are currently in discussions with the NY DFS regarding the proper level of statutory reserves (including the applicable credit for reinsurance) for these products. If we are ultimately required to establish material additional reserves on a New York statutory accounting basis or post material amounts of additional collateral with respect to such variable annuity or other products, our ability to deploy capital held within our U.S. domestic insurance subsidiaries for other purposes could be affected.

Recently, the NAIC, the NY DFS and other regulators have increased their focus on life insurers' use of captive reinsurance companies. We use captive reinsurance subsidiaries in our domestic insurance operations to more effectively manage our reserves and capital on an economic basis and to enable the aggregation and transfer of risks. We cannot predict what, if any, changes may result from the regulatory reviews. If applicable

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insurance laws are changed in a way that impairs the use of captive reinsurance companies, our ability to write certain products and efficiently manage their associated risks could be adversely affected and we may need to increase prices on certain products, modify certain products or find alternate financing sources, any of which could adversely affect our competitiveness, capital and financial position and results of operations. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Captive Reinsurance Companies for information on our use of captive reinsurance companies.

The NAIC is reviewing life insurers' use of separate accounts that are insulated (where assets of the separate account equal to the reserves and other contract liabilities with respect to the account may not be charged with liabilities arising out of any other business of the company) for products that are not variable, which might lead to a recommendation against the allowance of insulation for certain products. We cannot predict what, if any, changes may result from this review and possible recommendations. If applicable insurance laws are changed in a way that impairs the use of insulation for certain contracts, our ability to compete effectively in certain markets may be adversely affected. In addition, our financial results and liquidity and capital position may also be adversely affected.

The failure of Prudential Insurance and our other domestic insurance subsidiaries to meet applicable Risk Based Capital, or RBC, requirements or minimum statutory capital and surplus requirements could subject those subsidiaries to further examination or corrective action by state insurance regulators. The failure to maintain the RBC ratios of Prudential Insurance and our other domestic insurance subsidiaries at desired levels could also adversely impact our competitive position, including as a result of downgrades to our financial strength ratings. Our international insurance companies are subject to conceptually similar measures of capital adequacy, including solvency margin ratios for our Japanese insurance companies, and we face similar risks as those described for our domestic companies in the event that we are unable to maintain these measures at adequate levels. Further, adverse financial performance in the Closed Block Business in Prudential Insurance, including adverse investment performance, may adversely affect Prudential Insurance's RBC ratios in the short term, although dividends to Closed Block policyholders may be subsequently adjusted to reflect such performance.

Currently, there are several proposals to amend state insurance holding company laws to increase the scope of the regulation of insurance holding companies (such as Prudential Financial). These proposals include imposing standards for insurer corporate governance, risk management, group-wide supervision of insurance holding companies, adjustments to risk-based capital calculations to account for group-wide risks, and additional regulatory and disclosure requirements for insurance holding companies. In addition, state insurance regulators have focused attention on U.S. insurance solvency regulation pursuant to the NAIC's Solvency Modernization Initiative, including regulatory review of companies' risk management practices and analyses. This initiative has resulted in the recent adoption of the NAIC Risk Management and Own Risk and Solvency Assessment model act which, following enactment at the state level, will require larger insurers, beginning in 2015, to assess the adequacy of their and their group's risk management and current and future solvency position. At this time, we cannot predict with any degree of certainty what additional capital requirements, compliance costs or other burdens these requirements may impose on Prudential Financial.

Compliance with applicable laws and regulations is time consuming and personnel-intensive, and changes in these laws and regulations may materially increase our direct and indirect compliance and other expenses of doing business, thus having a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

See Business Regulation for discussion of regulation of our businesses.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act has and will subject us to substantial additional federal regulation and we cannot predict the effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

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On September 19, 2013, the Financial Stability Oversight Council (the Council) made a final determination that Prudential Financial should be subject to stricter prudential regulatory standards and supervision by the FRB as a Designated Financial Company pursuant to Dodd-Frank, thereby subjecting us to substantial federal regulation, much of it pursuant to regulations not yet promulgated. Dodd-Frank directs existing and newly-created government agencies and bodies to promulgate regulations implementing the law, a process that is underway and expected to continue over the next few years. We cannot predict with any certainty the requirements of the regulations recently or not yet adopted or how Dodd-Frank and such regulations will

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affect the financial markets generally, impact our business, credit or financial strength ratings, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition or advise or require us to hold or raise additional capital. Key aspects of Dodd-Frank's impact on us include:

As a Designated Financial Company, Prudential Financial is now subject to supervision and examination by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and to stricter prudential standards, which include or will include requirements and limitations (some of which are the subject of ongoing rule-making) relating to risk-based capital, leverage, liquidity and credit concentration, and a requirement to prepare and submit an annual plan for rapid and orderly dissolution in the event of severe financial distress. Failure to meet defined measures of financial condition could result in substantial restrictions on our business and capital distributions. We are now also subject to stress tests to be promulgated by the FRB which could cause us to alter our business practices or affect the perceptions of regulators, rating agencies, customers, counterparties or investors of our financial strength. We cannot predict the requirements of the regulations not yet adopted or how the FRB will apply these prudential standards to us as a Designated Financial Company. As a Designated Financial Company, Prudential Financial must also seek pre-approval from the FRB for acquisition of certain companies engaged in financial activities.

As a Designated Financial Company, we could also be subject to additional capital requirements for, and other restrictions on, proprietary trading and sponsorship of, and investment in, hedge, private equity and other covered funds.

The Council could recommend new or heightened standards and safeguards for activities or practices in which we and other financial services companies engage. We cannot predict whether any such recommendations will be made or their effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

Dodd-Frank creates a new framework for regulation of the over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives markets which could impact various activities of Prudential Global Funding (PGF), Prudential Financial and our insurance subsidiaries, which use derivatives for various purposes (including hedging interest rate, foreign currency and equity market exposures). Final regulations adopted could substantially increase the cost of hedging and related operations, affect the profitability of our products or their attractiveness to our clients or cause us to alter our hedging strategy or implementation thereof or increase and/or change the composition of the risks we do not hedge.

Title II of Dodd-Frank provides that a financial company such as Prudential Financial may be subject to a special orderly liquidation process outside the federal bankruptcy code, administered by the FDIC as receiver, upon a determination that the company is in default or in danger of default and presents a systemic risk to U.S. financial stability. We cannot predict how creditors of Prudential Financial or its insurance and non-insurance subsidiaries, including the holders of Prudential Financial debt, will evaluate this potential or whether it will impact our financing or hedging costs.

See [Business Regulation](#) for further discussion of the impact of Dodd-Frank on our businesses.

Foreign governmental actions could subject us to substantial additional regulation.

In addition to the adoption of Dodd-Frank in the United States, the Financial Stability Board (FSB), consisting of representatives of national financial authorities of the G20 nations, and the G20 have issued a series of proposals intended to produce significant changes in how financial companies, particularly companies that are members of large and complex financial groups, should be regulated.

On July 18, 2013, the FSB identified Prudential Financial as a global systemically important insurer (G-SII). The framework policy measures for G-SIIs published by the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (the IAIS) include enhanced group-wide supervision, enhanced capital standards (including basic capital requirements applicable to all group activities and higher loss absorption capacity requirements for

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business deemed to be non-traditional/non-insurance), enhanced liquidity planning and management, and development of a risk reduction plan and recovery and resolution plans. Policy measures applicable to G-SIIs would need to be implemented by legislation or regulation in each applicable jurisdiction. We cannot predict the outcome of our identification as a G-SII on the regulation of our businesses.

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At the direction of the FSB, the IAIS is developing a model framework (ComFrame) for the supervision of internationally active insurance groups (IAIGs) that contemplates group wide supervision across national boundaries, including uniform standards for insurer corporate governance and enterprise risk management, a framework for group capital adequacy assessment that accounts for group-wide risks, and the establishment of ongoing supervisory colleges. Prudential Financial qualifies as an IAIG. In October 2013, the IAIS announced that it expects to develop a risk-based global insurance capital standard applicable to IAIGs with implementation scheduled to begin in 2019. At this time, we cannot predict what additional capital requirements, compliance costs or other burdens these requirements would impose on us, if adopted.

The lawmakers and regulatory authorities in a number of jurisdictions in which we do business have already begun introducing legislative and regulatory changes consistent with G20 and FSB recommendations, including proposals governing consolidated regulation of insurance holdings companies by the Financial Services Agency (FSA) in Japan and proposals governing executive compensation by the financial regulators in Germany (BaFIN) and the United Kingdom. In addition, the prudential regulation of insurance and reinsurance companies across the European Economic Area (EEA) is due for significant change under the Solvency II Directive, which was adopted on November 25, 2009 and could come into force as early as January 2016. This new regime will effect a full revision of the insurance industry s solvency framework and prudential regime and may have significant implications for non-European insurance groups, like ourselves, that have established insurance undertakings within the EEA.

We cannot predict with any certainty the effect these initiatives may have on the financial markets or on our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Adverse market, economic and financial conditions in Europe have given rise to a perceived risk of defaults on the government securities of certain European countries and potentially by financial institutions with significant direct or indirect exposure to such government securities. Further regulatory initiatives may develop in response to these conditions and related political and economic events such as possible changes in the euro or to the structure or membership of the European Monetary Union.

Changes in accounting requirements could negatively impact our reported results of operations and our reported financial position.

Accounting standards are continuously evolving and subject to change. For example, the FASB and International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) have ongoing projects to revise accounting standards for insurance contracts. While the final resolution of changes to U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards pursuant to these projects is unclear, changes to the manner in which we account for insurance products, or other changes in accounting standards, could have a material effect on our reported results of operations and financial condition. Further, changes in accounting standards may impose special demands on issuers in areas such as corporate governance, internal controls and disclosure, and may result in substantial conversion costs to implement.

Changes in U.S. federal income tax law or in the income tax laws of other jurisdictions in which we operate could make some of our products less attractive to consumers and increase our tax costs.

There is uncertainty regarding U.S. taxes both for individuals and corporations. Discussions in Washington continue concerning the need to reform the tax code, primarily by lowering the tax rates and broadening the base by reducing or eliminating certain tax expenditures. Reducing or eliminating certain tax expenditures could make our products less attractive to customers. It is unclear whether or when Congress may take up overall tax reform and what would be the impact of reform on the Company and its products.

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However, even in the absence of overall tax reform, the large federal deficit, as well as the budget constraints faced by many states and localities, increases the likelihood that Congress and state and local governments will raise revenue by enacting legislation increasing the taxes paid by individuals and corporations. This can be accomplished either by raising rates or otherwise changing the tax rules.

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Congress from time to time considers legislation that could make our products less attractive to consumers. Current U.S. federal income tax laws generally permit certain holders to defer taxation on the build-up of value of annuities and life insurance products until payments are actually made to the policyholder or other beneficiary and to exclude from taxation the death benefit paid under a life insurance contract. While higher tax rates increase the benefits of tax deferral on the build-up of value of annuities and life insurance, making our products more attractive to consumers, legislation that reduces or eliminates deferral would have a potential negative effect on our products.

Congress, as well as state and local governments, also considers from time to time legislation that could increase the amount of corporate taxes we pay, thereby reducing earnings. For example, changes in the law relating to tax reserving methodologies for term life or universal life insurance policies with secondary guarantees or other products could result in higher current taxes.

The Obama Administration's Revenue Proposals include proposals which, if enacted, would affect the taxation of life insurance companies and certain life insurance products. In particular, the proposals would affect the treatment of corporate owned life insurance policies, or COLI, by limiting the availability of certain interest deductions for companies that purchase those policies. The proposals would also change the method used to determine the amount of dividend income received by a life insurance company on assets held in separate accounts used to support products, including variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts that is eligible for the dividends received deduction, or DRD. The DRD reduces the amount of dividend income subject to tax and is a significant component of the difference between our actual tax expense and the expected tax amount determined using the federal statutory tax rate of 35%. If proposals of this type were enacted, the Company's sale of COLI, variable annuities, and variable life insurance products could be adversely affected and the Company's actual tax expense could increase, thereby reducing earnings.

The Administration's Revenue Proposals also include changes to the method by which U.S. multinational corporations claim foreign tax credits and the timing of the deduction for interest expense that is allocable to foreign-source income. If proposals of this type were enacted, the Company's actual tax expense could increase, thereby reducing earnings.

The products we sell have different tax characteristics, in some cases generating tax deductions for the Company. The level of profitability of certain of our products is significantly dependent on these characteristics and our ability to continue to generate taxable income, which is taken into consideration when pricing products and is a component of our capital management strategies. Accordingly, changes in tax law, our ability to generate taxable income, or other factors impacting the availability or value of the tax characteristics generated by our products, could impact product pricing and returns or require us to reduce our sales of these products or implement other actions that could be disruptive to our businesses. In addition, the adoption of principles based approaches for statutory reserves may lead to significant changes to the way tax reserves are determined and thus reduce future tax deductions.

Our ability to meet obligations, pay shareholder dividends, and to engage in share repurchases may be adversely affected by limitations imposed on dividends and other distributions from our subsidiaries.

Prudential Financial is the holding company for all our operations, and dividends, returns of capital and interest income from its subsidiaries are the principal source of funds available to Prudential Financial to pay shareholder dividends, to make share repurchases and to meet its other obligations. These sources of funds may be complemented by Prudential Financial's access, if available, to the capital markets and bank facilities. As described under Business Regulation and Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, our domestic and foreign insurance and various other subsidiary companies, are subject to regulatory limitations on the payment of dividends and on other transfers of funds to Prudential Financial. In addition to these regulatory limitations, the terms of the IHC debt contain restrictions potentially limiting dividends by Prudential Insurance applicable to the Financial Services Businesses in the event the Closed Block Business is in financial distress and under other circumstances. Finally, our management of our subsidiaries to have capitalization consistent with their ratings objectives itself may constrain their payment of dividends. These restrictions on Prudential Financial's subsidiaries may limit or prevent such subsidiaries from making dividend

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payments to Prudential Financial in an amount sufficient to fund Prudential Financial's obligations, shareholder dividends and share

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repurchases. From time to time, the NAIC and various state and foreign insurance regulators have considered, and may in the future consider, proposals to further limit dividend payments that an insurance company may make without regulatory approval.

Legal and regulatory actions are inherent in our businesses and could adversely affect our results of operations or financial position or harm our businesses or reputation.

We are, and in the future may be, subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our businesses, including in businesses that we have divested or placed in wind-down status. Some of these proceedings have been brought on behalf of various alleged classes of complainants. In certain of these matters, the plaintiffs are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages. Legal liability or adverse publicity in respect of these or future legal or regulatory actions could have an adverse affect on us or cause us reputational harm, which in turn could harm our business prospects.

Material pending litigation and regulatory matters affecting us, and certain risks to our businesses presented by such matters, are discussed under Commitments and Guarantees, Contingent Liabilities and Litigation and Regulatory Matters in the Note 23 to Consolidated Financial Statements. Our litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. Our reserves for litigation and regulatory matters may prove to be inadequate. It is possible that our results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of the Company's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property and may be subject to infringement claims.

We rely on a combination of contractual rights with employees and third parties and on copyright, trademark, patent and trade secret laws to establish and protect our intellectual property. Although we endeavor to protect our rights, third parties may infringe or misappropriate our intellectual property. We may have to litigate to enforce and protect our copyrights, trademarks, patents, trade secrets and know-how or to determine their scope, validity or enforceability. This would represent a diversion of resources that may be significant and our efforts may not prove successful. The inability to secure or protect our intellectual property assets could have a material adverse effect on our business and our ability to compete.

We may be subject to claims by third parties for (i) patent, trademark or copyright infringement, (ii) breach of copyright, trademark or license usage rights, or (iii) misappropriation of trade secrets. Any such claims and any resulting litigation could result in significant expense and liability for damages. If we were found to have infringed or misappropriated a third-party patent or other intellectual property right, we could in some circumstances be enjoined from providing certain products or services to our customers or from utilizing and benefiting from certain methods, processes, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets or licenses. Alternatively, we could be required to enter into costly licensing arrangements with third parties or implement a costly work around. Any of these scenarios could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Operational Risks

Interruption in telecommunication, information technology and other operational systems, or a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data residing on such systems, could harm our business.

We depend heavily on our telecommunication, information technology and other operational systems and on the integrity and timeliness of data we use to run our businesses and service our customers. These systems may fail to operate properly or become disabled as a result of events or circumstances wholly or partly beyond our control. Further, we face the risk of operational and technology failures by others, including clearing agents, exchanges and other financial intermediaries and of vendors and parties to which we outsource the provision of

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services or business operations. If these parties do not perform as anticipated, we may experience operational difficulties, increased costs and other adverse effects on our business. These risks are heightened by our offering of increasingly complex products, such as those that feature automatic asset transfer or re-allocation strategies, and by our employment of complex investment, trading and hedging programs.

Despite our implementation of a variety of security measures, our information technology and other systems could be subject to physical or electronic break-ins, unauthorized tampering or other security breaches, resulting in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to customers, or in the misappropriation of our intellectual property or proprietary information.

Interruption in telecommunication, information technology and other operational systems, or a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data residing on such systems, whether due to actions by us or others, could delay or disrupt our ability to do business and service our customers, harm our reputation, subject us to substantial regulatory sanctions and other claims, lead to a loss of customers and revenues and otherwise adversely affect our business.

We face risks arising from acquisitions, divestitures and restructurings, including client losses, surrenders and withdrawals, difficulties in integrating and realizing the projected results of acquisitions and contingent liabilities with respect to dispositions.

We face a number of risks arising from acquisition transactions, including the risk that, following the acquisition or reorganization of a business, we could experience client losses, surrenders or withdrawals or other results materially different from those we anticipate, as well as difficulties in integrating and realizing the projected results of acquisitions and restructurings and managing the litigation and regulatory matters to which acquired entities are party. We have retained insurance or reinsurance obligations and other contingent liabilities in connection with our divestiture or winding down of various businesses, and our reserves for these obligations and liabilities may prove to be inadequate. These risks may adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

Other Risks

Our risk management policies and procedures may prove to be ineffective and leave us exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risk, which could adversely affect our businesses or result in losses.

We have developed an enterprise-wide risk management framework to mitigate risk and loss to the Company, and we maintain policies, procedures and controls intended to identify, measure, monitor, report and analyze the risks to which the Company is exposed.

However, there are inherent limitations to risk management strategies because there may exist, or develop in the future, risks that we have not appropriately anticipated or identified. If our risk management framework proves ineffective, the Company may suffer unexpected losses and could be materially adversely affected. As our businesses change and the markets in which we operate evolve, our risk management framework may not evolve at the same pace as those changes. As a result, there is a risk that new products or new business strategies may present risks that are not appropriately identified, monitored or managed. In times of market stress, unanticipated market movements or unanticipated claims experience resulting from greater than expected mortality, longevity or morbidity, the effectiveness of our risk management strategies may be limited, resulting in losses to the Company. In addition, under difficult or less liquid market conditions, our risk management strategies may not be effective because other market participants may be using the same or similar strategies to manage risk under the same challenging market

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conditions. In such circumstances, it may be difficult or more expensive for the Company to mitigate risk due to the activity of such other market participants.

Many of our risk management strategies or techniques are based upon historical customer and market behavior and all such strategies and techniques are based to some degree on management's subjective judgment. We cannot provide assurance that our risk management framework, including the underlying assumptions or strategies, will be accurate and effective.

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Management of operational, legal and regulatory risks requires, among other things, policies, procedures and controls to record properly and verify a large number of transactions and events, and these policies, procedures and controls may not be fully effective.

Models are utilized by our businesses and corporate areas primarily to project future cash flows associated with pricing products, calculating reserves and valuing assets, as well as in evaluating risk and determining capital requirements, among other uses. These models may not operate properly and rely on assumptions and projections that are inherently uncertain. As our businesses continue to grow and evolve, the number and complexity of models we utilize expands, increasing our exposure to error in the design, implementation or use of models, including the associated input data and assumptions.

Past or future misconduct by our employees or employees of our vendors could result in violations of law by us, regulatory sanctions and/or serious reputational or financial harm and the precautions we take to prevent and detect this activity may not be effective in all cases. There can be no assurance that controls and procedures that we employ, which are designed to monitor associates' business decisions and prevent us from taking excessive or inappropriate risks, will be effective. We review our compensation policies and practices as part of our overall risk management program, but it is possible that our compensation policies and practices could inadvertently incentivize excessive or inappropriate risk taking. If our associates take excessive or inappropriate risks, those risks could harm our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

In our investments in which we hold a minority interest, or that are managed by third parties, we lack management and operational control over operations, which may prevent us from taking or causing to be taken actions to protect or increase the value of those investments. In those jurisdictions where we are constrained by law from owning a majority interest in jointly owned operations, our remedies in the event of a breach by a joint venture partner may be limited (e.g., we may have no ability to exercise a call option).

The occurrence of natural or man-made disasters could adversely affect our operations, results of operations and financial condition.

The occurrence of natural disasters, including hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, tornadoes, fires, explosions, pandemic disease and man-made disasters, including acts of terrorism and military actions, could adversely affect our operations, results of operations or financial condition, including in the following respects:

Catastrophic loss of life due to natural or man-made disasters could cause us to pay benefits at higher levels and/or materially earlier than anticipated and could lead to unexpected changes in persistency rates.

A natural or man-made disaster could result in disruptions in our operations, losses in our investment portfolio or the failure of our counterparties to perform, or cause significant volatility in global financial markets.

A terrorist attack affecting financial institutions in the United States or elsewhere could negatively impact the financial services industry in general and our business operations, investment portfolio and profitability in particular.

Pandemic disease could have a severe adverse effect on Prudential Financial's business. The potential impact of such a pandemic on Prudential Financial's results of operations and financial position is highly speculative, and would depend on numerous factors, including: the effectiveness of vaccines and the rate of contagion; the regions of the world most affected; the effectiveness of treatment for the infected population; the rates of mortality and morbidity among various segments of the insured population; the collectability of

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reinsurance; the possible macroeconomic effects of a pandemic on the Company's asset portfolio; the effect on lapses and surrenders of existing policies, as well as sales of new policies; and many other variables.

The above risks are more pronounced in respect of geographic areas, including major metropolitan centers, where we have concentrations of customers, including under group and individual life insurance, concentrations of employees or significant operations, and in respect of countries and regions in which we operate subject to a greater potential threat of military action or conflict.

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There can be no assurance that our business continuation plans and insurance coverages would be effective in mitigating any negative effects on our operations or profitability in the event of a terrorist attack or other disaster.

Climate change, and its regulation, may affect the prospects of companies and other entities whose securities we hold and other counterparties, including reinsurers, and affect the value of investments, including real estate investments we hold or manage for others. Our current evaluation is that the near term effects of climate change and climate change regulation on the Company are not material, but we cannot predict the long term impacts on us from climate change or its regulation.

We have substantial international operations and our international operations face political, legal, operational and other risks that could adversely affect those operations or our profitability.

A substantial portion of our revenues and income from continuing operations is derived from our operations outside the U.S., primarily Japan and Korea. These operations are subject to restrictions on transferring funds out of the countries in which they are located. Some of our foreign insurance and investment management operations are, and are likely to continue to be, in emerging markets where this risk, as well as risks of discriminatory regulation, labor issues in connection with workers' associations and trade unions, price controls, currency exchange controls, nationalization or expropriation of assets, are heightened. If our business model is not successful in a particular country, we may lose all or most of our investment in building and training our sales force in that country.

Many of our insurance products sold in international markets, including Japan, provide for the buildup of cash values for the policyholder at contractually fixed guaranteed interest rates. Actual returns on the underlying investments may not necessarily support the guaranteed interest rates and there may be times when the spread between the actual investment returns and these guaranteed rates of return to the policyholder is negative. This negative spread may not be offset by the mortality, morbidity and expense charges we earn on the products.

Our international businesses are subject to the tax laws and regulations of the countries in which they are organized and in which they operate. Foreign governments from time to time consider legislation that could increase the amount of taxes that we pay or impact the sales of our products. Such changes could result in a decrease in sales of our products or in our profits.

Our international operations are regulated in the jurisdictions in which they are located or operate. These regulations may apply heightened scrutiny to non-domestic companies, which can reduce our flexibility as to intercompany transactions, investments and other aspects of business operations and adversely affect our liquidity, profitability, and regulatory capital.

Intense competition, including the impact of government sponsored programs and other actions on us and our competitors, could adversely affect our ability to maintain or increase our market share or profitability.

In each of our businesses we face intense competition from domestic and foreign insurance companies, asset managers and diversified financial institutions, both for the ultimate customers for our products and, in many businesses, for distribution through non-affiliated distribution channels. We compete based on a number of factors including brand recognition, reputation, quality of service, quality of investment advice, investment performance of our products, product features, scope of distribution and distribution arrangements, price, perceived financial strength and credit and financial strength ratings. A decline in our competitive position as to one or more of these factors could adversely affect our profitability and assets under management. Many of our competitors are large and well-established and some have greater market share or

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breadth of distribution, offer a broader range of products, services or features, assume a greater level of risk, have lower profitability expectations or have higher financial strength or credit ratings than we do. The proliferation and growth of non-affiliated distribution channels puts pressure on our captive sales channels to increase their productivity and reduce their costs in order to remain competitive, and we run the risk that the marketplace will make a more significant or rapid shift to non-affiliated or direct distribution alternatives than we anticipate or are able to achieve ourselves, potentially adversely affecting our market share and results of operations. In certain

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international markets in which we operate, we face competition from government owned entities that benefit from pricing or other competitive advantages. The competitive landscape in which we operate may be further affected by government sponsored programs, as well as by longer term fiscal policies, adopted in the U.S. and outside of the U.S. in response to dislocations in financial markets and the economy. Competitors that receive governmental financing or other assistance or subsidies, including governmental guarantees of their obligations, or that are not subject to the same regulatory constraints, may have or obtain pricing or other competitive advantages. Changes in laws and regulations in response to adverse market and economic conditions may result in us being classified differently than competitors for purposes of capital and other requirements, potentially affecting our ability to compete and the competitive landscape generally.

Competition for personnel in all of our businesses is intense, including for executive officers and management personnel, Prudential Agents, Life Planners, Life Consultants and other sales personnel, and our investment managers. We devote significant efforts to talent management and development and are subject to the risk that executive, management and other personnel will be hired or recruited by competitors. Competition for desirable non-affiliated distribution channels is also intense. The loss of key personnel or non-affiliated distribution channels could have an adverse effect on our business and profitability.

Regulatory requirements could delay, deter or prevent a takeover attempt that shareholders might consider in their best interests.

Various states, in which our insurance companies are domiciled, including New Jersey, must approve any direct or indirect change of control of insurance companies organized in those states. The U.S. federal securities laws could also require reapproval by customers of our investment advisory contracts to manage mutual funds, including mutual funds included in annuity products, upon a change in control. In addition, the New Jersey Business Corporation Act prohibits certain business combinations with interested shareholders. These regulatory and other restrictions may delay a potential merger or sale of Prudential Financial, even if the Board of Directors decides that it is in the best interests of shareholders to merge or be sold.

Holders of our Common Stock are subject to risks due to the issuance of our Class B Stock, a second class of common stock.

The businesses of Prudential Financial are separated into the Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business, and our Common Stock reflects the performance of the Financial Services Businesses and the Class B Stock reflects the performance of the Closed Block Business. There are a number of risks to holders of our Common Stock by virtue of this dual common stock structure, including:

Even though we allocate all our consolidated assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and cash flow between the Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business for financial statement purposes, there is no legal separation between the Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business. Holders of Common Stock have no interest in a separate legal entity representing the Financial Services Businesses; holders of the Class B Stock have no interest in a separate legal entity representing the Closed Block Business; and therefore holders of each class of common stock are subject to all of the risks associated with an investment in the Company.

The financial results of the Closed Block Business, including debt service on the IHC debt, will affect Prudential Financial's consolidated results of operations, financial position and borrowing costs. Assets of PHLLC allocated to the Financial Services Businesses, including assets in the DSCA established for the security of the holders of the IHC debt and reinvested earnings thereon, could be used to satisfy the IHC debt. To the extent cash flows associated with the Closed Block Business within the DSCA are not adequate to service payments with respect to the IHC debt, a loan from the Financial Services Businesses to the Closed Block Business would be established. This could affect the results of operations, financial position or borrowing costs of the Financial Services Businesses. The repayment to the Financial Services Businesses of any inter-business loan created upon the use of the DSCA to service

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the IHC debt will be subordinate to the repayment of the IHC debt. For a more detailed discussion of the IHC debt, see Business Demutualization and Separation of the Businesses Separation of the Businesses .

The market value of our Common Stock may not reflect solely the performance of the Financial Services Businesses.

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We cannot pay cash dividends on our Common Stock for any period if we choose not to pay dividends on the Class B Stock in an aggregate amount at least equal to the lesser of the CB Distributable Cash Flow or the Target Dividend Amount on the Class B Stock for that period. See Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities for the definition of these terms. Any net losses of the Closed Block Business, and any dividends or distributions on, or repurchases of the Class B Stock, would reduce the assets of Prudential Financial legally available for dividends on the Common Stock.

Holders of Common Stock and Class B Stock vote together as a single class of common stock under New Jersey law, except as otherwise required by law and except that the holders of the Class B Stock have class voting or consent rights with respect to specified matters directly affecting the Class B Stock.

Shares of Class B Stock are entitled to a higher proportionate amount upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Prudential Financial than shares of Common Stock.

We may exchange the Class B Stock for shares of Common Stock at any time and holders of Class B Stock may convert their shares into Common Stock beginning in 2016. The Class B Stock also is mandatorily exchangeable in the event of a sale of all or substantially all of the Closed Block Business or a change of control of Prudential Financial, as discussed under Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities. Any exchange of Class B Stock into Common Stock could occur at a time when either or both of the Common Stock and Class B Stock may be considered to be overvalued or undervalued. Any conversion may have a dilutive effect on holders of Common Stock.

Our Board of Directors has adopted certain policies regarding inter-business transfers and accounting and tax matters, including the allocation of earnings, with respect to the Financial Services Businesses and Closed Block Business. Although the Board of Directors may change any of these policies, any such decision is subject to the Board of Directors' general fiduciary duties, and we have agreed with investors in the Class B Stock and the insurer of the IHC debt that, in most cases, the Board of Directors may not change these policies without their consent.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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The names of the executive officers of Prudential Financial and their respective ages and positions, as of February 27, 2014, were as follows:

Name	Age	Title	Other Public Directorships
John R. Strangfeld, Jr.	60	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President	None
Mark B. Grier	61	Vice Chairman	None
Edward P. Baird	65	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, International Businesses	None
Susan L. Blount	56	Executive Vice President and General Counsel	None
Robert M. Falzon	54	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	None
Charles F. Lowrey	56	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, U.S. Businesses	None
Barbara G. Koster	59	Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer	None
Richard F. Lambert	57	Senior Vice President and Chief Actuary	None
Nicholas C. Silitch	52	Senior Vice President and Chief Risk Officer	None
Scott G. Sleyster	54	Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer	None
Sharon C. Taylor	59	Senior Vice President, Human Resources	New Jersey Resources

Biographical information about Prudential Financial executive officers is as follows:

John R. Strangfeld, Jr. was elected Chairman of Prudential Financial in May 2008 and has served as Chief Executive Officer, President and Director since January 2008. He is a member of the Office of the Chairman and served as Vice Chairman of Prudential Financial from August 2002 to December 2007. He was Executive Vice President of Prudential Financial from February 2001 to August 2002. He served as Chief Executive Officer, Prudential Investment Management of Prudential Insurance from October 1998 until April 2002 and Chairman of the Board and CEO of Prudential Securities (renamed Prudential Equity Group, LLC) from December 2000 to April 2008. He has been with Prudential since July 1977, serving in various management positions, including Senior Managing Director, The Private Asset Management Group from 1995 to 1998; and Chairman, PRICOA Capital Group (London) Europe from 1989 to 1995.

Mark B. Grier was elected Director of Prudential Financial in January 2008 and has served as Vice Chairman since August 2002. He served as a director of Prudential Financial from December 1999 to January 2001, Executive Vice President from December 2000 to August 2002 and as Vice President of Prudential Financial from January 2000 to December 2000. He served as Chief Financial Officer of Prudential Insurance from May 1995 to June 1997. Since May 1995 he has variously served as Executive Vice President, Corporate Governance; Executive Vice President, Financial Management; Vice Chairman, Financial Management; and Vice Chairman, International. Prior to joining Prudential, Mr. Grier was an executive with Chase Manhattan Corporation.

Edward P. Baird was elected Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, International Businesses, of Prudential Financial and Prudential Insurance in January 2008. He served as Senior Vice President of Prudential Insurance from January 2002 to January 2008. Mr. Baird joined Prudential in 1979 and has served

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in various executive roles, including President of Pruco Life Insurance Company from January 1990 to December 1990; Senior Vice President for Agencies, Individual Life from January 1991 to June 1996; Senior Vice President, Prudential Healthcare from July 1996 to July 1999; Country Manager (Tokyo, Japan), International Investments Group from August 1999 to August 2002; and President of Group Insurance from August 2002 to January 2008.

Susan L. Blount was elected Executive Vice President in June 2013 and General Counsel of Prudential Financial and Prudential Insurance in May 2005. Ms. Blount has been with Prudential since 1985. She has served in various supervisory positions since 2002, including Vice President and Chief Investment Counsel and Vice President and Enterprise Finance Counsel. She served as Vice President, Secretary and Associate General Counsel from 2000 to 2002 and Vice President and Secretary from 1995 to 2000.

Robert M. Falzon was elected Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Prudential Financial and Prudential Insurance in March 2013. Mr. Falzon has been with Prudential since 1983, serving in various positions including managing director at Prudential Real Estate Investors (PREI), head of PREI's Global Merchant Banking Group and CEO of its European business. Mr. Falzon also served as Senior Vice President and Treasurer of Prudential Insurance and Prudential Financial from 2010 to 2013.

Charles F. Lowrey was elected Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, U.S. Businesses, of Prudential Financial and Prudential Insurance in February 2011. He served as Chief Executive Officer and President of Prudential Investment Management, Inc. from January 2008 to February 2011; and as Chief Executive Officer of Prudential Real Estate Investors, our real estate investment management and advisory business from February 2002 to January 2008. He joined the Company in March 2001, after serving as a managing director and head of the Americas for J.P. Morgan's Real Estate and Lodging Investment Banking group, where he began his investment banking career in 1988. He also spent four years as a managing partner of an architecture and development firm he founded in New York City.

Barbara G. Koster was elected Senior Vice President, Operations and Systems, of Prudential Financial in May 2011 and has been a Senior Vice President of Prudential Insurance Company of America since February 2004. Ms. Koster joined Prudential in November 1995 as the Vice President and Chief Information Officer of Individual Life Insurance Systems and was appointed as the Chief Information Officer of Prudential in 2004. Prior to joining Prudential, Ms. Koster held several positions with Chase Manhattan Bank, including that of President of Chase Access Services.

Richard F. Lambert was elected Senior Vice President and Chief Actuary of Prudential Financial and Prudential Insurance in May 2012. Mr. Lambert has been with Prudential since 1978, serving in various positions including Vice President and Actuary in Prudential's domestic individual life insurance business from 1996 to 2004 and Senior Vice President and Chief Actuary of Prudential's International Insurance division from 2004 to 2012.

Nicholas C. Silitch was elected Senior Vice President and Chief Risk Officer of Prudential Financial and Prudential Insurance in May 2012. He joined Prudential in 2010 as Chief Credit Officer and head of investment risk management. Prior to joining Prudential, Mr. Silitch held the position of Chief Risk Officer of the Alternative Investment Services, Broker Dealer Services and Pershing businesses within Bank of New York Mellon.

Scott G. Sleyster was elected Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of Prudential Insurance and Prudential Financial in May 2012 and February 2013, respectively. Mr. Sleyster has been with Prudential since 1987, serving in a variety of positions, including head of Prudential's Full Service Retirement business, president of Prudential's Guaranteed Products business, chief financial officer for Prudential's Employee Benefits Division, and has held roles in Prudential's Treasury, Derivatives and Investment Management units.

Sharon C. Taylor was elected Senior Vice President, Human Resources for Prudential Financial in June 2002. She also serves as Senior Vice President, Human Resources for Prudential Insurance and the Chair of The Prudential Foundation. Ms. Taylor has been with Prudential since 1976, serving in various human resources and general management positions, including Vice President of Human Resources Communities of Practice, from

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2000 to 2002; Vice President, Human Resources & Ethics Officer, Individual Financial Services, from 1998 to 2000; Vice President, Staffing and Employee Relations from 1996 to 1998; Management Internal Control Officer from 1994 to 1996; and Vice President, Human Resources and Administration from 1993 to 1994.

As announced on February 13, 2014, Mr. Baird is retiring as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, International Businesses, effective April 4, 2014 and will be succeeded by Mr. Lowrey. Mr. Lowrey will be succeeded by Stephen Pelletier, age 60, who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Company's Group Insurance business. Mr. Pelletier previously served as President of Prudential Annuities and as Chairman and CEO of Prudential International Investments and has held several other leadership roles in the U.S. and around the world since joining the Company in 1992.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We own our headquarters building located at 751 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, which comprises approximately 0.6 million square feet. Excluding our headquarters building and properties used by the International Insurance division and Asset Management segment, which are discussed below, as of December 31, 2013, we own eight and lease 15 other principal properties throughout the U.S., some of which are used for home office functions. In addition, we are currently in the process of developing a new office building located in Newark, New Jersey, which will be used for home office functions. Our domestic operations also lease approximately 189 other locations throughout the U.S.

For our International Insurance segment, as of December 31, 2013, we own five home offices located in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Brazil and Argentina, and lease three home offices located in Italy, Mexico, and Poland. We also own approximately 120 and lease approximately 550 other properties, primarily field offices, located throughout these same countries. For our Asset Management segment, which includes our international investment operations, as of December 31, 2013, we lease three home offices located in Japan, Taiwan and India. We also lease 13 international principal properties located in Brazil, Mexico, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Korea, Germany, Australia and the United Kingdom, in addition to approximately 20 other branch and field offices within Europe and Asia.

We believe our properties are adequate and suitable for our business as currently conducted and are adequately maintained. The above properties do not include properties we own for investment-only purposes.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements under **Litigation and Regulatory Matters** for a description of material pending litigation and regulatory matters affecting us, and certain risks to our businesses presented by such matters.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

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Prudential Financial's Common Stock was issued to eligible policyholders in Prudential Insurance's demutualization and sold to investors in Prudential Financial's initial public offering. The Common Stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol PRU on December 13, 2001. The following table presents the high and low closing prices for the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange during the periods indicated and the dividends declared per share during such periods:

	High	Low	Dividends
2013:			
Fourth Quarter	\$ 92.43	\$ 75.99	\$ 0.53
Third Quarter	\$ 82.62	\$ 73.30	\$ 0.40
Second Quarter	\$ 73.03	\$ 54.91	\$ 0.40
First Quarter	\$ 60.41	\$ 54.64	\$ 0.40
2012:			
Fourth Quarter	\$ 59.89	\$ 48.74	\$ 1.60
Third Quarter	\$ 58.63	\$ 45.46	
Second Quarter	\$ 64.50	\$ 44.74	
First Quarter	\$ 64.65	\$ 51.30	

On January 31, 2014, there were 1,612,274 registered holders of record for the Common Stock and 461 million shares outstanding.

The Class B Stock was issued to institutional investors (two subsidiaries of American International Group, Inc. and Pacific Life Corp.) in a private placement pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 on the date of demutualization. There is no established public trading market for the Class B Stock. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, Prudential Financial paid dividends totaling \$9.625 per share of Class B Stock. On January 31, 2014, there were three holders of record for the Class B Stock and 2 million shares outstanding.

Prudential Financial's Board of Directors currently intends to continue to declare and pay dividends on the Common Stock and Class B Stock. Future dividend decisions will be based on, and affected by, a number of factors including the financial performance of the Financial Services Businesses and Closed Block Business; our overall financial condition, results of operations, cash requirements and future prospects; regulatory restrictions including on the payment of dividends by Prudential Financial's subsidiaries and requirements under Dodd-Frank; and such other factors as the Board of Directors may deem relevant. Dividends payable by Prudential Financial are limited to the amount that would be legally available for payment under New Jersey corporate law. For additional information on dividends and related regulatory restrictions, see Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

For additional information about our exchangeable surplus notes see Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

See Item 12 for information about our equity compensation plans.

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Common Stock and Class B Stock

The Common Stock and the Class B Stock are separate classes of common stock under New Jersey corporate law.

Holders of Common Stock and Class B Stock will be entitled to dividends if and when declared by Prudential Financial's Board of Directors out of funds legally available to pay those dividends. To the extent dividends are paid on the Class B Stock, shares of Class B Stock are repurchased or the Closed Block Business has net losses, the amount legally available for dividends on the Common Stock will be reduced. In addition, payment of dividends will be subject to the following additional conditions:

Common Stock will be entitled to receive dividends, if and when declared by Prudential Financial's Board of Directors, only out of assets of the Financial Services Businesses legally available for the payment of dividends under the New Jersey Business Corporation Act as if the Financial Services Businesses were a separate New Jersey corporation; and

Class B Stock will be entitled to receive dividends, if and when declared by Prudential Financial's Board of Directors, only out of assets of the Closed Block Business legally available for the payment of dividends under the New Jersey Business Corporation Act, as if the Closed Block Business were a separate New Jersey corporation.

Dividends declared and paid on the Common Stock will depend upon the financial performance of the Financial Services Businesses. Dividends declared and paid on the Class B Stock will depend upon the financial performance of the Closed Block Business and, as the Closed Block matures, the holders of the Class B Stock will receive the surplus of the Closed Block Business no longer required to support the Closed Block for regulatory purposes. Dividends on the Class B Stock will be payable in an aggregate amount per year at least equal to the lesser of (1) a Target Dividend Amount of \$19.25 million or (2) the CB Distributable Cash Flow, as defined below, for such year, which is a measure of the net cash flows of the Closed Block Business. Notwithstanding this formula, as with any common stock, we retain the flexibility to suspend dividends on the Class B Stock; however, if CB Distributable Cash Flow exists for any period and Prudential Financial chooses not to pay dividends on the Class B Stock in an aggregate amount at least equal to the lesser of the CB Distributable Cash Flow or the Target Dividend Amount for that period, then cash dividends cannot be paid on the Common Stock with respect to such period. The principal component of CB Distributable Cash Flow will be the amount by which Surplus and Related Assets, determined according to statutory accounting principles, exceed surplus that would be required for the Closed Block Business considered as a separate insurer; provided, however, that CB Distributable Cash Flow counts such excess only to the extent distributable as a dividend by Prudential Insurance under specified, but not all, provisions of New Jersey insurance law. Subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors of Prudential Financial, we currently anticipate paying dividends on the Class B Stock at the Target Dividend Amount for the foreseeable future.

CB Distributable Cash Flow means, for any quarterly or annual period, the sum of (i) the excess of (a) the Surplus and Related Assets over (b) the Required Surplus applicable to the Closed Block Business within Prudential Insurance, to the extent that Prudential Insurance is able to distribute such excess as a dividend to Prudential Holdings, LLC (PHLLC) under New Jersey law without giving effect, directly or indirectly, to the earned surplus requirement of Section 17:27A-4c.(3) of the New Jersey Insurance Holding Company Systems Law, plus (ii) any amount held by PHLLC allocated to the Closed Block Business in excess of remaining debt service payments on the IHC debt. For purposes of the foregoing,

Required Surplus means the amount of surplus applicable to the Closed Block Business within Prudential Insurance that would be required to maintain a quotient (expressed as a percentage) of (i) the Total Adjusted Capital applicable to the Closed Block Business within Prudential Insurance (including any applicable dividend reserves) divided by (ii) the Company Action Level RBC applicable to the Closed Block Business within Prudential Insurance, equal to 100%, where Total Adjusted Capital and Company Action Level RBC are as defined in the regulations promulgated under the New Jersey Dynamic Capital and Surplus Act of 1993. These amounts are determined according to statutory accounting principles.

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The shares of Common Stock will vote together with the shares of Class B Stock on all matters (one share, one vote) except as otherwise required by law and except that holders of the Class B Stock will have class voting or consent rights with respect to specified matters directly affecting the Class B Stock.

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Prudential Financial may, at its option, at any time, exchange all outstanding shares of Class B Stock into such number of shares of Common Stock as have an aggregate average market value equal to 120% of the appraised fair market value of the outstanding shares of Class B Stock. Holders of Class B Stock may exchange their shares of Class B Stock into such number of shares of Common Stock as have an aggregate average market value equal to 100% of the appraised fair market value of the outstanding shares of Class B Stock (1) in the holder's sole discretion, beginning on January 1, 2016, and (2) at any time in the event of certain federal income tax or regulatory events. If Prudential Financial sells or otherwise disposes of all or substantially all of the Closed Block Business or a change of control of Prudential Financial occurs, Prudential Financial must exchange all outstanding shares of Class B Stock into such number of shares of Common Stock as have an aggregate average market value of 120% of the appraised fair market value of such shares of Class B Stock. For further information on the exchange provisions of the Class B Stock, see Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Prudential Financial included as Exhibit 3.1 to this report, and the Description of Capital Stock contained in the Registration Statement included as Exhibit 2.1 to this report.

Any exchange of Class B Stock into Common Stock could occur at a time when either or both of the Common Stock and Class B Stock may be considered to be overvalued or undervalued. Any conversion may have a dilutive effect on holders of Common Stock.

If shares of Class B Stock are outstanding at the time of a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Prudential Financial, each share of Common Stock and Class B Stock will be entitled to a share of net liquidation proceeds in proportion to the respective liquidation units of such class. Each share of Common Stock will have one liquidation unit, and each share of Class B Stock will have 2.83215 liquidation units.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table provides information about purchases by the Company during the three months ended December 31, 2013 of its Common Stock.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased(1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program(2)	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased under the Program(2)
October 1, 2013 through October 31, 2013	1,045,093	\$ 79.96	1,042,180	
November 1, 2013 through November 30, 2013	959,078	\$ 86.95	958,389	
December 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013	928,904	\$ 89.76	928,200	
Total	2,933,075	\$ 85.35	2,928,769	\$ 500,000,000

- (1) Includes shares of Common Stock withheld from participants for income tax withholding purposes whose shares of restricted stock and restricted stock units vested during the period. Such restricted stock and restricted stock units were originally issued to participants pursuant to the Prudential Financial, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan that was adopted by the Company's Board of Directors in March 2003 (as subsequently amended and restated).
- (2) In June 2013, the Board authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$1.0 billion of its outstanding Common Stock during the twelve month period starting July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

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We derived the selected consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, from our Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere herein. We derived the selected consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, from consolidated financial statements not included herein.

On January 2, 2013, we acquired The Hartford's individual life insurance business through a reinsurance transaction. Under the agreement, the Company paid The Hartford cash consideration of \$615 million, primarily in the form of a ceding commission to provide reinsurance for approximately 700,000 life insurance policies with

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net retained face amount in force of approximately \$141 billion. The acquisition increases the Company's scale in the U.S. individual life insurance market, particularly universal life products, and provides complementary distribution opportunities through expanded wirehouse and bank distribution channels.

Results for the year ended December 31, 2012, include approximately \$32 billion of premiums reflecting two significant pension risk transfer transactions. On November 1, 2012, we issued a non-participating group annuity contract to the General Motors Salaried Employees Pension Trust, and assumed responsibility for providing specified benefits to certain participants. On December 10, 2012, we issued a non-participating group annuity contract to the Verizon Management Pension Plan and assumed responsibility for providing specified benefits to certain participants. The premiums from these transactions were largely offset by a corresponding increase in policyholders' benefits, including the change in policy reserves.

On February 1, 2011, we acquired the Star and Edison Businesses from American International Group, Inc. The results of these companies are reported with the Gibraltar Life operations and are included in the results presented below from the date of acquisition. The Star and Edison companies were merged into Gibraltar Life on January 1, 2012.

On December 31, 2009, we completed the sale of our minority joint venture interest in Wachovia Securities. In 2009, Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures, net of taxes includes a pre-tax gain on the sale of \$2.247 billion. In addition, General and administrative expenses includes certain one-time costs related to the sale of the joint venture interest of \$104 million for pre-tax compensation costs and costs related to increased contributions to the Company's charitable foundation. The total of these items is an after-tax gain of \$1.389 billion, or \$2.95 per share of Common Stock.

On May 1, 2009, we acquired Yamato Life, a Japanese life insurance company that declared bankruptcy in October 2008, and renamed The Prudential Gibraltar Financial Life Insurance Company, Ltd. Results presented below include the results of this company from the date of acquisition.

The 2009 income tax provision includes a benefit of \$272 million from a reduction to the liability for unrecognized tax benefits and related interest, primarily related to tax years prior to 2002 as a result of the expiration of the statute of limitations for the 2002 and 2003 tax years.

Our Gibraltar Life operations use a November 30 fiscal year end. Consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009, includes Gibraltar Life assets and liabilities as of November 30. Consolidated income statement data for 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009, includes Gibraltar Life results for the twelve months ended November 30, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

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This selected consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere herein.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(in millions, except per share and ratio information)				
Income Statement Data:					
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$ 26,237	\$ 65,354	\$ 24,301	\$ 18,238	\$ 16,497
Policy charges and fee income	5,415	4,489	3,924	3,323	2,832
Net investment income	14,729	13,661	13,124	11,865	11,390
Asset management fees and other income	286	2,784	4,905	3,747	4,495
Realized investment gains (losses), net	(5,206)	(1,441)	2,831	1,050	(2,897)
Total revenues	41,461	84,847	49,085	38,223	32,317
Benefits and expenses:					
Policyholders' benefits	26,733	65,131	23,614	18,285	16,346
Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	3,111	4,234	4,484	4,209	4,484
Dividends to policyholders	2,050	2,176	2,723	2,189	1,298
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	240	1,504	2,695	1,085	1,131
General and administrative expenses	11,011	11,094	10,605	8,309	7,788
Total benefits and expenses	43,145	84,139	44,121	34,077	31,047
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures					
	(1,684)	708	4,964	4,146	1,270
Income tax expense (benefit)	(1,058)	213	1,515	1,266	(115)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity in earnings of operating joint ventures					
	(626)	495	3,449	2,880	1,385
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures, net of taxes	59	60	182	82	1,523
Income (loss) from continuing operations					
	(567)	555	3,631	2,962	2,908
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	7	15	35	33	(19)
Net income (loss)					
	(560)	570	3,666	2,995	2,889
Less: Income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	107	50	34	19	(57)
Net Income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ (667)	\$ 520	\$ 3,632	\$ 2,976	\$ 2,946
Basic earnings per share - Common Stock:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.					
	\$ (1.57)	\$ 1.02	\$ 7.14	\$ 5.25	\$ 7.33
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.07	(0.05)
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ (1.55)	\$ 1.06	\$ 7.21	\$ 5.32	\$ 7.28
Diluted earnings per share - Common Stock:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.					
	\$ (1.57)	\$ 1.01	\$ 7.05	\$ 5.20	\$ 7.28
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.06	(0.04)
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ (1.55)	\$ 1.05	\$ 7.12	\$ 5.26	\$ 7.24
Dividends declared per share - Common Stock	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.70

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Basic and diluted earnings per share Class B Stock:

Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 22.00	\$ 11.50	\$ 61.00	\$ 229.00	\$ (164.50)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	0.00	(1.00)	0.00	0.50	0.00
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 22.00	\$ 10.50	\$ 61.00	\$ 229.50	\$ (164.50)
Dividends declared per share Class B Stock	\$ 9.625	\$ 9.625	\$ 9.625	\$ 9.625	\$ 9.625
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(1)		1.11	1.83	1.75	1.67

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	As of December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(in millions)				
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total investments excluding policy loans	\$ 386,407	\$ 394,007	\$ 273,245	\$ 250,406	\$ 232,322
Separate account assets	285,060	253,254	207,776	174,074	147,095
Total assets	731,781	709,235	535,744	476,449	442,399
Future policy benefits and policyholders' account balances	343,516	350,463	240,489	227,516	221,653
Separate account liabilities	285,060	253,254	207,776	174,074	147,095
Short-term debt	2,669	2,484	1,982	3,122	10,535
Long-term debt	23,553	24,729	23,653	21,037	20,290
Total liabilities	695,900	670,123	505,696	453,312	431,307
Prudential Financial, Inc. equity	35,278	38,503	29,535	22,603	10,741
Noncontrolling interests	603	609	513	534	351
Total equity	\$ 35,881	\$ 39,112	\$ 30,048	\$ 23,137	\$ 11,092

- (1) For purposes of this computation, earnings are defined as income from continuing operations before income taxes excluding undistributed income (loss) from equity method investments, fixed charges and interest capitalized. Also excludes earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests. Fixed charges are the sum of gross interest expense, interest credited to policyholders' account balances and an estimated interest component of rent expense. Due to the Company's loss for the year ended December 31, 2013, the ratio coverage was less than 1:1 and is therefore not presented. Additional earnings of \$1,935 million would have been required for the year ended December 31, 2013 to achieve a ratio of 1:1.

The historical information presented in the table above has been revised to reflect the impact of retrospective adoption of a discretionary change in accounting principle for recognition of performance based incentive fee revenue. For further information, see Accounting Policies and Pronouncements Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements and Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read the following analysis of our consolidated financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with the Forward-Looking Statements included below the Table of Contents, Risk Factors, Selected Financial Data and the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

Prudential Financial has two classes of common stock outstanding. The Common Stock, which is publicly traded (NYSE:PRU), reflects the performance of the Financial Services Businesses, while the Class B Stock, which was issued through a private placement and does not trade on any exchange, reflects the performance of the Closed Block Business. The Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business are discussed below.

Financial Services Businesses

Our Financial Services Businesses consist of three operating divisions, which together encompass six segments, and our Corporate and Other operations. The U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management division consists of our Individual Annuities, Retirement and Asset Management segments. The U.S. Individual Life and Group Insurance division consists of our Individual Life and Group Insurance segments. The International Insurance division consists of our International Insurance segment. Our Corporate and Other operations include corporate

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items and initiatives that are not allocated to business segments, as well as businesses that have been or will be divested.

We attribute financing costs to each segment based on the amount of financing used by each segment, excluding financing costs associated with corporate debt which are reflected in Corporate and Other operations. The net investment income of each segment includes earnings on the amount of capital that management believes is necessary to support the risks of that segment.

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We seek growth internally and through acquisitions, joint ventures or other forms of business combinations or investments. Our principal acquisition focus is in our current business lines, both domestic and international.

Closed Block Business

In connection with the demutualization, we ceased offering domestic participating products. The liabilities for our traditional domestic in force participating products were segregated, together with assets, in a regulatory mechanism referred to as the Closed Block. The Closed Block is designed generally to provide for the reasonable expectations for future policy dividends after demutualization of holders of participating individual life insurance policies and annuities included in the Closed Block by allocating assets that will be used exclusively for payment of benefits, including policyholder dividends, expenses and taxes with respect to these products. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Business Demutualization and Separation of Business for more information on the Closed Block.

Revenues and Expenses

We earn our revenues principally from insurance premiums; mortality, expense, asset management and administrative fees from insurance and investment products; and investment of general account and other funds. We earn premiums primarily from the sale of individual life insurance, group life and disability insurance, and certain annuity contracts. We earn mortality, expense, and asset management fees primarily from the sale and servicing of separate account products including variable life insurance and variable annuities, and from the sale and servicing of other products including universal life insurance. We also earn asset management and administrative fees from the distribution, servicing and management of mutual funds, retirement products and other asset management products and services. Our operating expenses principally consist of insurance benefits provided and reserves established for anticipated future insurance benefits, general business expenses, dividends to policyholders, commissions and other costs of selling and servicing the various products we sell and interest credited on general account liabilities.

Profitability

Our profitability depends principally on our ability to price our insurance and annuity products at a level that enables us to earn a margin over the costs associated with providing benefits and administering those products. Profitability also depends on, among other items, our actuarial and policyholder behavior experience on insurance and annuity products and our ability to attract and retain customer assets, generate and maintain favorable investment results, effectively deploy capital and utilize our tax capacity, and manage expenses.

Historically, the participating products included in the Closed Block have yielded lower returns on capital invested than many of our other businesses. As we have ceased offering domestic participating products, we expect that the proportion of the traditional participating products in our in force business will gradually diminish as these older policies age, and we grow other businesses. However, the relatively lower returns to us on this existing block of business will continue to affect our consolidated results of operations for many years. Our Common Stock reflects the performance of our Financial Services Businesses, but there can be no assurance that the market value of the Common Stock will reflect solely the performance of these businesses.

See Risk Factors for a discussion of risks that have affected and may affect in the future our business, results of operations or financial condition, cause the trading price of our Common Stock to decline materially or cause our actual results to differ materially from those expected or those

expressed in any forward looking statements made by or on behalf of the Company.

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Executive Summary

Prudential Financial, a financial services leader with approximately \$1.107 trillion of assets under management as of December 31, 2013, has operations in the United States, Asia, Europe and Latin America. Through our subsidiaries and affiliates, we offer a wide array of financial products and services, including life insurance, annuities, retirement-related services, mutual funds, and investment management. We offer these products and services to individual and institutional customers through one of the largest distribution networks in the financial services industry.

Industry Trends

Our U.S. and international businesses are impacted by financial markets, economic conditions, regulatory oversight, and a variety of trends that affect the industries where we compete.

U.S. Businesses

Financial and Economic Environment. Although economic and financial conditions continue to show signs of improvement, global market conditions and uncertainty continue to be factors in the markets in which we operate. As discussed further under *Impact of a Low Interest Rate Environment* below, interest rates in the U.S. remain lower than historical levels, despite recent increases, which continues to negatively impact our portfolio income yields. Continued high unemployment rates and limited growth in salaries also continue to be factors impacting certain business drivers, including contributions to defined contribution plans and the costs of group disability claims.

Regulatory Environment. Financial market dislocations have produced, and are expected to continue to produce, extensive changes in existing laws and regulations, and regulatory frameworks applicable to our businesses. As discussed under *Regulatory Developments* below, the Company is now subject to stricter prudential regulatory standards and supervision by the FRB as a Designated Financial Company. The use of captive reinsurance companies is also under increased scrutiny. In addition, state insurance laws regulate all aspects of our U.S. insurance businesses and our insurance products are substantially affected by federal and state tax laws. Insurance regulators have begun to implement significant changes in the way in which industry participants must determine statutory reserves and statutory capital, particularly for products with embedded options and guarantees such as variable annuities and universal life products with secondary guarantees.

Demographics. Income protection, wealth accumulation and the needs of retiring baby boomers continue to shape the insurance industry. Retirement security is one of the most critical issues in the U.S. for individuals and the investment professionals and institutions that support them. The risk and responsibility of retirement savings continues to shift to employees, away from the government and employers. Life insurance ownership among U.S. households remains low, with consumers citing other financial priorities and cost of insurance as reasons for the lack of coverage.

Competitive Environment. For the annuities business, traditional competitors continue to take actions to either exit the marketplace or de-risk products in response to recent market volatility. We proactively monitor changes in the annuity marketplace, and have taken actions to adapt our products to the current environment in order to maintain appropriate return prospects and improve our risk profile. We believe our current product offerings are competitively positioned and that our differentiated risk management strategies will provide us with an attractive risk and profitability profile.

Our retirement and asset management businesses compete on price, service and investment performance. The full service retirement markets are mature, with few dominant players. We have seen a trend toward unbundling of the purchase decision related to the recordkeeping and investment offerings, where product pricing, the variety of available funds and their performance are the key selection criteria of plan sponsors and intermediaries. Additionally, changes in the regulatory environment have driven more standard and consistent fee disclosures across industry providers, which has heightened pricing pressures and may accelerate the trend toward unbundling of services. Market disruption and rating agency downgrades have caused some of our institutional investment product competitors to withdraw from the market, creating significant growth

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opportunities for us in certain markets, including the investment-only stable value market. Recently, new and re-emerging competitors are entering the investment-only stable value market. The recovery of the equity, fixed income, and commercial real estate markets has positively impacted asset managers by increasing assets under management and corresponding fee levels. In addition, institutional fixed income managers have generally experienced positive flows as investors have re-allocated assets into fixed income to reduce risk, including the reduction of risk in pension plans. In recent years we have established ourselves as innovators in providing pension risk management solutions to plan sponsors, as underscored by the completion of two significant pension risk transfer transactions in 2012. We believe the emerging pension risk transfer market offers attractive opportunities that are aligned with our expertise.

The individual life and group life and disability markets are mature and, due to the large number of competitors, competition is driven mainly by price and service. The economy has exacerbated pressure on pricing, creating a challenge of maintaining pricing discipline. In the individual life market, many of our competitors took pricing actions in 2012 in response to the low interest rate environment. Our individual life sales in 2013 benefited from a strong competitive position as a result of these competitor actions, as well as expanded distribution opportunities from the acquisition of The Hartford's individual life business. In 2013 we implemented additional product design and pricing changes designed to shift sales away from guaranteed products toward non-guaranteed products. Maintaining our competitive positioning is dependent on sources of financing for the reserves associated with this business and timely utilization of the associated tax benefits. For group products, rate guarantees have become the industry norm, with rate guarantee durations trending upward, primarily for group life insurance, as a general industry practice. The group insurance industry has been very competitive in recent years, however we are beginning to see rate increases take hold throughout the industry. There is also an increased demand from clients for bundling of products and services to streamline administration and save costs by dealing with fewer carriers. As employers are attempting to control costs and shift benefit decisions and funding to employees, who continue to value benefits offered in the workplace, employee-paid (voluntary) product offerings and services are becoming increasingly important in the group market.

International Businesses

Financial and Economic Environment. Our international insurance operations, especially in Japan, continue to operate in a low interest rate environment. However, the local market has adapted to the low rate environment in Japan. The continued low interest rate environment in the U.S. may impact the attractiveness of U.S. dollar-denominated products in Japan relative to yen-denominated products. We are also subject to financial impacts associated with movements in foreign currency rates, particularly the Japanese yen. Fluctuations in the value of the yen will continue to impact the relative attractiveness of non-yen products marketed in Japan.

Regulatory Environment. Effective in April 2013, Japanese insurance regulators changed the standard discount rate for statutory reserves on new business. This resulted in increased statutory reserve requirements for new business and selective re-pricing of insurance products by insurers intended to maintain expected returns. We anticipate further changes in solvency regulation from jurisdiction to jurisdiction based on regulatory developments in the U.S., the European Union, and recommendations by an international standard setting body for the insurance regulators, as well as regulatory requirements for those companies deemed to be systemically important financial institutions, or SIFIs, in the U.S. or abroad. In addition, local regulators, including in Japan, may apply heightened scrutiny to non-domestic companies. Internationally, regulators are also increasingly adopting measures to provide greater consumer protection and privacy rights. Further, a bill passed by the Japanese legislature in 2012 will increase the consumption tax rate during 2014 and 2015. Insurance commissions are subject to consumption tax for individuals exceeding certain earnings thresholds, however, the tax is not charged on employee compensation or insurance premiums. The increase in this tax is expected to lead to increased costs for insurers.

Demographics. Japan has an aging population as well as a large pool of household assets invested in low yielding deposit and savings vehicles. The aging of Japan's population as well as strains on government pension programs have led to a growing demand for insurance products with a significant savings element to meet savings and retirement needs as the population transitions to retirement. We are seeing a similar shift to retirement oriented products in Korea and Taiwan, each of which also has an aging population.

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Competitive Environment. The life insurance markets in Japan and Korea are mature. We generally compete more on distribution capabilities and service provided to customers than on price. The aging of Japan’s population creates an increasing need for product innovation, introducing insurance products which allow for savings and income as the population transitions to retirement. The ability to sell through multiple and complementary distribution channels is a competitive advantage. However, competition for sales personnel as well as access to third party distribution channels is intense.

Impact of a Low Interest Rate Environment

Domestic Financial Services Businesses

As interest rates in the U.S. continue to remain lower than historical levels, our current reinvestment yields are consequently lower than the overall portfolio income yield, primarily for our investments in fixed maturity securities and commercial mortgage loans. With the Federal Reserve Board’s stated intention to keep interest rates low through at least 2014, our overall portfolio income yields are expected to continue to decline throughout the coming year; however, the recent increase in interest rates, if sustained, will mitigate the impact of new investment purchases on our overall portfolio income yields.

For the domestic Financial Services Businesses’ general account, we expect annual scheduled payments and prepayments to be approximately 10% of the fixed maturity security and commercial mortgage loan portfolios through 2015. The domestic Financial Services Businesses’ general account has approximately \$156 billion of such assets (based on net carrying value) as of December 31, 2013. As these assets mature, the current average portfolio income yield for fixed maturities and commercial mortgage loans of approximately 4.5% is expected to decline due to reinvesting in a lower interest rate environment. Included in the \$156 billion of fixed maturity securities and commercial mortgage loans are approximately \$63 billion that are subject to call or redemption features at the issuer’s option, which have a weighted average interest rate of approximately 5%. As of December 31, 2013, approximately 80% of the assets contain prepayment penalties.

The reinvestment of scheduled payments and prepayments at rates below the current portfolio yield, including in some cases at rates below those guaranteed under our insurance contracts, will impact future operating results to the extent we do not, or are unable to, reduce crediting rates on in-force blocks of business, or effectively utilize other asset/liability management strategies described below, in order to maintain current net interest margins. As of December 31, 2013, our domestic Financial Services Businesses have approximately \$150 billion of insurance liabilities and policyholder account balances. Of this amount, approximately \$49 billion represents contracts with crediting rates that may be adjusted over the life of the contract, subject to guaranteed minimums. The following table sets forth the related account values by range of guaranteed minimum crediting rates and the related range of the difference, in basis points (bps), between rates being credited to contractholders as of December 31, 2013, and the respective guaranteed minimums.

Range of Guaranteed Minimum Crediting Rates:	Account Values with Crediting Rates:					Total
	At guaranteed minimum	1 - 49 bps above guaranteed minimum	50 - 99 bps above guaranteed minimum	100 - 150 bps above guaranteed minimum	Greater than 150 bps above guaranteed minimum	
	(\$ billions)					
Less than 1%	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.5
1% - 1.99%	1.3	1.4	10.0	2.9	0.3	15.9
2% - 2.99%	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.4	4.7

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3% 4.00%	22.9	1.4	1.9	0.4	0.0	26.6
Greater than 4%	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Total	\$ 28.2	\$ 2.8	\$ 12.0	\$ 4.1	\$ 1.7	\$ 48.8
Percentage of total	58%	6%	25%	8%	3%	100%

Although we may have the ability to lower crediting rates for those contracts above guaranteed minimums, our willingness to do so may be limited by competitive pressures.

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Our domestic Financial Services Businesses also have approximately \$13 billion of insurance liabilities and policyholder account balances representing participating contracts for which the investment income risk is expected to ultimately accrue to contractholders. The crediting rates for these contracts are periodically adjusted based on the yield earned on the related assets. The remaining \$88 billion of the \$150 billion of insurance liabilities and policyholder account balances in our domestic Financial Services Businesses represents long duration products such as group annuities, structured settlements and other insurance products that have fixed and guaranteed terms, for which underlying assets may have to be reinvested at interest rates that are lower than portfolio rates. We seek to mitigate the impact of a prolonged low interest rate environment on these contracts through asset/liability management, as discussed further below.

For the domestic Financial Services Businesses general account, assuming a hypothetical scenario where the average 10-year U.S. Treasury rate is 3.00% for the period from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2015, and credit spreads remain unchanged from levels as of December 31, 2013, we estimate that the unfavorable impact to net interest margins included in pre-tax adjusted operating income of reinvesting in such an environment, compared to reinvesting at current average portfolio income yields, would be approximately \$16 million in 2014 and \$48 million in 2015. This impact is most significant in the Retirement and Individual Annuities segments. This hypothetical scenario only reflects the impact related to the approximately \$49 billion of contracts shown in the table above, and does not reflect: i) any benefit from potential changes to the crediting rates on the corresponding contractholder liabilities where the Company has the contractual ability to do so, or other potential mitigants such as changes in investment mix that we may implement as funds are reinvested; ii) any impact related to assets that do not directly support our liabilities; iii) any impact from other factors, including but not limited to, new business, contractholder behavior, changes in competitive conditions, and changes in capital markets; and/or iv) any impact from other factors described below.

In order to mitigate the unfavorable impact that the current interest rate environment has on our net interest margins, we employ a proactive asset/liability management program, which includes strategic asset allocation and derivative strategies within a disciplined risk management framework. These strategies seek to match the characteristics of our products, and to closely approximate the interest rate sensitivity of the assets with the estimated interest rate sensitivity of the product liabilities. Our asset/liability management program also helps manage duration gaps, currency and other risks between assets and liabilities through the use of derivatives. We adjust this dynamic process as products change, as customer behavior changes and as changes in the market environment occur. As a result, our asset/liability management process has permitted us to manage interest-sensitive products successfully through several market cycles. Our interest rate exposure is also mitigated by our business mix, which includes lines of business for which fee-based and insurance underwriting earnings play a more prominent role in product profitability.

Japanese Insurance Operations

Our Japanese insurance operations have experienced a low interest rate environment for many years. As of December 31, 2013, these operations have \$126 billion of insurance liabilities and policyholder account balances, which are predominantly comprised of long duration insurance products that have fixed and guaranteed terms, for which underlying assets may have to be reinvested at interest rates that are lower than portfolio rates. Also included in the \$126 billion are approximately \$7 billion of insurance liabilities and policyholder account balances with crediting rates that may be adjusted over the life of the contract, subject to guaranteed minimums; however, for these contracts, most of the current crediting rates are substantially at or near contractual minimums. Although we have the ability to lower crediting rates in some cases for those contracts above guaranteed minimum crediting rates, the majority of this business has credited interest rates which are determined by formula. Our Japanese insurance operations employ a proactive asset-liability management program in order to mitigate the unfavorable impact that the current interest rate environment has on our net interest margins, and includes strategies similar to those described for the domestic Financial Services Businesses above.

Current Developments

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On January 2, 2013, we completed the acquisition of The Hartford's individual life insurance business (Hartford Life Business) through a reinsurance transaction. The total cash consideration was \$615 million consisting primarily of a ceding commission to provide reinsurance for approximately 700,000 life insurance policies with net retained face amount in force of approximately \$141 billion.

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On each of February 12, 2013, May 14, 2013, and August 15, 2013, Prudential Financial's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.40 per share of Common Stock. On November 12, 2013, Prudential Financial's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.53 per share of Common Stock. On February 11, 2014, Prudential Financial's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.53 per share of Common Stock.

On June 11, 2013, Prudential Financial's Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase at management's discretion up to \$1.0 billion of its outstanding Common Stock during the period from July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014. We purchased 6.1 million shares in 2013 under this authorization at a total cost of \$500 million. The timing and amount of any share repurchases will be determined by management based upon market conditions and other considerations, and such repurchases may be effected in the open market, through derivative, accelerated repurchase and negotiated transactions and through prearranged trading plans designed to comply with Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Exchange Act. We purchased 6.6 million shares under the prior twelve-month \$1.0 billion authorization that expired on June 30, 2013 for a total cost of \$400 million, including 3.9 million shares purchased in the first six months of 2013 at a total cost of \$250 million.

On January 2, 2014, we completed the acquisition of UniAsia Life Assurance Berhad, an established life insurance company in Malaysia, through the formation of a joint venture with Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN), a bank owned by the Malaysian government. The joint venture paid cash consideration of approximately \$160 million, 70% of which was provided by Prudential Insurance and 30% of which was provided by BSN.

Regulatory Developments

On September 19, 2013, the Financial Stability Oversight Council (the Council) made a final determination that Prudential Financial is a Designated Financial Company. As a Designated Financial Company, Prudential Financial is subject to prudential regulatory standards and supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (as a Covered Company) pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. As a Designated Financial Company under the Dodd-Frank Act, Prudential Financial is now subject to supervision and examination by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and to prudential regulatory standards, which include or will include requirements (some of which are subject to future rulemaking) regarding risk-based capital, leverage, liquidity, stress-testing, overall risk management, resolution plans, early remediation and credit concentration; and may also include additional standards regarding capital, public disclosure, short-term debt limits and other related subjects as appropriate. The Company must also seek pre-approval from the Federal Reserve for acquisition of certain companies engaged in financial activities. See Business Regulation and Risk Factors for more information regarding the potential impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on the Company, including as a result of these stricter prudential standards.

On July 18, 2013, the Financial Stability Board (the FSB), consisting of representatives of national financial authorities of the G20 nations, identified the Company as a global systemically important insurer (G-SII). U.S. financial regulators are thereby expected to enhance their regulation of the Company to achieve a number of regulatory objectives, including enhanced group-wide supervision, enhanced capital standards (including basic capital and higher loss absorption capacity requirements which are expected to begin to be implemented in 2019), and development of a risk management plan (expected to be completed within 12 months of G-SII designation) and recovery and resolution plans (expected to be developed and agreed by the end of 2014).

At the direction of the FSB, the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (the IAIS) is developing a model framework (ComFrame) for the supervision of internationally active insurance groups (IAIGs) that contemplates group wide supervision across national boundaries. Prudential Financial qualifies as an IAIG. In October 2013, the IAIS announced that it expects to develop a risk-based global insurance capital standard applicable to IAIGs by 2016, with full implementation scheduled to begin in 2019. In addition, the IAIS seeks to promote the financial stability of IAIGs by endorsing: uniform standards for insurer corporate governance and enterprise risk management; group-wide supervision of IAIGs; a framework for group capital adequacy assessment that accounts for group-wide risks; additional regulatory and disclosure requirements for insurance groups; and the establishment of ongoing supervisory colleges. In October 2013, several of the Company's domestic and foreign

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insurance regulators convened a supervisory college. The purpose of the supervisory college is to promote ongoing supervisory coordination, facilitate the sharing of information among regulators and to enhance each regulator's understanding of the Company's risk profile.

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ComFrame also requires each IAIG to conduct a group-wide risk and solvency assessment (ORSA) to monitor and manage its overall solvency. In addition, state insurance regulators have focused attention on U.S. insurance solvency regulation pursuant to the NAIC's Solvency Modernization Initiative. This initiative has resulted in the recent adoption of the NAIC Risk Management and ORSA model act which, following enactment at the state level, will require a large insurer beginning in 2015 to at least annually assess the adequacy of its and its group's risk management and current and future solvency position.

Dodd-Frank also includes a new framework of regulation of the over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives markets which requires clearing of certain types of transactions currently traded OTC and imposes additional costs, including new reporting and margin requirements. Our costs of risk mitigation are increasing under Dodd-Frank. For example, increased margin requirements including the requirement to pledge initial margin for OTC cleared transactions entered into after June 10, 2013, combined with restrictions on securities that will qualify as eligible collateral, will require increased holdings of cash and highly liquid securities with lower yields causing a reduction in income.

Most of our U.S. operating insurance companies are licensed in New York, but none are domiciled in New York. The New York Department of Financial Services (NY DFS) has notified us that it does not agree with our calculation of statutory reserves (including the applicable credit for reinsurance) for New York purposes in respect of certain variable annuity products. We are currently in discussions with the NY DFS regarding the proper level of statutory reserves (including the applicable credit for reinsurance) for these products. If we are ultimately required to establish material additional reserves on a New York statutory accounting basis or post material amounts of additional collateral with respect to such variable annuity or other products, our ability to deploy capital held within our U.S. domestic insurance subsidiaries for other purposes could be affected.

In addition, the NAIC, the NY DFS and other regulators have increased their focus on life insurers' use of captive reinsurance companies. If applicable insurance laws are changed in a way that restricts our use of captive reinsurance companies in the future, our ability to write certain products and efficiently manage their associated risks could be adversely affected and we may need to increase prices on certain products, modify certain products or find alternate financing sources, any of which could adversely affect our competitiveness, capital and financial position and results of operations.

At this time we cannot predict the final outcome of the above regulatory developments, including the additional capital and liquidity requirements, compliance and regulatory costs, or other implications that may affect the Company.

Outlook

Management expects that results in 2014 will continue to reflect the quality of our individual businesses and their prospects, as well as our overall business mix and effective capital management. In 2014, we will continue to focus on long-term strategic positioning and growth opportunities, including the following:

U.S. Retirement and Investment Management Market. We seek to capitalize on the growing need of baby boomers for products that provide guaranteed income for longer retirement periods. In addition, we continue to focus on our clients' increasing needs for retirement income security given volatility in the financial markets. We also seek to provide products that respond to the needs of plan sponsors to manage risk and control their benefit costs.

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U.S. Insurance Market. We continue to focus on writing high-quality business and expect to continue to benefit from expansion of our distribution channels and deepening our relationships with third-party distributors. We also seek to capitalize on opportunities for additional voluntary life purchases in the group insurance market, as institutional clients are focused on controlling their benefit costs.

International Markets. We continue to concentrate on deepening our presence in the markets in which we currently operate, such as Japan, and expanding our distribution capabilities in emerging markets. We seek to capitalize on opportunities arising in international markets as changing demographics and public policy have resulted in a growing demand for retirement income products.

Results of Operations

Net loss of our Financial Services Businesses attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$713 million compared to net income of \$479 million for 2012.

We analyze performance of the segments and Corporate and Other operations of the Financial Services Businesses using a measure called adjusted operating income. See Consolidated Results of Operations Segment Measures for a discussion of adjusted operating income and its use as a measure of segment operating performance.

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Shown below are the contributions of each segment and Corporate and Other operations to our adjusted operating income for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 and a reconciliation of adjusted operating income of our segments and Corporate and Other operations to income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures.

Results reflect the implementation of a discretionary change in accounting principle related to the accrual of performance-based incentive fee revenue in our Asset Management segment. For additional information, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements below.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Adjusted operating income before income taxes for segments of the Financial Services Businesses:			
Individual Annuities	\$ 2,085	\$ 1,039	\$ 662
Retirement	1,039	638	594
Asset Management	723	584	888
Total U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management Division	3,847	2,261	2,144
Individual Life	583	384	482
Group Insurance	157	16	163
Total U.S. Individual Life and Group Insurance Division	740	400	645
International Insurance	3,152	2,704	2,263
Total International Insurance Division	3,152	2,704	2,263
Corporate and Other	(1,370)	(1,338)	(1,112)
Adjusted operating income before income taxes for the Financial Services Businesses	6,369	4,027	3,940
Reconciling Items:			
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments(1)	(9,956)	(3,666)	2,503
Charges related to realized investment gains (losses), net(2)	1,807	857	(1,656)
Investment gains (losses) on trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, net(3)	(250)	610	223
Change in experience-rated contractholder liabilities due to asset value changes(4)	227	(540)	(123)
Divested businesses(5)	29	(615)	90
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests(6)	28	(29)	(227)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures for Financial Services Businesses	(1,746)	644	4,750
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes for Closed Block Business	62	64	214
Consolidated income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	\$ (1,684)	\$ 708	\$ 4,964

(1) Represents Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments. See Realized Investment Gains and Losses and Note 22 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

(2) Includes charges that represent the impact of realized investment gains (losses), net, on the amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs and other costs, and on changes in reserves. Also includes charges resulting from payments related to market value adjustment features of certain of our annuity products and the impact of realized investment gains (losses), net, on the amortization of unearned revenue reserves.

(3) Represents net investment gains and losses on trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities. See Experience-Rated Contractholder Liabilities, Trading Account Assets Supporting Insurance Liabilities and Other Related Investments.

(4) Represents changes in contractholder liabilities due to asset value changes in the pool of investments supporting these experience-rated contracts. See Experience-Rated Contractholder Liabilities, Trading Account Assets Supporting Insurance Liabilities and Other Related Investments.

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- (5) See Divested Businesses.
- (6) Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures are included in adjusted operating income but excluded from income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures as they are reflected on a U.S. GAAP basis on an after-tax basis as a separate line in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests are excluded from adjusted operating income but included in income from continuing operations before taxes and equity earnings of operating joint ventures as they are reflected on a U.S. GAAP basis as a separate line in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests represent the portion of earnings from consolidated entities that relates to the equity interests of minority investors.

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Results for 2013 presented above reflect the following:

Individual Annuities. Segment results for 2013 increased in comparison to 2012. The increase reflects a favorable comparative impact from changes in the estimated profitability of the business, driven by annual reviews and updates of assumptions performed in the third quarter of each year, and market performance relative to assumptions. Also contributing to the increase are higher asset-based fee income, driven by higher average variable annuity account values, net of a related increase in asset-based commissions and reserve provisions, as well as lower general and administrative expenses, net of capitalization.

Retirement. Segment results for 2013 increased in comparison to 2012. The increase reflects higher net investment spread, including favorable results from non-coupon investments, and a more favorable reserve impact from case experience, both primarily driven by the significant pension risk transfer transactions that closed in the fourth quarter of 2012. Also contributing to this increase was higher asset-based fee income reflecting higher comparative investment-only stable value product account values and equity market appreciation. These increases were partially offset by higher general and administrative expenses, net of capitalization.

Asset Management. Segment results for 2013 increased in comparison to 2012 primarily driven by higher asset management fees, net of expenses, reflecting continued growth in assets under management, as well as the absence of losses incurred in 2012 associated with two real estate investments from the segment's strategic investing activities, partially offset by a lower contribution from the segment's commercial mortgage activities.

Individual Life. Segment results for 2013 increased in comparison to 2012. The increase primarily reflects earnings from the in force business acquired from the Hartford in January 2013 as well as favorable comparative impacts from mortality experience and our annual reviews and updates of assumptions.

Group Insurance. Segment results increased in 2013 in comparison to 2012 primarily driven by more favorable group life and disability underwriting results and a favorable comparative impact from our annual reviews and updates of assumptions and other refinements.

International Insurance. Segment results for 2013 increased in comparison to 2012. The increase reflects business growth in both our Life Planner and Gibraltar Life and Other operations, additional synergies and lower integration costs associated with our acquisition of the former Star and Edison Businesses, favorable results from non-coupon investments, and more favorable foreign currency exchange rates, including the impact of our currency hedging programs. Partly offsetting these favorable items was the impact from our annual reviews and updates of assumptions used in estimating the profitability of the business, as well as reserve strengthening on certain policies based on an internal review.

Corporate and Other operations. The results for 2013 as compared to 2012 reflect an increased loss primarily driven by higher levels of expenses and greater interest expense, net of investment income, including the impact of debt prefunding activities.

Closed Block Business. Income from continuing operations before income taxes was essentially unchanged from 2012 as a decline in net investment income was largely offset by a corresponding decrease in the policyholder dividend obligation.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Results of Operations**

The following table summarizes net income for the Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business for the periods presented.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Financial Services Businesses:			
Revenues	\$ 35,425	\$ 78,590	\$ 42,070
Benefits and expenses	37,171	77,946	37,320
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures for Financial Services Businesses	(1,746)	644	4,750
Income tax expense (benefit)	(1,074)	192	1,447
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity in earnings of operating joint ventures for Financial Services Businesses	(672)	452	3,303
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures, net of taxes	59	60	182
Income (loss) from continuing operations for Financial Services Businesses	(613)	512	3,485
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	7	17	35
Net income (loss) Financial Services Businesses	(606)	529	3,520
Less: Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	107	50	34
Net income (loss) of Financial Services Businesses attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ (713)	\$ 479	\$ 3,486
Closed Block Business:			
Revenues	\$ 6,036	\$ 6,257	\$ 7,015
Benefits and expenses	5,974	6,193	6,801
Income from continuing operations before income taxes for Closed Block Business	62	64	214
Income tax expense	16	21	68
Income from continuing operations for Closed Block Business	46	43	146
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	0	(2)	0
Net income Closed Block Business	46	41	146
Less: Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	0	0	0
Net income of Closed Block Business attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 46	\$ 41	\$ 146
Consolidated:			
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ (667)	\$ 520	\$ 3,632

Results of Operations Financial Services Businesses

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Income from continuing operations for the Financial Services Businesses decreased \$1,125 million from 2012 to 2013. Results for 2013 compared to 2012 reflect the following:

A \$3,072 million unfavorable variance, before income taxes, reflecting the net impact from changes in the value of our embedded derivatives and related hedge positions associated with certain variable annuities, largely driven by changes in the adjustment for non-performance risk, as well as the impacts from our annual reviews and updates of assumptions performed in the third quarter;

Lower net pre-tax earnings of \$2,392 million resulting from the impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements on certain non-yen denominated assets and liabilities within our Japanese insurance operations which are economically matched and offset in AOCI, driven by the weakening of the Japanese yen; and

\$1,802 million lower net pre-tax realized gains (losses), excluding the impact of the hedging program associated with certain variable annuities described above, primarily reflecting changes in the market value of derivatives due to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rate movements.

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Partially offsetting these decreases in income from continuing operations were the following items:

More favorable results of \$1,897 million, on a pre-tax basis, associated with our Capital Protection Framework, driven by an increase in interest rates, reflecting our decision to manage interest rate risk through this framework;

A \$1,408 million favorable variance, before taxes, from adjustments to deferred policy acquisition and other costs as well as reserves, reflecting updates to the estimated profitability of our businesses primarily driven by the impact of our annual reviews and updates of assumptions performed in the third quarter of each year. This includes the absence of a \$698 million net charge in 2012 associated with long-term care products, which are included in Divested Businesses, but excludes the impact associated with the variable annuity hedging program discussed above; and

A \$1,266 million decrease in income tax expense reflecting a decrease in pre-tax income from continuing operations (see [Income Taxes](#) for additional information).

In addition to the items above, our segment's earnings benefited from business growth, including the impact from higher account values, particularly within our U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management Division, growth of in force in our International Insurance Division, contributions from our acquisition of the Hartford Life Business, and higher income from non-coupon investments (see [Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment](#) for additional information).

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Income from continuing operations for the Financial Services Businesses decreased \$2,973 million from 2011 to 2012. Results for 2012 compared to 2011 reflect the following:

A \$2,386 million unfavorable variance, before income taxes, reflecting the net impact from changes in the value of our embedded derivatives and related hedge positions associated with certain variable annuities, including the impacts from our annual reviews and updates of assumptions performed in the third quarter;

Lower pre-tax earnings of \$2,377 million resulting from the impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements on certain non-yen denominated assets and liabilities within our Japanese insurance operations which are economically matched and offset in AOCL, driven by the weakening of the Japanese yen;

A \$336 million unfavorable variance, before taxes, from adjustments to deferred policy acquisition and other costs as well as reserves, reflecting updates to the estimated profitability of our businesses primarily driven by the impact of our annual reviews and updates of assumptions performed in the third quarter of each year. This includes a \$698 million net charge in 2012 associated with long-term care products, which are included in Divested Businesses, but excludes the impact associated with the variable annuity hedging program discussed above;

Lower net pre-tax realized gains (losses) of \$539 million, excluding the impact of the hedging program associated with certain variable annuities described above, primarily reflecting changes in the market value of derivatives due to changes in interest rates as well as foreign currency exchange rate movements;

The comparative impact of a \$237 million pre-tax benefit in 2011 compared to a pre-tax benefit of \$60 million in 2012 reflecting partial sales of our indirect interest in China Pacific Insurance Group; and

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The absence of a \$96 million pre-tax gain in 2011 reflecting the sale of our investment in Afore XXI, an operating joint venture in our Asset Management segment.

Partially offsetting these decreases in income from continuing operations were the following items:

More favorable results of \$1,827 million, on a pre-tax basis, associated with our Capital Protection Framework, driven by an increase in interest rates, reflecting our decision to manage interest rate risk through this framework; and

A \$1,255 million decrease in income tax expense reflecting a decrease in pre-tax income from continuing operations; and

The absence of a \$93 million pre-tax charge recorded in 2011 for estimated payments arising from use of new Social Security Master Death File matching criteria to identify deceased policy and contract holders.

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Results of Operations Closed Block Business

For a discussion of the results of operations for the Closed Block Business, see [Results of Operations of Closed Block Business](#) below.

Segment Measures

Adjusted Operating Income. In managing our business, we analyze operating performance separately for our Financial Services Businesses and our Closed Block Business. For the Financial Services Businesses, we analyze our segments' operating performance using adjusted operating income. Results of the Closed Block Business for all periods are evaluated and presented only in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Adjusted operating income does not equate to income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures or net income as determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP but is the measure of segment profit or loss we use to evaluate segment performance and allocate resources, and consistent with authoritative guidance, is our measure of segment performance. The adjustments to derive adjusted operating income are important to an understanding of our overall results of operations. Adjusted operating income is not a substitute for income determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and our definition of adjusted operating income may differ from that used by other companies. However, we believe that the presentation of adjusted operating income as we measure it for management purposes enhances understanding of our results of operations by highlighting the results from ongoing operations and the underlying profitability of the Financial Services Businesses.

See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the presentation of segment results and our definition of adjusted operating income.

Annualized New Business Premiums. In managing certain of our businesses, we analyze annualized new business premiums, which do not correspond to revenues under U.S. GAAP. Annualized new business premiums measure the current sales performance of the business, while revenues primarily reflect the renewal persistency of policies written in prior years and net investment income, in addition to current sales. Annualized new business premiums include 10% of first year premiums or deposits from single pay products. No other adjustments are made for limited pay contracts.

Assets Under Management. In managing our Asset Management business, we analyze assets under management, which do not correspond to U.S. GAAP assets, because the principal source of revenues is fees based on assets under management. Assets under management represents the fair market value or account value of assets which we manage directly for institutional clients, retail clients, and for our general account, as well as assets invested in our products that are managed by third party managers.

Account Values. For our Individual Annuity and Retirement businesses, assets are reported at account value, which do not correspond to U.S. GAAP assets. Net sales (redemptions) in our Individual Annuity business and net additions (withdrawals) in our Retirement business do not correspond to revenues under U.S. GAAP, but are used as relevant measures of business activity.

Accounting Policies & Pronouncements

Application of Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or U.S. 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, the Company's results of operations and financial position as reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements could change significantly.

The following sections discuss the accounting policies applied in preparing our financial statements that management believes are most dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions and require management's most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments.

Table of Contents***Deferred Policy Acquisition and Other Costs***

We capitalize costs that are directly related to the acquisition or renewal of insurance and annuity contracts. These costs primarily include commissions, as well as costs of policy issuance and underwriting and certain other expenses that are directly related to successfully negotiated contracts. See Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the authoritative guidance adopted effective January 1, 2012, regarding which costs relating to the acquisition of new or renewal insurance contracts qualify for deferral. We have also deferred costs associated with sales inducements related to our variable and fixed annuity contracts primarily within our Individual Annuities segment. Sales inducements are amounts that are credited to the policyholder's account balance as an inducement to purchase the contract. For additional information about sales inducements, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We generally amortize these deferred policy acquisition costs, or DAC, and deferred sales inducements, or DSI, over the expected lives of the contracts, based on our estimates of the level and timing of gross margins, gross profits, or gross premiums, depending on the type of contract. As described in more detail below, in calculating DAC and DSI amortization, we are required to make assumptions about investment returns, mortality, persistency, and other items that impact our estimates of the level and timing of gross margins, gross profits, or gross premiums. We also periodically evaluate the recoverability of our DAC and DSI. For certain contracts, this evaluation is performed as part of our premium deficiency testing, as discussed further below in Policyholder Liabilities. As of December 31, 2013, DAC and DSI in our Financial Services Businesses were \$16.1 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively, and DAC in our Closed Block Business was \$411 million.

Amortization methodologies

DAC associated with the traditional participating products of our Closed Block Business is amortized over the expected lives of those contracts in proportion to estimated gross margins. Gross margins consider premiums, investment returns, benefit claims, costs for policy administration, changes in reserves, and dividends to policyholders. We evaluate our estimates of future gross margins and adjust the related DAC balance with a corresponding charge or credit to current period earnings for the effects of actual gross margins and changes in our expected future gross margins. DAC adjustments for these participating products generally have not created significant volatility in our results of operations since many of the factors that affect gross margins are also included in the determination of our dividends to these policyholders and, during most years, the Closed Block has recognized a cumulative policyholder dividend obligation expense in Policyholders' dividends, for the excess of actual cumulative earnings over expected cumulative earnings as determined at the time of demutualization. However, if actual cumulative earnings fall below expected cumulative earnings in future periods, thereby eliminating the cumulative policyholder dividend obligation expense, changes in gross margins and DAC amortization would result in a net impact to the Closed Block Business results of operations. As of December 31, 2013, the excess of actual cumulative earnings over the expected cumulative earnings was \$887 million.

DAC associated with the non-participating whole life and term life policies of our Individual Life segment and the whole life, term life, endowment and health policies of our International Insurance segment is amortized in proportion to gross premiums.

DAC and DSI associated with the variable and universal life policies of our Individual Life and International Insurance segments and the variable and fixed annuity contracts of our Individual Annuities and International Insurance segments are generally amortized over the expected life of these policies in proportion to total gross profits. Total gross profits include both actual gross profits and estimates of gross profits for future periods. In calculating gross profits, we consider mortality, persistency, and other elements as well as rates of return on investments associated with these contracts and the costs related to our guaranteed minimum death and guaranteed minimum income benefits. For variable annuities in our Individual Annuities segment, actual gross profits also include the impacts of the embedded derivatives associated with certain of the optional living benefit features of our variable annuity contracts and related hedging activities, and actual gross profits used to determine amortization rates include the difference between the change in the fair value of hedge positions and the change in the value of an internally-defined hedge target related to these features. In calculating amortization expense, we estimate the amounts of gross profits that will be included in our U.S. GAAP results and in adjusted operating income, and utilize these estimates to calculate distinct amortization rates and expense amounts. We also regularly evaluate and adjust the related DAC and DSI balances with a corresponding charge or credit to

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current period earnings for the impact of actual gross profits and changes in our projections of estimated future gross profits on our DAC and DSI amortization rates. Adjustments to the DAC and DSI balances include the impact to our estimate of total gross profits of the annual review of assumptions, our quarterly adjustments for current period experience, and our quarterly adjustments for market performance. Each of these adjustments is further discussed below in Annual assumptions review and quarterly adjustments. For additional information on our internally-defined hedge target, see Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management Division Individual Annuities Variable Annuity Living Benefits Hedging Program Results.

The amortization methodologies for products not discussed above primarily relate to less significant DAC balances associated with products in our Group Insurance and Retirement segments, which comprised approximately 2% of the Company's total DAC balance as of December 31, 2013.

Annual assumptions review and quarterly adjustments

Annually, during the third quarter, we perform a comprehensive review of the assumptions used in estimating gross profits for future periods. Over the last several years, the Company's most significant assumption updates resulting in a change to expected future gross profits and the amortization of DAC and DSI have been related to lapse experience and other contractholder behavior assumptions, mortality, and revisions to expected future rates of returns on investments. These assumptions may also cause potential significant variability in amortization expense in the future. The impact on our results of operations of changes in these assumptions can be offsetting and we are unable to predict their movement or offsetting impact over time.

The quarterly adjustments for current period experience referred to above reflect the impact of differences between actual gross profits for a given period and the previously estimated expected gross profits for that period. To the extent each period's actual experience differs from the previous estimate for that period, the assumed level of total gross profits may change. In these cases, we recognize a cumulative adjustment to all previous periods' amortization, also referred to as an experience true-up adjustment.

The quarterly adjustments for market performance referred to above reflect the impact of changes to our estimate of total gross profits to reflect actual fund performance and market conditions. A significant portion of gross profits for our variable annuity contracts and, to a lesser degree, our variable life policies are dependent upon the total rate of return on assets held in separate account investment options. This rate of return influences the fees we earn, costs we incur associated with the guaranteed minimum death and guaranteed minimum income benefit features related to our variable annuity contracts, as well as other sources of profit. Returns that are higher than our expectations for a given period produce higher than expected account balances, which increase the future fees we expect to earn and decrease the future costs we expect to incur associated with the guaranteed minimum death and guaranteed minimum income benefit features related to our variable annuity contracts. The opposite occurs when returns are lower than our expectations. The changes in future expected gross profits are used to recognize a cumulative adjustment to all prior periods' amortization.

The near-term future rate of return assumptions used in evaluating DAC and DSI for our domestic variable annuity and variable life insurance products are derived using a reversion to the mean approach, a common industry practice. Under this approach, we consider historical equity returns over a period of time and initially adjust future projected equity returns over the next four years (the near-term) so that the assets are projected to grow at the long-term expected rate of return for the entire period. If the near-term projected future rate of return is greater than our near-term maximum future rate of return of 13%, we use our maximum future rate of return. As of December 31 2013, our variable annuities and variable life insurance businesses assume an 8.0% long-term equity expected rate of return and a 3.9% near-term mean reversion equity rate of return.

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The weighted average rate of return assumptions for these businesses consider many factors specific to each business, including asset durations, asset allocations and other factors. We generally update the near term equity rates of return and our estimate of total gross profits each quarter to reflect the result of the reversion to the mean approach, which assumes a convergence to the long-term equity expected rates of return. These market performance related adjustments to our estimate of total gross profits result in cumulative adjustments to prior amortization, reflecting the application of the new required rate of amortization to all prior periods gross profits.

Table of Contents*DAC and DSI Sensitivities*

Variability in the level of amortization expense has historically been driven by the variable annuities and variable and universal life insurance policies in our Individual Life and Individual Annuities segments, for which costs are amortized in proportion to total gross profits. For our International Insurance segment, these products have historically experienced less significant variability due to a less material block of variable annuities and variable and universal life insurance policies.

For the variable and universal life policies of our Individual Life segment, a significant portion of our gross profits is derived from mortality margins. As a result, our estimates of future gross profits are significantly influenced by our mortality assumptions. Our mortality assumptions are used to estimate future death claims over the life of these policies and may be developed based on Company experience, industry experience and/or other factors. Unless a material change in mortality experience that we feel is indicative of a long term trend is observed in an interim period, we generally update our mortality assumptions annually in the third quarter. Updates to our mortality assumptions in future periods could have a significant adverse or favorable effect on the results of our operations in the Individual Life segment.

The DAC balance associated with the variable and universal life policies of our Individual Life segment as of December 31, 2013 was \$2.6 billion. The following table provides a demonstration of the sensitivity of that DAC balance relative to our future mortality assumptions by quantifying the adjustments that would be required, assuming both an increase and decrease in our future mortality rate by 1%. The information below is for illustrative purposes only and considers only the direct effect of changes in our mortality assumptions on the DAC balance, with no changes in any other assumptions such as persistency, future rate of return, or expenses included in our evaluation of DAC. Further, this information does not reflect changes in reserves, such as the reserves for no lapse guarantees and the unearned revenue reserve, which would partially offset the adjustments to the DAC balance reflected below. These reserves are discussed in more detail below in *Policyholder Liabilities*.

	December 31, 2013	
	Increase/(Decrease) in DAC	
	(in millions)	
Decrease in future mortality by 1%	\$	35
Increase in future mortality by 1%	\$	(36)

In addition to the impact of mortality experience relative to our assumptions, other factors may also drive variability in amortization expense, particularly during the third quarter when assumption updates are performed. As noted above, however, the impact on our results of operations of changes in these assumptions can be offsetting and we are unable to predict their movement or offsetting impact over time. In the third quarter of 2013, updates to mortality assumptions drove the most significant changes to amortization expense. For a discussion of DAC adjustments related to our Individual Life segment for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, see *Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment U.S. Individual Life and Group Insurance Division Individual Life*.

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For the variable annuity contracts of our Individual Annuities segment, DAC and DSI are more sensitive to changes in our future rate of return assumptions due primarily to the significant portion of our gross profits that is dependent upon the total rate of return on assets held in separate account investment options. The DAC and DSI balances associated with our domestic variable annuity contracts were \$5.5 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2013. The following table provides a demonstration of the sensitivity of each of these balances relative to our future rate of return assumptions by quantifying the adjustments to each balance that would be required assuming both an increase and decrease in our future rate of return by 100 basis points. The sensitivity includes an increase and decrease of 100 basis points to both the near-term future rate of return assumptions used over the next four years, and the long-term expected rate of return used thereafter. The information below is for illustrative purposes only and considers only the direct effect of changes in our future rate of return on the DAC and DSI balances and not changes in any other assumptions such as persistency, mortality, or expenses included in our evaluation of DAC and DSI. Further, this information does not reflect changes in reserves, such as the reserves for the guaranteed minimum death and optional living benefit features of our variable annuity products, or the impact that changes in such reserves may have on the DAC and DSI balances.

	December 31, 2013	
	Increase/ (Decrease) in DAC	Increase/ (Decrease) in DSI
	(in millions)	
Decrease in future rate of return by 100 basis points	\$ (65)	\$ (34)
Increase in future rate of return by 100 basis points	\$ 63	\$ 32

In addition to the impact of market performance relative to our future rate of return assumptions, other factors may also drive variability in amortization expense, particularly during the third quarter when assumption updates are performed. As noted above, however, the impact on our results of operations of changes in these assumptions can be offsetting and we are unable to predict their movement or offsetting impact over time. In the third quarter of 2013, updates to lapse rate and utilization rate assumptions drove the most significant changes to amortization expense. For a discussion of DAC and DSI adjustments related to our Individual Annuities segment for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, see Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management Division Individual Annuities.

Value of Business Acquired

In addition to DAC and DSI, we also recognize an asset for value of business acquired, or VOBA. VOBA is an intangible asset which represents an adjustment to the stated value of acquired inforce insurance contract liabilities to present them at fair value, determined as of the acquisition date. It includes an explicit adjustment to reflect the cost of capital attributable to the acquired insurance contracts. VOBA is amortized over the expected life of the acquired contracts in proportion to either gross premiums or estimated gross profits, depending on the type of contract. VOBA is also subject to recoverability testing. As of December 31, 2013, VOBA was \$3,675 million, and included \$2,036 million related to the acquisition from AIG of the Star and Edison Businesses on February 1, 2011, and \$1,373 million related to the acquisition of the Hartford individual life insurance business. See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on these acquisitions. The remaining \$266 million primarily relates to previously-acquired traditional life, deferred annuity, defined contribution and defined benefit businesses. For additional information about VOBA including details on items included in our estimates of future cash flows for the various acquired businesses and its bases for amortization, see Note 2 and Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Goodwill

As of December 31, 2013, our goodwill balance of \$839 million is reflected in the following four reporting units: \$444 million related to our Retirement Full Service business, \$240 million related to our Asset Management business, \$137 million related to our Gibraltar Life and Other operations and \$18 million related to our International Insurance Life Planner business.

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We test goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, as of December 31 of each year, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate the potential for impairment is more likely than not. The goodwill impairment analysis is performed at the reporting unit level which is equal to or one level below our operating segments. This analysis includes a qualitative assessment, for which reporting units may elect to bypass in accordance with accounting guidance, and a quantitative analysis consisting of two steps. For additional information on goodwill and the process for testing goodwill for impairment, see Note 2 and Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The International Insurance's Life Planner business and the Asset Management segment elected to bypass the qualitative assessment and complete their impairment analysis using an earnings multiple approach. The earnings multiple approach indicates the value of a business based on comparison to publicly-traded comparable companies in similar lines of business. Each comparable company is analyzed based on various factors, including, but not limited to, financial risk, size, geographic diversification, profitability, adequate financial data, and an actively traded stock price. A multiple of price to earnings is developed for the comparable companies using independent analysts' consensus estimates for each company's 2014 forecasted earnings. The multiples are then aggregated and a mean and median multiple is calculated for the group. The lower of the mean or median multiple is then applied to the 2014 forecasted earnings of the reporting unit to develop a value. A control premium is then added to determine a total estimated fair value for the reporting unit.

The Retirement Full Service business and Gibraltar Life and Other operations also elected to bypass the qualitative assessment and complete their impairment analysis using a discounted cash flow approach. The discounted cash flow approach calculates the value of a business by applying a discount rate reflecting the market expected weighted average rate of return to the projected future cash flows of the reporting unit. These projected future cash flows were based on our internal forecasts, an expected growth rate and a terminal value. The weighted average rate of return, or WARR, represents the required rate of return on total capitalization. It is comprised of a required rate of return on equity of a company and the current tax-affected cost of debt, which are then weighted by the relative percentages of equity and debt assumed in the capital structure. To estimate the return on equity, we applied the Capital Asset Pricing Model, or CAPM. The CAPM is a generally accepted method for estimating an equity investor's return requirement, and hence a company's cost of equity capital. CAPM is determined by beginning with the long-term risk-free rate of return then applying adjustments that consider the equity risk premium required for large company common stock investments as well as company specific adjustments to address volatility, small company premiums and other risks particular to a specific company. The WARR calculation is applied to a group of companies considered peers of the reporting unit to develop a weighted average rate of return for the peer group which is then used to estimate the market expected weighted average rate of return for the reporting unit. This process resulted in a discount rate of 12% which was then applied to the expected future cash flows of the Retirement Full Service business and Gibraltar Life and Other operations to estimate its fair value.

After completion of Step 1 of the quantitative tests, it was determined that fair values exceeded the carrying amounts for each of the four reporting units and it was concluded there was no impairment as of December 31, 2013. The Asset Management, International Insurance's Life Planner, Gibraltar Life and Other operations and Retirement Full Service businesses had estimated fair values that exceeded their carrying amounts, each by more than 45%.

Estimating the fair value of reporting units is a subjective process that involves the use of significant estimates by management. Regarding all reporting units tested, market declines or other events impacting the fair value of these businesses, including discount rates, interest rates and growth rate assumptions or increases in the level of equity required to support these businesses, could result in goodwill impairments, resulting in a charge to income.

Valuation of Investments, Including Derivatives, and the Recognition of Other-than-Temporary Impairments

Our investment portfolio consists of public and private fixed maturity securities, commercial mortgage and other loans, equity securities, other invested assets, and derivative financial instruments. Derivatives are financial instruments whose values are derived from interest rates, foreign

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exchange rates, financial indices or the values of securities or commodities. Derivative financial instruments we generally use include swaps, futures, forwards

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and options and may be exchange-traded or contracted in the over-the-counter market. We are also party to financial instruments that contain derivative instruments that are embedded in the financial instruments. Management believes the following accounting policies related to investments, including derivatives, are most dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions. Each of these policies is discussed further within other relevant disclosures related to the investments and derivatives, as referenced below.

Valuation of investments, including derivatives

Recognition of other-than-temporary impairments

Determination of the valuation allowance for losses on commercial mortgage and other loans

We present our investments classified as available-for-sale, including fixed maturity and equity securities, our investments classified as trading, such as our trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, our derivatives, and our embedded derivatives at fair value in the statements of financial position. For additional information regarding the key estimates and assumptions surrounding the determination of fair value of fixed maturity and equity securities, as well as derivative instruments, embedded derivatives and other investments, see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Valuation of Assets and Liabilities Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities.

For our investments classified as available-for-sale, the impact of changes in fair value is recorded as an unrealized gain or loss in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), or AOCI, a separate component of equity. For our investments classified as trading, the impact of changes in fair value is recorded within Asset management fees and other income. In addition, investments classified as available-for-sale, as well as those classified as held-to-maturity, are subject to impairment reviews to identify when a decline in value is other-than-temporary. For a discussion of our policies regarding other-than-temporary declines in investment value and the related methodology for recording other-than-temporary impairments of fixed maturity and equity securities, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Commercial mortgage and other loans are carried primarily at unpaid principal balances, net of unamortized deferred loan origination fees and expenses and unamortized premiums or discounts and a valuation allowance for losses. For a discussion of our policies regarding the valuation allowance for commercial mortgage and other loans see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Policyholder Liabilities

Future Policy Benefit Reserves, other than Unpaid Claims and Claim Adjustment Expenses

We establish reserves for future policy benefits to, or on behalf of, policyholders in the same period in which the policy is issued or acquired, using methodologies prescribed by U.S. GAAP. The reserving methodologies used for our Financial Services Businesses include the following:

For most long duration contracts, we utilize best estimate assumptions as of the date the policy is issued or acquired with provisions for the risk of adverse deviation, as appropriate. After the liabilities are initially established, we perform premium deficiency tests using best estimate assumptions as of the testing date without provisions for adverse deviation. If the liabilities determined based on these best

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estimate assumptions are greater than the net reserves (i.e., GAAP reserves net of any DAC, DSI or VOBA asset), the existing net reserves are adjusted by first reducing these assets by the amount of the deficiency or to zero through a charge to current period earnings. If the deficiency is more than these asset balances for insurance contracts, we then increase the net reserves by the excess, again through a charge to current period earnings. If a premium deficiency is recognized, the assumptions as of the premium deficiency test date are locked in and used in subsequent valuations.

For certain reserves, such as our contracts with guaranteed minimum death benefits (GMDB), guaranteed minimum income benefits (GMIB) and no lapse guarantees, we utilize current best estimate assumptions in establishing reserves. The reserves are subject to adjustments based on annual reviews of assumptions and quarterly adjustments for experience, including market performance, and the reserves may be adjusted through a benefit or charge to current period earnings.

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For certain product guarantees, primarily the optional living benefit features of the variable annuity products in our Individual Annuities segment, the benefits are accounted for as embedded derivatives, with fair values calculated as the present value of future expected benefit payments to customers less the present value of assessed rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature. Under U.S. GAAP, the fair values of these benefit features are based on assumptions a market participant would use in valuing these embedded derivatives. Changes in the fair value of the embedded derivatives are recorded quarterly through a benefit or charge to current period earnings.

The assumptions used in establishing reserves are generally based on the Company's experience, industry experience and/or other factors, as applicable. We typically update our actuarial assumptions, such as mortality, morbidity, retirement and policyholder behavior assumptions, annually in the third quarter of each year, unless a material change is observed in an interim period that we feel is indicative of a long term trend. Generally, we do not expect trends to change significantly in the short-term and, to the extent these trends may change, we expect such changes to be gradual over the long-term. In a sustained low interest rate environment, there is an increased likelihood that the reserves determined based on best estimate assumptions may be greater than the net liabilities.

The following paragraphs provide additional details about the reserves established by each of our segments.

The future policy benefit reserves for our International Insurance segment, which as of December 31, 2013, represented 45% of our total future policy benefit reserves, relate primarily to non-participating whole life and term life products and endowment contracts, and are generally determined as the present value of expected future benefits to, or on behalf of, policyholders plus the present value of future maintenance expenses less the present value of future net premiums. For these reserves, we utilize best estimate assumptions as of the date the policy is issued or acquired with provisions for the risk of adverse deviation, as described above. The primary assumptions used in determining expected future benefits and expenses include mortality, lapse, morbidity, investment yield and maintenance expense assumptions. In addition, future policy benefit reserves for certain contracts also include amounts related to our deferred profit liability, determined as of the date of issue, net of accumulated amortization.

The reserves for future policy benefits of our Retirement segment, which as of December 31, 2013 represented 23% of our total future policy benefit reserves, primarily relate to our non-participating life contingent group annuity and structured settlement products. These reserves are generally determined as the present value of expected future benefits and expenses. For these reserves, we utilize best estimate assumptions as of the date the policy is issued or acquired with provisions for the risk of adverse deviation, as described above. For contracts that have recorded a premium deficiency reserve, we use assumptions as of the most recent premium deficiency reserve establishment. The primary assumptions used in establishing these reserves include mortality, retirement, maintenance expense, and interest rate assumptions. In addition, future policy benefit reserves for certain contracts also include amounts related to our deferred profit liability, determined as of the date of issue, net of accumulated amortization.

The future policy benefit reserves for our Individual Life segment, which as of December 31, 2013, represented 3% of our total future policy benefit reserves, relate primarily to variable life, term life and universal life products. For term life contracts, the future policy benefit reserves are determined as the present value of expected future benefits to, or on behalf of, policyholders plus the present value of future maintenance expenses less the present value of future net premiums. For these reserves, we utilize best estimate assumptions as of the date the policy is issued or acquired with provisions for the risk of adverse deviation, as described above. The primary assumptions used in determining expected future benefits and expenses include mortality, lapse, and maintenance expense assumptions. For variable and universal life products, which include universal life contracts that contain no lapse guarantees, reserves are established using current best estimate assumptions, as described above.

The reserves for future policy benefits of our Corporate & Other operations, which as of December 31, 2013 represented 2% of our total future policy benefit reserves, primarily relate to our long-term care products. These reserves are generally determined as the present value of expected future benefits and expenses less future premiums. Most contracts have recorded a premium deficiency reserve, so we use assumptions as of the most recent premium deficiency reserve establishment. The primary assumptions used in establishing these reserves

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include interest rate, morbidity, mortality, lapse, premium rate increase, and maintenance expense assumptions. In addition, certain less significant reserves for our long-term care products, such as our disabled life reserve, are established using current best estimate actuarial assumptions, as described above.

The reserves for future policy benefits of our Individual Annuities segment, which as of December 31, 2013 represented 1% of our total future policy benefit reserves, primarily relate to reserves for the GMDB and GMIB features of our variable annuities, and for the optional living benefit features that are accounted for as embedded derivatives. As discussed above, in establishing reserves for GMDBs and GMIBs, we utilize current best estimate assumptions. The primary assumptions used in establishing these reserves include the timing of annuitization, lapse, withdrawal and mortality assumptions, as well as interest rate and equity market return assumptions. Our lapse assumption includes a base lapse rate that takes into account the applicability of any surrender charges. Additionally, a dynamic lapse rate adjustment reduces the base lapse rate when the benefit amount is greater than the account value, as in-the-money contracts are less likely to lapse.

The reserves for certain optional living benefit features, including guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits (GMAB), guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB) and guaranteed minimum income and withdrawal benefits (GMIWB), are accounted for as embedded derivatives, with fair values calculated as the present value of future expected benefit payments to customers less the present value of assessed rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature. This methodology could result in either a liability or contra-liability balance, given changing capital market conditions and various actuarial assumptions. Since there is no observable active market for the transfer of these obligations, the valuations are calculated using internally-developed models with option pricing techniques. The models are based on a risk neutral valuation framework and incorporate premiums for risks inherent in valuation techniques, inputs, and the general uncertainty around the timing and amount of future cash flows. The significant inputs to the valuation models for these embedded derivatives include capital market assumptions, such as interest rate levels and volatility assumptions, the Company's market-perceived risk of its own non-performance (NPR), as well as actuarially determined assumptions, including contractholder behavior, such as lapse rates, benefit utilization rates, withdrawal rates, and mortality rates. Capital market inputs and actual contractholders' account values are updated each quarter based on capital market conditions as of the end of the quarter, including interest rates, equity markets and volatility. In the risk neutral valuation, the initial swap curve drives the total returns used to grow the contractholders' account values. The Company's discount rate assumption is based on the LIBOR swap curve adjusted for an additional spread relative to LIBOR to reflect NPR. Actuarial assumptions, including contractholder behavior and mortality, are reviewed at least annually, and updated based upon emerging experience, future expectations and other data, including any observable market data, such as available industry studies or market transactions such as acquisitions and reinsurance transactions. For additional information regarding the valuation of these optional living benefit features, see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The remaining reserves for future policy benefits for the Financial Services Businesses, which represented 1% of our total future policy benefit reserves as of December 31, 2013, primarily represents reserves for the group life and disability benefits in our Group Insurance segment.

The future policy benefit reserves for the traditional participating life insurance products of our Closed Block Business, which as of December 31, 2013, represented 25% of our total future policy benefit reserves are determined using the net level premium method. Under this method, the future policy benefit reserves are accrued as a level proportion of the premium paid by the policyholder. In applying this method, we use mortality assumptions to determine our expected future benefits and expected future premiums, and apply an interest rate to determine the present value of both the expected future benefit payments and the expected future premiums. The mortality assumptions are based on data from the standard industry mortality tables that were used to determine the cash surrender value of the policies, and the interest rates used are the contractually guaranteed interest rates used to calculate the cash surrender value of the policies.

Sensitivity for Future Policy Benefit Reserves, other than Unpaid Claims and Claim Adjustment Expenses

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We expect the future benefit reserves in our Individual Annuities segment that are based on current best estimate assumptions, and those that represent embedded derivatives recorded at fair value to be the ones most likely to drive variability in earnings from period to period.

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For the GMDB and GMIB features of our variable annuities in our Individual Annuities segment, the reserves for these contracts are significantly influenced by the future rate of return assumptions. The following table provides a demonstration of the sensitivity of the reserves for GMDBs and GMIBs related to variable annuity contracts relative to our future rate of return assumptions by quantifying the adjustments to these reserves that would be required assuming both a 100 basis point increase and decrease in our future rate of return. The sensitivity includes an increase and decrease of 100 basis points to both the near-term future rate of return assumptions used over the next four years, and the long-term expected rate of return used thereafter. The information below is for illustrative purposes only and considers only the direct effect of changes in our future rate of return on operating results due to the change in the reserve balance and not changes in any other assumptions such as persistency or mortality included in our evaluation of the reserves, or any changes on DAC or other balances, discussed above in Deferred Policy Acquisition and Other Costs.

	December 31, 2013 Increase/(Decrease) in GMDB/GMIB Reserves (in millions)	
Decrease in future rate of return by 100 basis points	\$	130
Increase in future rate of return by 100 basis points	\$	(113)

In addition to the impact of market performance relative to our future rate of return assumptions, other factors may also drive variability in the change in reserves, particularly during the third quarter when assumption updates are performed. As noted above, however, the impact on our results of operations of changes in these assumptions can be offsetting and we are unable to predict their movement or offsetting impact over time. In the third quarter of 2013, updates to lapse rate and utilization rate assumptions drove the most significant changes to these reserves. For a discussion of adjustments to the reserves for GMDBs and GMIBs for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, see Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management Division Individual Annuities.

For the optional living benefit features of certain variable annuities in our Individual Annuities segment that are accounted for as embedded derivatives, the changes in reserves are significantly impacted by changes in both the capital markets assumptions and actuarial assumptions. Capital market inputs and actual policyholders' account values are updated each quarter based on capital market conditions as of the end of the quarter, while actuarial assumptions are reviewed at least annually, and updated based upon emerging experience, future expectations and other data. For additional information about the impacts of capital markets assumptions, including interest rates, NPR credit spreads and equity returns, refer to Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk below. For actuarial assumptions, historical experience on which to base predictions about future sources of volatility is limited due to the fact this block of business is relatively new. In the third quarter of 2013, updates to lapse rate assumptions drove the most significant changes to these reserves. Other factors may also drive variability in the change in reserves, particularly during the third quarter when assumption updates are performed. As noted above, however, the impact on our results of operations of changes in these assumptions can be offsetting and we are unable to predict their movement or offsetting impact over time. For a discussion of the drivers of the changes in our optional living benefit features for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, see

Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management Division Individual Annuities.

Unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses

Our liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses of \$3.0 billion as of December 31, 2013 is reported as a component of Future policy benefits and relates primarily to the group long-term disability products of our Group Insurance segment. This liability represents our estimate of future disability claim payments and expenses as well as estimates of claims that we believe have been incurred, but have not yet been reported as of the balance sheet date. For short duration contracts, we do not establish loss liabilities until a loss has occurred. Our liability is determined as the present value of expected future claim payments and expenses. The primary assumptions used in determining expected future claim payments are mortality and claim termination factors, an assumed interest rate and Social Security offsets. Long-term disability claims and claim termination experience may be affected by the economic environment and internal factors such as our claims management process.

Table of Contents*Unearned revenue reserves*

Our unearned revenue reserve, or URR, reported as a component of Policyholders' account balances, is \$1.8 billion as of December 31, 2013. This reserve primarily relates to variable and universal life products within our Individual Life segment and represents policy charges for services to be provided in future periods. The charges are deferred as unearned revenue and are generally amortized over the expected life of the contract in proportion to the product's estimated gross profits, similar to DAC as discussed above.

For the variable and universal life policies of our Individual Life segment, a significant portion of our gross profits is derived from mortality margins. As a result, our estimates of future gross profits are significantly influenced by our mortality assumptions. Our mortality assumptions are used to estimate future death claims over the life of these policies and are developed based on Company experience, industry experience and/or other factors. Unless a material change in mortality experience that we feel is indicative of a long term trend is observed in an interim period, we generally update our mortality assumptions annually in the third quarter. Updates to our mortality assumptions in future periods could have a significant adverse or favorable effect on the results of our operations in the Individual Life segment.

The URR balance associated with the variable and universal life policies of our Individual Life segment as of December 31, 2013 was \$1.6 billion. The following table provides a demonstration of the sensitivity of that URR balance relative to our future mortality assumptions by quantifying the adjustments that would be required, assuming both an increase and decrease in our future mortality rate by 1%. The information below is for illustrative purposes only and considers only the direct effect of changes in our mortality assumptions on the URR balance and not changes in any other assumptions such as persistency, future rate of return, or expenses included in our evaluation of URR. It does not reflect changes in assets, such as DAC, which would partially offset the adjustments to the URR balance reflected below. The impact of DAC is discussed in more detail above in *Deferred Policy Acquisition and Other Costs*.

	December 31, 2013	
	Increase/(Decrease) in URR	
	(in millions)	
Decrease in future mortality by 1%	\$	30
Increase in future mortality by 1%	\$	(30)

In addition to the impact of mortality experience relative to our assumptions, other factors may also drive variability in the change in reserves, particularly during the third quarter when assumption updates are performed. As noted above, however, the impact on our results of operations of changes in these assumptions can be offsetting and we are unable to predict their movement or offsetting impact over time. In the third quarter of 2013, updates to mortality assumptions drove the most significant changes to our URR reserve. For a discussion of the drivers of URR adjustments related to our Individual Life segment for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, see *Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment - U.S. Individual Life and Group Insurance Division - Individual Life*.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

We sponsor pension and other postretirement benefit plans covering employees who meet specific eligibility requirements. Our net periodic costs for these plans consider an assumed discount (interest) rate, an expected rate of return on plan assets and expected increases in compensation levels and trends in health care costs. Of these assumptions, our expected rate of return assumptions and our discount rate assumptions have historically had the most significant effect on our net period costs associated with these plans.

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We determine our expected rate of return on plan assets based upon a building block approach that considers inflation, real return, term premium, credit spreads, equity risk premium and capital appreciation as well as expenses, expected asset manager performance and the effect of rebalancing for the equity, debt and real estate asset mix applied on a weighted average basis to our pension asset portfolio. See Note 18 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for our actual asset allocations by asset category and the asset allocation ranges prescribed by our investment policy guidelines for both our pension and other postretirement benefit plans. Our assumed long-term rate of return for 2013 was 6.25% for our domestic pension plans and 7.00% for our other

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postretirement benefit plans. Given the amount of plan assets as of December 31, 2012, the beginning of the measurement year, if we had assumed an expected rate of return for both our domestic pension and other domestic postretirement benefit plans that was 100 basis points higher or 100 basis points lower than the rates we assumed, the change in our net periodic costs would have been as shown in the table below. The information provided in the table below considers only changes in our assumed long-term rate of return given the level and mix of invested assets at the beginning of the measurement year, without consideration of possible changes in any of the other assumptions described above that could ultimately accompany any changes in our assumed long-term rate of return.

	For the year ended December 31, 2013	
	Increase/(Decrease) in Net Periodic Pension Cost	Increase/(Decrease) in Net Periodic Other Postretirement Cost
	(in millions)	
Increase in expected rate of return by 100 basis points	\$ (120)	\$ (12)
Decrease in expected rate of return by 100 basis points	\$ 120	\$ 12

Foreign pension plans represent 5% of plan assets at the beginning of 2013. An increase in expected rate of return by 100 basis points would result in a decrease in net periodic pension costs of \$6 million; conversely, a decrease in expected rate of return by 100 basis points would result in an increase in net periodic pension costs of \$6 million.

We determine our discount rate, used to value the pension and postretirement benefit obligations, based upon rates commensurate with current yields on high quality corporate bonds. See Note 18 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the December 31, 2012 methodology we employed to determine our discount rate for 2013. Our assumed discount rate for 2013 was 4.05% for our domestic pension plans and 3.85% for our other domestic postretirement benefit plans. Given the amount of pension and postretirement obligations as of December 31, 2012, the beginning of the measurement year, if we had assumed a discount rate for both our domestic pension and other postretirement benefit plans that was 100 basis points higher or 100 basis points lower than the rates we assumed, the change in our net periodic costs would have been as shown in the table below. The information provided in the table below considers only changes in our assumed discount rate without consideration of possible changes in any of the other assumptions described above that could ultimately accompany any changes in our assumed discount rate.

	For the year ended December 31, 2013	
	Increase/(Decrease) in Net Periodic Pension Cost	Increase/(Decrease) in Net Periodic Other Postretirement Cost
	(in millions)	
Increase in discount rate by 100 basis points	\$ (30)	\$ (3)
Decrease in discount rate by 100 basis points	\$ 136	\$ 0

Foreign pension plans represent 16% of plan obligations at the beginning of 2013. An increase in discount rate by 100 basis points would result in a decrease in net periodic pension costs of \$6 million; conversely, a decrease in discount rate by 100 basis points would result in an increase in net periodic pension costs of \$7 million.

Given the application of the authoritative guidance for accounting for pensions, and the deferral and amortization of actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in our assumed discount rate, the change in net periodic pension cost arising from an increase in the assumed discount rate by 100 basis points would not be expected to equal the change in net periodic pension cost arising from a decrease in the assumed discount rate by 100 basis points.

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For a discussion of our expected rate of return on plan assets and discount rate for our qualified pension plan in 2013, see Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment Corporate and Other.

For purposes of calculating pension income from our own qualified pension plan for the year ended December 31, 2014, we will increase the discount rate to 4.95% from 4.05% in 2013. The expected rate of return on plan assets will remain unchanged at 6.25%, and the assumed rate of increase in compensation will remain unchanged at 4.5%.

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In addition to the effect of changes in our assumptions, the net periodic cost or benefit from our pension and other postretirement benefit plans may change due to factors such as actual experience being different from our assumptions, special benefits to terminated employees, or changes in benefits provided under the plans.

At December 31, 2013, the sensitivity of our domestic and international pension and postretirement obligations to a 100 basis point change in discount rate was as follows:

	December 31, 2013	
	Increase/(Decrease) in	
	Increase/(Decrease) in	Accumulated Postretirement
	Pension Benefits Obligation	Benefits Obligation
	(in millions)	
Increase in discount rate by 100 basis points	\$ (1,173)	\$ (180)
Decrease in discount rate by 100 basis points	\$ 1,364	\$ 198

Taxes on Income

Our effective tax rate is based on income, non-taxable and non-deductible items, statutory tax rates and tax planning opportunities available in the various jurisdictions in which we operate. Inherent in determining our annual tax rate are judgments regarding business plans, planning opportunities and expectations about future outcomes. The Company provides for U.S. income taxes on unremitted foreign earnings of its operations in Japan and certain operations in India, Germany and Taiwan. In addition, beginning in 2012, the Company provides for U.S. income taxes on a portion of the current year foreign earnings for its insurance operations in Korea.

An increase or decrease in our effective tax rate by one percent of income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures, would have resulted in an increase or decrease in our consolidated income from continuing operations before equity in earnings of operating joint ventures in 2013 of \$17 million.

The Company's liability for income taxes includes the liability for unrecognized tax benefits and interest that relate to tax years still subject to review by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or other taxing authorities. See Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the impact in 2011, 2012 and 2013 of changes to our total unrecognized tax benefits. We do not anticipate any significant changes within the next 12 months to our total unrecognized tax benefits related to tax years for which the statute of limitations has not expired.

The Company's affiliates in Japan and Korea file separate tax returns and are subject to audits by the local taxing authority. The general statute of limitations for Japan and Korea are five years from when the return is filed.

Reserves for Contingencies

A contingency is an existing condition that involves a degree of uncertainty that will ultimately be resolved upon the occurrence of future events. Under U.S. GAAP, reserves for contingencies are required to be established when the future event is probable and its impact can be reasonably

estimated, such as in connection with an unresolved legal matter. The initial reserve reflects management's best estimate of the probable cost of ultimate resolution of the matter and is revised accordingly as facts and circumstances change and, ultimately, when the matter is brought to closure.

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

There were no new accounting pronouncements adopted during 2013 requiring the application of critical accounting estimates. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a complete discussion of newly issued accounting pronouncements, including further discussion of the authoritative guidance adopted in 2012 addressing which costs relating to the acquisition of new or renewal insurance contracts qualify for deferral, as well as our retrospective adoption in 2012 of a change in method of applying an accounting principle for the Company's pension plans.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment****U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management Division***Individual Annuities*

The Individual Annuities segment offers variable and fixed annuities that provide our customers with tax deferred asset accumulation together with a base death benefit and a suite of optional guaranteed death and living benefits and annuitization options. As the investment return on the contractholder funds is generally attributed directly to the contractholder, we derive our revenue mainly from fee income generated on variable annuity account values, investment income earned on fixed annuity account values, and certain other management fees. Our expenses primarily consist of interest credited and other benefits to contractholders, amortization of DAC and other costs, non-deferred expenses related to the selling and servicing of the various products we offer, costs of hedging certain risks associated with these products and the change in reserves for benefit guarantees and other general business expenses. These drivers of our business results are generally included in adjusted operating income, with exceptions related to certain guarantees, as discussed below.

The U.S. GAAP accounting and our adjusted operating income treatment for our guarantees differs depending upon the specific feature. The reserves for our guaranteed minimum death benefit (GMDB) and guaranteed minimum income benefit (GMIB) features are calculated based on our best estimate of actuarial and capital markets return assumptions. The risks associated with these benefit features are retained and results are included in adjusted operating income. In contrast, certain of our optional guaranteed living benefit features are accounted for as embedded derivatives and reported at fair value. Under U.S. GAAP, the fair values of these benefit features are based on assumptions a market participant would use in valuing these embedded derivatives. We hedge or limit our exposure to certain risks associated with these features through our living benefits hedging program and product design elements. Adjusted operating income, as discussed below in Adjusted Operating Income and

Revenues, Benefits and Expenses excludes amounts related to changes in the market value of the embedded derivatives and related hedge positions, and the related impact to amortization of DAC and other costs. The items excluded from adjusted operating income are discussed below in Variable Annuity Living Benefits Hedging Program Results.

Account Values

Account values are a significant driver of our operating results. Since most fees are determined by the level of separate account assets, fee income varies according to the level of account values. Additionally, our fee income generally drives other items such as our pattern of amortization of DAC and other costs. Account values are driven by net flows from new business sales, the impact of market changes which can be either positive or negative, and outflows related to surrenders, withdrawals, benefit payments and policy charges. The annuity industry competitive landscape, which has been dynamic over the last few years, may impact our net flows and new business sales. The following table sets forth account value information for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Total Individual Annuities(1):			
Beginning total account value	\$ 135,342	\$ 113,535	\$ 106,185
Sales	11,513	20,032	20,293
Surrenders and withdrawals	(7,727)	(6,806)	(7,232)

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Net sales	3,786	13,226	13,061
Benefit payments	(1,617)	(1,450)	(1,368)
Net flows	2,169	11,776	11,693
Change in market value, interest credited and other activity	19,826	12,710	(2,104)
Policy charges	(3,197)	(2,679)	(2,239)
Ending total account value	\$ 154,140	\$ 135,342	\$ 113,535

- (1) Includes variable and fixed annuities sold as retail investment products. Investments sold through defined contribution plan products are included with such products within the Retirement segment. Variable annuity account values were \$150.4 billion, \$131.6 billion and \$109.7 billion as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Fixed annuity account values were \$3.7 billion, \$3.7 billion and \$3.8 billion as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. As shown above, our account values are significantly impacted by net sales and the impact of market performance on customer accounts. The increase in account values during 2013 was largely driven by favorable changes in the market value of contractholder funds, primarily driven by equity market appreciation. Positive net sales also contributed to account value growth, but to a lesser extent, as results for 2013 compared to 2012 reflected a decline in sales coupled with an increase in surrenders and withdrawals. The decline in sales primarily reflects the impacts of actions we have taken to adapt our products to the current environment in order to maintain appropriate return prospects and improve our risk profile. For our variable annuity products with optional living benefit features that provide for guaranteed lifetime withdrawal payments based on a highest daily contract value, we have implemented modifications for new sales to scale back benefits, change prices and reduce commissions, as well as closing of a share class. We also suspended or limited additional contractholder deposits for variable annuities with certain optional living benefit riders that are no longer being offered. These declines have been partially offset by sales of our Prudential Defined Income Variable Annuity, or PDI, which represented 7% of total sales for 2013. PDI was launched in the first quarter of 2013 to complement the products we offer with the highest daily benefit. In addition to these impacts, policy charges increased for 2013 compared to 2012, primarily reflecting higher average account values.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. The increase in account values during 2012 was driven by both positive net sales and favorable changes in the market value of contractholder funds. Although net sales were relatively flat for 2012 compared to 2011, as declines in sales were offset by declines in surrenders and withdrawals, positive net sales still contributed significantly to overall account value growth. We began our actions to adapt our products to the current environment, as discussed above, during 2012; however, many of our competitors also implemented similar changes and took actions to exit, or limit their presence in, the variable annuity marketplace. As a result, our net sales were not significantly impacted during 2012. The favorable changes in the market value of contractholder funds were primarily driven by equity market appreciation. In addition to these impacts, policy charges increased for 2012 compared to 2011, primarily reflecting higher average account values.

Operating Results

The following table sets forth the Individual Annuities segment's operating results for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Operating results:			
Revenues	\$ 4,465	\$ 3,983	\$ 3,638
Benefits and expenses	2,380	2,944	2,976
Adjusted operating income	2,085	1,039	662
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments	(5,918)	(1,882)	3,136
Related charges	1,716	942	(1,686)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	\$ (2,117)	\$ 99	\$ 2,112

Adjusted Operating Income

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income increased \$1,046 million. Excluding the impacts of changes in the estimated profitability of the business, discussed below, adjusted operating income increased \$431 million. The increase was driven by higher asset-based fee income due to growth in average variable annuity account values, net of a related increase in asset-based commissions and reserve provisions. Also contributing to the increase were reduced costs to support business initiatives and the absence of a charge related to an impairment of capitalized software costs in the fourth quarter of 2012.

The impacts of changes in the estimated profitability of the business include adjustments to the amortization of DAC and other costs and to the reserves for the GMDB and GMIB features of our variable annuity products. These adjustments resulted in net benefits of \$696 million and \$81 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively. The \$696 million net benefit in 2013 included a \$301 million net benefit resulting from our annual reviews and updates of assumptions, driven by reductions to our lapse and GMIB utilization rate assumptions to reflect our

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review of emerging experience, future expectations and other data, and other refinements. The remaining net benefit primarily reflected the impact of positive market performance on customer accounts relative to our assumptions. The \$81 million net benefit in 2012 reflected the impact of positive market performance on customer accounts relative to our assumptions, which more than offset a \$106 million net charge resulting from the annual reviews and updates of assumptions performed in that period, driven by reductions to our long-term interest and equity rate of return assumptions, as well as updates to actuarial assumptions and other refinements.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income increased \$377 million. Excluding the impacts of changes in the estimated profitability of the business, discussed below, adjusted operating income increased \$74 million. This increase was driven by higher asset-based fees due to growth in average variable annuity account values, net of an increased level of distribution and amortization costs. The increase was partially offset by higher general and administrative expenses, net of capitalization, reflecting increased costs to support business initiatives, including a \$9 million charge related to an impairment of capitalized software costs in the fourth quarter of 2012, based on a review of recoverability.

The impacts of changes in the estimated profitability of the business include adjustments to the reserves for the GMDB and GMIB features of our variable annuity products and to the amortization of DAC and other costs. These adjustments reflect the impacts of market performance, current period experience and the annual reviews and updates of assumptions performed in the third quarter. These changes resulted in an \$81 million net benefit in 2012, as discussed above, and a \$222 million net charge in 2011 primarily driven by the impact of negative market performance on customer accounts relative to our assumptions.

Revenues, Benefits and Expenses

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Revenues, as shown in the table above under Operating Results, increased \$482 million, primarily driven by a \$553 million increase in policy charges and fee income, and asset management fees and other income, due to growth in average variable annuity account values. Partially offsetting this increase was a \$77 million decline in net investment income, driven by lower average account values in the general account due to surrenders of legacy general account products and net transfers from the general account to the separate accounts, driven by an automatic rebalancing element, also referred to as an asset transfer feature, in some of our products optional living benefit features.

Benefits and expenses, as shown in the table above under Operating Results, decreased \$564 million. Absent the \$615 million net decrease related to the impacts of certain changes in our estimated profitability of the business, discussed above, benefits and expenses increased \$51 million. General and administrative expenses, net of capitalization, increased \$84 million, driven by higher asset-based commissions and asset management costs due to account value growth, partially offset by reduced costs to support business initiatives. Insurance and annuity benefits increased \$28 million, driven by higher revenues used in determining reserve provisions, related to the increase in fee income discussed above. These increases were partially offset by a \$52 million decline in interest credited to policyholders account balances driven by lower average account values in the general account, as discussed above.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Revenues increased \$345 million, primarily driven by a \$384 million increase in policy charges and fee income, and asset management fees and other income, due to growth in average variable annuity account values.

Benefits and expenses decreased \$32 million. Absent the \$303 million net decrease related to the impacts of certain changes in our estimated profitability of the business, discussed above, benefits and expenses increased \$271 million. General and administrative expenses, net of capitalization, increased \$211 million, driven by higher asset-based trail commissions, reflecting account value growth, as well as higher costs to

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support business initiatives. The amortization of DAC increased \$92 million driven by higher gross profits primarily related to the increase in fee income discussed above, as well as higher amortization rates.

Table of Contents*Variable Annuity Risks and Risk Mitigants*

The primary risk exposures of our variable annuity contracts relate to actual deviations from, or changes to, the assumptions used in the original pricing of these products, including capital markets assumptions, such as equity market returns, interest rates and market volatility, and actuarial assumptions, such as contractholder longevity/mortality, the timing and amount of annuitization and withdrawals, and contract lapses. For our actuarial assumptions, we have retained the risk that actual experience will differ from the assumptions used in the original pricing of these products. For our capital markets assumptions, we hedge or limit our exposure to the risk created by capital markets fluctuations through a combination of product design elements, such as an automatic rebalancing element, and inclusion of certain optional living benefits in our living benefits hedging program.

Our automatic rebalancing element occurs at the contract level, and transfers assets between certain variable investment sub-accounts selected by the annuity contractholder and, depending on the benefit feature, a fixed-rate account in the general account or a bond fund sub-account within the separate accounts. The automatic rebalancing element associated with currently-sold products uses a designated bond fund sub-account within the separate accounts. The transfers are based on the static mathematical formula used with the particular benefit which considers a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the impact of investment performance on the contractholder's total account value. The objective of the automatic rebalancing element is to help mitigate our exposure to equity market risk and market volatility. Other product design elements we utilize include, among others, asset allocation restrictions, minimum issuance age requirements and certain limitations on the amount of subsequent contractholder deposits. In addition, certain fees are based on the greater of a benefit guarantee amount or the account value, which helps preserve certain revenue streams when market fluctuations cause account values to decline.

We use our living benefits hedging program to manage the risk associated with certain of our optional living benefit guarantees. This program represents a balance among three objectives that seek to: 1) provide severe scenario protection, 2) minimize net income volatility associated with an internally-defined hedge target, and 3) maintain capital efficiency. Through our hedge program, we enter into derivative positions that seek to replicate the net change in our hedge target, discussed further below. In addition to mitigating capital markets risk and income statement volatility, the hedging program is also focused on a long-term goal of accumulating assets that could be used to pay claims under these benefits irrespective of market path. For additional information regarding this program see [Variable Annuities Living Benefits Hedging Program Results](#) below.

For our optional living benefits features, claims will primarily represent the funding of contractholder lifetime withdrawals after the cumulative withdrawals have first exhausted the contractholder account value. Due to the age of the block, limited claim payments have occurred to date, and they are not expected to increase significantly within the next five years, based upon current assumptions. The timing and amount of actual future claims depend on actual returns on contractholder account value and actual contractholder behavior relative to our assumptions. The majority of our current optional living benefits features provide for guaranteed lifetime contractholder withdrawal payments based on a highest daily contract value. As noted under [Account Values](#) above, late in the first quarter of 2013, we launched our PDI variable annuity, to complement the variable annuity products we offer with the highest daily benefit. PDI also provides for guaranteed lifetime contractholder withdrawal payments, but restricts contractholder asset allocation to a single bond fund sub-account within the separate account.

The majority of our variable annuity contracts with optional living benefits features, and all new contracts sold with our highest daily living benefits feature, include two risk mitigants in the form of an automatic rebalancing element and inclusion in our living benefits hedging program. The guaranteed benefits features of certain legacy products that were sold prior to our implementation of the automatic rebalancing element product feature are included in our living benefits hedge program. Certain legacy guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit (GMAB) products include the automatic rebalancing element, but are not included in the hedging program. Our contracts with the GMIB feature and our new PDI product have neither risk mitigant.

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For our GMDBs, we provide a benefit payable in the event of death. Our base GMDB is generally equal to a return of cumulative deposits adjusted for any partial withdrawals. Certain products include an optional enhanced GMDB based on the greater of a minimum return on the contract value or an enhanced value. We have retained

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the risk that the total amount of death benefit payable may be greater than the contractholder account value. However, a substantial portion of the account values associated with GMDBs are subject to an automatic rebalancing element because the contractholder also selected a living benefit feature which includes an automatic rebalancing element. All of the variable annuity account values with living benefit features also contain GMDBs. The living and death benefit features for these contracts cover the same insured life and, consequently, we have insured both the longevity and mortality risk on these lives.

The following table sets forth the risk profile of our optional living benefits and GMDB features as of the periods indicated.

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Account Value	% of Total	Account Value	% of Total	Account Value	% of Total
	(in millions)					
Optional living benefit/GMDB features(1):						
Both risk mitigants(2)	\$ 105,630	71%	\$ 89,167	68%	\$ 66,853	61%
Hedging program only	12,229	8%	11,744	9%	11,615	11%
Automatic rebalancing only	2,280	2%	2,787	2%	3,488	3%
Neither risk mitigant	4,459	3%	3,556	3%	3,685	3%
Total optional living benefit/GMDB features	\$ 124,598		\$ 107,254		\$ 85,641	
GMDB features only(3):						
Neither risk mitigant	25,869	16%	24,354	18%	24,102	22%
Total variable annuity account value	\$ 150,467		\$ 131,608		\$ 109,743	

- (1) All contracts with optional living benefit guarantees also contain GMDB features, covering the same insured life.
- (2) Contracts with both risk mitigants have optional living benefits that are included in our living benefits hedging program, and have an automatic rebalancing element.
- (3) Reflects contracts that only include a GMDB feature and do not have an automatic rebalancing element.

The increase in the percentage of total account values that include both risk mitigants as of December 31, 2013 compared to the prior years primarily reflects sales of our latest product offerings with our highest daily optional living benefits feature, which include an automatic rebalancing element and are also included in our living benefits hedging program.

Variable Annuity Living Benefits Hedging Program Results

Under U.S. GAAP, the liability for certain optional living benefit features is accounted for as an embedded derivative and recorded at fair value, based on assumptions a market participant would use in valuing these features. The fair value is calculated as the present value of future expected benefit payments to contractholders less the present value of assessed rider fees attributable to the applicable living benefit features using option pricing techniques. See Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the methodology and assumptions used in calculating the fair value under U.S. GAAP.

As noted within *Variable Annuity Risks and Risk Mitigants* above, we maintain a hedge program to manage the risk associated with certain of these guarantees. Our hedge program utilizes an internally-defined hedge target. We review our hedge target and hedge program on an ongoing

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basis, and may periodically adjust them based on our evaluation of the risks associated with the guarantees and other factors. Based on our review in the third quarter of 2013, we adjusted our hedge target so that, as currently defined, it includes the following modifications to the assumptions used in the U.S. GAAP valuation:

The impact of non-performance risk (NPR) is excluded to maximize protection against the entire projected claim irrespective of the possibility of our own default.

The assumptions used in the projection of customer account values and living benefit costs are adjusted to reflect our assumed return and volatility expectations for the underlying investments.

Actuarial assumptions are adjusted to remove risk margins and reflect our best estimates.

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Due to these modifications, we expect differences each period between the change in the value of the embedded derivative as defined by U.S. GAAP and the change in the value of the hedge positions used to replicate the hedge target, thus potentially increasing volatility in U.S. GAAP earnings. Application of the valuation methodologies described above could result in either a liability or contra-liability balance for the fair value of the embedded derivative under U.S. GAAP and/or the value of the hedge target, given changing capital market conditions and various actuarial assumptions. The following table provides a reconciliation between the fair value of the embedded derivative as defined by U.S. GAAP and the value of our hedge target as of the periods indicated.

	As of December 31, 2013 2012 (in billions)	
Embedded derivative liability as defined by U.S. GAAP	\$ 0.5	\$ 3.3
Less: NPR Adjustment	(2.2)	(4.8)
Embedded derivative liability as defined by U.S. GAAP, excluding NPR	2.7	8.1
Less: Amount of embedded derivative liability, excluding NPR, excluded from hedge target liability	3.9	2.3
Hedge target liability/(contra-liability)	\$ (1.2)	\$ 5.8

We seek to replicate the changes in our hedge target by entering into a range of exchange-traded, cleared and over the counter equity and interest rate derivatives to hedge certain capital market risks present in our hedge target. The instruments include, but are not limited to, interest rate swaps, swaptions, floors and caps as well as equity options, total return swaps and equity futures. The following table sets forth the market and notional values of these instruments as of the periods indicated.

Instrument	As of December 31, 2013				As of December 31, 2012			
	Equity		Interest Rate		Equity		Interest Rate	
	Notional	Market Value	Notional	Market Value	Notional	Market Value	Notional	Market Value
	(in billions)							
Futures	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 6.5	\$ (0.2)	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
Swaps	11.1	(0.5)	72.2	(2.8)	5.5	(0.1)	54.1	3.0
Options	7.1	0.4	23.6	0.1	10.7	0.5	25.3	0.7
Total	\$ 18.4	\$ (0.1)	\$ 95.8	\$ (2.7)	\$ 22.7	\$ 0.2	\$ 79.4	\$ 3.7

Due to cash flow timing differences between our hedging instruments and the corresponding hedge target, as well as other factors such as updates to actuarial assumptions which are not hedged, the market value of the hedge portfolio compared to our hedge target measured as of any specific point in time may be different and is not expected to be fully offsetting. In addition to the derivatives held as part of the hedging program, we have cash and other invested assets available to cover the future claims payable under these guarantees and other liabilities. For additional information on the liquidity needs associated with our hedging program, see [Liquidity and Capital Resources](#) Liquidity associated with other activities Hedging activities associated with living benefit guarantees.

The primary sources of differences between the changes in the fair value of the hedge positions and the hedge target, other than changes related to actuarial valuation assumption updates, fall into one of three categories:

Fund Performance In order to project future account value changes, we make certain assumptions about how each underlying fund will perform. We map contractholder funds to indices that we believe are comparable, are readily tradable and have active derivative

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markets. The difference between the modeled fund performance and actual fund performance results in basis differences that can be either positive or negative.

Rebalancing Costs and Volatility We incur costs associated with rebalancing hedge positions for basis differences between the hedge positions and the hedge target. Our hedge program is also subject to the impact of realized market volatility in excess of, or lower than, our hedge target volatility assumptions.

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Liability Basis We make assumptions about expected changes in the hedge target related to contractholder behavior, which are not hedged, and capital markets impacts, which we attempt to replicate with our hedge program. The difference between the actual change in the hedge target and the expected changes we have modeled results in basis differences, which can be either positive or negative.

The net impact of both the change in the fair value of the embedded derivative associated with our living benefit features and the change in the fair value of the related hedge positions is included in Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments and the related impact to the amortization of DAC and other costs is included in Related charges, both of which are excluded from adjusted operating income. The following table shows the net impact of changes in the embedded derivative and related hedge positions, as well as the related amortization of DAC and other costs, for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012(1) (2)	2011(1)
	(in millions)		
Hedge Program Results:			
Change in fair value of hedge positions	\$ (9,465)	\$ (2,737)	\$ 3,873
Change in value of hedge target(3)	9,234	3,480	(5,170)
Net hedging impact(3)(4)	(231)	743	(1,297)
Reconciliation of Hedge Program Results to U.S. GAAP Results:			
Net hedging impact (from above)	\$ (231)	\$ 743	\$ (1,297)
Change in portions of U.S. GAAP liability, before NPR, excluded from hedge target(3)(5)	902	(817)	(304)
Change in the NPR adjustment(3)	(4,333)	(1,810)	4,677
Subtotal	(3,662)	(1,884)	3,076
Related benefit/(charge) to amortization of DAC and other costs(3)	1,161	968	(1,623)
Net impact of assumption updates and other refinements(6)	(1,533)	(46)	(29)
Net impact from changes in the U.S. GAAP embedded derivative and hedge positions, after the impact of NPR, DAC and other costs(4)	\$ (4,034)	\$ (962)	\$ 1,424

(1) Prior periods have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

(2) Positive amount represents income; negative amount represents a loss.

(3) Excludes the impacts of assumption updates and other refinements.

(4) Excludes \$1,603 million, \$101 million and \$(1,662) million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, representing the impact of managing interest rate risk through capital management strategies other than hedging of particular exposures. Because this decision is based on the capital considerations of the Company as a whole, the impact is reported in Corporate and Other operations. See Corporate and Other.

(5) Represents the impact attributable to the difference between the value of the hedge target and the value of the embedded derivative as defined by U.S. GAAP, before adjusting for NPR, as discussed above.

(6) Represents the total U.S. GAAP impact of assumption updates and other refinements on our hedge target, net of related changes in the NPR adjustment, related changes in amounts attributable to the difference between the value of the hedge target and the value of the embedded derivative as defined by U.S. GAAP, and related amortization of DAC and other costs.

The net hedging charge of \$231 million for 2013 was primarily driven by fund underperformance relative to indices and realized volatility, partially offset by favorable liability basis. The net charge from the change in the NPR adjustment of \$4,333 million for 2013 was driven by net decreases in the base embedded derivative liability before NPR, primarily reflecting the impact of favorable capital markets conditions, as well as tightening of our NPR credit spreads. Each of these items resulted in partial offsets included in the related benefit to the amortization of DAC and other costs. The net charge from the impact of assumption updates and other refinements of \$1,533 million for 2013 was primarily driven by modifications to our lapse rate assumptions to reflect our review of emerging experience, future expectations and other data, and other refinements. These updates increased expected claims significantly more than expected fees, which increased our net liability.

The net hedging benefit of \$743 million for 2012 was primarily driven by fund outperformance relative to indices. The net charge from the change in the NPR adjustment of \$1,810 million for 2012 was driven by the tightening of our NPR credit spreads. Each of these items resulted in partial offsets included in the related benefit

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to the amortization of DAC and other costs. The net charge from the impact of assumption updates and other refinements of \$46 million for 2012 was primarily driven by modifications to our lapse, mortality and utilization rate assumptions to reflect our review of emerging experience, future expectations and other data.

The net hedging charge of \$1,297 million for 2011 was primarily driven by unfavorable liability basis and realized volatility. The net benefit from the change in the NPR adjustment of \$4,677 million for 2011 was driven by increases in the base embedded derivative liability before NPR primarily due to significant declines in risk-free interest rates and the impact of account value performance, as well as the widening of our NPR credit spreads. Each of these items resulted in partial offsets included in the related charge to the amortization of DAC and other costs. The net charge from the impact of assumption updates and other refinements of \$29 million for 2011 was primarily driven by modifications to our lapse and utilization rate assumptions to reflect our review of emerging experience, future expectations and other data.

For information regarding the Capital Protection Framework we use to evaluate and support the risks of our hedging program, see [Liquidity and Capital Resources](#) Capital.

Retirement*Operating Results*

The following table sets forth the Retirement segment's operating results for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Operating results:			
Revenues	\$ 6,028	\$ 36,595	\$ 4,871
Benefits and expenses	4,989	35,957	4,277
Adjusted operating income	1,039	638	594
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments	(1,489)	(171)	269
Related charges	1	(1)	(9)
Investment gains on trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, net	(718)	406	383
Change in experience-rated contractholder liabilities due to asset value changes	695	(336)	(283)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	\$ (472)	\$ 536	\$ 954

Adjusted Operating Income

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income increased \$401 million. Excluding the impact of changes in the estimated profitability of the business and certain other items discussed below, adjusted operating income increased \$433 million primarily driven by higher net investment spread results, a more favorable reserve impact from case experience and higher asset-based fee income. The increase in net investment spread results reflects higher income on institutional investment products account values, driven by significant pension risk

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transfer transactions that closed in the fourth quarter of 2012 and higher income from non-coupon investments. The more favorable reserve impact from case experience reflects the impact of favorable mortality related to the pension risk transfer contracts. Higher asset-based fee income was driven by net additions of investment-only stable value account values and increases in full service account values primarily from market appreciation. These increases were partially offset by higher general and administrative expenses, net of capitalization, driven primarily by higher compensation costs.

The impact of changes in our estimated profitability of the business includes adjustments to the amortization of DAC, VOBA and reserves for our products. These changes resulted in net charges of \$1 million and \$18 million for the years ended 2013 and 2012, respectively, primarily related to our annual reviews and updates of assumptions. The net charge for the year ended 2013 was driven by less favorable mortality assumptions, partially offset by improved net cash flow and net spread assumptions, while the net charge for the year ended 2012 was primarily driven by a reduction to the long-term interest and equity rate of return assumptions.

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Additionally, results for the year ended 2012 include \$78 million related to a legal settlement, in which we recovered losses previously incurred related to reimbursements of client losses on certain investment funds managed by an unaffiliated asset manager, partially offset by a \$29 million charge for the write off of an intangible asset on a business we acquired in 2008.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income increased \$44 million. Excluding the impact of changes in the estimated profitability of the business and certain other items discussed below, adjusted operating income decreased \$11 million, as higher asset-based fee income and net investment spread results were more than offset by higher general and administrative expenses, net of capitalization, and an unfavorable comparative reserve impact from case experience. The increase in asset-based fee income primarily reflects higher investment-only stable value account values driven by net additions, partially offset by lower full service fee income primarily due to outflows of contracts earning higher than average margins. The increase in net investment spread results primarily reflects higher institutional investment products account values, driven by significant pension risk transfer transactions in the fourth quarter of 2012. Also contributing to net investment spread results were increases from the impacts of crediting rate reductions, higher full service general account stable value account values and higher income from non-coupon investments, partially offset by decreases from the impacts of lower reinvestment rates and lower account values from a divestiture of bank deposits in 2012. Higher general and administrative expenses, net of capitalization, primarily reflect increased costs to support strategic initiatives and business expansion, partially offset by lower costs related to legal matters. The unfavorable comparative reserve impact from case experience was primarily driven by unfavorable mortality experience in 2012.

The impact of changes in our estimated profitability of the business includes adjustments to the amortization of DAC, VOBA and reserves for our products. The changes resulted in net charges of \$18 million and \$24 million for the years ended 2012 and 2011, respectively, primarily related to our annual reviews and updates of assumptions. The net charge for the year ended 2012 was driven by a reduction to long-term interest and equity rate of return assumptions, while the net charge in 2011 was primarily driven by changes to expense and net cash flow assumptions. Additionally, results in 2012 include \$78 million related to a legal settlement, partially offset by a \$29 million charge to write off an intangible asset, as discussed above.

Revenues, Benefits and Expenses

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Revenues, as shown in the table above under Operating Results, decreased \$30,567 million. Premiums decreased \$31,502 million primarily driven by premiums recorded upon the closing of the significant pension risk transfer transactions in the fourth quarter of 2012. Net investment income increased \$864 million reflecting higher income on institutional investment products account values, driven by the significant pension risk transfer transactions discussed above and higher income on non-coupon investments, partially offset by lower portfolio yields on full service general account stable value account values. Policy charges and fee income, and asset management fees and other income increased \$71 million, primarily from higher asset-based fees that were driven by net additions in investment-only stable value account values and full service account values primarily driven by equity market appreciation.

Benefits and expenses, as shown in the table above under Operating Results, decreased \$30,968 million. Policyholders benefits, including the change in policy reserves, decreased \$30,870 million primarily driven by reserves recorded upon the closing of the significant pension risk transfer transactions in the fourth quarter of 2012. Absent this decrease and the \$32 million increase from the changes in our estimated profitability of the business and certain other items, as discussed above, benefits and expenses decreased \$130 million. Interest credited to policyholders account balances decreased \$166 million reflecting the runoff of traditional guaranteed investment products in our institutional investment products business and the impact of crediting rate reductions on full service general account stable value account values. The amortization of DAC decreased \$23 million, reflecting amortization recorded upon the closing of the significant pension risk transfer transactions in the fourth quarter of 2012. Partially offsetting these decreases was a \$53 million increase in general and administrative expenses, net of capitalization driven primarily by higher compensation costs.

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2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Revenues increased \$31,724 million. Premiums increased \$31,622 million, primarily driven by the significant pension risk transfer transactions discussed above. The increase in premiums resulted in a corresponding increase in policyholders benefits, including the change in policy reserves,

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discussed below. Policy charges and fee income, and asset management fees and other income increased \$77 million, primarily from higher asset-based fees on investment-only stable value account values and higher income from non-coupon investments accounted for under the fair value option, partially offset by lower asset-based fees on full service fee-based account values. Net investment income increased \$25 million primarily reflecting the impacts of higher institutional investment products account values, driven by the significant pension risk transfer transactions, higher full service general account stable value account values, and a favorable impact from changes in the market values of equity-method non-coupon investments, partially offset by the impacts of lower portfolio yields and lower account values from a divestiture of bank deposits in 2012.

Benefits and expenses increased \$31,680 million. Policyholders' benefits, including the change in policy reserves, increased \$31,723 million, driven by the significant pension risk transfer transactions associated with the increase in premiums discussed above. Absent this increase and the \$55 million net decrease from the changes in our estimated profitability of the business and certain other items, as discussed above, benefits and expenses increased \$12 million. General and administrative expenses, net of capitalization, increased \$21 million, primarily reflecting increased costs to support strategic initiatives and business expansion, partially offset by lower costs related to legal matters. The amortization of DAC increased \$6 million, reflecting an increase from the amortization of acquisition costs related to the significant pension risk transfer transactions, partially offset by a decrease related to a refinement associated with certain structured settlements recorded in 2011. Interest credited to policyholders' account balances decreased \$20 million primarily driven by the impacts of crediting rate reductions and the divestiture of bank deposits in 2012, partially offset by the impact of higher full service general account stable value account values and an increase related to a refinement associated with certain structured settlements recorded in 2011.

Account Values

Our account values are a significant driver of our operating results, and are primarily driven by net additions (withdrawals) and the impact of market changes. For our fee-based products, the income we earn varies with the level of fee-based account values, since many policy fees are determined by these values. For our spread-based products, both the investment income and interest we credit to policyholders vary with the level of general account values. To a lesser extent, changes in account values impact our pattern of amortization of DAC and VOBA, and general and administrative expenses. The following table shows the changes in the account values and net additions (withdrawals) of Retirement segment products for the periods indicated. Net additions (withdrawals) are deposits and sales or additions, as applicable, minus withdrawals and benefits. Account values include both internally- and externally-managed client balances as the total balances drive revenue for the Retirement segment. For more information on internally-managed balances see [Asset Management](#).

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Full Service(1):			
Beginning total account value	\$ 148,405	\$ 139,430	\$ 141,313
Deposits and sales	20,677	16,390	16,821
Withdrawals and benefits	(18,711)	(19,223)	(19,160)
Change in market value, interest credited, interest income and other activity(2)	23,131	11,808	456
Ending total account value	\$ 173,502	\$ 148,405	\$ 139,430
Net additions (withdrawals)	\$ 1,966	\$ (2,833)	\$ (2,339)
Institutional Investment Products(3):			
Beginning total account value	\$ 141,435	\$ 90,089	\$ 64,183
Additions(4)	17,294	55,005	27,773
Withdrawals and benefits(5)	(9,951)	(8,495)	(6,150)
Change in market value, interest credited and interest income	1,066	4,787	4,581
Other(6)	(442)	49	(298)

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Ending total account value(7)(8)	\$ 149,402	\$ 141,435	\$ 90,089
Net additions(9)	\$ 7,343	\$ 46,510	\$ 21,623

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- (1) Ending total account value for the full service business includes assets of Prudential's retirement plan of \$7.7 billion, \$6.6 billion and \$6.3 billion as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.
- (2) Change in market value, interest credited and interest income and other activity includes \$(1.4) billion for 2012 representing the divestiture of bank deposits held by Prudential Bank & Trust, as a result of our decision to limit its operations to trust services. Other activity also includes \$469 million in 2011 representing the addition of Prudential's non-qualified pension plan transferred from a third-party administrator.
- (3) Ending total account value for the institutional investment products business includes assets of Prudential's retirement plan of \$5.4 billion, \$6.1 billion and \$5.8 billion as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Ending total account value for the institutional investment products business also includes \$1.9 billion, \$1.9 billion and \$1.5 billion as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, related to collateralized funding agreements issued to the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York (FHLBNY), and \$0.5 billion as of December 31, 2011 related to affiliated funding agreements issued to Prudential Financial. For additional information, see Note 10 and Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (4) Additions include \$1,008 million in 2012 representing transfers of externally-managed client balances to accounts we manage. These additions are offset within Other.
- (5) Withdrawals and benefits include \$(23) million, \$(902) million and \$(78) million for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, representing transfers of client balances from accounts we manage to externally-managed accounts. These withdrawals are offset within Other.
- (6) Other includes \$23 million, \$(106) million and \$78 million for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, representing net transfers of externally-managed client balances from/(to) accounts we manage. These transfers are offset within Additions or Withdrawals and benefits.
- (7) Ending total account value for the institutional investment products business includes investment-only stable value account values of \$72.5 billion, \$60.8 billion and \$41.3 billion as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.
- (8) Ending total account value for the institutional investment products business includes \$31.7 billion and \$33.7 billion as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, related to significant pension risk transfer transactions that closed in the fourth quarter of 2012. These account values will decline over time resulting from benefit payments to contract holders.
- (9) Net additions for the institutional investment products business include investment-only stable value net additions of \$12.2 billion, \$17.5 billion and \$22.3 billion for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$33.6 billion for 2012 related to significant pension risk transfer transactions that closed in the fourth quarter of 2012.

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. The increase in full service account values primarily reflects the impact of equity market appreciation in 2013 on customer account values. The increase in net additions (withdrawals) was primarily driven by a higher volume of large plan sales and a lower volume of large plan lapses.

The increase in institutional investment products account values is primarily driven by net additions of our fee-based investment-only stable value product partially offset by decreases in account values due to scheduled withdrawals and benefit payments. The decrease in net additions was driven by the significant pension risk transfer transactions, discussed above, as well as lower sales of our investment-only stable value product primarily driven by existing intermediary relationships reaching saturation levels and increased competition in the marketplace.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. The increase in full service account values primarily reflects equity market appreciation in 2012, partially offset by net withdrawals and a divestiture of bank deposits. The increase in net withdrawals was primarily due to an increase in the value of participant withdrawals, driven by the impact of equity market appreciation on account values.

The increase in institutional investment products account values primarily reflects net additions and increases in the market value of customer funds driven by declines in fixed income yields. The increase in net additions was driven by the significant pension risk transfer transactions discussed above, partially offset by a decrease in sales of our investment-only stable value product, resulting from some of our existing intermediary relationships nearing saturation levels.

Table of Contents*Asset Management**Operating Results*

The following table sets forth the Asset Management segment's operating results for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Operating results:			
Revenues	\$ 2,678	\$ 2,376	\$ 2,531
Expenses	1,955	1,792	1,643
Adjusted operating income	723	584	888
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments	(6)	(47)	(1)
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	90	40	27
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	\$ 807	\$ 577	\$ 914

Adjusted Operating Income

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income increased \$139 million. The increase reflects higher asset management fees, net of expenses, driven by higher average asset values due to positive market appreciation and net flows throughout the current year. Also contributing to the increase were improved strategic investing results driven by the absence of \$69 million of losses incurred in the prior year associated with two real estate investments, partially offset by a lower contribution from the segment's commercial mortgage activities.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income decreased \$304 million. The decrease reflects a \$131 million lower contribution from the segment's strategic investing activities in 2012 largely due to \$69 million of declines in value of two real estate investments, one of which was sold in 2012, while strategic investing activities in 2011 included a \$64 million gain on a partial sale of a real estate seed investment. The decrease in adjusted operating income also reflects the absence of a \$96 million gain on sale in 2011 of our investment in an operating joint venture, Afore XXI, a pension fund manager in Mexico. Additionally, results for 2012 reflect an increase in operating expenses reflecting business growth, increased expenses related to new fund launches and increased compensation costs. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in asset management fees, before associated expenses, primarily from institutional and retail customer assets as a result of higher asset values due to positive net asset flows and market appreciation in 2012.

Table of Contents*Revenues and Expenses*

The following table sets forth the Asset Management segment's revenues, presented on a basis consistent with the table above under Operating Results, by type.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Revenues by type:			
Asset management fees by source:			
Institutional customers	\$ 838	\$ 775	\$ 729
Retail customers(1)	631	509	452
General account	412	383	360
 Total asset management fees	 1,881	 1,667	 1,541
Incentive fees(2)	62	48	105
Transaction fees	25	40	35
Strategic investing	52	(12)	118
Commercial mortgage(3)	115	164	136
 Other related revenues(4)	 254	 240	 394
 Service, distribution and other revenues(5)	 543	 469	 596
 Total revenues	 \$ 2,678	 \$ 2,376	 \$ 2,531

- (1) Consists of fees from: (a) individual mutual funds and variable annuities and variable life insurance separate account assets; (b) funds invested in proprietary mutual funds through our defined contribution plan products; and (c) third-party sub-advisory relationships. Revenues from fixed annuities and the fixed-rate accounts of variable annuities and variable life insurance are included in the general account.
- (2) A portion of incentive fee revenue is offset in expense in accordance with the terms of the contractual agreements.
- (3) Includes mortgage origination and spread lending revenues of our commercial mortgage origination and servicing business.
- (4) Future revenues will be impacted by the level and diversification of our strategic investments, the commercial real estate market, and other domestic and international markets.
- (5) Includes payments from Wells Fargo under an agreement dated as of July 30, 2004, implementing arrangements with respect to money market mutual funds in connection with the combination of our retail securities brokerage and clearing operations with those of Wells Fargo. The agreement extends for ten years after termination of the Wachovia Securities joint venture, which occurred on December 31, 2009. The revenue from Wells Fargo under this agreement was \$75 million in 2013, \$66 million in 2012 and \$74 million in 2011.

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Revenues increased \$302 million. Asset management fees increased \$214 million, driven by higher average asset values due to positive net flows and market appreciation throughout the current year. Service, distribution and other revenues increased \$74 million, driven by higher revenues from certain consolidated funds, which were fully offset by higher expenses related to noncontrolling interests in these funds, as well as higher servicing fee income from our commercial mortgage business. Strategic investing revenues increased \$64 million, as the prior year period included \$69 million of losses associated with two real estate investments. Performance-based incentive fee revenues increased \$14 million, driven by out performance within public equity accounts in 2013. These increases were partially offset by lower commercial mortgage revenues of \$49 million, driven by lower production and profitability levels, the runoff of the interim loan portfolio, and lower investment gains due to the disposition of real estate owned assets in 2012. Transaction fees decreased \$15 million, driven by declining acquisition and disposition volumes in certain real estate portfolios.

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Expenses, as shown in the table above under Operating Results, increased \$163 million, primarily driven by higher compensation costs and higher expenses related to revenues associated with certain consolidated funds, as discussed above.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Revenues decreased \$155 million. Strategic investing revenues decreased \$130 million reflecting \$69 million of declines in value of two real estate investments, one of which was sold in 2012, while strategic investing activities in 2011 include a \$64 million gain on a partial sale of a real estate seed investment. Service, distribution and other revenues decreased \$127 million primarily due to the absence of the \$96 million gain on the sale of our investment in Afore XXI in 2011. Performance-based incentive fees decreased \$57 million primarily reflecting lower net asset values from institutional real estate funds resulting

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from market value declines. Partially offsetting the decreases in revenue above was an increase in asset management fees of \$126 million primarily from the management of institutional and retail customer assets as a result of higher asset values. In addition, commercial mortgage revenues increased \$28 million primarily reflecting higher origination volume.

Expenses, as shown in the table above under Operating Results, increased \$149 million primarily driven by business growth, increased expenses related to new fund launches and increased compensation costs.

Assets Under Management

The following table sets forth assets under management by asset class and source as of the dates indicated.

	December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in billions)		
Assets Under Management (at fair market value):			
Institutional customers:			
Equity	\$ 63.4	\$ 51.7	\$ 46.3
Fixed income	243.8	230.8	197.8
Real estate	34.5	31.2	27.7
Institutional customers(1)(2)	341.7	313.7	271.8
Retail customers:			
Equity	117.0	86.6	71.7
Fixed income	51.5	50.3	46.2
Real estate	2.2	1.8	1.4
Retail customers(3)	170.7	138.7	119.3
General account:			
Equity	8.9	9.4	8.7
Fixed income	347.2	363.7	316.7
Real estate	1.4	1.5	1.3
General account	357.5	374.6	326.7
Total assets under management	\$ 869.9	\$ 827.0	\$ 717.8

(1) Consists of third party institutional assets and group insurance contracts.

(2) As of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, includes \$38.3 billion, \$37.2 billion and \$29.7 billion, respectively, of assets under management related to investment-only stable value products.

(3) Consists of: (a) individual mutual funds and variable annuities and variable life insurance separate account assets; (b) funds invested in proprietary mutual funds through our defined contribution plan products; and (c) third-party sub-advisory relationships. Fixed annuities and the fixed-rate accounts of variable annuities and variable life insurance are included in the general account.

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The following table sets forth the component changes in assets under management by asset source for the periods indicated.

	2013	December 31, 2012 (in billions)	2011
Institutional Customers:			
Beginning Assets Under Management	\$ 313.7	\$ 271.8	\$ 237.8
Net additions (withdrawals), excluding money market activity:			
Third party(1)	19.4	17.2	16.9
Affiliated	(0.4)	(1.5)	(2.8)
Total	19.0	15.7	14.1
Market appreciation	10.3	26.2	19.7
Other increases (decreases)(2)	(1.3)	0.0	0.2
Ending Assets Under Management	\$ 341.7	\$ 313.7	\$ 271.8
Retail Customers:			
Beginning Assets Under Management	\$ 138.7	\$ 119.3	\$ 110.6
Net additions (withdrawals), excluding money market activity:			
Third party	4.4	12.8	5.7
Affiliated	1.6	(6.2)	14.1
Total	6.0	6.6	19.8
Market appreciation	26.7	13.4	1.1
Other increases (decreases)(2)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(12.2)
Ending Assets Under Management	\$ 170.7	\$ 138.7	\$ 119.3
General Account:			
Beginning Assets Under Management	\$ 374.6	\$ 326.7	\$ 257.4
Net additions (withdrawals), excluding money market activity:			
Third party	0.0	0.0	0.0
Affiliated(3)	7.4	37.6	42.9
Total	7.4	37.6	42.9
Market appreciation	(2.8)	15.3	22.0
Other increases (decreases)(2)	(21.7)	(5.0)	4.4
Ending Assets Under Management	\$ 357.5	\$ 374.6	\$ 326.7

- (1) Includes net additions into fixed income accounts related to investment-only stable value products of \$1.6 billion, \$6.4 billion and \$10.0 billion for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.
- (2) Includes the effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net money market activity and transfers (to)/from the Retirement segment as a result of changes in the client contract form. The impact from foreign currency fluctuations, which primarily impact the general account, resulted in losses of \$(21.0) billion, losses of \$(7.9) billion and gains of \$2.7 billion for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.
- (3) Includes \$7.9 billion from the acquisition of the Hartford Life Business for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$31.0 billion from two significant pension risk transfer transactions in the Retirement segment for the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$40.4 billion from the acquisition of the Star and Edison Businesses for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents*Strategic Investments*

The following table sets forth the strategic investments of the Asset Management segment at carrying value (including the value of derivative instruments used to mitigate equity market and currency risk) by asset class and source as of the dates indicated.

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Co-Investments:		
Real estate	\$ 342	\$ 437
Fixed income	108	54
Seed Investments:		
Real estate	30	32
Public equity	224	230
Fixed income	158	223
Loans Secured by Investor Equity Commitments or Fund Assets:		
Real estate secured by investor equity	0	25
Real estate secured by fund assets	0	0
Total	\$ 862	\$ 1,001

The \$139 million decrease in strategic investments was primarily driven by returns of capital on real estate co-investments and fixed income seed investments. In addition to the strategic investments above, the Asset Management segment's commercial mortgage operations maintains an interim loan portfolio. For additional details, see General Account Investments Invested Assets of Other Entities and Operations Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans, below.

U.S. Individual Life and Group Insurance Division*Individual Life**Operating Results*

The following table sets forth the Individual Life segment's operating results for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Operating results:			
Revenues	\$ 4,620	\$ 3,367	\$ 2,900
Benefits and expenses	4,037	2,983	2,418

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Adjusted operating income	583	384	482
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments	(724)	(38)	(21)
Related charges	286	0	0
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	\$ 145	\$ 346	\$ 461

On January 2, 2013, we acquired the Hartford Life Business through a reinsurance transaction. We expect total pre-tax integration costs of approximately \$120 million to be incurred through 2016, of which \$51 million was incurred during 2013 and approximately \$60 million is expected to be incurred during 2014. After integration is complete, we expect annual cost savings of approximately \$90 million to be achieved by 2015 and, as of December 31, 2013, we have achieved approximately 65% of this annual savings on a run rate basis. Actual integration costs may exceed, and actual cost savings may fall short of, such expectations.

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Adjusted Operating Income

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income increased \$199 million, including a \$54 million favorable comparative change from the impact of certain changes in our estimated profitability of the business. These changes were based on our annual reviews and updates of assumptions, which resulted in a \$27 million net benefit in 2013 driven by a favorable mortality assumption update compared to a \$27 million net charge in the 2012 primarily related to reductions to the long-term interest rate and equity return assumptions. In addition, 2013 also includes \$51 million of integration costs associated with the Hartford Life acquisition compared to \$20 million of transaction and other costs in 2012.

Absent the effect of the items discussed above, adjusted operating income increased \$176 million driven by approximately \$157 million of earnings from the acquired in force business and a favorable \$77 million mortality variance. Mortality experience, net of reinsurance, was favorable relative to expected levels in the current year, compared to unfavorable in the prior year. These favorable items were partially offset by higher distribution costs reflecting expanded third party distribution and increased sales, higher compensation expenses, and lower net investment spread results driven by lower reinvestment rates, partially mitigated by higher income from non-coupon investments.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income decreased \$98 million including a \$54 million unfavorable comparative change from the impact of certain changes in the estimated profitability of the business. These changes were based on our annual reviews and updates of assumptions, which resulted in a net charge of \$27 million in 2012 driven by a reduction to long-term interest rate and equity return assumptions and a net benefit of \$27 million in 2011, driven by more favorable lapse and mortality experience. In addition, 2012 includes \$20 million of transaction and other costs associated with the Hartford Life acquisition.

Absent the effect of the items discussed above, adjusted operating income decreased \$24 million driven by a \$13 million decrease in earnings reflecting the impact of mortality experience, net of reinsurance, which was more unfavorable in 2012, in comparison to 2011. Also contributing to the decrease in adjusted operating income was a decline in earnings from our variable products primarily due to the continued expected run-off of variable policies in force and lower net investment results from declines in portfolio reinvestment rates. These unfavorable items were partially offset by greater contributions from our universal life insurance products reflecting business growth.

Revenues, Benefits and Expenses

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Revenues, as shown in the table above under Operating Results, increased \$1,253 million. Excluding the impact from our annual reviews and updates of assumptions discussed above, revenues increased \$1,519 million. Policy charges and fees and asset management fees and other income increased \$1,061 million primarily driven by business growth, particularly from our universal life block of business, including the impact from the Hartford Life acquisition, partially offset by the continued expected run-off of variable life insurance in force. Net investment income increased \$373 million reflecting business growth, including the impact of higher asset balances from the Hartford Life acquisition, and more favorable results from non-coupon investments, partially offset by the impact of lower reinvestment rates.

Benefits and expenses, as shown in the table above under Operating Results, increased \$1,054 million. Excluding the impact of our annual reviews and updates of assumptions, benefits and expenses increased \$1,374 million. Policyholders' benefits, including interest credited to account balances, increased \$930 million primarily due to growth of our universal life block of business, including the impact of insurance liabilities from the Hartford Life acquisition, partly offset by more favorable mortality experience, as discussed above. General and administrative expenses, net of capitalization, increased \$348 million in the current year, primarily driven by Hartford Life Business operating expenses and integration costs, as well as higher distribution costs and compensation expenses.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Revenues increased \$467 million. Excluding the impact from our annual reviews and updates of assumptions discussed above, revenues increased \$221 million. Policy charges and fees and asset management fees and other income increased \$157 million, primarily driven by business growth, particularly from our universal life block of business, partially offset by the ongoing impact of run-off of

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variable life insurance in force, as well as a \$73 million increase in income on an affiliated note received as part of a financing transaction for certain regulatory capital requirements which was offset by higher interest expense, as mentioned below. Net investment income increased \$55 million reflecting business growth, partially offset by the impact of lower reinvestment rates.

Benefits and expenses increased \$565 million. Excluding the impact of our annual reviews and updates of assumptions, benefits and expenses increased \$265 million. Interest expense increased \$102 million, reflecting higher costs associated with the financing of regulatory capital requirements, and includes \$73 million related to a financing transaction with an offset in revenue, as mentioned above. Policyholders' benefits, including interest credited to account balances, increased \$80 million driven by growth in our term and universal life blocks of business. General and administrative expenses, net of capitalization, increased \$52 million, reflecting the impact of higher sales and transaction and other costs associated with the Hartford Life acquisition.

Sales Results

The following table sets forth individual life insurance annualized new business premiums, as defined under Segment Measures above, by distribution channel and product, for the periods indicated.

	2013			2012			2011		
	Prudential Agents	Third Party	Total	Prudential Agents	Third Party	Total	Prudential Agents	Third Party	Total
	(in millions)								
Variable Life	\$ 16	\$ 22	\$ 38	\$ 13	\$ 8	\$ 21	\$ 13	\$ 12	\$ 25
Universal Life(1)	40	457	497	38	180	218	28	67	95
Term Life	39	157	196	39	134	173	43	115	158
Total	\$ 95	\$ 636	\$ 731	\$ 90	\$ 322	\$ 412	\$ 84	\$ 194	\$ 278

- (1) Single pay life annualized new business premiums, which include 10% of excess (unscheduled) premiums, represented approximately 33%, 32% and 22% of Universal Life annualized new business premiums for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Annualized new business premiums increased \$319 million, primarily driven by a \$279 million increase in sales of universal life insurance products due to expanded distribution as a result of the acquisition of the Hartford Life Business, particularly through institutional channels, as well as changes in the competitive positioning of our products. Most of this universal life sales increase is from products with secondary, or no lapse, guarantees. As a result of recent pricing and other actions taken, we do not expect a continuation of 2013 sales levels; however, we have been experiencing an increase in sales of other universal life insurance products positioned as alternatives to those products with no lapse guarantees.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Annualized new business premiums increased \$134 million, primarily driven by increased sales of universal life insurance products in the third party distribution channel due to changes in the competitive positioning of our products.

Table of Contents**Group Insurance***Operating Results*

The following table sets forth the Group Insurance segment's operating results for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Operating results:			
Revenues	\$ 5,518	\$ 5,601	\$ 5,606
Benefits and expenses	5,361	5,585	5,443
Adjusted operating income	157	16	163
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments	(24)	(8)	11
Related charges	(5)	0	(2)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	\$ 128	\$ 8	\$ 172

Adjusted Operating Income

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income increased \$141 million reflecting a greater benefit from the impacts of annual reviews and updates of assumptions and other refinements. Results for 2013 included a \$45 million net benefit from these updates, primarily driven by the impact of favorable updates to actuarial assumptions used in calculating certain group life and group disability reserves, compared to a \$7 million net benefit from these updates in 2012. Excluding these impacts, adjusted operating income increased \$103 million primarily driven by more favorable underwriting results in both our group life and group disability businesses. For our group life business, more favorable underwriting results were driven by lower claim severity for non-experience-rated contracts, partly due to adverse claim severity that occurred in the first quarter of 2012. For our group disability business, more favorable underwriting results were driven by higher claim resolutions and reduced claim incidence for long-term disability contracts. Our general and administrative expenses were essentially flat, as higher compensation costs and other costs to support business initiatives were offset by lower expenses associated with updates to premium tax estimates, as well as the absence of costs related to an increase in legal reserves and other costs in 2012.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income decreased \$147 million reflecting higher operating expenses in 2012 primarily from an increase in legal reserves, updates to premium tax estimates, and costs for strategic initiatives. Group life underwriting results were less favorable in 2012, primarily driven by unfavorable claims experience on non-experience-rated contracts resulting from an increase in severity, partially offset by lower claims incidence. The unfavorable underwriting results for group life also reflected the absence of a benefit from cumulative premium adjustments in 2011. Group disability underwriting results were also less favorable in 2012, as new long term disability claims outpaced an increase in claim resolutions. Also, reserve refinements in both group life and group disability businesses, including the impact of annual actuarial assumption updates, contributed a \$7 million benefit to adjusted operating income in 2012 compared to a benefit of \$22 million in 2011. Partially offsetting these unfavorable items was improved investment income in 2012 primarily from non-coupon investments.

Revenues, Benefits and Expenses

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Revenues, as shown in the table above under Operating Results, decreased \$83 million. Excluding a decrease of \$44 million resulting from the impacts of annual reviews and updates of assumptions and other refinements discussed above, revenues decreased \$39 million. The decrease reflects \$50 million lower premiums and policy charges and fee income driven by net declines in both our group life and group disability businesses. For our group life business, the decline reflects a decrease from lapses of non-experience-rated contracts, partially offset by an increase from experience-rated contracts primarily driven by unfavorable claim experience. For our disability business, the decline was driven by our enhanced pricing discipline.

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Benefits and expenses, as shown in the table above under Operating Results, decreased \$224 million. Excluding an \$82 million decrease resulting from the impacts of annual reviews and updates of assumptions and other refinements discussed above, benefits and expenses decreased \$142 million. Policyholders' benefits, including the change in reserves, decreased \$147 million, driven by declines in both our group life and group disability businesses. The decline in our group life business reflects a decrease from non-experience-rated contracts due to lower claim severity and increased lapses, partially offset by an increase from experience-rated contracts, driven by unfavorable claim experience. The decline in our group disability business reflects higher claim resolutions and reduced claim incidence for long-term contracts. Our general and administrative expenses were essentially flat, as higher compensation costs and other costs to support business initiatives were offset by lower expenses associated with updates to premium tax estimates, as well as the absence of costs related to an increase in legal reserves and other costs in 2012.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Revenues decreased \$5 million. Premiums and policy charges and fee income decreased \$40 million, driven by a decrease in our group life business, partially offset by an increase in our group disability business. The decrease in our group life business primarily reflected lower premiums from experience-rated contracts, largely resulting from a decrease in policyholder benefits. Partially offsetting this decrease were higher premiums from non-experience-rated contracts reflecting growth in the business, partially offset by the benefit from cumulative premium adjustments in 2011. The increase in our group disability business primarily reflected growth of business in force and new sales. Net investment income also increased in 2012 primarily from income on non-coupon investments, partially offset by a decline in reinvestment rates.

Benefits and expenses increased \$142 million. Excluding a \$15 million increase resulting from the impacts of annual reviews and updates of assumptions discussed above, benefits and expenses increased \$127 million. General and administrative expenses increased \$82 million, reflecting higher operating expenses primarily from an increase in legal reserves, updates to premium tax estimates and costs of strategic initiatives. Policyholders' benefits, including the change in reserves, increased \$39 million reflecting an increase in our group disability business, partially offset by a decrease in our group life business. The increase in our group disability business was driven by an increase in the incidence and severity of long-term disability claims and growth in the business. The decrease in our group life business was driven by reduction in benefits costs on experience-rated business, partially offset by unfavorable claims experience from an increase in severity resulting in an increase in benefits from growth in our non-experience-rated business.

Benefits and Expense Ratios

The following table sets forth the Group Insurance segment's benefits and administrative operating expense ratios for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Benefits ratio(1):			
Group life	88.5%	90.9%	89.5%
Group disability	92.8%	98.1%	94.7%
Administrative operating expense ratio(2):			
Group life	10.1%	10.0%	8.5%
Group disability	26.6%	25.3%	24.8%

(1) Ratio of policyholder benefits to earned premiums, policy charges and fee income. Group disability ratios include dental products.

(2) Ratio of general and administrative expenses (excluding commissions) to gross premiums plus policy charges and fee income. Group disability ratios include dental products.

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2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. The group life benefits ratio improved 2.4 percentage points primarily driven by the favorable impacts of annual reviews and updates of assumptions discussed above, as well as lower claim severity for non-experience-rated contracts. The group disability benefits ratio improved 5.3 percentage points primarily driven by the favorable impacts of annual reviews and updates of assumptions discussed above, as well as higher claim resolutions and reduced claim incidence for long-term disability contracts. The group life administrative operating expense ratio was essentially unchanged. The group disability administrative operating expense ratio deteriorated 1.3 percentage points reflecting an increase in operating costs associated with our claims management process.

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2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. The group life benefits ratio deteriorated 1.4 percentage points primarily due to less favorable claims experience in the non-experience-rated business, as well as the unfavorable impact of reserve refinements and the cumulative premium adjustment in 2011, as discussed above. The group disability benefits ratio deteriorated 3.4 percentage points primarily due to an increase in the incidence and severity of long-term disability claims experience. The group life administrative operating expense ratio deteriorated 1.5 percentage points primarily due to an increase in operating costs, legal reserves and the unfavorable comparative impact of updates to premium tax estimates, as discussed above. The group disability administrative operating expense ratio deteriorated 0.5 percentage points due to an increase in operating costs, as discussed above.

Sales Results

The following table sets forth the Group Insurance segment's annualized new business premiums for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Annualized new business premiums(1):			
Group life	\$ 240	\$ 304	\$ 486
Group disability	73	135	149
Total	\$ 313	\$ 439	\$ 635

(1) Amounts exclude new premiums resulting from rate changes on existing policies, from additional coverage under our Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance contract and from excess premiums on group universal life insurance that build cash value but do not purchase face amounts.

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Total annualized new business premiums decreased \$126 million primarily driven by enhancements in our pricing discipline for both group life and group disability products, which had an immediate impact on new sales.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Total annualized new business premiums decreased \$196 million reflecting the impact of a large market case sale to a new customer in 2011 in group life, as well as a decrease in sales of long-term disability to existing clients.

International Insurance Division*Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Movements and Related Hedging Strategies*

As a U.S.-based company with significant business operations outside the U.S., particularly in Japan, we are subject to foreign currency exchange rate movements that could impact our U.S. dollar-equivalent shareholder return on equity. We seek to mitigate this impact through various hedging strategies, including the use of derivative contracts and through holding U.S. dollar-denominated assets in certain of our foreign subsidiaries.

The operations of our International Insurance Division are subject to currency fluctuations that can materially affect our U.S. dollar-equivalent earnings from period to period, even if earnings on a local currency basis are relatively constant. We enter into forward currency derivative contracts as part of our strategy to effectively fix the currency exchange rates for a portion of our prospective non-U.S. dollar-denominated earnings streams, thereby reducing earnings volatility from foreign currency exchange rate movements. The forward currency hedging program is primarily associated with our insurance operations in Japan and Korea. Separately, our Japanese insurance operations offer a variety of non-yen denominated products which are supported by investments in corresponding currencies. While these non-yen denominated assets and liabilities are economically matched, the accounting for changes in the value of these assets and liabilities due to changes in foreign currency exchange rate movements differs, resulting in volatility in reported U.S. GAAP earnings. For further information on the hedging strategies used to mitigate the risks of foreign currency exchange rate movements on earnings as well as the U.S. GAAP earnings impact from products denominated in non-local currencies, see [Impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements on earnings](#).

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We utilize a yen hedging strategy that calibrates the hedge level to preserve the relative contribution of our yen-based business to the Company's overall return on equity. We implement this hedging strategy utilizing a variety of instruments, including foreign currency derivative contracts, as discussed above, as well as U.S. dollar-denominated assets and, to a lesser extent, dual currency and synthetic dual currency assets held locally in our Japanese insurance subsidiaries. We may also hedge using instruments held in our U.S. domiciled entities, such as U.S. dollar-denominated debt that has been swapped to yen.

The table below presents the aggregate amount of instruments that serve to hedge the impact of foreign currency exchange movements on our U.S. dollar-equivalent shareholder return on equity from our Japanese insurance subsidiaries for the periods indicated.

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in billions)	
Instruments hedging foreign currency exchange rate exposure on U.S. dollar-equivalent earnings:		
Forward currency hedging program(1)	\$ 2.7	\$ 2.9
Instruments hedging foreign currency exchange rate exposure on U.S. dollar-equivalent equity:		
U.S. dollar-denominated assets held in yen-based entities(2):		
Available-for-sale U.S. dollar-denominated investments, at amortized cost	8.1	7.0
Held-to-maturity U.S. dollar-denominated investments, at amortized cost	0.2	0.3
Other	0.1	0.1
Subtotal	8.4	7.4
Yen-denominated liabilities held in U.S. dollar-based entities(3)	0.8	0.8
Dual currency and synthetic dual currency investments(4)	0.9	0.9
Total instruments hedging foreign currency exchange rate exposure on U.S. dollar-equivalent equity	10.1	9.1
Total hedges	\$ 12.8	\$ 12.0

(1) Represents the notional amount of forward currency contracts outstanding.

(2) Excludes \$27.6 billion and \$26.8 billion as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, of U.S. dollar assets supporting U.S. dollar liabilities related to U.S. dollar-denominated products issued by our Japanese insurance operations.

(3) The yen-denominated liabilities are reported in Corporate and Other operations.

(4) Dual currency and synthetic dual currency investments are held by our yen-based entities in the form of fixed maturities and loans with a yen-denominated principal component and U.S. dollar-denominated interest income. The amounts shown represent the present value of future U.S. dollar cash flows.

The U.S. dollar-denominated investments that hedge the U.S. dollar-equivalent shareholder return on equity from our Japanese insurance operations are recorded on the books of yen-based entities and, as a result, foreign currency exchange rate movements will impact their value on the local books of our yen-based Japanese insurance entities. We seek to mitigate the risk that future unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate movements will decrease the value of these U.S. dollar-denominated investments on the local books of our yen-based Japanese insurance entities and therefore negatively impact their equity and regulatory solvency margins by employing internal hedging strategies between a subsidiary of Prudential Financial and these yen-based entities. These internal hedging strategies have the economic effect of moving the change in value of these U.S. dollar-denominated investments due to foreign currency exchange rate movements from our Japanese yen-based entities to our U.S. dollar-based entities. See [Liquidity and Capital Resources](#) [Liquidity](#) [Liquidity associated with other activities](#) [Foreign exchange hedging activities](#) for a discussion of our internal hedging strategies.

These U.S. dollar-denominated investments also pay a coupon which is generally higher than what a similar yen-denominated investment would pay. The incremental impact of this higher yield on our U.S. dollar-denominated investments, as well as our dual currency and synthetic dual currency investments discussed below, will vary over time, and is dependent on the duration of the underlying investments, as well as interest

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rate environments in the U.S. and Japan at the time of the investments. See [General Account Investments](#) [Investment Results](#) for a discussion of the investment yields generated by our Japanese insurance operations.

Table of Contents***Impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements on earnings****Forward currency hedging program*

The financial results of our International Insurance segment reflect the impact of an intercompany arrangement with Corporate and Other operations pursuant to which the segment's non-U.S. dollar-denominated earnings are translated at fixed currency exchange rates. The fixed rates are determined in connection with a foreign currency income hedging program designed to mitigate the impact of exchange rate changes on the segment's U.S. dollar-equivalent earnings. Pursuant to this program, Corporate and Other operations execute forward currency contracts with third parties to sell the net exposure of projected earnings for certain currencies in exchange for U.S. dollars at specified exchange rates. The maturities of these contracts correspond with the future periods (typically on a three-year rolling basis) in which the identified non-U.S. dollar-denominated earnings are expected to be generated. In establishing the level of non-U.S. dollar-denominated earnings that will be hedged through this program, we exclude the anticipated level of U.S. dollar-denominated earnings that will be generated by dual currency and synthetic dual currency investments, as well as the anticipated level of non-yen denominated earnings that will be generated by non-yen denominated products and investments. As of December 31, 2013, we have hedged 100%, 72% and 28% of expected yen-based earnings for 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively. To the extent currently unhedged, our International Insurance segment's future expected U.S. dollar-equivalent earnings will be impacted by yen exchange rate movements.

As a result of this intercompany arrangement, our International Insurance segment's results for 2011, 2012 and 2013 reflect the impact of translating yen-denominated earnings at fixed currency exchange rates of 92, 85 and 80 yen per U.S. dollar, respectively, and Korean won-denominated earnings at fixed currency exchange rates of 1190, 1180 and 1160 Korean won per U.S. dollar, respectively. Results for 2014 will reflect the impact of translating yen and Korean won-denominated earnings at fixed currency exchange rates of 82 yen per U.S. dollar and 1150 Korean won per U.S. dollar, respectively.

Results of Corporate and Other operations include any differences between the translation adjustments recorded by the segment at the fixed currency exchange rate versus the actual average rate during the period, and the gains or losses recorded from the forward currency contracts that settled during the period, which include the impact of any over or under hedging of actual earnings that differ from projected earnings. The table below presents, for the periods indicated, the increase (decrease) to revenues and adjusted operating income for the International Insurance segment and for Corporate and Other operations, reflecting the impact of this intercompany arrangement.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
International Insurance Segment:			
Impact of intercompany arrangement(1)	\$ 222	\$ (92)	\$ (178)
Corporate and Other operations:			
Impact of intercompany arrangement(1)	(222)	92	178
Settlement gains (losses) on forward currency contracts	240	(72)	(137)
Net benefit to Corporate and Other operations	18	20	41
Net impact on consolidated revenues and adjusted operating income	\$ 240	\$ (72)	\$ (137)

(1) Represents the difference between non-U.S. dollar-denominated earnings translated on the basis of weighted average monthly currency exchange rates versus fixed currency exchange rates determined in connection with the forward currency hedging program.

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As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the notional amounts of these forward currency contracts were \$3.3 billion and \$3.4 billion, respectively, of which \$2.7 billion and \$2.9 billion, respectively, were related to our Japanese insurance operations.

U.S. GAAP earnings impact of products denominated in non-local currencies

Our international insurance operations primarily offer products denominated in local currency. However, several of our international insurance operations, most notably our Japanese operations, also offer products denominated in non-local currencies, primarily comprised of U.S. and Australian dollar-denominated products.

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The non-yen denominated insurance liabilities related to these products are supported by investments denominated in corresponding currencies, including a significant portion designated as available-for-sale. While the impact from foreign currency exchange rate movements on these non-yen denominated assets and liabilities is economically matched, the accounting for changes in the value of these assets and liabilities due to changes in foreign currency exchange rate movements differs, resulting in volatility in U.S. GAAP earnings. For example, unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investments, including those arising from foreign currency exchange rate movements, are recorded in AOCI, whereas the non-yen denominated liabilities are remeasured for foreign currency exchange rate movements, and the related changes in value are recorded in earnings within Asset management fees and other income. Investments designated as held-to-maturity under U.S. GAAP are recorded at amortized cost on the balance sheet, but are remeasured for foreign currency exchange rate movements, with the related change in value recorded in earnings within Asset management fees and other income. Due to this non-economic volatility that is reflected in U.S. GAAP earnings, the gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of these non-yen denominated liabilities, and certain related non-yen denominated assets, are excluded from adjusted operating income and included in Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments includes net losses of \$3,962 million, net losses of \$1,570 million and net gains of \$807 million, respectively, reflecting the remeasurement of these non-yen denominated insurance liabilities and certain related non-yen denominated assets.

The following table presents these non-yen denominated insurance liabilities and related non-yen denominated assets subject to remeasurement through earnings within our international insurance operations as of December 31, 2013 as well as the impact to pre-tax U.S. GAAP earnings assuming a hypothetical 5% depreciation/appreciation in value of the yen relative to the applicable currency based on balances as of December 31, 2013.

As discussed in Note 1, Gibraltar Life's current period results of operations represent earnings through November 30, 2013 and Gibraltar Life's current period assets and liabilities represent balances as of November 30, 2013.

	Balances subject to remeasurement, as of December 31, 2013			Hypothetical increase (decrease) in pre-tax GAAP earnings(2)	
	Assets(1)	Liabilities	Net Liabilities(1) (in billions)	5% depreciation	5% appreciation
U.S. dollar-denominated balances(3)	\$ 3.1	\$ 20.3	\$ 17.2	\$ (0.9)	\$ 0.9
Australian dollar-denominated balances	0.5	7.6	7.1	(0.4)	0.4
Euro-denominated balances	0.1	0.3	0.2	(0.0)	0.0
Total	\$ 3.7	\$ 28.2	\$ 24.5	\$ (1.3)	\$ 1.3

(1) Includes investments designated as held-to-maturity that are remeasured for foreign currency exchange rate movements with the change in value recorded in U.S. GAAP earnings; excludes \$26.7 billion of available-for-sale investments supporting these non-yen denominated insurance liabilities for which the impact from foreign currency exchange rate movements is recorded in AOCI.

(2) The GAAP earnings impacts would largely be offset by a corresponding increase (decrease) in AOCI.

(3) Excludes \$6.5 billion of insurance liabilities for U.S. dollar-denominated products associated with Prudential of Japan. These liabilities are coinsured to an affiliated U.S. domiciled insurance entity and supported by U.S. dollar-denominated assets and, as a result, are not subject to the remeasurement mismatch described above.

International Insurance**Operating Results**

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The results of our International Insurance operations are translated on the basis of weighted average monthly exchange rates, inclusive of the effects of the intercompany arrangement discussed above. To provide a better understanding of operating performance within the International Insurance segment, where indicated below, we have analyzed our results of operations excluding the effect of the year over year change in foreign currency exchange rates. Our results of operations, excluding the effect of foreign currency fluctuations, were derived by translating foreign currencies to U.S. dollars at uniform exchange rates for all periods presented, including for constant dollar information discussed below. The exchange rates used were Japanese yen at a rate of 82 yen per U.S. dollar and Korean won at a rate of 1150 won per U.S. dollar, both of which were determined

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in connection with the foreign currency income hedging program discussed above. In addition, for constant dollar information discussed below, activity denominated in U.S. dollars is generally reported based on the amounts as transacted in U.S. dollars. Annualized new business premiums presented on a constant exchange rate basis in the Sales Results section below reflect translation based on these same uniform exchange rates.

The following table sets forth the International Insurance segment's operating results for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Operating results:			
Revenues:			
Life Planner operations	\$ 8,978	\$ 9,002	\$ 8,202
Gibraltar Life and Other operations	13,562	20,584	11,365
Total revenues	22,540	29,586	19,567
Benefits and expenses:			
Life Planner operations	7,461	7,521	6,956
Gibraltar Life and Other operations	11,927	19,361	10,348
Total benefits and expenses	19,388	26,882	17,304
Adjusted operating income:			
Life Planner operations	1,517	1,481	1,246
Gibraltar Life and Other operations	1,635	1,223	1,017
Total adjusted operating income	3,152	2,704	2,263
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments(1)	(4,065)	(1,989)	596
Related charges	(140)	(60)	(18)
Investment gains (losses) on trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, net	468	204	(160)
Change in experience-rated contractholder liabilities due to asset value changes	(468)	(204)	160
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	(63)	(58)	(244)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	\$ (1,116)	\$ 597	\$ 2,597

- (1) Includes gains and losses from changes in value of certain assets and liabilities relating to foreign currency exchange movements that are economically matched, as discussed above.

Adjusted Operating Income

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income from Life Planner operations increased \$36 million including a net favorable impact of \$51 million from currency fluctuations, inclusive of the currency hedging program discussed above. The current year includes a \$78 million charge to strengthen reserves primarily for certain policies on a previously-acquired business based on an internal review. Both periods benefited from a reduction in the amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs and lower reserves from our annual reviews and updates of assumptions used in estimating the profitability of our business, and other refinements. This resulted in a \$19 million benefit in the current year, primarily driven by lower lapse assumptions for variable and interest sensitive life insurance products, compared to a \$20 million benefit in the prior year.

Excluding the effect of the items discussed above, adjusted operating income of our Life Planner operations increased \$64 million. This increase primarily reflects growth of business in force driven by sales results and continued strong persistency, partly offset by lower contributions from net investment spreads as a result of lower reinvestment rates.

Adjusted operating income from our Gibraltar Life and Other operations increased \$412 million including a net favorable impact of \$38 million from currency fluctuations. The current year benefited from lower integration costs relating to the acquisition of the Star and Edison Businesses, for which we incurred \$138 million in 2012 compared to \$28 million in 2013. Adjusted operating income for both periods reflects the impact from partial

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sales of our previous investment held in China Pacific Group, which contributed a \$66 million gain in the current year compared to a \$60 million gain in the prior year. Partly offsetting these favorable variances is a \$108 million charge in the current year from our annual review and update of assumptions used in estimating the profitability of our business, and other refinements. This charge is primarily reflective of an increase in reserves for guaranteed minimum income benefit features on certain annuity products previously sold by the former Star and Edison Businesses, due to higher annuity election rates and lower assumed lapse rates.

Excluding the effect of the items discussed above, adjusted operating income from our Gibraltar Life and Other operations increased \$366 million, primarily reflecting business growth, favorable results from non-coupon investments and \$229 million of cost savings resulting from Star and Edison integration synergies, compared to \$165 million in the prior year. In addition, the current year benefited from favorable mortality experience and accelerated earnings due to surrenders of fixed annuities denominated in Australian and U.S. dollars caused by the appreciation of these currencies relative to the Japanese yen.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income from our Life Planner operations increased \$235 million including a net favorable impact of \$54 million from currency fluctuations. Results for 2012 benefited from a \$20 million reduction in the amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs and lower reserves, reflecting the impact of our annual review and update of assumptions used in estimating the profitability of the business. In addition, the increase in adjusted operating income reflects the absence of a \$12 million charge associated with estimated claims and expenses arising from the 2011 earthquake in Japan and a \$6 million benefit in 2012 resulting from a cash distribution received from the Japan Financial Stability Fund. Excluding the impact of these items, adjusted operating income for our Life Planner operations increased \$143 million, primarily reflecting the growth of business in force driven by sales results and continued strong persistency in our Japanese Life Planner operation, partly offset by the impact of lower reinvestment rates.

Adjusted operating income from our Gibraltar Life and Other operations increased \$206 million including a net favorable impact of \$51 million from currency fluctuations and the absence of a \$49 million charge associated with claims and expenses arising from the 2011 earthquake in Japan. Additionally, results for 2012 include \$138 million of integration costs relating to the acquisition of the Star and Edison Businesses compared to \$213 million of integration and transaction costs in 2011. Partly offsetting these favorable variances is a \$15 million net charge in 2012 reflecting the impact of certain charges related to our life insurance joint venture in India offset by a cash distribution received from the Japan Financial Stability Fund. Both periods benefited from the impact of partial sales of our previous investment held in China Pacific Group, which contributed a \$60 million benefit to 2012 results compared to a \$237 million benefit in 2011.

Excluding the effect of the items discussed above, adjusted operating income from our Gibraltar Life and Other operations increased \$223 million, primarily reflecting cost savings of \$165 million from Star and Edison integration synergies, compared to \$21 million of cost savings in 2011, as well as business growth and the impact of including two additional months of earnings from the former Star and Edison Businesses. These favorable items were partly offset by higher benefits and expenses, including costs supporting distribution channel growth, less favorable mortality in comparison to the prior year and the impact of lower reinvestment rates.

Revenues, Benefits and Expenses

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Revenues from our Life Planner operations, as shown in the table above under Operating Results, decreased \$24 million including a net unfavorable impact of \$749 million from currency fluctuations. Excluding the impact of currency fluctuations, revenues increased \$725 million. This increase in revenues came primarily from increases in premiums and policy charges and fee income of \$584 million driven by growth of business in force in our Japanese Life Planner operation. In addition, net investment income increased \$146 million primarily reflecting investment portfolio growth, partly offset by the impact from lower reinvestment rates.

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Benefits and expenses from our Life Planner operations, as shown in the table above under Operating Results, decreased \$60 million including a net favorable impact of \$800 million from currency fluctuations. Excluding the impact of currency fluctuations, benefits and expenses increased \$740 million. This increase in expenses primarily reflects a \$597 million increase in policyholder benefits, including changes in reserves, driven

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by business growth as well as reserve strengthening on certain policies based on an internal review. The amortization of DAC increased \$59 million primarily reflecting the growth of business in force. In addition, general and administrative expenses, net of capitalization, increased \$52 million driven by distribution growth and technology expenditures.

Revenues from our Gibraltar Life and Other operations decreased \$7,022 million, including a net unfavorable impact of \$1,779 million from currency fluctuations. Excluding the impact of currency fluctuations, revenues for Gibraltar Life decreased \$5,243 million. This decrease reflects a \$5,391 million decrease in premiums and policy charges and fee income, with a related decline in policyholder benefits, largely reflecting lower sales of yen-denominated single premium reduced death benefit whole life policies in the bank channel, as discussed further under Sales Results below, partly offset by increased renewal premiums in the Independent Agency and Life Consultant distribution channels. Net investment income increased \$270 million primarily reflecting portfolio growth and favorable results from non-coupon investments.

Benefits and expenses of our Gibraltar Life and Other operations decreased \$7,434 million including a net favorable impact of \$1,817 million from currency fluctuations. Excluding the impact of currency fluctuations, benefits and expenses decreased \$5,617 million. Policyholder benefits, including changes in reserves, decreased \$5,332 million, with a related decline in premiums and policy charges and fee income, driven by lower sales of yen-denominated single premium reduced death benefit whole life policies. In addition, general and administrative expenses, net of capitalization, decreased \$289 million primarily driven by lower integration costs and higher integration synergies relating to the acquisition of the Star and Edison Businesses.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Revenues from our Life Planner operations increased \$800 million including a net favorable impact of \$15 million from currency fluctuations. Excluding currency fluctuations, revenues increased \$785 million primarily reflecting increases in premiums and policy charges and fee income of \$604 million driven by growth of business in force and continued strong persistency in our Japanese Life Planner operation. Net investment income increased \$155 million reflecting investment portfolio growth, partially offset by the impact of lower reinvestment rates.

Benefits and expenses of our Life Planner operations increased \$565 million including a net favorable impact of \$39 million from currency fluctuations. Excluding currency fluctuations, benefits and expenses increased \$604 million. Benefits and expenses of our Japanese Life Planner operation increased \$504 million, primarily reflecting an increase in policyholder benefits due to changes in reserves driven by the growth in business in force, partially offset by the absence of charges recognized in 2011 associated with claims from the 2011 earthquake in Japan. Additionally, 2012 includes a \$20 million benefit from a reduction in the amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs and lower reserves, reflecting the impact of our annual review and update of assumptions used in estimating the profitability of the business.

Revenues from our Gibraltar Life and Other operations increased \$9,219 million including a net favorable impact of \$339 million from currency fluctuations. Excluding currency fluctuations, revenues increased \$8,880 million. This increase is driven by an \$8,683 million increase in premiums and policy charges and fee income reflecting growth in the bank distribution channel, particularly from sales of yen-denominated single premium reduced death benefit whole life policies and, to a lesser extent, increased sales of cancer whole life and U.S. dollar-denominated retirement income products in the Life Consultant distribution channel. Also contributing to the increase in revenues is higher net investment income of \$362 million primarily reflecting investment portfolio growth, partially offset by the impact of lower reinvestment rates. Asset management fees and other income declined driven by the comparative impact of partial sales of our previous investment held in China Pacific Group, which resulted in a \$60 million gain in 2012 compared to a \$237 million gain in 2011, partially offset by the distribution received in 2012 from the Japan Financial Stability Fund.

Benefits and expenses of our Gibraltar Life and Other operations increased \$9,013 million, including a net unfavorable impact of \$288 million from currency fluctuations. Excluding currency fluctuations, benefits and expenses increased \$8,725 million. Policyholder benefits, including changes in reserves, increased \$8,283 million primarily driven by higher sales of yen-denominated single premium reduced death benefit whole

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life, cancer whole life and U.S. dollar-denominated retirement income products in 2012, partially offset by the absence of charges recognized in 2011 associated with claims from the 2011 earthquake in Japan. General and

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administrative expenses, net of capitalization, and DAC amortization increased primarily due to increased costs supporting business growth and charges associated with our life insurance joint venture in India, partially offset by additional synergies and lower integration costs associated with the Star and Edison acquisition.

Sales Results

The following table sets forth annualized new business premiums, as defined under Segment measures above, on an actual and constant exchange rate basis for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31, 2013 2012 2011 (in millions)		
Annualized new business premiums:			
On an actual exchange rate basis:			
Life Planner operations	\$ 1,128	\$ 1,354	\$ 1,150
Gibraltar Life	1,756	2,724	2,042
Total	\$ 2,884	\$ 4,078	\$ 3,192
On a constant exchange rate basis:			
Life Planner operations	\$ 1,214	\$ 1,321	\$ 1,107
Gibraltar Life	1,904	2,635	1,976
Total	\$ 3,118	\$ 3,956	\$ 3,083

The amount of annualized new business premiums for any given period can be significantly impacted by several factors, including but not limited to, changes in credited interest rates for certain products and other product modifications, changes in tax laws, changes in life insurance regulations or changes in the competitive environment. Sales volume may increase or decrease prior to such changes becoming effective, and then fluctuate in the other direction following such changes.

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. The table below presents annualized new business premiums on a constant exchange rate basis, by product and distribution channel, for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31, 2013					Year Ended December 31, 2012				
	Life	Accident & Health	Retirement (1)	Annuity	Total	Life	Accident & Health	Retirement (1)	Annuity	Total
	(in millions)									
Life Planners	\$ 590	\$ 110	\$ 463	\$ 51	\$ 1,214	\$ 479	\$ 189	\$ 581	\$ 72	\$ 1,321
Gibraltar Life:										
Life Consultants	475	106	134	134	849	437	151	180	130	898
Banks(2)	701	2	9	105	817	1,228	36	12	110	1,386
Independent Agency	99	35	71	33	238	77	197	50	27	351
Subtotal	1,275	143	214	272	1,904	1,742	384	242	267	2,635

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Total	\$ 1,865	\$ 253	\$ 677	\$ 323	\$ 3,118	\$ 2,221	\$ 573	\$ 823	\$ 339	\$ 3,956
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- (1) Includes retirement income, endowment and savings variable universal life.
- (2) Single pay life annualized new business premiums, which include 10% of first year premiums, and 3-year limited pay annualized new business premiums, which include 100% of new business premiums, represented 39% and 44%, respectively, of total bank distribution channel annualized new business premiums, excluding annuity products, for the year ended December 31, 2013, and 74% and 19%, respectively, of total bank distribution channel annualized new business premiums, excluding annuity products, for the year ended December 31, 2012. Single pay and limited pay products generally have less death benefit protection per premium paid than more traditional recurring premium products.

Annualized new business premiums, on a constant exchange rate basis, from our Life Planner operations decreased \$107 million driven by a \$108 million decrease in Japan. The decline in Japan primarily reflects accelerated sales of U.S. dollar-denominated retirement income and cancer whole life products in 2012 prior to crediting rate and tax law changes, respectively. These declines were partly offset by increased sales of protection and yen-denominated retirement income products in Japan. In addition, increased sales from growth of our Life Planner operation in Brazil were offset by lower sales in Taiwan and Korea.

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Annualized new business premiums, on a constant exchange rate basis, from our Gibraltar Life operations decreased \$731 million. Bank channel sales declined \$569 million reflecting lower sales of yen-denominated single premium reduced death benefit whole life policies, partly offset by higher sales of recurring premium whole life products. Sales of the yen-denominated single premium reduced death benefit whole life product, which were suspended at the end of September 2013, were elevated in 2012 in anticipation of pricing changes effective January 2013 as well as due to certain actions taken by our competitors. Independent Agency and Life Consultant sales declined \$113 million and \$49 million, respectively, driven by accelerated sales of cancer whole life and U.S. dollar-denominated retirement income and whole life products in the prior year due to tax law and crediting rate changes, respectively.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. The table below presents annualized new business premiums on a constant exchange rate basis, by product and distribution channel, for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31, 2012					Year Ended December 31, 2011				
	Life	Accident & Health	Retirement (1)	Annuity	Total	Life	Accident & Health	Retirement (1)	Annuity	Total
Life Planners	\$ 479	\$ 189	\$ 581	\$ 72	\$ 1,321	\$ 426	\$ 177	\$ 452	\$ 52	\$ 1,107
Gibraltar Life:										
Life Consultants	437	151	180	130	898	426	201	127	189	943
Banks(2)	1,228	36	12	110	1,386	379	45	23	140	587
Independent Agency	77	197	50	27	351	176	185	17	68	446
Subtotal	1,742	384	242	267	2,635	981	431	167	397	1,976
Total	\$ 2,221	\$ 573	\$ 823	\$ 339	\$ 3,956	\$ 1,407	\$ 608	\$ 619	\$ 449	\$ 3,083

- (1) Includes retirement income, endowment and savings variable universal life.
- (2) Single pay life annualized new business premiums, which include 10% of first year premiums, and 3-year limited pay annualized new business premiums, which include 100% of new business premiums, represented 74% and 19%, respectively, of total bank distribution channel annualized new business premiums, excluding annuity products, for the year ended December 31, 2012, and 31% and 45%, respectively, of total bank distribution channel annualized new business premiums, excluding annuity products, for the year ended December 31, 2011. Single pay and limited pay products generally have less death benefit protection per premium paid than more traditional recurring premium products.

Annualized new business premiums, on a constant exchange rate basis, from our Life Planner operations increased \$214 million driven by higher sales in Japan. Sales in Japan increased \$177 million reflecting increased demand for U.S. dollar-denominated retirement income products (prior to a crediting rate change in June 2012), cancer whole life products (prior to a tax law change in April 2012) and yen-denominated retirement income products in the corporate market. To a lesser extent, sales in Brazil, Korea, Taiwan and Italy increased due to growth and the introduction of new products into these markets.

Annualized new business premiums, on a constant exchange rate basis, from our Gibraltar Life operations increased \$659 million driven by increased sales of \$799 million in the bank channel distribution. Bank channel sales largely reflect higher sales of yen-denominated single premium reduced death benefit whole life policies in anticipation of pricing changes effective January 2013 as well as the benefit from actions taken by certain of our competitors to limit sales and lower crediting rates on similar products. Independent Agency and Life Consultant sales declined \$95 million and \$45 million, respectively, driven by the discontinuation of certain products previously offered by the former Star and Edison Businesses and the expected attrition of former Star and Edison Life Consultants. These decreases were partly offset by higher sales of cancer whole life products prior to a tax law change in April 2012 as well as increased demand for U.S. dollar-denominated retirement income products prior to pricing changes in April 2012.

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The following table sets forth the number of Life Planners and Life Consultants for the periods indicated.

	As of December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Life Planners:			
Japan	3,258	3,216	3,137
All other countries	3,990	3,842	3,655
Gibraltar Life Consultants	9,327	11,333	12,791
Total	16,575	18,391	19,583

2013 to 2012 Comparison. The number of Life Planners increased by 190 from December 31, 2012 driven by a 202 increase in Brazil as a result of recruiting efforts and agency growth. Life Planner growth in Japan of 42 was offset by a decline of 44 in Taiwan.

The number of Gibraltar Life Consultants decreased by 2,006 from December 31, 2012 primarily reflecting the termination of Life Consultants for not meeting minimum sales production standards as part of an ongoing competency assessment.

2012 to 2011 Comparison. The number of Life Planners increased by 266 from December 31, 2011 driven by increases of 96 and 79 in Korea and Japan, respectively, reflecting recruitment and retention initiatives and 69 in Brazil due to agency growth. Also contributing to the increase in Life Planners over the past year were increases of 61 in Poland and 22 in Italy, partly offset by declines of 37 in Taiwan and 26 in Mexico.

The number of Gibraltar Life Consultants decreased by 1,458 from December 31, 2011, including anticipated resignations and terminations of Life Consultants, due in part to their failure to meet minimum sales production standards as part of an ongoing competency assessment.

Corporate and Other

Corporate and Other includes corporate operations, after allocations to our business segments, and divested businesses except those that qualify for discontinued operations accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Operating results:			
Capital debt interest expense	\$ (655)	\$ (699)	\$ (621)
Operating debt interest expense, net of investment income	(140)	(53)	(26)
Pension and employee benefits	243	162	210
Other corporate activities(1)	(818)	(748)	(675)

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Adjusted operating income	(1,370)	(1,338)	(1,112)
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments	2,270	469	(1,487)
Related charges	(51)	(24)	59
Divested businesses	29	(615)	90
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	1	(11)	(10)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	\$ 879	\$ (1,519)	\$ (2,460)

(1) Includes consolidating adjustments.

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. The loss from Corporate and Other operations, on an adjusted operating income basis, increased \$32 million. Operating debt interest expense, net of investment income, increased \$87 million driven by higher levels of operating debt proceeds held in cash for debt prefunding activities and to provide additional flexibility for the cash needs in our businesses. Net charges from corporate

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activities include the impact of our annual review and update of assumptions on the reserves for certain retained obligations relating to pre-demutualization policyholders to whom we had previously agreed to provide insurance for reduced or no premium in accordance with contractual settlements related to prior individual life insurance sales practices remediation. This update resulted in net charges of \$78 million for 2012. Excluding the impact of this update, the increase in net charges from other corporate activities was primarily driven by increased retained corporate expenses including higher compensation costs due to improvement in company earnings and favorable equity market performance. Capital debt interest expense decreased \$44 million due to lower levels of capital debt and retirement of debt issued at higher interest rates.

Results from Corporate and Other operations pension and employee benefits increased \$81 million primarily due to the absence of an increase in recorded liabilities for certain employee benefits in 2012 and a favorable comparative impact of retained benefit expenses. Income from our qualified pension plan decreased \$21 million driven by changes in the discount rate to 4.05% in 2013 from 4.85% in 2012 and the expected rate of return on plan assets to 6.25% in 2013 from 6.75% in 2012.

At the end of 2013, we transferred \$340 million of assets supporting pension benefits within the qualified pension plan to assets supporting retiree medical and life benefits as permitted under Section 420 of the Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of calculating pension income from our own qualified pension plan for the year ended December 31, 2014, we will increase the discount rate to 4.95% from 4.05% in 2013. The expected rate of return on plan assets and the assumed rate of increase in compensation will remain unchanged at 6.25% and 4.5%, respectively. We determined our expected rate of return on plan assets based upon a building block approach that considers inflation, real return, term premium, credit spreads, equity risk premium and capital appreciation as well as expenses, expected asset manager performance and the effect of rebalancing for the equity, debt and real estate asset mix applied on a weighted average basis to our pension asset portfolio. Giving effect to the foregoing assumptions and other factors, including the Section 420 transfer, we expect, on a consolidated basis, income from our own qualified pension plan will continue to contribute to adjusted operating income in 2014, but at a level of about \$100 million to \$110 million lower than in 2013. We expect other postretirement benefit expenses to decrease in a range of \$45 million to \$55 million. The decrease is driven primarily by the additional assets provided by the Section 420 transfer, favorable claims experience and by an increase in the discount rate to 4.75% from 3.85%. In 2014, pension and other postretirement benefit service costs related to active employees will continue to be allocated to our business segments.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. The loss from Corporate and Other operations, on an adjusted operating income basis, increased \$226 million. Capital debt interest expense increased \$78 million primarily due to higher levels of capital debt. Operating debt interest expense, net of investment income, increased \$27 million reflecting less favorable results from equity method investments and higher levels of operating debt. Net charges from other corporate activities for 2012 include a \$78 million charge from the impact of an annual review and update of assumptions on the reserves for certain retained obligations relating to pre-demutualization policyholders to whom we had previously agreed to provide insurance for reduced or no premium in accordance with contractual settlements related to prior individual life insurance sales practices remediation. In addition, retained corporate expenses increased in 2012 primarily from an increase in corporate advertising, the results of our corporate foreign exchange hedging activities and the costs related to the prepayment of outstanding debt. These increases are partially offset by a favorable comparative impact for our estimate of payments arising from the use of new Social Security Master Death File matching criteria to identify deceased policy and contract holders and the absence of a \$20 million expense accrued in 2011 related to a voluntary contribution to be made to the insurance industry insolvency fund, related to Executive Life Insurance.

Results from Corporate and Other operations pension and employee benefits decreased \$48 million primarily due to an increase in recorded liabilities for certain employee benefits and higher postretirement costs. Income from our qualified pension plan partially offset these unfavorable items reflecting better than expected growth in plan assets partially offset by a decrease in the expected rate of return on plan assets from 7.00% in 2011 to 6.75% in 2012.

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Capital Protection Framework

Corporate and Other operations includes the results related to our Capital Protection Framework, which includes the capital hedge program. The capital hedge program broadly addresses the equity market exposure of the statutory capital of the Company as a whole, under stress scenarios, as described under *Liquidity and Capital Resources* *Capital* *Capital Protection Framework*. Costs related to this hedge program were \$45 million, \$40 million and \$21 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

We also manage certain risks associated with our variable annuity products through our living benefit hedging program, which is described under *U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management Division* *Individual Annuities*.

In addition, we may choose to manage certain capital market related risk associated with various operations of the Financial Services Businesses through capital management strategies other than hedging of particular exposures. Realized investment gains (losses), net and related adjustments includes net gains of \$2,086 million, net gains of \$184 million and net losses of \$1,662 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 respectively, resulting from our decision to utilize these capital management strategies to manage a portion of our interest rate risk. The \$2,086 million of net gains in 2013 and the \$1,662 million of net losses in 2011 were driven by significant increases and declines, respectively in risk-free interest rates during the respective years. The capital consequences associated with this decision have been factored into our Capital Protection Framework.

Through our Capital Protection Framework, we maintain access to on-balance sheet capital and maintain access to committed sources of capital to meet capital needs related to these hedging programs.

We assess the composition of these hedging programs on an ongoing basis, and we may change them from time to time based on our evaluation of our risk position or other factors. For more information on our Capital Protection Framework, see *Liquidity and Capital Resources*.

Results of Operations of Closed Block Business

We established the Closed Block Business effective as of the date of demutualization. The Closed Block Business includes our in force traditional domestic participating life insurance and annuity products and assets that are used for the payment of benefits and policyholder dividends on these policies, as well as other assets and equity and related liabilities that support these policies. We no longer offer these traditional domestic participating policies. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and *Closed Block Business* for additional details.

Each year, the Board of Directors of Prudential Insurance determines the dividends payable on participating policies for the following year based on the experience of the Closed Block, including investment income, net realized and unrealized investment gains, mortality experience and other factors. Although Closed Block experience for dividend action decisions is based upon statutory results, at the time the Closed Block was established, we developed, as required by U.S. GAAP, an actuarial calculation of the timing of the maximum future earnings from the policies included in the Closed Block. If actual cumulative earnings in any given period are greater than the cumulative earnings we expected, we will record this excess as a policyholder dividend obligation. We will subsequently pay this excess to Closed Block policyholders as an additional dividend unless it is otherwise offset by future Closed Block performance that is less favorable than we originally expected. The policyholder dividends we charge to expense within the Closed Block Business will include any change in our policyholder dividend obligation that we

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recognize for the excess of actual cumulative earnings in any given period over the cumulative earnings we expected in addition to the actual policyholder dividends declared by the Board of Directors of Prudential Insurance.

As of December 31, 2013, the excess of actual cumulative earnings over the expected cumulative earnings was \$887 million, which was recorded as a policyholder dividend obligation. Actual cumulative earnings, as required by U.S. GAAP, reflect the recognition of realized investment gains and losses in the current period, as

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well as changes in assets and related liabilities that support the Closed Block policies. Additionally, the accumulation of net unrealized investment gains that have arisen subsequent to the establishment of the Closed Block have been reflected as a policyholder dividend obligation of \$3,624 million at December 31, 2013, to be paid to Closed Block policyholders unless offset by future experience, with an offsetting amount reported in AOCI.

Operating Results

Management does not consider adjusted operating income to assess the operating performance of the Closed Block Business. Consequently, results of the Closed Block Business for all periods are presented only in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The following table sets forth the Closed Block Business U.S. GAAP results for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
U.S. GAAP results:			
Revenues	\$ 6,036	\$ 6,257	\$ 7,015
Benefits and expenses	5,974	6,193	6,801
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	\$ 62	\$ 64	\$ 214

Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes and Equity in Earnings of Operating Joint Ventures

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures decreased \$2 million primarily due to a decline in net investment income. Net investment income decreased \$137 million primarily reflecting the impact of lower reinvestment rates and lower asset balances as the business runs off, partially offset by favorable results from non-coupon investments. Net realized investment gains decreased \$11 million, primarily due to \$251 million of unfavorable changes in the value of derivatives, largely offset by higher trading gains on equity securities. For a discussion of Closed Block Business realized investment gains (losses), net, see Realized Investment Gains and Losses. As a result of the above and other variances, a \$2 million policyholder dividend obligation expense was recorded in 2013, compared to \$123 million in 2012. As noted above, as of December 31, 2013, the excess of actual cumulative earnings over the expected cumulative earnings was \$887 million. If actual cumulative earnings fall below expected cumulative earnings in future periods, earnings volatility in the Closed Block Business, which is primarily due to changes in investment results, may not be offset by changes in the cumulative policyholder dividend obligation.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures decreased \$150 million. Results for 2012 included \$602 million of lower net realized investment gains, primarily due to lower trading gains on fixed maturities and equity investments, as well as unfavorable changes in the value of derivatives. For a discussion of Closed Block Business realized investment gains (losses), net, see Realized Investment Gains and Losses. Also contributing to the decline in results was a \$61 million decrease in net investment income primarily reflecting the impact of lower reinvestment rates and lower asset balances as the business runs off. As a result of the above and other variances, a \$123 million policyholder dividend obligation expense was recorded in 2012, compared to \$636 million in 2011.

Revenues, Benefits and Expenses

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison. Revenues, as shown in the table above under Operating Results, decreased \$221 million primarily driven by a \$137 million decrease in net investment income, as discussed above. Premiums declined by \$89 million, with a related decrease in changes in reserves, primarily due to the expected in force decline as policies terminate. Also contributing to the decline in revenues was an \$11 million decrease in net realized investment gains, as discussed above.

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Benefits and expenses, as shown in the table above under Operating Results, decreased \$219 million primarily driven by a \$111 million decrease in policyholder benefits, including changes in reserves. This decrease primarily reflects the absence of a reserve increase in the prior year for estimated payments arising from the use of new Social Security Master Death File matching criteria to identify deceased policy and contract holders, as well as the impact from the in force decline as policies terminate. Also contributing to the decrease is a \$111 million decline in dividends to policyholders, including a \$121 million decrease in the policyholder dividend obligation expense reflecting a lower increase in cumulative earnings, partially offset by an increase in dividends paid and accrued of \$10 million.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison. Revenues decreased \$758 million principally driven by the \$602 million decrease in net realized investment gains, as discussed above. Premiums declined by \$101 million, with a related decrease in changes in reserves, primarily due to the expected in force decline as policies terminate. Also contributing to the decline in revenues was a \$61 million decrease in net investment income, as discussed above.

Benefits and expenses decreased \$608 million primarily driven by a \$550 million decline in dividends to policyholders including a \$513 million decrease in the policyholder dividend obligation expense reflecting a lower increase in cumulative earnings. In addition, policyholders' benefits, including changes in reserves, decreased \$37 million primarily due to the expected in force decline as policies terminate, partially offset by an increase in reserves for estimated payments arising from use of new Social Security Master Death File matching criteria to identify deceased policy and contract holders.

Income Taxes

Shown below is our income tax provision for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, separately reflecting the impact of certain significant items. Also presented below is the income tax provision that would have resulted from application of the statutory 35% federal income tax rate in each of these periods.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Tax provision	\$ (1,058)	\$ 213	\$ 1,515
Impact of:			
Non-taxable investment income	319	302	247
Low income housing and other tax credits	105	78	80
Reversal of acquisition opening balance sheet deferred tax items	(55)	(384)	(221)
Medicare Part D	43	1	2
Minority interest	37	17	11
Foreign taxes at other than U.S. rate	36	51	37
Uncertain tax positions and interest	16	(8)	57
State and local taxes	(10)	(15)	0
Non-deductible expenses	(10)	(7)	(17)
Change in tax rate	2	(1)	(18)
Repatriation assumption change	0	(6)	11
Change in valuation allowance	0	1	(8)
Other	(14)	6	41
Tax provision excluding these items	\$ (589)	\$ 248	\$ 1,737
Tax provision at statutory rate	\$ (589)	\$ 248	\$ 1,737

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Our income tax provision, on a consolidated basis, amounted to an income tax benefit of \$1,058 million in 2013 compared to an expense of \$213 million in 2012. Our income tax provision for 2013 and 2012 includes \$55 million and \$384 million, respectively, of an additional U.S. tax expense related to the realization of a portion of the local deferred tax assets existing on the opening day balance sheet for the Star and Edison Businesses and Prudential Gibraltar Financial Life Insurance Company, Ltd (Prudential Gibraltar). The U.S. tax expense for 2013 is reflective of a change in repatriation assumption for Gibraltar Life and Prudential Gibraltar. During the first quarter of 2013, we determined that in addition to U.S. GAAP earnings, we would repatriate an additional amount from Gibraltar Life and Prudential Gibraltar, but that such additional amount would not exceed the

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deferred tax assets recorded in the Statement of Financial Position as of the acquisition date for Prudential Gibraltar and the Star and Edison Businesses. The U.S. tax expense for 2012 is reflective of the merger of Star and Edison Businesses into Gibraltar Life and it represented the recomputed U.S. tax liability on Gibraltar's Life's prior earnings as a result of the repatriation assumption and the merger of the entities. The local utilization of the deferred tax asset coupled with the repatriation assumption related to the applicable earnings of our Japanese entities creates the effect of a double tax for U.S. GAAP purposes, whereas the tax expense will only be paid once. Excluding the impact of the double tax, the income tax expense decreased primarily due to the decrease in pre-tax income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and increase in non-taxable investment income for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Our income tax provision related to foreign operations, on a consolidated basis, amounted to an income tax benefit of \$826 million in 2013 compared to \$46 million in 2012. Our foreign operations income tax provision for 2013 and 2012 includes \$108 million and \$73 million of an additional tax expense from the re-measurement of deferred tax liabilities resulting from the Japan corporate income tax rate reduction. However, since we assume repatriation of earnings from our Japanese operations, our domestic tax provision in 2013 and 2012 includes \$108 million and \$73 million of an additional tax benefit resulting from the increase or decrease in the future foreign tax credit benefit and, as a result, the reduction in the Japan corporate tax rate had no impact on our overall income tax provision. Excluding the impact from the Japan corporate income tax rate reduction, the foreign operations income tax provision decreased primarily due to the decrease in foreign operations pre-tax income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures.

We employ various tax strategies, including strategies to minimize the amount of taxes resulting from realized capital gains.

For additional information regarding income taxes, see Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Discontinued Operations

Included within net income are the results of businesses which are reflected as discontinued operations under U.S. GAAP. Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, was \$7 million, \$15 million and \$35 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

For additional information regarding discontinued operations see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Divested Businesses

Our income from continuing operations includes results from several businesses that have been or will be sold or exited that do not qualify for discontinued operations accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP. The results of these divested businesses are reflected in our Corporate and Other operations, but are excluded from adjusted operating income. For a further description of these divested businesses, see Business Corporate and Other. A summary of the results of these divested businesses that have been excluded from adjusted operating income is as follows for the periods indicated:

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	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Real Estate and Relocation Services	\$ 84	\$ 26	\$ 81
Long-Term Care	(34)	(608)	47
Wealth Management Services(1)	(3)	(18)	(11)
Individual Health Insurance	(15)	(6)	(15)
Financial Advisory	(4)	(5)	(7)
Other(2)	1	(4)	(5)
Total divested businesses income (loss) excluded from adjusted operating income	\$ 29	\$ (615)	\$ 90

- (1) On July 1, 2013, the Company sold its wealth management solutions business to Envestnet Inc. Due to the existence of an ongoing contractual relationship between the Company and these operations, this disposition did not qualify for discontinued operations treatment under U.S. GAAP. As a result, the Company has classified the results of these operations, previously reported in the Asset Management segment, as a divested business for all periods presented.
- (2) Reflects the income from discontinued real estate investments.

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Real Estate and Relocation Services. Results of the year ended December 31, 2013 include pre-tax gains of \$51 million from the sales of investments in real estate brokerage franchises. Results for the year ended December 31, 2011 include a pre-tax gain of \$49 million reflecting the sale of our real estate brokerage franchise and relocation services business. For additional information on the sale of our real estate brokerage franchise and relocation services business, see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Long-Term Care. Results for the year ended December 31, 2012 include a \$639 million pre-tax charge from an increase in reserves for our long-term care products and adjustments to deferred policy acquisition and other costs, reflecting updates to the estimated profitability of the business, driven by changes to our long-term interest rate and morbidity assumptions, partially offset by expected future premium increases.

Experience-Rated Contractholder Liabilities,**Trading Account Assets Supporting Insurance Liabilities and Other Related Investments**

Certain products included in the Retirement and International Insurance segments are experience-rated in that investment results associated with these products are expected to ultimately accrue to contractholders. The majority of investments supporting these experience-rated products are classified as trading and are carried at fair value. These trading investments are reflected on the statements of financial position as Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, at fair value (TAASIL). Realized and unrealized gains and losses for these investments are reported in Asset management fees and other income. Interest and dividend income for these investments is reported in Net investment income. To a lesser extent, these experience-rated products are also supported by derivatives and commercial mortgage and other loans. The derivatives that support these experience-rated products are reflected on the statement of financial position as Other long-term investments and are carried at fair value, and the realized and unrealized gains and losses are reported in Realized investment gains (losses), net. The commercial mortgage and other loans that support these experience-rated products are carried at unpaid principal, net of unamortized discounts and an allowance for losses, and are reflected on the statements of financial position as Commercial mortgage and other loans. Gains and losses on sales and changes in the valuation allowance for commercial mortgage and other loans are reported in Realized investment gains (losses), net.

Our Retirement segment has two types of experience-rated products that are supported by TAASIL and other related investments. Fully participating products are those for which the entire return on underlying investments is passed back to the policyholders through a corresponding adjustment to the related liability. The adjustment to the liability is based on changes in the fair value of all of the related assets, including commercial mortgage and other loans, which are carried at amortized cost, less any valuation allowance. Partially participating products are those for which only a portion of the return on underlying investments is passed back to the policyholders over time through changes to the contractual crediting rates. The crediting rates are typically reset semiannually, often subject to a minimum crediting rate, and returns are required to be passed back within ten years.

In our International Insurance segment, the experience-rated products are fully participating. As a result, the entire return on the underlying investments is passed back to policyholders through a corresponding adjustment to the related liability.

Adjusted operating income excludes net investment gains and losses on TAASIL, related derivatives and commercial mortgage and other loans. This is consistent with the exclusion of realized investment gains and losses with respect to other investments supporting insurance liabilities managed on a consistent basis. In addition, to be consistent with the historical treatment of charges related to realized investment gains and losses on investments, adjusted operating income also excludes the change in contractholder liabilities due to asset value changes in the pool of investments (including changes in the fair value of commercial mortgage and other loans) supporting these experience-rated contracts, which are reflected in Interest credited to policyholders account balances. The result of this approach is that adjusted operating income for these products includes net fee revenue and interest spread we earn on these experience-rated contracts, and excludes changes in fair value of the pool of investments, both realized and unrealized, that we expect will ultimately accrue to the contractholders.

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The following tables set forth the impact of these items on results that are excluded from adjusted operating income for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Retirement Segment:			
Investment gains (losses) on:			
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, net	\$ (718)	\$ 406	\$ 383
Derivatives	52	(86)	(160)
Commercial mortgages and other loans	(2)	5	9
Change in experience-rated contractholder liabilities due to asset value changes ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	695	(336)	(283)
Net gains (losses)	\$ 27	\$ (11)	\$ (51)
International Insurance Segment:			
Investment gains (losses) on trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, net			
	\$ 468	\$ 204	\$ (160)
Change in experience-rated contractholder liabilities due to asset value changes	(468)	(204)	160
Net gains (losses)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Total:			
Investment gains (losses) on:			
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, net	\$ (250)	\$ 610	\$ 223
Derivatives	52	(86)	(160)
Commercial mortgages and other loans	(2)	5	9
Change in experience-rated contractholder liabilities due to asset value changes ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	227	(540)	(123)
Net gains (losses)	\$ 27	\$ (11)	\$ (51)

- (1) Decreases to contractholder liabilities due to asset value changes are limited by certain floors and therefore do not reflect cumulative declines in recorded asset values of \$26 million, \$3 million and \$7 million as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. We have recovered and expect to recover in future periods these declines in recorded asset values through subsequent increases in recorded asset values or reductions in crediting rates on contractholder liabilities.
- (2) Included in the amounts above related to the change in the liability to contractholders as a result of commercial mortgage and other loans are a decrease of \$58 million, and increases of \$18 million and \$55 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. As prescribed by U.S. GAAP, changes in the fair value of commercial mortgage and other loans held for investment in our general account, other than when associated with impairments, are not recognized in income in the current period, while the impact of these changes in fair value are reflected as a change in the liability to fully participating contractholders in the current period.

The net impacts for the Retirement segment of changes in experience-rated contractholder liabilities and investment gains and losses on trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities and other related investments reflect timing differences between the recognition of the mark-to-market adjustments and the recognition of the recovery of these adjustments in future periods through subsequent increases in asset values or reductions in crediting rates on contractholder liabilities for partially participating products. These impacts also reflect the difference between the fair value of the underlying commercial mortgage and other loans and the amortized cost, less any valuation allowance, of these loans, as described above.

Valuation of Assets and Liabilities**Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities**

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The authoritative guidance related to fair value measurement establishes a framework that includes a three-level hierarchy used to classify the inputs used in measuring fair value. The level in the hierarchy within which the fair value falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the measurement. The fair values of assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 include at least one or more significant unobservable input in the measurement. See Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for an additional description of the valuation hierarchy levels.

The tables below present the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as of the periods indicated, split between the Financial Services Businesses and Closed Block Business, and the

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portion of such assets and liabilities that are classified in Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. See Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by hierarchy level presented on a consolidated basis.

	As of December 31, 2013				As of December 31, 2012			
	Financial Services Businesses		Closed Block Business		Financial Services Businesses		Closed Block Business	
	Total at Fair Value	Total Level 3(1)	Total at Fair Value	Total Level 3(1)	Total at Fair Value	Total Level 3(1)	Total at Fair Value	Total Level 3(1)
	(in millions)							
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 243,654	\$ 4,079	\$ 43,212	\$ 866	\$ 254,917	\$ 4,261	\$ 46,419	\$ 1,207
Trading account assets:								
Fixed maturities	23,469	511	185	9	20,605	565	139	10
Equity securities	2,219	722	157	120	2,341	987	136	111
All other(2)	1,250	6	0	0	3,697	25	0	0
Subtotal	26,938	1,239	342	129	26,643	1,577	275	121
Equity securities, available-for-sale	6,026	298	3,884	6	5,052	321	3,225	9
Commercial mortgage and other loans	158	0	0	0	162	48	0	0
Other long-term investments	1,595	1,396	(66)	0	1,478	1,053	(95)	0
Short-term investments	5,520	0	1,665	0	5,130	0	1,260	0
Cash equivalents	6,362	0	620	0	13,063	0	537	0
Other assets	131	4	85	0	98	8	97	0
Subtotal excluding separate account assets	290,384	7,016	49,742	1,001	306,543	7,268	51,718	1,337
Separate account assets	285,060	22,603	0	0	253,254	21,132	0	0
Total assets	\$ 575,444	\$ 29,619	\$ 49,742	\$ 1,001	\$ 559,797	\$ 28,400	\$ 51,718	\$ 1,337
Future policy benefits	\$ 441	\$ 441	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,348	\$ 3,348	\$ 0	\$ 0
Other liabilities(2)	2,201	5	6	0	90	0	0	0
Notes of consolidated VIEs	3,254	3,254	0	0	1,406	1,406	0	0
Total liabilities	\$ 5,896	\$ 3,700	\$ 6	\$ 0	\$ 4,844	\$ 4,754	\$ 0	\$ 0

- (1) The amount of Level 3 assets taken as a percentage of total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis totaled 5.1% as of both December 31, 2013 and 2012, for the Financial Services Businesses, and 2.0% and 2.6% as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, for the Closed Block Business.
- (2) All other and Other liabilities primarily include derivatives. The amounts classified as Level 3 for the Financial Services Businesses exclude the impact of netting.

The determination of fair value, which for certain assets and liabilities is dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions, can have a significant impact on our results of operations and may require the application of a greater degree of judgment depending on market conditions, as the ability to value assets and liabilities can be significantly impacted by a decrease in market activity or a lack of transactions executed in an orderly manner. The following sections provide information regarding certain assets and liabilities of our Financial Services Businesses and our Closed Block Business which are valued using Level 3 inputs and could have a significant impact on our results of operations.

Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities

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Fixed maturity securities included in Level 3 in our fair value hierarchy are generally priced based on internally-developed valuations or indicative broker quotes. For certain private fixed maturity and equity securities, the internally-developed valuation model uses significant unobservable inputs and, accordingly, such securities are included in Level 3 in our fair value hierarchy. Level 3 fixed maturity securities included approximately \$4.3 billion as of December 31, 2013 and \$4.5 billion as of December 31, 2012 of public fixed maturities, with values primarily based on indicative broker quotes, and approximately \$1.2 billion as of December 31, 2013 and \$1.5 billion as of December 31, 2012 of private fixed maturities, with values primarily based on internally-developed models. Significant unobservable inputs used included: issue specific credit adjustments, material non-public financial information, management judgment, estimation of future earnings and

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cash flows, default rate assumptions, liquidity assumptions and indicative quotes from market makers. These inputs are usually considered unobservable, as not all market participants will have access to this data.

The impact our determination of fair value for fixed maturity and equity securities has on our results of operations is dependent on our classification of the security as either trading, available-for-sale, or held-to-maturity. For our investments classified as trading, the impact of changes in fair value is recorded within Asset management fees and other income. For our investments classified as available-for-sale, the impact of changes in fair value is recorded as an unrealized gain or loss in AOCI, a separate component of equity. Our investments classified as held-to-maturity are carried at amortized cost.

Other Long-Term Investments

Other long-term investments classified in Level 3 primarily include real estate held in consolidated investment funds and fund investments where the fair value option has been elected. The fair value of real estate held in consolidated investment funds is determined through an independent appraisal process. The appraisals generally utilize a discounted cash flow model. The appraisals also include replacement cost estimates and recent sales data as alternate methods of fair value. These appraisals and the related assumptions are updated at least annually. Since many of the assumptions utilized are unobservable and are considered to be significant inputs to the valuation, the real estate investments within other long-term investments are reflected within Level 3. Consolidated real estate investment funds classified as Level 3 totaled approximately \$0.5 billion as of both December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The fair value of fund investments, where the fair value option has been elected, is primarily determined by the fund managers. Since the valuations may be based on unobservable market inputs and cannot be validated by the Company, these investments are included within Level 3. Investments in these funds included in Level 3 totaled approximately \$0.7 billion and \$0.5 billion as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Separate Account Assets

Separate account assets included in Level 3 primarily include real estate investments for which values are determined as described above under Other Long-Term Investments. Separate account liabilities are reported at contract value and not fair value.

Variable Annuity Optional Living Benefit Features

Future policy benefits classified in Level 3 primarily include liabilities related to guarantees associated with the optional living benefit features of certain variable annuity contracts offered by our Individual Annuities segment, including guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits (GMAB), guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB) and guaranteed minimum income and withdrawal benefits (GMIWB). These benefits are accounted for as embedded derivatives and carried at fair value with changes in fair value included in Realized investment gains (losses), net. The fair values of the GMAB, GMWB and GMIWB liabilities are calculated as the present value of future expected benefit payments to customers less the present value of assessed rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature. This methodology could result in either a liability or contra-liability balance, based on changing capital market conditions and various policyholder behavior assumptions. Since there is no observable active market for the transfer of these obligations, the valuations are calculated using internally-developed models with option pricing techniques. These models utilize significant assumptions that are primarily unobservable, including assumptions as to lapse rates, NPR, utilization rates, withdrawal rates, mortality rates and equity market volatility. Future policy benefits classified as Level 3 were net liabilities of \$0.4 billion and \$3.3 billion as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. For additional information see Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management Division Individual Annuities.

Notes of Consolidated VIEs

As discussed in Note 5, notes of consolidated VIEs represent non-recourse notes issued by certain asset-backed investment vehicles, primarily CDOs, which we are required to consolidate. We have elected the fair value option for these notes, which are valued based on broker quotes.

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For additional information about the key estimates and assumptions used in our determination of fair value, see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Realized Investment Gains and Losses

Realized investment gains and losses are generated from numerous sources, including the following significant items:

sale of investments

adjustments to the cost basis of investments for other-than-temporary impairments

recognition of other-than-temporary impairments in earnings for foreign denominated securities that are approaching maturity and are in an unrealized loss position due to foreign currency exchange rate movements

prepayment premiums received on private fixed maturity securities

net changes in the allowance for losses, certain restructurings and foreclosures on commercial mortgage and other loans

fair value changes on commercial mortgage loans carried at fair value

fair value changes on embedded derivatives and free-standing derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment

The level of other-than-temporary impairments generally reflects economic conditions and is expected to increase when economic conditions worsen and to decrease when economic conditions improve. Historically, the causes of other-than-temporary impairments have been specific to each individual issuer and have not directly resulted in impairments to other securities within the same industry or geographic region. We may also realize additional credit and interest rate related losses through sales of investments pursuant to our credit risk and portfolio management objectives. For additional information regarding our policies regarding other-than-temporary-impairments for fixed maturity and equity securities, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We use interest rate and currency swaps and other derivatives to manage interest and currency exchange rate exposures arising from mismatches between assets and liabilities, including duration mismatches. We use derivative contracts to mitigate the risk that unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates will materially affect U.S. dollar equivalent earnings generated by certain of our non-U.S. businesses. We also use equity-based and interest rate derivatives to hedge a portion of the risks embedded in certain variable annuity products with optional living benefit guarantees. Derivative contracts also include forward purchases and sales of to-be-announced mortgage-backed securities primarily related to our dollar roll program. Many of these derivative contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting and, consequently, we recognize the changes in fair value of such contracts from period to period in current earnings, although we do not necessarily account for the related assets or liabilities the same way.

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Accordingly, realized investment gains and losses from our derivative activities can contribute significantly to fluctuations in net income. For a further discussion of optional living benefit guarantees and related hedge positions in our Individual Annuities segment, see Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management Division Individual Annuities above.

Adjusted operating income generally excludes Realized investment gains (losses), net, subject to certain exceptions. These exceptions primarily include realized investment gains or losses within certain of our businesses for which such gains or losses are a principal source of earnings, gains or losses associated with terminating hedges of foreign currency earnings and current period yield adjustments, and related charges and adjustments. Other-than-temporary impairments, interest rate related losses and credit related losses on sales (other than those related to certain of our businesses which primarily originate investments for sale or syndication to unrelated investors) are excluded from adjusted operating income.

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The following table sets forth Realized investment gains (losses), net, by investment type for the Financial Services Businesses and Closed Block Business, as well as related charges and adjustments associated with the Financial Services Businesses, for the periods indicated. For additional details regarding adjusted operating income, which is our measure of performance for the segments of our Financial Services Businesses, see Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Realized investment gains (losses), net:			
Financial Services Businesses	\$ (5,438)	\$ (1,684)	\$ 1,986
Closed Block Business	232	243	845
Consolidated realized investment gains (losses), net	\$ (5,206)	\$ (1,441)	\$ 2,831
Financial Services Businesses:			
Realized investment gains (losses), net:			
Fixed maturity securities	\$ (213)	\$ (140)	\$ (125)
Equity securities	130	(54)	(120)
Commercial mortgage and other loans	72	92	89
Derivative instruments	(5,488)	(1,552)	2,095
Other	61	(30)	47
Total	\$ (5,438)	\$ (1,684)	\$ 1,986
Related adjustments	(4,518)	(1,982)	517
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments	(9,956)	(3,666)	2,503
Related charges	1,807	857	(1,656)
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related charges and adjustments	\$ (8,149)	\$ (2,809)	\$ 847
Closed Block Business:			
Realized investment gains (losses), net:			
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 120	\$ 103	\$ 355
Equity securities	314	78	265
Commercial mortgage and other loans	7	2	33
Derivative instruments	(200)	52	199
Other	(9)	8	(7)
Total	\$ 232	\$ 243	\$ 845

2013 to 2012 Annual Comparison*Financial Services Businesses*

The Financial Services Businesses net realized investment losses were \$5,438 million in 2013, compared to net realized investment losses of \$1,684 million in 2012.

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Net realized losses on fixed maturity securities were \$213 million in 2013, compared to net realized losses of \$140 million in 2012, as set forth in the following table:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Realized investment gains (losses), net Fixed Maturity Securities Financial Services Businesses		
Gross realized investment gains:		
Gross gains on sales and maturities(1)	\$ 1,172	\$ 375
Private bond prepayment premiums	66	23
Total gross realized investment gains	1,238	398
Gross realized investment losses:		
Net other-than-temporary impairments recognized in earnings(2)	(150)	(263)
Gross losses on sales and maturities(1)	(1,270)	(247)
Credit related losses on sales	(31)	(28)
Total gross realized investment losses	(1,451)	(538)
Realized investment gains (losses), net Fixed Maturity Securities	\$ (213)	\$ (140)
Net gains (losses) on sales and maturities Fixed Maturity Securities(1)	\$ (98)	\$ 128

- (1) Amounts exclude prepayment premiums, other-than-temporary impairments, and credit related losses through sales of investments pursuant to our credit risk objectives.
- (2) Excludes the portion of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss), representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.

Net losses on sales and maturities of fixed maturity securities of \$98 million in 2013 were primarily driven by losses on sales of securities due to changes in interest rates subsequent to the acquisition of securities that were sold, partially offset by gains on sales within our International Insurance segment initiated for purposes of duration management as well as from surrenders of fixed annuities denominated in Australian and U.S. dollars. Net gains on sales and maturities of fixed maturity securities of \$128 million in 2012 were primarily due to sales within our International Insurance, Retirement and Individual Annuities segments. See below for information regarding the other-than-temporary impairments of fixed maturity securities in 2013 and 2012.

Net realized gains on equity securities were \$130 million in 2013 and included net gains on sales of equity securities of \$142 million, primarily within our International insurance segment, partially offset by other-than-temporary impairments of \$12 million. Net realized losses on equity securities were \$54 million in 2012, including other-than-temporary impairments of \$104 million, partially offset by net gains on sales of equity securities of \$50 million, primarily within our Corporate and Other operations. See below for additional information regarding the other-than-temporary impairments of equity securities in 2013 and 2012.

Net realized gains on commercial mortgage and other loans were \$72 million and \$92 million for the years ended in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Both years' gains were primarily related to a net decrease in the loan loss reserves primarily driven by payoffs and quality rating upgrades. For additional information regarding our commercial mortgage and other loan loss reserves, see General Account Investments Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans Commercial Mortgage and Other Loan Quality below.

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Net realized losses on derivatives were \$5,488 million in 2013, compared to net realized losses of \$1,552 million in 2012. The net derivative losses in 2013 primarily reflect net losses of \$4,195 million on product related embedded derivatives and related hedge positions mainly associated with certain variable annuity contracts as well as net mark-to-market losses of \$987 million on interest rate derivatives used to manage duration as long-term interest rates increased. Also contributing to the net derivative losses were net losses of \$794 million on foreign currency derivatives used to hedge portfolio assets in our Japan business primarily due to the weakening of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar and other currencies. Partially offsetting these losses were net gains of \$472 million on foreign currency forward contracts used to hedge the future income of non-U.S. businesses, predominantly in Japan, due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen. The net derivative losses in 2012 primarily reflect net losses of \$1,829 million on product related embedded derivatives and related hedge positions primarily associated with certain variable annuity contracts. Also contributing to the net

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derivative losses were net losses of \$254 million on foreign currency forward contracts used to hedge portfolio assets in our Japan business primarily due to the weakening of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar and other currencies. Partially offsetting these losses were net gains of \$121 million primarily representing fees earned on fee-based synthetic guaranteed investment contracts, which are accounted for as derivatives, and net gains of \$342 million on foreign currency forward contracts used to hedge the future income of non-U.S. businesses, predominantly in Japan, due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen.

Net realized gains on other investments were \$61 million in 2013 and included net gains of \$73 million, primarily within our Corporate and Other segment, partially offset by other-than-temporary impairments of \$12 million on real estate and joint ventures and partnership investments. Net realized losses on other investments were \$30 million in 2012, which included other-than-temporary impairments of \$74 million on real estate, joint ventures and partnership investments, partially offset by a \$41 million gain related to the sale of a real estate investment.

Related adjustments include the portions of Realized investment gains (losses), net that are included in adjusted operating income and the portions of Asset management fees and other income and Net investment income that are excluded from adjusted operating income. These adjustments are made to arrive at Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments which are excluded from adjusted operating income. Results for 2013 include a net negative related adjustment of \$4,518 million, compared to a net negative related adjustment of \$1,982 million for 2012. The adjustments in both years were primarily driven by the impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements on certain non-yen denominated assets and liabilities within our Japanese insurance operations for which the foreign currency exposure is economically matched and offset in AOCI. For additional information, see Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment International Insurance Division Impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements on earnings U.S. GAAP earnings impact of products denominated in non-local currencies above.

Charges that relate to Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments are also excluded from adjusted operating income, and may be reflected as net charges or net benefits. Results for 2013 include net related benefits of \$1,807 million, compared to net related benefits of \$857 million in 2012. The impacts in both years were primarily driven by the portion of amortization of deferred policy acquisition and other costs relating to changes in value of embedded derivatives and related hedge positions associated with certain variable annuity contracts. For additional information, see Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

During 2013, we recorded other-than-temporary impairments of \$174 million in earnings, compared to \$441 million in 2012. The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the composition of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in earnings attributable to the Financial Services Businesses by asset type, and for fixed maturity securities, by reason.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Other-than-temporary impairments recorded in earnings Financial Services Businesses(1)		
Public fixed maturity securities	\$ 111	\$ 219
Private fixed maturity securities	39	44
Total fixed maturity securities	150	263
Equity securities	12	104
Other invested assets(2)	12	74
Total	\$ 174	\$ 441

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- (1) Excludes the portion of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss), representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.
- (2) Includes other-than-temporary impairments relating to investments in joint ventures and partnerships and real estate investments.

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	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Other-than-temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities recorded in earnings Financial Services Businesses(1)		
Due to credit events or adverse conditions of the respective issuer(2)	\$ 80	\$ 108
Due to other accounting guidelines(3)	70	155
Total	\$ 150	\$ 263

- (1) Excludes the portion of other-than-temporary impairment recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss), representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.
- (2) Represents circumstances where we believe credit events or other adverse conditions of the respective issuers have caused, or will lead to, a deficiency in the contractual cash flows related to the investment. The amount of the impairment recorded in earnings is the difference between the amortized cost of the debt 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.
- (3) Primarily represents circumstances where securities with losses from foreign currency exchange rate movements approach maturity.

Fixed maturity other-than-temporary impairments in 2013 were concentrated in asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, and in the utility, communications, and consumer non-cyclical sectors within corporate securities. These other-than-temporary impairments were primarily related to intent to sell securities or related to securities with liquidity concerns, downgrades in credit, bankruptcy or other adverse financial conditions of the respective issuers. Fixed maturity security other-than-temporary impairments in 2012 were concentrated in the consumer non-cyclical, technology, and utility sectors within corporate securities and, to a lesser extent, within asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages. These other-than-temporary impairments were primarily related to securities with unrealized losses from foreign currency exchange rate movements that are approaching maturity or related to securities with liquidity concerns, downgrades in credit, bankruptcy or other adverse financial conditions of the respective issuers.

Equity security other-than-temporary impairments in 2013 were primarily driven by circumstances where the decline in value was maintained for one year or greater or due to the extent and duration of declines in values. Equity security other-than-temporary impairments in 2012 were primarily driven by circumstances where the decline in value was maintained for one year or greater or where we intended to sell the security.

Closed Block Business

For the Closed Block Business, net realized investment gains were \$232 million in 2013, compared to net realized investment gains of \$243 million in 2012.

Net realized gains on fixed maturity securities were \$120 million in 2013, compared to net realized gains of \$103 million in 2012, as set forth in the following table:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Realized investment gains (losses), net Fixed Maturity Securities Closed Block Business		
Gross realized investment gains:		
Gross gains on sales and maturities(1)	\$ 300	\$ 243
Private bond prepayment premiums	33	18

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Total gross realized investment gains	333	261
Gross realized investment losses:		
Net other-than-temporary impairments recognized in earnings(2)	(49)	(74)
Gross losses on sales and maturities(1)	(149)	(56)
Credit related losses on sales	(15)	(28)
Total gross realized investment losses	(213)	(158)
Realized investment gains (losses), net Fixed Maturity Securities	\$ 120	\$ 103
Net gains (losses) on sales and maturities Fixed Maturity Securities(1)	\$ 151	\$ 187

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- (1) Amounts exclude prepayment premiums, other-than-temporary impairments, and credit related losses through sales of investments pursuant to our credit risk objectives.
- (2) Excludes the portion of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss), representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.

Net realized gains on equity securities were \$314 million in 2013 and included net gains on sales of equity securities of \$317 million, partially offset by other-than-temporary impairments of \$3 million. Net realized gains on equity securities were \$78 million in 2012 and included net gains on sales of equity securities of \$99 million, partially offset by other-than-temporary impairments of \$21 million. See below for additional information regarding the other-than-temporary impairments of equity securities in 2013 and 2012.

Net realized gains on commercial mortgage and other loans were \$7 million and \$2 million for the years ended 2013 and 2012, respectively. Both years primarily related to a net decrease in the loan loss reserve. For additional information regarding our loan loss reserves, see General Account Investments Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans Commercial Mortgage and Other Loan Quality below.

Net realized losses on derivatives were \$200 million in 2013, compared to net realized gains of \$52 million in 2012. Derivative losses in 2013 primarily reflect net losses of \$106 million on interest rate derivatives primarily used to manage duration as long term interest rates increased as well as losses of \$74 million on currency derivatives used to hedge foreign denominated investments as the U.S. dollar weakened against the euro. Derivative gains in 2012 primarily reflect net gains of \$80 million on interest rate derivatives primarily used to manage duration and net gains of \$26 million on to be announced (TBA) forward contracts as interest rates declined, partially offset by net losses of \$16 million on credit default swaps as credit spreads tightened and net losses of \$42 million on currency derivatives used to hedge foreign denominated investments as the U.S. dollar weakened against the euro and other currencies.

During 2013, we recorded other-than-temporary impairments of \$62 million in earnings, compared to other-than-temporary impairments of \$99 million recorded in earnings in 2012. The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the composition of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in earnings attributable to the Closed Block Business by asset type, and for fixed maturity securities, by reason.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Other-than-temporary impairments recorded in earnings Closed Block Business(1)		
Public fixed maturity securities	\$ 28	\$ 56
Private fixed maturity securities	21	18
Total fixed maturity securities	49	74
Equity securities	3	21
Other invested assets(2)	10	4
Total	\$ 62	\$ 99

- (1) Excludes the portion of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss), representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.
- (2) Includes other-than-temporary impairments relating to investments in joint ventures and partnerships.

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	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Other-than-temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities recorded in earnings Closed Block Business(1)		
Due to credit events or adverse conditions of the respective issuer(2)	\$ 44	\$ 72
Due to other accounting guidelines	5	2
Total	\$ 49	\$ 74

(1) Excludes the portion of other-than-temporary impairment recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss), representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.

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- (2) Represents circumstances where we believe credit events or other adverse conditions of the respective issuers have caused, or will lead to, a deficiency in the contractual cash flows related to the investment. The amount of the impairment recorded in earnings is the difference between the amortized cost of the debt 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.

Fixed maturity other-than-temporary impairments in 2013 were concentrated in asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages and in the utility and consumer non-cyclical sectors within corporate securities. Fixed maturity security other-than-temporary impairments in 2012 were concentrated in asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages and the utility and capital goods sectors within corporate securities and reflect adverse financial conditions of the respective issuers.

Equity security other-than-temporary impairments in 2013 and 2012 were primarily due to circumstances where the decline in value was maintained for one year or greater.

2012 to 2011 Annual Comparison*Financial Services Businesses*

The Financial Services Businesses net realized investment losses were \$1,684 million in 2012, compared to net realized investment gains of \$1,986 million in 2011.

Net realized losses on fixed maturity securities were \$140 million in 2012, compared to net realized losses of \$125 million in 2011, as set forth in the following table:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
	(in millions)	
Realized investment gains (losses), net Fixed Maturity Securities Financial Services Businesses		
Gross realized investment gains:		
Gross gains on sales and maturities(1)	\$ 375	\$ 527
Private bond prepayment premiums	23	36
Total gross realized investment gains	398	563
Gross realized investment losses:		
Net other-than-temporary impairments recognized in earnings(2)	(263)	(431)
Gross losses on sales and maturities(1)	(247)	(250)
Credit related losses on sales	(28)	(7)
Total gross realized investment losses	(538)	(688)
Realized investment gains (losses), net Fixed Maturity Securities	\$ (140)	\$ (125)
Net gains (losses) on sales and maturities Fixed Maturity Securities(1)	\$ 128	\$ 277

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- (1) Amounts exclude prepayment premiums, other-than-temporary impairments, and credit related losses through sales of investments pursuant to our credit risk objectives.
- (2) Excludes the portion of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss), representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.

Net gains on sales and maturities of fixed maturity securities of \$128 million in 2012 were primarily within our International Insurance, Retirement and Individual Annuities segments. Net gains on sales and maturities of fixed maturity securities of \$277 million in 2011 were primarily within our Retirement and Individual Annuities segments. These gains also included \$35 million of gross gains related to the sale of asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages. Sales of fixed maturity securities in our Individual Annuities segment in both years were primarily due to transfers of investments out of our general account and into separate accounts relating to an automatic rebalancing element embedded in the living benefit features of some of our variable annuity products. See below for additional information regarding the other-than-temporary impairments of fixed maturity securities in 2012 and 2011.

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Net realized losses on equity securities were \$54 million in 2012, including other-than-temporary impairments of \$104 million, partially offset by net gains on sales of equity securities of \$50 million, primarily within our Corporate and Other operations. Net realized losses on equity securities were \$120 million in 2011, including other-than-temporary impairments of \$94 million and net losses on sales of equity securities of \$26 million. Net losses in 2011 were primarily within our International Insurance operations. See below for additional information regarding the other-than-temporary impairments of equity securities in 2012 and 2011.

Net realized gains on commercial mortgage and other loans in 2012 were \$92 million, primarily related to a net decrease in the loan loss reserves driven by payoffs and quality rating upgrades. Net realized gains on commercial mortgage and other loans in 2011 were \$89 million, primarily related to \$32 million of mark-to-market gains on our interim loan portfolio, a net decrease of \$30 million in the loan loss reserves driven by quality rating upgrades, and \$27 million of gains within our Asset Management business.

Net realized losses on derivatives were \$1,552 million in 2012, compared to net realized gains of \$2,095 million in 2011. The net derivative losses in 2012 primarily reflect net losses of \$1,829 million on product related embedded derivatives and related hedge positions primarily associated with certain variable annuity contracts. Also contributing to the net derivative losses were net losses of \$254 million on foreign currency forward contracts used to hedge portfolio assets in our Japan business primarily due to the weakening of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar, Australian dollar, euro, and British pound. Partially offsetting these losses were net gains of \$121 million primarily representing risk fees earned on synthetic guaranteed investment contracts in our Retirement businesses which are accounted for as derivatives under U.S. GAAP, and net gains of \$342 million on foreign currency forward contracts used to hedge the future income of non-U.S. businesses, primarily in Japan, due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen. The net derivative gains in 2011 primarily reflect net gains of \$1,375 million on embedded derivatives and related hedge positions associated with certain variable annuity contracts. Also contributing to the net derivative gains were mark-to-market gains of \$498 million on interest rate derivatives used to manage duration as interest rates declined, and net gains of \$214 million on foreign currency forward contracts used in our Japan business to hedge portfolio assets primarily due to the strengthening of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar and Australian dollar. See Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management Division Individual Annuities for additional information regarding the product related embedded derivatives and related hedge positions associated with certain variable annuity contracts.

Net realized losses on other investments were \$30 million in 2012 and included other-than-temporary impairments of \$74 million on real estate and joint ventures and partnership investments, partially offset by a \$41 million gain related to the sale of a real estate investment. Net realized gains on other investments were \$47 million in 2011 and primarily included a \$64 million gain on the partial sale of a real estate seed investment, partially offset by \$33 million of other-than-temporary impairments on real estate, joint ventures and partnership investments.

Related adjustments include the portions of Realized investment gains (losses), net that are included in adjusted operating income and the portions of Asset management fees and other income and Net investment income that are excluded from adjusted operating income. These adjustments are made to arrive at Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments which are excluded from adjusted operating income. Results for 2012 include a net negative related adjustment of \$1,982 million, compared to a net positive related adjustment of \$517 million for 2011. The adjustments in both years were primarily driven by the impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements on certain non-yen denominated assets and liabilities within our Japanese insurance operations for which the foreign currency exposure is economically matched and offset in AOCI. For additional information, see Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment International Insurance Division Impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements on earnings U.S. GAAP earnings impact of products denominated in non-local currencies above.

Charges that relate to Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments are also excluded from adjusted operating income, and may be reflected as net charges or net benefits. Results for 2012 include net related benefits of \$857 million, compared to net related charges of \$1,656 million in 2011. The impacts in both years were primarily driven by the portion of amortization of deferred policy acquisition and other costs relating to changes in value of embedded derivatives and related hedge positions associated with certain variable annuity contracts. For additional information, see Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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During 2012 we recorded other-than-temporary impairments of \$441 million in earnings, compared to total other-than-temporary impairments of \$558 million recorded in earnings in 2011. The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the composition of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in earnings attributable to the Financial Services Businesses by asset type, and for fixed maturity securities, by reason.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
	(in millions)	
Other-than-temporary impairments recorded in earnings Financial Services Businesses(1)		
Public fixed maturity securities	\$ 219	\$ 314
Private fixed maturity securities	44	117
Total fixed maturity securities	263	431
Equity securities	104	94
Other invested assets(2)	74	33
Total	\$ 441	\$ 558

- (1) Excludes the portion of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss), representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.
- (2) Includes other-than-temporary impairments relating to investments in joint ventures and partnerships and real estate investments.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
	(in millions)	
Other-than-temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities recorded in earnings Financial Services Businesses(1)		
Due to credit events or adverse conditions of the respective issuer(2)	\$ 108	\$ 223
Due to other accounting guidelines(3)	155	208
Total	\$ 263	\$ 431

- (1) Excludes the portion of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss), representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.
- (2) Represents circumstances where we believe credit events or other adverse conditions of the respective issuers have caused, or will lead to, a deficiency in the contractual cash flows related to the investment. The amount of the impairment recorded in earnings is the difference between the amortized cost of the debt 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.
- (3) Primarily represents circumstances where securities with losses from foreign currency exchange rate movements approach maturity or where we intend to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis.

During 2012, we recorded other-than-temporary impairments in earnings related to securities with unrealized losses from foreign currency exchange rate movements that are approaching maturity. Fixed maturity other-than-temporary impairments in 2012 were concentrated in the consumer non-cyclical, technology, and utility sectors of our corporate securities and, to a lesser extent, within asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages. These other-than-temporary impairments were primarily related to securities with unrealized losses from foreign currency exchange rate movements that are approaching maturity or related to securities with liquidity concerns, downgrades in credit, bankruptcy or other adverse financial conditions of the respective issuers. Fixed maturity other-than-temporary impairments in 2011 were concentrated in the utility, finance, and consumer non-cyclical sectors of our corporate securities as well as asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages. Additionally, other-than-temporary impairments were driven by Japanese commercial mortgage-backed securities that reflect adverse financial conditions of the respective issuers, and foreign currency translation losses related to foreign denominated securities that are approaching maturity.

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Equity security other-than-temporary impairments in 2012 and 2011 were primarily in our Japanese insurance operations where the securities decline in value has been maintained for one year or greater or where we intended to sell the security.

Other invested assets other-than-temporary-impairments in 2012 and 2011 were mainly driven by a decline in value on certain real estate, joint ventures and partnership investments.

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For the Closed Block Business, net realized investment gains were \$243 million in 2012, compared to net realized investment gains of \$845 million in 2011.

Net realized gains on fixed maturity securities were \$103 million in 2012, compared to net realized gains of \$355 million in 2011, as set forth in the following table:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
	(in millions)	
Realized investment gains (losses), net Fixed Maturity Securities Closed Block Business		
Gross realized investment gains:		
Gross gains on sales and maturities(1)	\$ 243	\$ 516
Private bond prepayment premiums	18	21
Total gross realized investment gains	261	537
Gross realized investment losses:		
Net other-than-temporary impairments recognized in earnings(2)	(74)	(104)
Gross losses on sales and maturities(1)	(56)	(75)
Credit related losses on sales	(28)	(3)
Total gross realized investment losses	(158)	(182)
Realized investment gains (losses), net Fixed Maturity Securities	\$ 103	\$ 355
Net gains (losses) on sales and maturities Fixed Maturity Securities(1)	\$ 187	\$ 441

- (1) Amounts exclude prepayment premiums, other-than-temporary impairments, and credit related losses through sales of investments pursuant to our credit risk objectives.
- (2) Excludes the portion of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss), representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.

Net realized gains on equity securities were \$78 million in 2012 and included net gains on sales of equity securities of \$99 million, partially offset by other-than-temporary impairments of \$21 million. Net realized gains on equity securities were \$265 million in 2011 and included net gains on sales of equity securities of \$283 million, partially offset by other-than-temporary impairments of \$18 million. See below for additional information regarding the other-than-temporary impairments of equity securities in 2012 and 2011.

Net realized gains on commercial mortgage and other loans in 2012 were \$2 million related to a net decrease in the loan loss reserve. Net realized gains on commercial mortgage and other loans in 2011 were \$33 million, primarily related to a net decrease in the loan loss reserve of \$42 million, partially offset by net realized losses on related foreclosures.

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Net realized gains on derivatives were \$52 million in 2012, compared to net realized gains of \$199 million in 2011. Derivative gains in 2012 primarily reflect net gains of \$80 million on interest rate derivatives primarily used to manage duration and net gains of \$26 million on to be announced (TBA) forward contracts as interest rates declined, partially offset by net losses of \$16 million on credit default swaps as credit spreads tightened and net losses of \$42 million on currency derivatives used to hedge foreign denominated investments as the U.S. dollar weakened against the euro and other currencies. Derivative gains in 2011 primarily reflect net gains of \$135 million on interest rate derivatives used to manage duration, and \$53 million on TBA forward contracts as interest rates declined. Also contributing to these gains are net derivative gains of \$23 million on currency derivatives used to hedge foreign denominated investments as the U.S. dollar strengthened against the euro. Partially offsetting these gains were net derivative losses of \$11 million on embedded derivatives associated with certain externally-managed investments in the European market.

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During 2012, we recorded other-than-temporary impairments of \$99 million in earnings, compared to \$127 million in 2011. The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the composition of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in earnings attributable to the Closed Block Business by asset type, and for fixed maturity securities, by reason.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
	(in millions)	
Other-than-temporary impairments recorded in earnings Closed Block Business(1)		
Public fixed maturity securities	\$ 56	\$ 90
Private fixed maturity securities	18	14
Total fixed maturity securities	74	104
Equity securities	21	18
Other invested assets(2)	4	5
Total	\$ 99	\$ 127

(1) Excludes the portion of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss), representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.

(2) Includes other-than-temporary impairments relating to investments in joint ventures and partnerships.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
	(in millions)	
Other-than-temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities recorded in earnings Closed Block Business(1)		
Due to credit events or adverse conditions of the respective issuer(2)	\$ 72	\$ 97
Due to other accounting guidelines	2	7
Total	\$ 74	\$ 104

(1) Excludes the portion of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss), representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.

(2) Represents circumstances where we believe credit events or other adverse conditions of the respective issuers have caused, or will lead to, a deficiency in the contractual cash flows related to the investment. The amount of the impairment recorded in earnings is the difference between the amortized cost of the debt 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.

Fixed maturity other-than-temporary impairments of in 2012 were concentrated in asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, and in the utility and capital goods sectors within corporate securities. Other-than-temporary impairments in 2011 were concentrated in asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, and the utility and consumer cyclical sectors within corporate securities and reflect adverse financial conditions of the respective issuers.

Equity security other-than-temporary impairments in 2012 and 2011 were primarily due to circumstances where the decline in value was maintained for one year or greater.

General Account Investments

We maintain diversified investment portfolios in our general account to support our liabilities to customers in our Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business, as well as our other general liabilities. Our general account does not include: (1) assets of our derivative operations; (2) assets of our asset management operations, including assets managed for third parties; and (3) those assets classified as Separate account assets on our balance sheet.

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The general account portfolios are managed pursuant to the distinct objectives and investment policy statements of the Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business. The primary investment objectives of the Financial Services Businesses include:

hedging the market risk characteristics of the major product liabilities and other obligations of the Company;

optimizing investment income yield within risk constraints over time; and

for certain portfolios, optimizing total return, including both investment income yield and capital appreciation, within risk constraints over time, while managing the market risk exposures associated with the corresponding product liabilities.

We pursue our objective to optimize investment income yield for the Financial Services Businesses over time through: (1) the investment of net operating cash flow, including new product premium inflows, and proceeds from investment sales, repayments and prepayments, into investments with attractive risk-adjusted yields, and (2) where appropriate, the sale of lower yielding investments, either to meet various cash flow needs or to manage the portfolio's risk exposure profile with respect to duration, credit, currency and other risk factors, while considering the impact on taxes and capital.

The primary investment objectives of the Closed Block Business include:

providing for the reasonable dividend expectations of the participating policyholders within the Closed Block Business and the Class B shareholders; and

optimizing total return, including both investment income yield and capital appreciation, within risk constraints, while managing the market risk exposures associated with the major products in the Closed Block Business.

Our portfolio management approach, while emphasizing our investment income yield and asset/liability risk management objectives, also takes into account the capital and tax implications of portfolio activity, our assertions regarding our ability and intent to hold equity securities to recovery, and our lack of any intention or requirement to sell debt securities before anticipated recovery. For a further discussion of our policies regarding other-than-temporary impairments, including our assertions regarding our ability and intent to hold equity securities to recovery and any intention or requirement to sell debt securities before anticipated recovery, see [Fixed Maturity Securities Other-than-Temporary Impairments of Fixed Maturity Securities](#) and [Equity Securities Other-than-Temporary Impairments of Equity Securities](#), below.

Management of Investments

The Investment Committee of our Board of Directors oversees our proprietary investments, including our general account portfolios. It also regularly reviews performance and risk positions. Our Chief Investment Officer Organization (CIO Organization) works with our Risk Management group to develop the investment policies for the general account portfolios of our domestic and international insurance subsidiaries, and directs and oversees management of the general account portfolios within risk limits and exposure ranges approved annually by the Investment Committee.

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The CIO Organization, including related functions within our insurance subsidiaries, works closely with product actuaries and Risk Management to understand the characteristics of our products and their associated market risk exposures. This information is incorporated into the development of target asset portfolios that hedge market risk exposures associated with the liability characteristics and establish investment risk exposures, within tolerances prescribed by Prudential's investment risk limits, on which we expect to earn an attractive risk-adjusted return. We develop asset strategies for specific classes of product liabilities and attributed or accumulated surplus, each with distinct risk characteristics. Market risk exposures associated with the liabilities include interest rate risk which is addressed through the duration characteristics of the target asset mix, and currency risk which is addressed by the currency profile of the target asset mix. In certain of our smaller markets, outside of the U.S. and Japan, capital markets limitations hinder our ability to hedge interest rate exposure to the same extent we do for our U.S. and Japan businesses and lead us to accept a higher degree of interest rate risk in these smaller portfolios. General account portfolios typically include allocations to credit and other investment risks as a means to enhance investment yields and returns over time.

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Most of our products can be categorized into the following three classes:

interest-crediting products for which the rates credited to customers are periodically adjusted to reflect market and competitive forces and actual investment experience, such as fixed annuities and universal life insurance;

participating individual and experience-rated group products in which customers participate in actual investment and business results through annual dividends, interest or return of premium; and

products with fixed or guaranteed terms, such as traditional whole life and endowment products, guaranteed investment contracts, funding agreements and payout annuities.

Our total investment portfolio is composed of a number of operating portfolios. Each operating portfolio backs a specific set of liabilities and the portfolios have a target asset mix that supports the liability characteristics, including duration, cash flow, liquidity needs and other criteria. As of December 31, 2013, the average duration of our general account investment portfolios attributable to the domestic Financial Services Businesses, including the impact of derivatives, is between 6 and 7 years. As of December 31, 2013, the average duration of our general account portfolios attributable to our Japanese insurance operations, including the impact of derivatives, is approximately 10 years, and represents a blend of yen-denominated and U.S. and Australian dollar-denominated investments, which have distinct average durations. Our asset/liability management process has enabled us to successfully manage our portfolios through several market cycles.

We implement our portfolio strategies primarily through investment in a broad range of fixed income assets, including government and agency securities, public and private corporate bonds and structured securities, and commercial mortgage loans. In addition, we hold small allocations of non-coupon assets, which include equity securities and other long-term investments such as joint ventures and limited partnerships, real estate held through direct ownership, and seed money investments in separate accounts.

We manage our public fixed maturity portfolio to a risk profile directed or overseen by the CIO Organization and Risk Management groups and to a profile that also reflects the local market environments impacting both our domestic and international insurance portfolios. The return that we earn on the portfolio will be reflected both as investment income and also as realized gains or losses on investments.

We use privately-placed corporate debt securities and commercial mortgage loans, which consist of well-underwritten mortgages on diversified properties in terms of geography, property type and borrowers, to enhance the yield on our portfolio and to improve the overall diversification of the portfolios. Private placements typically offer enhanced yields due to an illiquidity premium and generally offer enhanced credit protection in the form of covenants. Our origination capability offers the opportunity to lead transactions and gives us the opportunity for better terms, including covenants and call protection, and to take advantage of innovative deal structures.

Derivative strategies are employed in the context of our risk management framework to enhance our ability to manage interest rate and currency risk exposures of the asset portfolio relative to the liabilities and to manage credit and equity positions in the investment portfolios. For a discussion of our risk management process, see [Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk](#) below.

Our portfolio asset allocation reflects our emphasis on diversification across asset classes, sectors, and issuers. The CIO Organization, directly and through related functions within the insurance subsidiaries, implements portfolio strategies primarily through various asset management units within Prudential's Asset Management segment. Activities of the Asset Management segment on behalf of the general account portfolios

are directed and overseen by the CIO Organization and monitored by Risk Management for compliance with investment risk limits.

Portfolio Composition

Our investment portfolio consists of public and private fixed maturity securities, commercial mortgage and other loans, policy loans, and non-coupon assets as defined above. The composition of our general account reflects, within the discipline provided by our risk management approach, our need for competitive results and the selection of diverse investment alternatives available primarily through our Asset Management segment. The size of our portfolio enables us to invest in asset classes that may be unavailable to the typical investor.

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On January 2, 2013, we completed the acquisition of the Hartford Life Business. Our Financial Services Businesses' general account portfolio, as of December 31, 2013, includes \$7.9 billion of invested assets at carrying value from this acquisition, which consists of \$7.1 billion of fixed maturity securities, \$0.6 billion of commercial mortgage and other loans, and \$0.2 billion of other invested assets. For additional details regarding this transaction, see Executive Summary above.

The following tables set forth the composition of the investments of our general account apportioned between the Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business as of the dates indicated.

	December 31, 2013			% of Total
	Financial Services Businesses	Closed Block Business	Total	
	(\$ in millions)			
Fixed maturities:				
Public, available-for-sale, at fair value	\$ 212,689	\$ 27,401	\$ 240,090	61.3%
Public, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	2,500	0	2,500	0.7
Private, available-for-sale, at fair value	30,650	15,811	46,461	11.9
Private, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	812	0	812	0.2
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, at fair value	20,827	0	20,827	5.3
Other trading account assets, at fair value	1,341	342	1,683	0.4
Equity securities, available-for-sale, at fair value	6,019	3,884	9,903	2.5
Commercial mortgage and other loans, at book value	31,133	9,673	40,806	10.4
Policy loans, at outstanding balance	6,753	5,013	11,766	3.0
Other long-term investments(1)	7,172	2,024	9,196	2.4
Short-term investments	5,445	1,866	7,311	1.9
Total general account investments	325,341	66,014	391,355	100.0%
Invested assets of other entities and operations(2)	6,818	0	6,818	
Total investments	\$ 332,159	\$ 66,014	\$ 398,173	

	December 31, 2012			% of Total
	Financial Services Businesses	Closed Block Business	Total	
	(\$ in millions)			
Fixed maturities:				
Public, available-for-sale, at fair value	\$ 225,306	\$ 28,790	\$ 254,096	63.7%
Public, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	3,116	0	3,116	0.8
Private, available-for-sale, at fair value	29,246	17,629	46,875	11.7
Private, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	1,152	0	1,152	0.3
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, at fair value	20,590	0	20,590	5.2
Other trading account assets, at fair value	1,426	275	1,701	0.4
Equity securities, available-for-sale, at fair value	5,031	3,225	8,256	2.1
Commercial mortgage and other loans, at book value	26,623	9,608	36,231	9.1
Policy loans, at outstanding balance	6,455	5,120	11,575	2.9
Other long-term investments(1)	6,665	2,012	8,677	2.2
Short-term investments	5,124	1,261	6,385	1.6
Total general account investments	330,734	67,920	398,654	100.0%
Invested assets of other entities and operations(2)	6,928	0	6,928	

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Total investments	\$ 337,662	\$ 67,920	\$ 405,582
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- (1) Other long-term investments consist of real estate and non-real estate-related investments in joint ventures and partnerships, investment real estate held through direct ownership and other miscellaneous investments. For additional information regarding these investments, see Other Long-Term Investments below.
- (2) Includes invested assets of our asset management and derivative operations. Excludes assets of our asset management operations managed for third parties and those assets classified as Separate account assets on our balance sheet. For additional information regarding these investments, see Invested Assets of Other Entities and Operations below.

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The decrease in general account investments attributable to the Financial Services Businesses in 2013 was primarily due to the translation impact of the yen weakening against the U.S. dollar, as well as a net decrease in fair value driven by an increase in U.S. interest rates, partially offset by assets acquired as part of the Hartford transaction as discussed above as well as portfolio growth driven by the reinvestment of net investment income. The general account investments attributable to the Closed Block Business also decreased in 2013, primarily due to net operating outflows and a net decrease in fair value driven by an increase in interest rates, partially offset by the reinvestment of net investment income. For information regarding the methodology used in determining the fair value of our fixed maturities, see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We have substantial insurance operations in Japan, with 43% and 46% of our Financial Services Businesses' general account investments relating to our Japanese insurance operations as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

The following table sets forth the composition of the investments of our Japanese insurance operations' general account as of the dates indicated.

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Fixed maturities:		
Public, available-for-sale, at fair value	\$ 112,501	\$ 124,710
Public, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	2,500	3,116
Private, available-for-sale, at fair value	6,762	6,252
Private, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	812	1,152
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, at fair value	1,925	1,838
Other trading account assets, at fair value	884	1,195
Equity securities, available-for-sale, at fair value	2,557	2,126
Commercial mortgage and other loans, at book value	6,581	6,156
Policy loans, at outstanding balance	2,280	2,665
Other long-term investments(1)	1,576	2,215
Short-term investments	541	318
Total Japanese general account investments	\$ 138,919	\$ 151,743

- (1) Other long-term investments consist of real estate and non-real estate-related investments in joint ventures and partnerships, investment real estate held through direct ownership, derivatives, and other miscellaneous investments.

The decrease in general account investments related to our Japanese insurance operations in 2013 was primarily attributable to the translation impact of the yen weakening against the U.S. dollar, partially offset by portfolio growth as a result of business inflows and the reinvestment of net investment income, as well as a net increase in fair value driven by declining interest rates on yen-denominated investments.

The functional currency of our Japanese insurance subsidiaries is the yen and, although the majority of the Japanese general account is invested in yen-denominated investments, our Japanese insurance operations also hold significant investments denominated in U.S. and Australian dollars.

As of December 31, 2013, our Japanese insurance operations had \$42.6 billion, at fair value, of investments denominated in U.S. dollars, including \$3.5 billion that were hedged to yen through third party derivative contracts and \$29.9 billion that support liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars. As of December 31, 2012, our Japanese insurance operations had \$44.9 billion, at fair value, of investments denominated in U.S.

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dollars, including \$4.4 billion that were hedged to yen through third party derivative contracts and \$31.6 billion that support liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars. The \$2.3 billion decrease in the fair value of U.S. dollar-denominated investments from December 31, 2012, is primarily attributable to an increase in interest rates, partially offset by portfolio growth as a result of business inflows.

Our Japanese insurance operations had \$8.5 billion and \$8.6 billion, at fair value, of investments denominated in Australian dollars that support liabilities denominated in Australian dollars as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The \$0.1 billion decrease in the fair value of Australian dollar-denominated investments from December 31, 2012, is primarily driven by increased interest rates and declining growth in the portfolio.

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For additional information regarding U.S. and Australian dollar investments held in our Japanese insurance operations, see Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment International Insurance Division above.

Investment Results

The following tables set forth the income yield and investment income for each major investment category of our general account for the periods indicated. The yields are based on net investment income as reported under U.S. GAAP and as such do not include certain interest related items, such as settlements of duration management swaps which are included in realized gains and losses.

	Year Ended December 31, 2013					
	Financial Services Businesses		Closed Block Business		Combined	
	Yield(1)	Amount	Yield(1)	Amount	Yield(1)	Amount
	(\$ in millions)					
Fixed maturities	3.79%	\$ 8,575	5.30%	\$ 2,002	4.01%	\$ 10,577
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities	3.79	775	0.00	0	3.79	775
Equity securities	6.19	256	3.40	82	5.16	338
Commercial mortgage and other loans	5.04	1,403	5.85	552	5.24	1,955
Policy loans	4.82	316	6.01	295	5.33	611
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	0.22	30	0.95	7	0.25	37
Other investments	7.04	553	10.22	228	7.75	781
Gross investment income before investment expenses	3.89	11,908	5.52	3,166	4.15	15,074
Investment expenses	(0.12)	(308)	(0.26)	(150)	(0.14)	(458)
Investment income after investment expenses	3.77%	11,600	5.26%	3,016	4.01%	14,616
Investment results of other entities and operations(2)		113		0		113
Total investment income		\$ 11,713		\$ 3,016		\$ 14,729

	Year Ended December 31, 2012					
	Financial Services Businesses		Closed Block Business		Combined	
	Yield(1)	Amount	Yield(1)	Amount	Yield(1)	Amount
	(\$ in millions)					
Fixed maturities	3.72%	\$ 7,645	5.52%	\$ 2,143	4.01%	\$ 9,788
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities	3.98	778	0.00	0	3.98	778
Equity securities	6.14	249	3.34	84	5.07	333
Commercial mortgage and other loans	5.48	1,375	6.38	589	5.72	1,964
Policy loans	4.73	293	6.03	304	5.31	597
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	0.24	33	1.24	7	0.26	40
Other investments	4.04	268	8.31	183	5.12	451
Gross investment income before investment expenses	3.80	10,641	5.69	3,310	4.12	13,951
Investment expenses	(0.12)	(273)	(0.27)	(157)	(0.15)	(430)
Investment income after investment expenses	3.68%	10,368	5.42%	3,153	3.97%	13,521
Investment results of other entities and operations(2)		140		0		140

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Total investment income	\$ 10,508	\$ 3,153	\$ 13,661
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	Year Ended December 31, 2011					
	Financial Services Businesses		Closed Block Business		Combined	
	Yield(1)(3)	Amount	Yield(1)	Amount	Yield(1)(3)	Amount
	(\$ in millions)					
Fixed maturities	3.91%	\$ 7,063	5.67%	\$ 2,232	4.22%	\$ 9,295
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities	4.23	776	0.00	0	4.23	776
Equity securities	6.01	240	2.75	75	4.68	315
Commercial mortgage and other loans	5.64	1,295	6.47	553	5.86	1,848
Policy loans	4.75	277	6.22	322	5.44	599
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	0.39	49	0.73	4	0.40	53
Other investments	3.77	243	8.81	174	4.97	417
Gross investment income before investment expenses	3.96	9,943	5.77	3,360	4.31	13,303
Investment expenses	(0.12)	(230)	(0.25)	(146)	(0.14)	(376)
Investment income after investment expenses	3.84%	9,713	5.52%	3,214	4.17%	12,927
Investment results of other entities and operations(2)		197		0		197
Total investment income		\$ 9,910		\$ 3,214		\$ 13,124

- (1) Yields are based on quarterly average carrying values except for fixed maturities, equity securities and securities lending activity. Yields for fixed maturities are based on amortized cost. Yields for equity securities are based on cost. Yields for fixed maturities and short-term investments and cash equivalents are calculated net of liabilities and rebate expenses corresponding to securities lending activity. Yields exclude investment income on assets other than those included in invested assets. Prior period yields are presented on a basis consistent with the current period presentation.
- (2) Includes investment income of our asset management operations and derivative operations, as described below under Invested Assets of Other Entities and Operations .
- (3) Yields for the year ended December 31, 2011, are weighted for ten months of income and assets related to the Star and Edison Businesses.

See below for a discussion of the change in the Financial Services Businesses yields. The decrease in net investment income yield attributable to the Closed Block Business s portfolio for 2013, compared to 2012, was primarily due to the impact of lower interest rates on floating rate investments due to rate resets and lower fixed income reinvestment rates.

The decrease in net investment income yield attributable to the Closed Block Business for 2012, compared to 2011, was primarily due to the impact of lower interest rates on floating rate investments due to rate resets and lower fixed income reinvestment rates.

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The following table sets forth the income yield and investment income for each major investment category of the Financial Services Businesses general account, excluding the Japanese insurance operations portion of the general account which is presented separately below, for the periods indicated. The yields are based on net investment income as reported under U.S. GAAP and as such do not include certain interest related items, such as settlements of duration management swaps which are included in realized gains and losses.

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
	Yield(1)	Amount	Yield(1)	Amount	Yield(1)	Amount
	(\$ in millions)					
Fixed maturities	4.65%	\$ 5,306	5.09%	\$ 4,328	5.44%	\$ 4,219
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities	3.99	741	4.18	742	4.45	742
Equity securities	7.30	174	8.70	184	9.04	167
Commercial mortgage and other loans	5.27	1,145	5.87	1,138	6.06	1,083
Policy loans	5.45	228	5.62	194	5.81	187
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	0.23	26	0.26	28	0.29	26
Other investments	7.54	383	3.13	87	3.86	80
Gross investment income before investment expenses	4.52	8,003	4.77	6,701	5.07	6,504
Investment expenses	(0.12)	(152)	(0.11)	(89)	(0.10)	(71)
Investment income after investment expenses	4.40%	7,851	4.66%	6,612	4.97%	6,433
Investment results of other entities and operations(2)		113		140		197
Total investment income		\$ 7,964		\$ 6,752		\$ 6,630

- (1) Yields are based on quarterly average carrying values except for fixed maturities, equity securities and securities lending activity. Yields for fixed maturities are based on amortized cost. Yields for equity securities are based on cost. Yields for fixed maturities and short-term investments and cash equivalents are calculated net of liabilities and rebate expenses corresponding to securities lending activity. Yields exclude investment income on assets other than those included in invested assets. Prior period yields are presented on a basis consistent with the current period presentation.
- (2) Includes investment income of our asset management operations and derivative operations.

The decrease in net investment income yield attributable to the Financial Services Businesses general account, excluding the Japanese operations portfolio, for 2013, compared to 2012, was primarily the result of lower interest rates on floating rate investments due to rate resets and lower fixed maturity reinvestment rates. The decrease also reflects the addition of assets from the significant pension risk transfer transactions that closed in the fourth quarter of 2012, as well as the Hartford transaction discussed above, which reflect market yields at the time of acquisition. These decreases were partially offset by higher income from non-coupon investments.

The decrease in net investment income yield attributable to the Financial Services Businesses general account, excluding the Japanese operations portfolio, for 2012, compared to 2011, was primarily the result of lower interest rates on floating rate investments due to rate resets, lower fixed maturity reinvestment rates, and the addition of asset from the pension risk transfer transactions which reflect market yields at the time of acquisition.

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The following table sets forth the income yield and investment income for each major investment category of our Japanese operations general account for the periods indicated. The yields are based on net investment income as reported under U.S. GAAP and as such do not include certain interest related items, such as settlements of duration management swaps which are included in realized gains and losses.

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
	Yield(1)	Amount	Yield(1)	Amount	Yield(1)(2)	Amount
	(\$ in millions)					
Fixed maturities	2.91%	\$ 3,269	2.75%	\$ 3,317	2.75%	\$ 2,844
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities	1.81	34	2.04	36	2.02	34
Equity securities	4.69	82	3.36	65	3.42	73
Commercial mortgage and other loans	4.21	258	4.15	237	4.16	212
Policy loans	3.70	88	3.60	99	3.44	90
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	0.19	4	0.16	5	0.68	23
Other investments	6.12	170	4.71	181	3.72	163
Gross investment income before investment expenses	3.02	3,905	2.82	3,940	2.81	3,439
Investment expenses	(0.12)	(156)	(0.13)	(184)	(0.13)	(159)
Total investment income	2.90%	\$ 3,749	2.69%	\$ 3,756	2.68%	\$ 3,280

- (1) Yields are based on quarterly average carrying values except for fixed maturities, equity securities and securities lending activity. Yields for fixed maturities are based on amortized cost. Yields for equity securities are based on cost. Yields for fixed maturities and short-term investments and cash equivalents are calculated net of liabilities and rebate expenses corresponding to securities lending activity. Yields exclude investment income on assets other than those included in invested assets. Prior periods yields are presented on a basis consistent with the current period presentation.
- (2) Yields for the year ended December 31, 2011, are weighted for ten months of income and assets related to the Star and Edison Businesses.

The increase in net investment income yield on the Japanese insurance portfolio for 2013, compared to 2012, was primarily attributable to more favorable results from non-coupon investments and growth in higher-yielding assets supporting both U.S. and Australian dollar-denominated products, partially offset by lower fixed maturity reinvestment rates in both the U.S. and Japan.

The increase in net investment income yield on the Japanese insurance portfolio for 2012, compared to 2011, was primarily attributable to more favorable results from non-coupon investments and asset growth supporting both U.S. and Australian dollar-denominated products, partially offset by lower fixed maturity reinvestment rates in both the U.S. and Japan.

Both the U.S. dollar-denominated and Australian dollar-denominated fixed maturities that are not hedged to yen through third party derivative contracts provide a yield that is substantially higher than the yield on comparable yen-denominated fixed maturities. The average amortized cost of U.S. dollar-denominated fixed maturities that are not hedged to yen through third party derivative contracts was approximately \$31.9 billion and \$29.4 billion, for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The majority of U.S. dollar-denominated fixed maturities support liabilities that are denominated in U.S. dollars. The average amortized cost of Australian dollar-denominated fixed maturities that are not hedged to yen through third party derivative contracts was approximately \$8.1 billion and \$7.0 billion, for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Australian dollar-denominated fixed maturities support liabilities that are denominated in Australian dollars.

For additional information regarding U.S. and Australian dollar investments held in our Japanese insurance operations, see Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment International Insurance Division above.

Table of Contents**Fixed Maturity Securities***Fixed Maturity Securities by Contractual Maturity Date*

The following table sets forth the breakdown of the amortized cost of our fixed maturity securities portfolio in total by contractual maturity as of December 31, 2013.

	December 31, 2013			
	Financial Services Businesses Amortized Cost	% of Total (\$ in millions)	Closed Block Business Amortized Cost	% of Total
Corporate & government securities:				
Maturing in 2014	\$ 7,936	3.4%	\$ 1,380	3.4%
Maturing in 2015	8,019	3.5	1,879	4.6
Maturing in 2016	9,579	4.1	1,188	2.9
Maturing in 2017	10,658	4.6	1,453	3.6
Maturing in 2018	12,607	5.5	1,985	4.9
Maturing in 2019	10,041	4.3	1,501	3.7
Maturing in 2020	10,057	4.4	1,840	4.5
Maturing in 2021	10,527	4.6	2,091	5.1
Maturing in 2022	9,680	4.2	1,878	4.6
Maturing in 2023	8,695	3.8	1,938	4.8
Maturing in 2024	5,793	2.5	1,287	3.2
Maturing in 2025 and beyond	104,289	45.1	13,421	33.1
Total corporate & government securities	207,881	90.0	31,841	78.4
Asset-backed securities	7,591	3.3	3,747	9.2
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	9,772	4.2	3,960	9.7
Residential mortgage-backed securities	5,872	2.5	1,080	2.7
Total fixed maturities	\$ 231,116	100.0%	\$ 40,628	100.0%

Table of Contents*Fixed Maturity Securities and Unrealized Gains and Losses by Industry Category*

The following table sets forth the composition of the portion of our fixed maturity securities portfolio by industry category attributable to the Financial Services Businesses as of the dates indicated and the associated gross unrealized gains and losses.

Fixed Maturity Securities Financial Services Businesses

Industry(1)	Amortized Cost	December 31, 2013		Fair Value	Amortized Cost	December 31, 2012		Fair Value
		Gross Unrealized Gains(2)	Gross Unrealized Losses(2)			Gross Unrealized Gains(2)	Gross Unrealized Losses(2)	
(in millions)								
Corporate securities:								
Finance	\$ 20,764	\$ 1,338	\$ 326	\$ 21,776	\$ 21,772	\$ 1,279	\$ 285	\$ 22,766
Consumer non-cyclical	21,965	1,888	653	23,200	21,727	1,898	269	23,356
Utility	18,335	1,299	659	18,975	17,993	1,601	344	19,250
Capital goods	10,025	901	266	10,660	10,251	896	144	11,003
Consumer cyclical	10,202	788	257	10,733	9,927	756	147	10,536
Foreign agencies	4,810	792	74	5,528	5,706	732	8	6,430
Energy	8,705	650	284	9,071	7,923	745	83	8,585
Communications	6,160	590	208	6,542	7,552	610	119	8,043
Basic industry	6,186	396	205	6,377	6,215	416	69	6,562
Transportation	5,712	477	116	6,073	5,288	478	43	5,723
Technology	3,589	286	103	3,772	4,656	279	77	4,858
Industrial other	2,440	205	52	2,593	2,261	196	3	2,454
Total corporate securities	118,893	9,610	3,203	125,300	121,271	9,886	1,591	129,566
Foreign government(3)	76,171	7,522	257	83,436	82,376	6,782	65	89,093
Residential mortgage-backed	5,872	356	34	6,194	8,360	435	30	8,765
Asset-backed securities(4)	7,591	218	173	7,636	8,209	202	407	8,004
Commercial mortgage-backed	9,772	360	104	10,028	7,413	595	14	7,994
U.S. Government	9,885	1,459	71	11,273	10,525	2,474	34	12,965
State & Municipal(5)	2,932	223	130	3,025	2,303	378	5	2,676
Total(6)	\$ 231,116	\$ 19,748	\$ 3,972	\$ 246,892	\$ 240,457	\$ 20,752	\$ 2,146	\$ 259,063

- (1) Investment data has been classified based on standard industry categorizations for domestic public holdings and similar classifications by industry for all other holdings.
- (2) Includes \$265 million of gross unrealized gains and \$24 million of gross unrealized losses as of December 31, 2013, compared to \$310 million of gross unrealized gains and \$67 million of gross unrealized losses as of December 31, 2012, on securities classified as held-to-maturity.
- (3) As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, based on amortized cost, 80% and 81%, respectively, represent Japanese government bonds held by our Japanese insurance operations, with no other individual country representing more than 9% and 8%, respectively, of the balance.
- (4) Includes securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages. See [Asset-Backed Securities](#) below.
- (5) Includes securities related to the Build America Bonds program.
- (6) Excluded from the table above are securities held outside the general account in other entities and operations. For additional information regarding investments held outside the general account, see [Invested Assets of Other Entities and Operations](#) below. Also excluded from the table above are fixed maturity securities classified as trading. See [Trading Account Assets Supporting Insurance Liabilities](#) and [Other Trading Account Assets](#) for additional information.

The decrease in net unrealized gains from December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2013, was primarily due to a net increase in U.S. interest rates.

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The following table sets forth the composition of the portion of our fixed maturity securities portfolio by industry category attributable to the Closed Block Business as of the dates indicated and the associated gross unrealized gains and losses.

Fixed Maturity Securities Closed Block Business

Industry(1)	Amortized Cost	December 31, 2013		Fair Value	Amortized Cost	December 31, 2012		Fair Value
		Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses			Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
(in millions)								
Corporate securities:								
Utility	\$ 4,584	\$ 499	\$ 48	\$ 5,035	\$ 4,773	\$ 862	\$ 12	\$ 5,623
Consumer non-cyclical	4,693	480	47	5,126	4,419	750	5	5,164
Finance	4,001	294	15	4,280	3,728	442	17	4,153
Consumer cyclical	3,272	317	18	3,571	3,003	477	10	3,470
Capital goods	2,479	252	14	2,717	2,523	376	1	2,898
Energy	1,855	178	15	2,018	1,879	305	0	2,184
Communications	1,413	144	12	1,545	1,513	268	4	1,777
Basic industry	1,303	90	23	1,370	1,324	186	3	1,507
Transportation	1,313	120	9	1,424	1,386	186	4	1,568
Industrial other	954	61	13	1,002	1,074	110	2	1,182
Technology	665	53	8	710	626	103	7	722
Foreign agencies	460	38	6	492	355	68	0	423
Total corporate securities	26,992	2,526	228	29,290	26,603	4,133	65	30,671
Asset-backed securities(2)	3,747	34	141	3,640	4,592	71	320	4,343
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,960	60	59	3,961	4,029	179	2	4,206
U.S. Government	3,824	279	26	4,077	3,401	966	0	4,367
Residential mortgage-backed	1,080	55	6	1,129	1,520	97	3	1,614
Foreign government(3)	361	55	8	408	345	103	2	446
State & Municipal	664	51	7	708	647	126	1	772
Total(4)	\$ 40,628	\$ 3,060	\$ 475	\$ 43,213	\$ 41,137	\$ 5,675	\$ 393	\$ 46,419

(1) Investment data has been classified based on standard industry categorizations for domestic public holdings and similar classifications by industry for all other holdings.

(2) Includes securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages. See *Asset-Backed Securities* below.

(3) As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, based on amortized cost, no individual foreign country represented more than 11% and 13%, respectively.

(4) The table above excludes fixed maturity securities classified as trading. See *Other Trading Account Assets* for additional information.

The decrease in net unrealized gains from December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2013, was primarily due to a net increase in interest rates.

Asset-Backed Securities

Included within asset-backed securities attributable to both the Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business are securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages. While there is no market standard definition, we define sub-prime mortgages as residential mortgages that are originated to weaker quality obligors as indicated by weaker credit scores, as well as mortgages with higher loan-to-value ratios or limited documentation. The deterioration of the U.S. housing market since prices peaked in 2006 and higher unemployment levels over the past

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several years, coupled with relaxed underwriting standards for some originators of sub-prime mortgages through 2007, have led to higher delinquency rates, particularly for those mortgages issued in 2006 and 2007. This has resulted in increased attention given to potential deficiencies in lenders' foreclosure documentation, causing delays in the foreclosure process. From the perspective of an investor in securities backed by sub-prime collateral, significant delays in foreclosure proceedings have resulted in increased servicing costs which negatively affect the value of the impacted securities. Separately, as an investor in sub-prime securities, we are pursuing legal and other actions with respect to potential remedies arising from any potential deficiencies related to the original lending and securitization practices. For additional information, see Note 23 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

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The following tables set forth the amortized cost and fair value of our asset-backed securities attributable to the Financial Services Businesses as of the dates indicated, by credit quality, and for asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, by year of issuance (vintage).

Asset-Backed Securities at Amortized Cost Financial Services Businesses

Vintage	December 31, 2013 Lowest Rating Agency Rating					Total Amortized Cost	Total December 31, 2012
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB and below (in millions)		
Collateralized by sub-prime mortgages:							
2013 2008	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
2007	0	0	0	0	353	353	430
2006	2	0	21	62	571	656	828
2005	0	2	29	28	209	268	293
2004 & Prior	0	3	29	27	547	606	691
Total collateralized by sub-prime mortgages	2	5	79	117	1,680	1,883	2,242
Other asset-backed securities:							
Collateralized loan obligations	2,314	333	7	0	0	2,654	1,858
Collateralized by non-sub-prime mortgages	938	46	5	15	4	1,008	1,444
Collateralized by credit cards	452	0	35	10	0	497	695
Collateralized by auto loans	567	0	0	0	1	568	694
Other asset-backed securities(1)	152	591	97	24	117	981	1,276
Total asset-backed securities(2)	\$ 4,425	\$ 975	\$ 223	\$ 166	\$ 1,802	\$ 7,591	\$ 8,209

(1) Includes asset-backed securities collateralized by education loans, aircraft, equipment leases, franchises, externally-managed investments in the European market, and timeshares. Approximately 95% of the \$401 million of education loans included above carry a Department of Education guaranty as of December 31, 2013.

(2) Excluded from the table above are asset-backed securities held outside the general account in other entities and operations. Also excluded from the table above are asset-backed securities classified as trading.

Asset-Backed Securities at Fair Value Financial Services Businesses

Vintage	December 31, 2013 Lowest Rating Agency Rating					Total Fair Value	Total December 31, 2012
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB and below (in millions)		
Collateralized by sub-prime mortgages:							
2013 2008	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
2007	0	0	0	0	334	334	339
2006	1	0	20	55	582	658	698
2005	0	2	28	29	200	259	251
2004 & Prior	0	3	29	26	519	577	594

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Total collateralized by sub-prime mortgages	1	5	77	110	1,635	1,828	1,882
Other asset-backed securities:							
Collateralized loan obligations	2,305	336	7	0	8	2,656	1,871
Collateralized by non-sub-prime mortgages	994	47	5	14	4	1,064	1,524
Collateralized by credit cards	465	0	35	10	0	510	714
Collateralized by auto loans	570	0	0	0	1	571	702
Other asset-backed securities(1)	154	594	104	26	129	1,007	1,311
Total asset-backed securities(2)	\$ 4,489	\$ 982	\$ 228	\$ 160	\$ 1,777	\$ 7,636	\$ 8,004

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- (1) Includes asset-backed securities collateralized by education loans, aircraft, equipment leases, franchises, externally-managed investments in the European market, and timeshares. Approximately 95% of the \$392 million of education loans included above carry a Department of Education guaranty as of December 31, 2013.
- (2) Excluded from the table above are asset-backed securities held outside the general account in other entities and operations. Also excluded from the table above are asset-backed securities classified as trading.

The tables above provide ratings as assigned by nationally recognized rating agencies as of December 31, 2013, including Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch. In making our investment decisions, rather than relying solely on the rating agencies' evaluations, we assign internal ratings to our asset-backed securities based upon our dedicated asset-backed securities unit's independent evaluation of the underlying collateral and securitization structure, including any guarantees from monoline bond insurers.

On an amortized cost basis, asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages attributable to the Financial Services Businesses decreased from \$2.242 billion as of December 31, 2012, to \$1.883 billion as of December 31, 2013, primarily reflecting sales, principal paydowns and other-than-temporary impairments recognized. Gross unrealized losses related to our asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages attributable to the Financial Services Businesses were \$144 million as of December 31, 2013, and \$390 million as of December 31, 2012. For additional information regarding other-than-temporary impairments of asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, see [Realized Investment Gains and Losses](#) above. For information regarding the methodology used in determining the fair value of our asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The weighted average estimated subordination percentage of our asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages attributable to the Financial Services Businesses, excluding those supported by guarantees from monoline bond insurers, was 28% as of December 31, 2013. The subordination percentage represents the current weighted average estimated percentage of the capital structure subordinated to our investment holding that is available to absorb losses before the security incurs the first dollar loss of principal. As of December 31, 2013, based on amortized cost, approximately 58% of the asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages attributable to the Financial Services Businesses have estimated credit subordination percentages of 20% or more, and 41% have estimated credit subordination percentages of 30% or more.

In addition to subordination, certain securities, referred to as front pay or second pay securities, benefit from the prioritization of principal cash flows within the senior tranches of the structure. In most instances, these shorter duration senior securities have priority to principal cash flows over other securities in the structure, including longer duration senior securities. Included within the \$1.883 billion of asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages attributable to the Financial Services Businesses as of December 31, 2013, were \$301 million of securities, on an amortized cost basis, that represent front pay or second pay securities, depending on the overall structure of the securities.

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The following tables set forth the amortized cost and fair value of our asset-backed securities attributable to the Closed Block Business as of the dates indicated, by credit quality, and for asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, by year of issuance (vintage).

Asset-Backed Securities at Amortized Cost Closed Block Business

Vintage	December 31, 2013 Lowest Rating Agency Rating					Total Amortized Cost	Total December 31, 2012
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB and below (in millions)		
Collateralized by sub-prime mortgages:							
2013 2008	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
2007	0	3	0	20	216	239	324
2006	2	84	0	6	481	573	711
2005	7	14	63	15	87	186	233
2004 & Prior	0	2	14	13	404	433	503
Total collateralized by sub-prime mortgages	9	103	77	54	1,188	1,431	1,771
Other asset-backed securities:							
Collateralized by auto loans	687	0	0	0	0	687	892
Collateralized loan obligations	553	107	0	0	0	660	599
Collateralized by credit cards	312	0	0	24	0	336	450
Collateralized by education loans(1)	16	413	0	0	0	429	450
Other asset-backed securities(2)	88	50	52	0	14	204	430
Total asset-backed securities(3)	\$ 1,665	\$ 673	\$ 129	\$ 78	\$ 1,202	\$ 3,747	\$ 4,592

(1) Approximately 96% of the \$429 million of education loans included above carry a Department of Education guaranty as of December 31, 2013.

(2) Includes asset-backed securities collateralized by externally-managed investments in the European market, franchises, equipment leases, aircraft, manufacturing and timeshares.

(3) Excluded from the table above are asset-backed securities classified as trading.

Asset-Backed Securities at Fair Value Closed Block Business

Vintage	December 31, 2013 Lowest Rating Agency Rating					Total Fair Value	Total December 31, 2012
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB and below (in millions)		
Collateralized by sub-prime mortgages:							
2013 2008	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
2007	0	3	0	19	205	227	269
2006	3	81	0	5	417	506	543
2005	6	14	61	15	78	174	205
2004 & Prior	0	2	13	13	378	406	442

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Total collateralized by sub-prime mortgages	9	100	74	52	1,078	1,313	1,459
Other asset-backed securities:							
Collateralized by auto loans	689	0	0	0	0	689	896
Collateralized loan obligations	551	108	0	0	6	665	605
Collateralized by credit cards	314	0	0	23	0	337	454
Collateralized by education loans(1)	16	409	0	0	0	425	453
Other asset-backed securities(2)	89	50	55	0	17	211	476
Total asset-backed securities(3)	\$ 1,668	\$ 667	\$ 129	\$ 75	\$ 1,101	\$ 3,640	\$ 4,343

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- (1) Approximately 96% of the \$425 million of education loans included above carry a Department of Education guaranty as of December 31, 2013.
- (2) Includes asset-backed securities collateralized by externally-managed investments in the European market, franchises, equipment leases, aircraft, manufacturing and timeshares.
- (3) Excluded from the table above are asset-backed securities classified as trading.

On an amortized cost basis, asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages attributable to the Closed Block Business decreased from \$1.771 billion as of December 31, 2012, to \$1.431 billion as of December 31, 2013, primarily reflecting sales, principal paydowns and other-than-temporary impairments recognized. Gross unrealized losses related to our asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages attributable to the Closed Block Business were \$127 million as of December 31, 2013, and \$315 million as of December 31, 2012. For additional information regarding other-than-temporary impairments of asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, see

Realized Investment Gains and Losses above. For information regarding the methodology used in determining the fair value of our asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The weighted average estimated subordination percentage of asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages attributable to the Closed Block Business, excluding those supported by guarantees from monoline bond insurers, was 33% as of December 31, 2013. The subordination percentage represents the current weighted average estimated percentage of the capital structure subordinated to our investment holding that is available to absorb losses before the security incurs the first dollar loss of principal. As of December 31, 2013, based on amortized cost, approximately 70% of the asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages attributable to the Closed Block Business have estimated credit subordination percentages of 20% or more, and 48% have estimated credit subordination percentages of 30% or more.

In addition to subordination, certain securities, referred to as front pay or second pay securities, benefit from the prioritization of principal cash flows within the senior tranches of the structure. In most instances, these shorter duration senior securities have priority to principal cash flows over other securities in the structure, including longer duration senior securities. Included within the \$1.431 billion of asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages attributable to the Closed Block Business as of December 31, 2013, were \$210 million of securities, on an amortized cost basis, that represent front pay or second pay securities, depending on the overall structure of the securities.

Table of Contents*Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities*

The following tables set forth the amortized cost of our residential mortgage-backed securities attributable to the Financial Services Businesses and Closed Block Business as of the dates indicated.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities at Amortized Cost

	December 31, 2013			
	Financial Services Businesses Amortized Cost	% of Total	Closed Block Business Amortized Cost	% of Total
	(\$ in millions)			
By security type:				
Agency pass-through securities(1)	\$ 5,770	98.3%	\$ 966	89.4%
Collateralized mortgage obligations(2)(3)	102	1.7	114	10.6
Total residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 5,872	100.0%	\$ 1,080	100.0%
Portion rated AA or higher(4)	\$ 5,779	98.4%	\$ 966	89.4%

	December 31, 2012			
	Financial Services Businesses Amortized Cost	% of Total	Closed Block Business Amortized Cost	% of Total
	(\$ in millions)			
By security type:				
Agency pass-through securities(1)	\$ 8,183	97.9%	\$ 1,364	89.7%
Collateralized mortgage obligations(2)(3)	177	2.1	156	10.3
Total residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 8,360	100.0%	\$ 1,520	100.0%
Portion rated AA or higher(4)	\$ 8,247	98.7%	\$ 1,364	89.7%

- (1) As of December 31, 2013, of these securities, for the Financial Services Businesses, \$4.388 billion are supported by U.S. government and \$1.382 billion are supported by foreign governments. As of December 31, 2012, of these securities, for the Financial Services Businesses, \$6.359 billion were supported by the U.S. government and \$1.824 billion were supported by foreign governments. For the Closed Block Business, all of the securities are supported by the U.S. government as of both December 31, 2013 and 2012.
- (2) Includes alternative residential mortgage loans of \$28 million and \$36 million in the Financial Services Businesses, and \$58 million and \$76 million in the Closed Block Business, as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.
- (3) As of December 31, 2013, of these collateralized mortgage obligations, for the Financial Services Businesses, 9% have credit ratings of A or above, 33% have BBB credit ratings and the remaining 58% have below investment grade ratings and, as of December 31, 2012, 57% have credit ratings of A or above, 5% have BBB credit ratings and the remaining 38% have below investment grade ratings. As of December 31, 2013, for the Closed Block Business, 14% have BBB credit ratings and 86% have below investment grade ratings and, as of December 31, 2012, 13% have BBB credit ratings and 87% have below investment grade ratings.
- (4) Based on lowest external rating agency rating.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities

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The commercial real estate market was severely impacted by the financial crisis and the subsequent recession; however, market fundamentals have bottomed and have shown signs of improvement since late 2010. Commercial real estate vacancy rates have declined from their peak, rent growth has turned positive, and prices of commercial real estate have rebounded. Additionally, the elevated delinquency rate on mortgages in the commercial mortgage-backed securities market has decreased and refinancing activity is more robust, reflecting the improvement in these fundamentals. The loans included in new issues reflect better underwriting and lower levels of leverage compared to 2007.

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The following tables set forth the amortized cost and fair value of our commercial mortgage-backed securities attributable to the Financial Services Businesses as of the dates indicated, by credit quality and by year of issuance (vintage).

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities at Amortized Cost Financial Services Businesses

Vintage	December 31, 2013 Lowest Rating Agency Rating(1)					Total Amortized Cost	Total December 31, 2012
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB and below (in millions)		
2013	\$ 2,445	\$ 125	\$ 0	\$ 9	\$ 0	\$ 2,579	\$ 0
2012 2009	245	284	0	0	0	529	404
2008 2007	875	44	28	5	0	952	1,358
2006	3,018	103	7	4	0	3,132	2,781
2005	2,039	65	8	4	0	2,116	2,113
2004 & Prior	368	72	23	0	1	464	757
Total commercial mortgage-backed securities(2)(3)(4)	\$ 8,990	\$ 693	\$ 66	\$ 22	\$ 1	\$ 9,772	\$ 7,413

- (1) The table above provides ratings as assigned by nationally recognized rating agencies as of December 31, 2013, including Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch and Realpoint.
- (2) Excluded from the table above are commercial mortgage-backed securities held outside the general account in other entities and operations. Also excluded from the table above are commercial mortgage-backed securities classified as trading.
- (3) Included in the table above, as of December 31, 2013, are downgraded super senior securities with amortized cost of \$155 million in AA and \$54 million in A.
- (4) Included in the table above, as of December 31, 2013, are agency commercial mortgage-backed securities with amortized cost of \$443 million, all rated AA.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities at Fair Value Financial Services Businesses

Vintage	December 31, 2013 Lowest Rating Agency Rating(1)					Total Fair Value	Total December 31, 2012
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB and below (in millions)		
2013	\$ 2,372	\$ 120	\$ 0	\$ 8	\$ 1	\$ 2,501	\$ 0
2012 2009	234	300	0	0	0	534	437
2008 2007	897	46	27	5	1	976	1,447
2006	3,161	111	7	4	0	3,283	3,062
2005	2,114	74	10	5	0	2,203	2,261
2004 & Prior	412	91	28	0	0	531	787
Total commercial mortgage-backed securities(2)(3)	\$ 9,190	\$ 742	\$ 72	\$ 22	\$ 2	\$ 10,028	\$ 7,994

- (1) The table above provides ratings as assigned by nationally recognized rating agencies as of December 31, 2013, including Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch and Realpoint.
- (2) Excluded from the table above are commercial mortgage-backed securities held outside the general account in other entities and operations. Also excluded from the table above are commercial mortgage-backed securities classified as trading.

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(3) Included in the table above, as of December 31, 2013, are agency commercial mortgage-backed securities with fair value of \$457 million, all rated AA.

Included in the tables above are commercial mortgage-backed securities collateralized by U.S. properties, all related to commercial mortgage-backed securities held by our Japanese insurance operations, with an amortized cost of \$380 million in AAA, \$93 million in AA, \$26 million in A and \$8 million in BBB as of December 31, 2013, and \$674 million in AAA, \$116 million in AA, \$40 million in A, and \$9 million in BBB as of December 31, 2012. Commercial mortgage-backed securities collateralized by non-U.S. properties are immaterial for both years.

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The following table sets forth the amortized cost of our AAA commercial mortgage-backed securities attributable to the Financial Services Businesses as of the dates indicated, by type and by year of issuance (vintage).

AAA Rated Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities Amortized Cost by Type and Vintage Financial Services Businesses

Vintage	December 31, 2013							Total AAA Securities at Amortized Cost
	Super Senior AAA Structures				Other AAA			
	Super Senior (shorter duration tranches)	Super Senior (longest duration tranches)	Mezzanine	Junior	Other Senior	Other Subordinate	Other	
2013	\$ 2,445	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,445
2012 2009	226	10	0	0	0	7	2	245
2008 2007	872	3	0	0	0	0	0	875
2006	1,298	1,693	0	0	27	0	0	3,018
2005	246	1,767	0	4	0	22	0	2,039
2004 & Prior	4	183	0	32	135	14	0	368
Total	\$ 5,091	\$ 3,656	\$ 0	\$ 36	\$ 162	\$ 43	\$ 2	\$ 8,990

The following tables set forth the amortized cost and fair value of our commercial mortgage-backed securities attributable to the Closed Block Business as of the dates indicated, by credit quality and by year of issuance (vintage).

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities at Amortized Cost Closed Block Business

Vintage	December 31, 2013					Total Amortized Cost	Total December 31, 2012
	Lowest Rating Agency Rating(1)						
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB and below		
2013	\$ 942	\$ 382	\$ 0	\$ 9	\$ 0	\$ 1,333	\$ 0
2012 2009	334	118	0	0	0	452	846
2008 2007	323	42	0	1	5	371	553
2006	1,009	29	0	0	0	1,038	1,301
2005	684	26	0	0	0	710	1,091
2004 & Prior	48	4	0	4	0	56	238
Total commercial mortgage-backed securities(2)(3)	\$ 3,340	\$ 601	\$ 0	\$ 14	\$ 5	\$ 3,960	\$ 4,029

- (1) The table above provides ratings as assigned by nationally recognized rating agencies as of December 31, 2013, including Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch and Realpoint.
- (2) Included in the table above, as of December 31, 2013, are downgraded super senior securities with amortized cost of \$55 million in AA.
- (3) Included in the table above, as of December 31, 2013, are agency commercial mortgage-backed securities with amortized cost of \$20 million in AAA and \$542 million in AA.

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Vintage	December 31, 2013					Total Fair Value	Total December 31, 2012
	Lowest Rating Agency Rating(1)						
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB and below		
	(in millions)						
2013	\$ 911	\$ 375	\$ 0	\$ 8	\$ 0	\$ 1,294	\$ 0
2012 2009	325	118	0	0	0	443	868
2008 2007	326	41	0	1	13	381	580
2006	1,032	30	0	0	0	1,062	1,375
2005	698	27	0	0	0	725	1,141
2004 & Prior	48	4	0	4	0	56	242
Total commercial mortgage-backed securities(2)	\$ 3,340	\$ 595	\$ 0	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 3,961	\$ 4,206

- (1) The table above provides ratings as assigned by nationally recognized rating agencies as of December 31, 2013, including Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch and Realpoint.
- (2) Included in the table above, as of December 31, 2013, are agency commercial mortgage-backed securities with fair value of \$18 million in AAA and \$534 million in AA.

The following table sets forth the amortized cost of our AAA commercial mortgage-backed securities attributable to the Closed Block Business as of the dates indicated, by type and by year of issuance (vintage).

AAA Rated Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities Amortized Cost by Type and Vintage Closed Block Business

Vintage	December 31, 2013				Other AAA			Total AAA Securities at Amortized Cost
	Super Senior AAA Structures				Other Senior	Other Subordinate	Other	
	Super Senior (shorter duration tranches)	Super Senior (longest duration tranches)	Mezzanine	Junior				
	(in millions)							
2013	\$ 942	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 942
2012 2009	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	314
2008 2007	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	323
2006	277	732	0	0	0	0	0	1,009
2005	354	330	0	0	0	0	0	684
2004 & Prior	30	10	0	0	8	0	0	48
Total	\$ 2,240	\$ 1,072	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 8	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,320

- (1) Excluded from the table above, as of December 31, 2013, are agency commercial mortgage-backed securities with amortized cost of \$20 million.

Fixed Maturity Securities Credit Quality

The Securities Valuation Office, or SVO, of the NAIC, evaluates the investments of insurers for statutory reporting purposes and assigns fixed maturity securities to one of six categories called NAIC Designations. In general, NAIC Designations of 1 highest quality, or 2 high quality, include fixed maturities considered investment grade, which include securities rated Baa3 or higher by Moody's or BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's. NAIC Designations of 3 through 6 generally include fixed maturities referred to as below investment grade, which include securities rated Ba1 or lower by Moody's and BB+ or lower by Standard & Poor's. The NAIC Designations for commercial mortgage-backed securities and non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities, including our asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, are based on security level expected losses as modeled by an independent third party (engaged by the NAIC) and the statutory carrying value of the security, including any purchase discounts or impairment charges previously recognized.

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As a result of time lags between the funding of investments, the finalization of legal documents, and the completion of the SVO filing process, the fixed maturity portfolio generally includes securities that have not yet been rated by the SVO as of each balance sheet date. Pending receipt of SVO ratings, the categorization of these securities by NAIC Designation is based on the expected ratings indicated by internal analysis.

Investments of our international insurance companies are not subject to NAIC guidelines. Investments of our Japanese insurance operations are regulated locally by the Financial Services Agency, an agency of the Japanese government. The Financial Services Agency has its own investment quality criteria and risk control standards. Our Japanese insurance companies comply with the Financial Services Agency's credit quality review and risk monitoring guidelines. The credit quality ratings of the investments of our Japanese insurance companies are based on ratings assigned by nationally recognized credit rating agencies, including Moody's, Standard & Poor's, or rating equivalents based on ratings assigned by Japanese credit ratings agencies.

The following table sets forth our fixed maturity portfolio by NAIC Designation attributable to the Financial Services Businesses as of the dates indicated.

Fixed Maturity Securities - Financial Services Businesses

(1)(2) NAIC Designation	December 31, 2013				December 31, 2012			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains(3)	Gross Unrealized Losses(3)(4)	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains(3)	Gross Unrealized Losses(3)(4)	Fair Value
	(in millions)							
1	\$ 179,543	\$ 15,520	\$ 2,811	\$ 192,252	\$ 189,129	\$ 16,564	\$ 1,037	\$ 204,656
2	42,659	3,563	938	45,284	42,424	3,688	656	45,456
Subtotal High or Highest Quality Securities(5)	222,202	19,083	3,749	237,536	231,553	20,252	1,693	250,112
3	6,321	412	152	6,581	6,086	301	233	6,154
4	2,058	191	51	2,198	1,982	133	129	1,986
5	322	31	16	337	650	27	74	603
6	213	31	4	240	186	39	17	208
Subtotal Other Securities(6)(7)	8,914	665	223	9,356	8,904	500	453	8,951
Total Fixed Maturities	\$ 231,116	\$ 19,748	\$ 3,972	\$ 246,892	\$ 240,457	\$ 20,752	\$ 2,146	\$ 259,063

(1) Reflects equivalent ratings for investments of the international insurance operations.

(2) Includes, as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, 306 securities with amortized cost of \$806 million (fair value, \$831 million) and 104 securities with amortized cost of \$793 million (fair value, \$847 million), respectively, that have been categorized based on expected NAIC Designations pending receipt of SVO ratings.

(3) Includes \$265 million of gross unrealized gains and \$24 million gross unrealized losses as of December 31, 2013, compared to \$310 million of gross unrealized gains and \$67 million of gross unrealized losses as of December 31, 2012, on securities classified as held-to-maturity.

(4) As of December 31, 2013, includes gross unrealized losses of \$181 million on public fixed maturities and \$42 million on private fixed maturities considered to be other than high or highest quality and, as of December 31, 2012, includes gross unrealized losses of \$401 million on public fixed maturities and \$52 million on private fixed maturities considered to be other than high or highest quality.

(5) On an amortized cost basis, as of December 31, 2013, includes \$196,058 million of public fixed maturities and \$26,144 million of private fixed maturities and, as of December 31, 2012, includes \$206,966 million of public fixed maturities and \$24,587 million of private fixed maturities.

(6) On an amortized cost basis, as of December 31, 2013, includes \$5,710 million of public fixed maturities and \$3,204 million of private fixed maturities and, as of December 31, 2012, includes \$5,416 million of public fixed maturities and \$3,488 million of private fixed maturities.

(7) On an amortized cost basis, as of December 31, 2013, securities considered below investment grade based on lowest of external rating agency ratings, totaled \$10.5 billion, or 5% of the total fixed maturities, and include securities considered high or highest quality by the NAIC based on the rules described above.

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The following table sets forth our fixed maturity portfolio by NAIC Designation attributable to the Closed Block Business as of the dates indicated.

Fixed Maturity Securities Closed Block Business

(1) NAIC Designation	Amortized Cost	December 31, 2013 Gross Unrealized Gains	December 31, 2013 Gross Unrealized Losses(2)	Fair Value (in millions)	Amortized Cost	December 31, 2012 Gross Unrealized Gains	December 31, 2012 Gross Unrealized Losses(2)	Fair Value
1	\$ 23,521	\$ 1,543	\$ 307	\$ 24,757	\$ 23,197	\$ 3,353	\$ 114	\$ 26,436
2	14,166	1,359	118	15,407	14,581	2,091	58	16,614
Subtotal High or Highest Quality Securities(3)	37,687	2,902	425	40,164	37,778	5,444	172	43,050
3	1,957	106	23	2,040	1,989	156	94	2,051
4	760	24	21	763	1,015	35	92	958
5	138	9	5	142	271	13	34	250
6	86	19	1	104	84	27	1	110
Subtotal Other Securities(4)(5)	2,941	158	50	3,049	3,359	231	221	3,369
Total Fixed Maturities	\$ 40,628	\$ 3,060	\$ 475	\$ 43,213	\$ 41,137	\$ 5,675	\$ 393	\$ 46,419

- (1) Includes, as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, 56 securities with amortized cost of \$822 million (fair value, \$837 million) and 51 securities with amortized cost of \$885 million (fair value, \$941 million), respectively, that have been categorized based on expected NAIC Designations pending receipt of SVO ratings.
- (2) As of December 31, 2013, includes gross unrealized losses of \$35 million on public fixed maturities and \$15 million on private fixed maturities considered to be other than high or highest quality and, as of December 31, 2012, includes gross unrealized losses of \$207 million on public fixed maturities and \$14 million on private fixed maturities considered to be other than high or highest quality.
- (3) On an amortized cost basis, as of December 31, 2013, includes \$24,642 million of public fixed maturities and \$13,045 million of private fixed maturities and, as of December 31, 2012, includes \$23,884 million of public fixed maturities and \$13,894 million of private fixed maturities.
- (4) On an amortized cost basis, as of December 31, 2013, includes \$1,407 million of public fixed maturities and \$1,534 million of private fixed maturities and, as of December 31, 2012, includes \$1,603 million of public fixed maturities and \$1,756 million of private fixed maturities.
- (5) On an amortized cost basis, as of December 31, 2013, securities considered below investment grade based on lowest of external rating agency ratings, totaled \$4.2 billion, or 10% of the total fixed maturities, and include securities considered high or highest quality by the NAIC based on the rules described above.

Credit Derivative Exposure to Public Fixed Maturities

In addition to the credit exposure from public fixed maturities noted above, we sell credit derivatives to enhance the return on our investment portfolio by creating credit exposure similar to an investment in public fixed maturity cash instruments.

In a credit derivative, we may sell credit protection on an identified name or a broad based index, and in return receive a quarterly premium. This premium or credit spread generally corresponds to the difference between the yield on the reference names (or index underlying reference names) public fixed maturity cash instruments and swap rates at the time the agreement is executed.

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The majority of the underlying reference names in single name and index credit derivatives where we have sold credit protection, as well as all the counterparties to these agreements, are investment grade credit quality and our credit derivatives have a remaining term to maturity of two years or less. Credit derivative contracts are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value, including the premium received, recorded in Realized investment gains (losses), net. The premium received for the credit derivatives we sell attributable to the Financial Services Businesses was \$3 million for both the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, and is included in adjusted operating income as an adjustment to Realized investment gains (losses), net.

As of December 31, 2013, the Financial Services Businesses had no outstanding sell protection credit derivatives. As of December 31, 2012, the Financial Services Businesses had \$1,065 million of outstanding

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notional amounts, reported at fair value as an asset of \$2 million, where we have sold credit protection through credit derivatives. These amounts exclude a credit derivative related to surplus notes issued by a subsidiary of Prudential Insurance. See Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding this derivative.

As of both December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Closed Block Business had \$5 million of outstanding notional amounts, respectively, each reported at fair value as an asset of less than \$1 million of exposure where we have sold credit protection through credit derivatives.

In addition to selling credit protection, we have purchased credit protection using credit derivatives in order to hedge specific credit exposures in our investment portfolio. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Financial Services Businesses had \$1.124 billion and \$1.370 billion of outstanding notional amounts, reported at fair value as a liability of \$33 million and \$27 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Closed Block Business had \$275 million and \$309 million of outstanding notional amounts, reported at fair value as a liability of \$9 million and \$8 million, respectively. The premium paid for the credit derivatives we purchase attributable to the Financial Services Businesses was \$29 million and \$38 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and is included in adjusted operating income as an adjustment to Realized investment gains (losses), net. See Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding credit derivatives and an overall description of our derivative activities.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairments of Fixed Maturity Securities

We maintain separate monitoring processes for public and private fixed maturities and create watch lists to highlight securities that require special scrutiny and management. Our public fixed maturity asset managers formally review all public fixed maturity holdings on a quarterly basis and more frequently when necessary to identify potential credit deterioration whether due to ratings downgrades, unexpected price variances, and/or company or industry specific concerns.

For private placements, our credit and portfolio management processes help ensure prudent controls over valuation and management. We have separate pricing and authorization processes to establish checks and balances for new investments. We apply consistent standards of credit analysis and due diligence for all transactions, whether they originate through our own in-house origination staff or through agents. Our regional offices closely monitor the portfolios in their regions. We set all valuation standards centrally, and we assess the fair value of all investments quarterly. Our private fixed maturity asset managers formally review all private fixed maturity holdings on a quarterly basis and more frequently when necessary to identify potential credit deterioration whether due to ratings downgrades, unexpected price variances, and/or company or industry specific concerns. For additional information regarding our policies regarding other-than-temporary impairments for fixed maturity securities, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other-than-temporary impairments of general account fixed maturity securities attributable to the Financial Services Businesses that were recognized in earnings were \$150 million and \$253 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Included in the other-than-temporary impairments of general account fixed maturities attributable to the Financial Services Businesses for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, were \$35 million and \$56 million, respectively, of other-than-temporary impairments on asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages.

Other-than-temporary impairments of fixed maturity securities attributable to the Closed Block Business that were recognized in earnings were \$49 million and \$74 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Included in the other-than-temporary impairments of fixed maturities attributable to the Closed Block Business for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, were \$19 million and \$40 million, respectively, of other-than-temporary impairments on asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages. For a further

discussion of other-than-temporary impairments, see Realized Investment Gains and Losses above.

Table of Contents**Trading Account Assets Supporting Insurance Liabilities**

Certain products included in the Retirement and International Insurance segments are experience-rated, meaning that we expect the investment results associated with these products will ultimately accrue to contractholders. The investments supporting these experience-rated products, excluding commercial mortgage and other loans, are primarily classified as trading and are reflected on the balance sheet as Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, at fair value. Realized and unrealized gains and losses for these investments are reported in Asset management fees and other income, and excluded from adjusted operating income. Investment income for these investments is reported in Net investment income, and is included in adjusted operating income.

The following table sets forth the composition of this portfolio as of the dates indicated.

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(in millions)			
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	\$ 697	\$ 697	\$ 938	\$ 938
Fixed maturities:				
Corporate securities	12,109	12,616	11,076	12,107
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	2,417	2,441	2,096	2,229
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,857	1,830	1,965	2,026
Asset-backed securities	1,096	1,107	1,179	1,116
Foreign government bonds	579	596	683	708
U.S. government authorities and agencies and obligations of U.S. states	303	341	369	426
Total fixed maturities	18,361	18,931	17,368	18,612
Equity securities	913	1,199	943	1,040
Total trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities	\$ 19,971	\$ 20,827	\$ 19,249	\$ 20,590

As a percentage of amortized cost, 77% and 75% of the portfolio was publicly traded as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. As of both December 31, 2013 and 2012, 93% of the fixed maturity portfolio was considered high or highest quality based on NAIC or equivalent rating. As of December 31, 2013, \$1.792 billion of the residential mortgage-backed securities were publicly traded agency pass-through securities, which are supported by implicit or explicit government guarantees, of which 99% have credit ratings of A or higher. Collateralized mortgage obligations, including approximately \$53 million secured by ALT-A mortgages, represented the remaining \$65 million of residential mortgage-backed securities, of which 37% have credit ratings of A or better and 63% are BBB and below. For a discussion of changes in the fair value of our trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, see Experience-Rated Contractholder Liabilities, Trading Account Assets Supporting Insurance Liabilities and Other Related Investments above.

Other Trading Account Assets

Other trading account assets consist primarily of certain financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative where we elected to classify the entire instrument as a trading account asset rather than bifurcate. These instruments are carried at fair value, with realized and unrealized gains and losses reported in Asset management fees and other income, and excluded from adjusted operating income. Interest and dividend income from these investments is reported in Net investment income, and is included in adjusted operating income.

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The following table sets forth the composition of our other trading account assets as of the dates indicated.

	December 31, 2013				December 31, 2012			
	Financial Services Businesses		Closed Block Business		Financial Services Businesses		Closed Block Business	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(in millions)							
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 0	\$ 0
Fixed maturities	576	612	166	185	533	452	127	139
Equity securities(1)	646	729	138	157	933	973	123	136
Total other trading account assets	\$ 1,222	\$ 1,341	\$ 304	\$ 342	\$ 1,467	\$ 1,426	\$ 250	\$ 275

(1) Included in equity securities are perpetual preferred stock securities that have characteristics of both debt and equity securities.

Included in the \$576 million of fixed maturities attributable to the Financial Services Businesses as of December 31, 2013, on an amortized cost basis, are \$165 million of asset-backed securities, 62% of which have credit ratings of A or above, 20% have BBB credit ratings, and the remaining 18% have BB and below credit ratings. Included in the \$166 million of fixed maturities attributable to the Closed Block Business as of December 31, 2013, on an amortized cost basis, are \$9 million of asset-backed securities, all of which have credit ratings of A or above.

Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans*Investment Mix*

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, we held approximately 10% and 9% of our general account investments in commercial mortgage and other loans. This percentage is net of a \$212 million and \$244 million allowance for losses as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The following table sets forth the composition of our commercial mortgage and other loans portfolio, before the allowance for losses, as of the dates indicated.

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Financial Services Businesses	Closed Block Business	Financial Services Businesses	Closed Block Business
	(in millions)			
Commercial and agricultural mortgage loans	\$ 29,164	\$ 9,677	\$ 24,139	\$ 9,666
Uncollateralized loans	1,259	44	1,833	0
Residential property loans	544	0	790	0
Other collateralized loans	330	0	47	0

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Total commercial mortgage and other loans(1)	\$ 31,297	\$ 9,721	\$ 26,809	\$ 9,666
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(1) Excluded from the table above are commercial mortgage loans held outside the general account in other entities and operations. For additional information regarding commercial mortgage loans held outside the general account, see [Invested Assets of Other Entities and Operations](#) below.

We originate commercial and agricultural mortgage loans using a dedicated investment staff and a network of independent companies through our various regional offices. All loans are underwritten consistently to our standards using a proprietary quality rating system that has been developed from our experience in real estate and mortgage lending.

Uncollateralized loans primarily represent reverse dual currency loans and corporate loans which do not meet the definition of a security under authoritative accounting guidance.

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Residential property loans primarily include Japanese recourse loans. Upon default of these recourse loans we can make a claim against the personal assets of the property owner, in addition to the mortgaged property. These loans are also backed by third party guarantors.

Other collateralized loans attributable to the Financial Services Businesses primarily include collateralized structured loans and consumer loans.

Composition of Commercial and Agricultural Mortgage Loans

The commercial real estate market was severely impacted by the financial crisis and the subsequent recession, though the flow of capital to commercial real estate has been strong since 2010. Portfolio lenders have been actively originating loans, focusing primarily on higher quality properties in major markets, resulting in an increase in the liquidity and availability of capital in the commercial mortgage loan market. For most property types, the market fundamentals are stable or improving. In addition, the commercial banks are active and there has been increased loan origination activity by securitization lenders as commercial mortgage market spreads have generally tightened. These conditions have led to greater competition for portfolio lenders such as our general account, though underwriting remains conservative. Commercial real estate fundamentals continue to improve while employment growth has been modest, and delinquency rates on our commercial mortgage loans remain low, from an historic standpoint, and are stable. For additional information, see *Realized Investment Gains and Losses* above.

Our commercial and agricultural mortgage loan portfolio strategy emphasizes diversification by property type and geographic location. The following tables set forth the breakdown of the gross carrying values of our general account investments in commercial and agricultural mortgage loans by geographic region and property type as of the dates indicated.

	December 31, 2013				December 31, 2012			
	Financial Services Businesses		Closed Block Business		Financial Services Businesses		Closed Block Business	
	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total
(\$ in millions)								
Commercial and agricultural mortgage loans by region:								
U.S. Regions:								
Pacific	\$ 9,089	31.1%	\$ 3,230	33.4%	\$ 7,600	31.5%	\$ 3,423	35.4%
South Atlantic	5,671	19.4	1,711	17.7	4,846	20.1	1,814	18.8
Middle Atlantic	3,855	13.3	1,924	19.9	3,706	15.3	2,050	21.2
East North Central	2,678	9.2	725	7.4	2,000	8.3	570	5.9
West South Central	2,828	9.7	823	8.6	2,220	9.2	730	7.6
Mountain	1,448	5.0	278	2.9	1,254	5.2	350	3.6
New England	1,026	3.5	412	4.2	638	2.6	323	3.3
West North Central	555	1.9	104	1.1	466	1.9	137	1.4
East South Central	296	1.0	137	1.4	305	1.3	142	1.5
Subtotal-U.S.	27,446	94.1	9,344	96.6	23,035	95.4	9,539	98.7
Asia	723	2.5	0	0.0	648	2.7	0	0.0
Other	995	3.4	333	3.4	456	1.9	127	1.3
Total commercial and agricultural mortgage loans	\$ 29,164	100.0%	\$ 9,677	100.0%	\$ 24,139	100.0%	\$ 9,666	100.0%

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	December 31, 2013				December 31, 2012			
	Financial Services Businesses		Closed Block Business		Financial Services Businesses		Closed Block Business	
	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total
(\$ in millions)								
Commercial and agricultural mortgage loans by property type:								
Industrial	\$ 5,778	19.8%	\$ 1,612	16.7%	\$ 5,832	24.1%	\$ 1,804	18.7%
Retail	6,085	20.9	2,612	27.0	5,449	22.6	2,658	27.5
Office	5,389	18.5	2,359	24.4	4,459	18.5	2,363	24.4
Apartments/Multi-Family	6,031	20.7	1,287	13.3	3,879	16.1	1,159	12.0
Other	2,806	9.6	653	6.7	2,203	9.1	598	6.2
Agricultural properties	1,598	5.4	585	6.0	1,468	6.1	645	6.7
Hospitality	1,477	5.1	569	5.9	849	3.5	439	4.5
Total commercial and agricultural mortgage loans	\$ 29,164	100.0%	\$ 9,677	100.0%	\$ 24,139	100.0%	\$ 9,666	100.0%

Loan-to-value and debt service coverage ratios are measures commonly used to assess the quality of commercial and agricultural mortgage loans. The loan-to-value ratio compares the amount of the loan to the fair value of the underlying property collateralizing the loan, and is commonly expressed as a percentage. Loan-to-value ratios greater than 100% indicate that the loan amount is greater than the collateral value. A smaller loan-to-value ratio indicates a greater excess of collateral value over the loan amount. The debt service coverage ratio compares a property's net operating income to its debt service payments. Debt service coverage ratios less than 1.0 times indicate that property operations do not generate enough income to cover the loan's current debt payments. A larger debt service coverage ratio indicates a greater excess of net operating income over the debt service payments.

As of December 31, 2013, our general account investments in commercial and agricultural mortgage loans attributable to the Financial Services Businesses had a weighted average debt service coverage ratio of 2.22 times, and a weighted average loan-to-value ratio of 57%. As of December 31, 2013, approximately 96% of commercial and agricultural mortgage loans attributable to the Financial Services Businesses were fixed rate loans. As of December 31, 2013, our general account investments in commercial and agricultural mortgage loans attributable to the Closed Block Business had a weighted average debt service coverage ratio of 2.09 times, and a weighted average loan-to-value ratio of 52%. As of December 31, 2013, approximately all of the commercial and agricultural mortgage loans attributable to the Closed Block Business were fixed rate loans. For those general account commercial and agricultural mortgage loans attributable to the Financial Services Businesses that were originated in 2013, the weighted average debt service coverage ratio was 2.49 times and the weighted average loan-to-value ratio was 61%.

The values utilized in calculating these loan-to-value ratios are developed as part of our periodic review of the commercial and agricultural mortgage loan portfolio, which includes an internal evaluation of the underlying collateral value. Our periodic review also includes a quality re-rating process, whereby we update the internal quality rating originally assigned at underwriting based on the proprietary quality rating system mentioned above. As discussed below, the internal quality rating is a key input in determining our allowance for loan losses.

For loans with collateral under construction, renovation or lease-up, a stabilized value and projected net operating income are used in the calculation of the loan-to-value and debt service coverage ratios. Our commercial and agricultural mortgage loan portfolio attributable to the Financial Services Businesses included approximately \$0.7 billion and \$0.5 billion of such loans as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and our commercial and agricultural mortgage loan portfolio attributable to the Closed Block Business included approximately \$0.1 billion of such loans as of both December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. All else being equal, these loans are inherently more risky than those collateralized by properties that have already stabilized; however, improvement in the general risk profile of our overall commercial mortgage loan portfolio has enabled us to pursue incremental volume in this area. As of December 31, 2013, there are no loan-specific reserves related to these loans attributable to either the Financial Services Businesses or the Closed Block Business. In addition, these pre-stabilized loans are included in the calculation of our portfolio reserve as discussed below. For information regarding similar loans we hold as part of our commercial and agricultural mortgage operations, see [Invested Assets of Other Entities and Operations](#) below.

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The following tables set forth the gross carrying value of our general account investments in commercial and agricultural mortgage loans attributable to the Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business as of the dates indicated by loan-to-value and debt service coverage ratios.

Commercial and Agricultural Mortgage Loans by Loan-to-Value and Debt Service Coverage Ratios Financial Services Businesses

Loan-to-Value Ratio	December 31, 2013 Debt Service Coverage Ratio			Total Commercial and Agricultural Mortgage Loans
	Greater than 1.2x	1.0x to <1.2x	Less than 1.0x	
	(in millions)			
0% 59.99%	\$ 15,202	\$ 536	\$ 144	\$ 15,882
60% 69.99%	8,645	308	68	9,021
70% 79.99%	3,176	310	188	3,674
Greater than 80%	234	129	224	587
Total commercial and agricultural mortgage loans	\$ 27,257	\$ 1,283	\$ 624	\$ 29,164

Commercial and Agricultural Mortgage Loans by Loan-to-Value and Debt Service Coverage Ratios Closed Block Business

Loan-to-Value Ratio	December 31, 2013 Debt Service Coverage Ratio			Total Commercial and Agricultural Mortgage Loans
	Greater than 1.2x	1.0x to <1.2x	Less than 1.0x	
	(in millions)			
0% 59.99%	\$ 5,905	\$ 198	\$ 34	\$ 6,137
60% 69.99%	2,471	71	27	2,569
70% 79.99%	674	112	29	815
Greater than 80%	78	30	48	156
Total commercial and agricultural mortgage loans	\$ 9,128	\$ 411	\$ 138	\$ 9,677

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our commercial and agricultural mortgage loans by year of origination as of December 31, 2013.

Year of Origination	December 31, 2013			
	Financial Services Businesses		Closed Block Business	
	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total
	(\$ in millions)			

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2013	\$ 8,809	30.2%	\$ 1,502	15.5%
2012	4,732	16.2	1,817	18.8
2011	4,711	16.2	1,406	14.5
2010	2,813	9.6	1,020	10.5
2009	856	2.9	335	3.5
2008	1,573	5.4	545	5.6
2007 & Prior	5,670	19.5	3,052	31.5
Total commercial and agricultural mortgage loans	\$ 29,164	100.0%	\$ 9,677	100.0%

Table of Contents*Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans by Contractual Maturity Date*

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our commercial mortgage and other loan portfolio by contractual maturity as of December 31, 2013.

Vintage	December 31, 2013			
	Financial Services Businesses Amortized Cost	% of Total	Closed Block Business Amortized Cost	% of Total
	(\$ in millions)			
Maturing in 2014	\$ 712	2.4%	\$ 352	3.6%
Maturing in 2015	2,057	6.6	510	5.3
Maturing in 2016	3,479	11.1	888	9.1
Maturing in 2017	2,728	8.7	673	6.9
Maturing in 2018	4,385	14.0	1,254	12.9
Maturing in 2019	2,142	6.8	609	6.3
Maturing in 2020	3,393	10.8	1,050	10.8
Maturing in 2021	2,554	8.2	971	10.0
Maturing in 2022	1,916	6.1	983	10.1
Maturing in 2023	2,411	7.7	682	7.0
Maturing in 2024	661	2.1	334	3.4
Maturing in 2025 and beyond	4,859	15.5	1,415	14.6
Total commercial mortgage and other loans	\$ 31,297	100.0%	\$ 9,721	100.0%

Commercial Mortgage and Other Loan Quality

Ongoing review of the portfolio is performed and loans are placed on watch list status based on a predefined set of criteria, where they are assigned to one of the following categories. We place loans on early warning status in cases where, based on our analysis of the loan's collateral, the financial situation of the borrower or tenants or other market factors, we believe a loss of principal or interest could occur. We classify loans as closely monitored when we determine there is a collateral deficiency or other credit events that may lead to a potential loss of principal or interest. Loans not in good standing are those loans where we have concluded that there is a high probability of loss of principal, such as when the loan is in the process of foreclosure or the borrower is in bankruptcy. In our domestic operations, our workout and special servicing professionals manage the loans on the watch list. As described below, in determining our allowance for losses we evaluate each loan on the watch list to determine if it is probable that amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement will not be collected. In our international portfolios, we monitor delinquency in consumer loans on a pool basis and evaluate any servicing relationship and guarantees the same way we do for commercial mortgage loans.

We establish an allowance for losses to provide for the risk of credit losses inherent in the lending process. The allowance includes loan specific reserves for loans that are determined to be impaired as a result of our loan review process, and a portfolio reserve for probable incurred but not specifically identified losses for loans which are not on the watch list. We define an impaired loan as a loan for which we estimate it is probable that amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement will not be collected. The loan specific portion of the loss allowance is based on our assessment as to ultimate collectability of loan principal and interest. Valuation allowances for an impaired loan are recorded based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or based on the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. The portfolio reserve for incurred but not specifically identified losses considers the current credit composition of the portfolio based on the internal quality ratings mentioned above. The portfolio reserves are determined using past loan experience, including historical credit migration, loss probability, and loss severity factors by property type. These factors are reviewed and updated as appropriate. The valuation allowance for commercial mortgage and other loans can increase or decrease from period to period based

on these factors.

Our general account investments in commercial mortgage and other loans attributable to the Financial Services Businesses, based upon the recorded investment gross of allowance for credit losses, was \$31,297 million and \$26,809 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. As a percentage of recorded investment gross of allowance, 99% of the assets were current for both periods.

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Our general account investments in commercial mortgage and other loans attributable to the Closed Block Business, based upon the recorded investment gross of allowance for credit losses, was \$9,721 million and \$9,666 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. As a percentage of recorded investment gross of allowance, more than 99% of the assets were current for both periods.

The following table sets forth the change in valuation allowances for our commercial mortgage and other loan portfolio as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Financial Services Businesses	Closed Block Business	Financial Services Businesses	Closed Block Business
	(in millions)			
Allowance, beginning of year	\$ 186	\$ 58	\$ 250	\$ 60
Addition to/(release of) allowance for losses	10	(7)	(11)	(2)
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	(27)	(3)	(51)	0
Change in foreign exchange	(5)	0	(2)	0
Allowance, end of period	\$ 164	\$ 48	\$ 186	\$ 58
Loan specific reserve	\$ 11	\$ 3	\$ 41	\$ 7
Portfolio reserve	\$ 153	\$ 45	\$ 145	\$ 51

Equity Securities*Investment Mix*

The equity securities attributable to the Financial Services Businesses consist principally of investments in common and preferred stock of publicly-traded companies, as well as mutual fund shares. The following table sets forth the composition of our equity securities portfolio attributable to the Financial Services Businesses and the associated gross unrealized gains and losses as of the dates indicated.

Equity Securities Financial Services Businesses

	December 31, 2013				December 31, 2012			
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(in millions)							
Non-redeemable preferred stocks	\$ 32	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$ 35	\$ 15	\$ 2	\$ 0	\$ 17
Mutual fund common stocks(1)	2,245	562	8	2,799	1,874	516	0	2,390
Other common stocks	2,277	920	12	3,185	2,392	274	42	2,624
Total equity securities(2)	\$ 4,554	\$ 1,486	\$ 21	\$ 6,019	\$ 4,281	\$ 792	\$ 42	\$ 5,031

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- (1) Includes mutual fund shares representing our interest in the underlying assets of certain of our separate account investments supporting corporate-owned life insurance. These mutual funds invest primarily in high yield bonds.
- (2) Amounts presented exclude hedge funds and other alternative investments which are reported in Other long-term investments.

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The following table sets forth the composition of our equity securities portfolio attributable to the Closed Block Business and the associated gross unrealized gains and losses as of the dates indicated.

Equity Securities Closed Block Business

	Cost	December 31, 2013		Fair Value (in millions)	Cost	December 31, 2012		Fair Value
		Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses			Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
Non-redeemable preferred stocks	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 0	\$ 2	\$ 10	\$ 2	\$ 0	\$ 12
Mutual fund common stocks	8	6	0	14	0	0	0	0
Common stocks	2,433	1,443	8	3,868	2,447	779	13	3,213
Total equity securities	\$ 2,442	\$ 1,450	\$ 8	\$ 3,884	\$ 2,457	\$ 781	\$ 13	\$ 3,225

Other-Than-Temporary Impairments of Equity Securities

For those equity securities classified as available-for-sale, we record unrealized gains and losses to the extent cost is different from estimated fair value. All securities with unrealized losses are subject to our review to identify other-than-temporary impairments in value. For additional information regarding our policies regarding other-than-temporary impairments for equity securities see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Impairments of equity securities attributable to the Financial Services Businesses were \$12 million and \$104 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Impairments of equity securities attributable to the Closed Block Business were \$3 million and \$21 million for years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. For a further discussion of impairments, see [Realized Investment Gains and Losses](#) above.

Other Long-Term Investments

The following table sets forth the composition of Other long-term investments, which primarily consists of investments in joint ventures and limited partnerships, other than operating joint ventures, as well as wholly-owned investment real estate and other investments, as of the dates indicated.

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Financial Services Businesses	Closed Block Business	Financial Services Businesses	Closed Block Business
Joint ventures and limited partnerships:				
Real estate-related	\$ 277	\$ 481	\$ 320	\$ 504

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Non-real estate-related	4,141	1,863	3,861	1,538
Real estate held through direct ownership(1)	1,559	0	1,602	0
Other(2)	1,195	(320)	882	(30)
 Total other long-term investments	 \$ 7,172	 \$ 2,024	 \$ 6,665	 \$ 2,012

- (1) Primarily includes investments in office buildings within our Japanese insurance operations.
- (2) Primarily includes derivatives and member and activity stock held in the Federal Home Loan Banks of New York and Boston. For additional information regarding our holdings in the Federal Home Loan Banks of New York and Boston, see Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Invested Assets of Other Entities and Operations

Invested Assets of Other Entities and Operations includes investments held outside the general account and primarily represents investments associated with our asset management and derivative operations. Our derivative operation acts on behalf of affiliates primarily to manage interest rate, foreign currency, credit, and equity exposures. Assets within our asset management operations managed for third parties and those assets classified as Separate account assets on our balance sheet are not included.

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The following table sets forth the composition of investments held outside the general account, based on the parameters described above, as of the dates indicated.

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Fixed maturities:		
Public, available-for-sale, at fair value	\$ 242	\$ 272
Private, available-for-sale, at fair value	73	93
Other trading account assets, at fair value(1)	4,770	4,627
Equity securities, available-for-sale, at fair value	7	21
Commercial mortgage and other loans, at book value(2)	202	502
Other long-term investments	1,132	1,351
Short-term investments	392	62
Total investments	\$ 6,818	\$ 6,928

- (1) Primarily related to assets associated with consolidated variable interest entities for which the Company is the investment manager as well as our derivative operation used to manage interest rate, foreign currency, credit and equity exposures. For further information on these consolidated variable interest entities, see Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (2) Book value is generally based on unpaid principal balance net of any allowance for losses, the lower of cost or fair value, or fair value, depending on the loan.

Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans

Our asset management operations include our commercial mortgage operations, which provide mortgage origination, asset management and servicing for our general account, institutional clients, and government sponsored entities such as Fannie Mae, the Federal Housing Administration, and Freddie Mac.

We also carry shorter-term interim loans for spread lending that are collateralized by assets generally under renovation or lease up. All else being equal, these interim loans are inherently more risky than those collateralized by properties that have already stabilized. Our interim loans are generally paid off through refinancing or the sale of the underlying collateral by the borrower.

The following table sets forth information regarding the interim loan portfolio held outside the general account in other entities and operations as of the dates indicated.

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)	
Interim Loan Portfolio:		
Principal balance of loans outstanding	\$ 23	\$ 239
Allowance for credit or valuation-related losses	\$ 2	\$ 14
Weighted average loan-to-value ratio(1)	95%	91%
Weighted average debt service coverage ratio(1)	1.12	1.25

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(1) A stabilized value and projected net operating income are used in the calculation of the loan-to-value and debt service coverage ratios.

As of December 31, 2013, we hold no commercial real estate held-for-sale related to foreclosed interim loans. The mortgage loans of our commercial mortgage operations are included in Commercial mortgage and other loans, with related derivatives and other hedging instruments primarily included in Other trading account assets and Other long-term investments.

Other Long-Term Investments

Other long-term investments primarily include strategic investments made as part of our asset management operations. We make these strategic investments in real estate, as well as fixed income, public equity and real estate securities, including controlling interests. Certain of these investments are made primarily for purposes of co-investment in our managed funds and structured products. Other strategic investments are made with the

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intention to sell or syndicate to investors, including our general account, or for placement in funds and structured products that we offer and manage (seed investments). As part of our asset management operations, we also make loans to our managed funds that are secured by equity commitments from investors or assets of the funds. Other long-term investments also include certain assets in consolidated investment funds where the company is deemed to exercise control over these funds.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

Liquidity refers to the ability to generate sufficient cash resources to meet the payment obligations of the Company. Capital refers to the long term financial resources available to support the operations of our businesses, fund business growth, and provide a cushion to withstand adverse circumstances. Our ability to generate and maintain sufficient liquidity and capital depends on the profitability of our businesses, general economic conditions and our access to the capital markets and the alternate sources of liquidity and capital described herein.

Effective and prudent liquidity and capital management is a priority across the organization. Management monitors the liquidity of Prudential Financial and its subsidiaries on a daily basis and projects borrowing and capital needs over a multi-year time horizon through our quarterly planning process. We believe that cash flows from the sources of funds available to us are sufficient to satisfy the current liquidity requirements of Prudential Financial and its subsidiaries, including under reasonably foreseeable stress scenarios. We have a capital management framework in place that governs the allocation of capital and approval of capital uses, and we forecast capital sources and uses on a quarterly basis. We also employ a Capital Protection Framework to ensure the availability of capital resources to maintain adequate capitalization on a consolidated basis and competitive risk-based capital ratios and solvency margins for our insurance subsidiaries under various stress scenarios.

On September 19, 2013, the Financial Stability Oversight Council made a final determination that Prudential Financial is a Designated Financial Company under the Dodd-Frank Act. As a Designated Financial Company, Prudential Financial is now subject to supervision and examination by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and to stricter prudential regulatory standards, which include or will include requirements and limitations (some of which are the subject of ongoing rule-making) relating to risk-based capital, leverage, liquidity, stress-testing, overall risk management, resolution plans, early remediation; and may also include additional standards regarding capital, public disclosure, short-term debt limits, and other related subjects. In addition, on July 18, 2013, the Financial Stability Board, consisting of representatives of national financial authorities of the G20 nations, identified the Company as a global systemically important insurer. See Executive Summary Regulatory Developments above, as well as Business Regulation and Risk Factors for information on these recent actions and their impact.

During 2013, we took the following significant actions that impacted our liquidity and capital position:

We repositioned Prudential Financial's capital structure through a \$1.1 billion net reduction in senior notes outstanding and a \$0.3 billion net increase in junior subordinated notes outstanding;

We repurchased \$750 million of shares of our Common Stock and declared aggregate Common Stock dividends of \$810 million;

We made an investment in our Individual Life business through our acquisition of the Hartford Life Business;

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We augmented our alternative sources of liquidity by entering into a put option agreement giving Prudential Financial the right to issue up to \$1.5 billion of senior notes due November 2023 to a trust entity at any time over a ten-year period in return for principal and interest strips of U.S. Treasury securities;

We obtained an additional \$2.5 billion of capacity for the financing of non-economic reserves required to be held by our domestic insurance subsidiaries under Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX; and

We extended the expiration dates of our three-year and five-year syndicated credit facilities to November 2016 and November 2018, respectively.

Table of Contents**Capital**

Our capital management framework is primarily based on statutory risk-based capital and solvency margin measures. Due to our diverse mix of businesses and applicable regulatory requirements, we apply certain refinements to the framework that are designed to more appropriately reflect risks associated with our businesses on a consistent basis across the Company.

We seek to capitalize all of our subsidiaries and businesses in accordance with their ratings targets, and we believe Prudential Financial's capitalization and use of financial leverage are consistent with those ratings targets. Our long-term senior debt rating targets for Prudential Financial are A for Standard & Poor's Rating Services, or S&P, Moody's Investors Service, Inc., or Moody's, and Fitch Ratings Ltd., or Fitch, and A for A.M. Best Company, or A.M. Best. Our financial strength rating targets for our life insurance companies are AA/Aa/AA for S&P, Moody's and Fitch, respectively, and A+ for A.M. Best. Currently, some of our ratings are below these targets. For a description of the potential impacts of ratings downgrades, see Ratings.

Capital Governance

Our capital management framework is ultimately reviewed and approved by our Board of Directors. The Board has adopted a capital management policy that authorizes our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and Vice Chairman to approve certain capital actions on behalf of the Company and to further delegate authority with respect to capital actions to appropriate officers. Any capital commitment that exceeds the authority granted to senior management under the capital management policy is separately authorized by the Board.

In addition, our Capital and Finance Committee (CFC) reviews the use and allocation of capital above certain threshold amounts to promote the efficient use of capital, consistent with our strategic objectives, ratings aspirations and other goals and targets. This management committee provides a multi-disciplinary due diligence review of specific initiatives or transactions requiring the use of capital, including all mergers and acquisitions. The CFC also evaluates our annual capital and financing plan (and quarterly updates to this plan), as well as our capital, liquidity and financial position, borrowing plans, and related matters prior to the discussion of these items with the Board of Directors.

Capitalization

The primary components of capitalization for the Financial Services Businesses consist of the equity we attribute to the Financial Services Businesses and outstanding capital debt, including junior subordinated debt, of the Financial Services Businesses. As shown in the table below, as of December 31, 2013, the Financial Services Businesses had \$35.5 billion in capital, all of which was available to support the aggregate capital requirements of its three divisions and its Corporate and Other operations. Based on our assessment of these businesses and operations, we believe this level of capital is consistent with our ratings targets.

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Attributed Equity(1)	\$ 25,299	\$ 27,016
Junior subordinated debt (i.e. hybrid securities)	4,884	4,594
Other capital debt	5,345	6,049

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Total capital	\$ 35,528	\$ 37,659
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- (1) Excludes AOCI. This amount may be subject to volatility due to, among other things, the impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements on certain non-yen denominated assets and liabilities within our Japanese insurance operations, for which the foreign currency exposure is economically matched and offset in AOCI (see Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment International Insurance Division Impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements on earnings U.S. GAAP earnings impact of products denominated in non-local currencies for additional information).

Insurance Regulatory Capital

We manage Prudential Insurance, Prudential of Japan, Gibraltar Life and our other domestic and international insurance subsidiaries to regulatory capital levels consistent with our AA ratings targets.

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The Risk-Based Capital, or RBC, ratio is a primary measure of the capital adequacy of Prudential Insurance, which includes businesses in both the Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business, and our other domestic insurance subsidiaries. RBC is calculated based on statutory financial statements and risk formulas consistent with the practices of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, or NAIC. RBC considers, among other things, risks related to the type and quality of the invested assets, insurance-related risks associated with an insurer's products and liabilities, interest rate risks and general business risks. RBC ratio calculations are intended to assist insurance regulators in measuring an insurer's solvency and ability to pay future claims. The reporting of RBC measures is not intended for the purpose of ranking any insurance company or for use in connection with any marketing, advertising or promotional activities but is available to the public.

Effective for the year ended December 31, 2013, the NAIC has adopted a change to the methodology for calculating RBC risk charges associated with commercial and agricultural mortgage loans. Prior to the adoption of this methodology change, the risk charges were calculated based on an insurance company's portfolio level experience as compared to an industry average. The newly adopted change considers each loan's risk in the calculation of these risk charges. This methodology applies to each of Prudential Financial's U.S. insurance subsidiaries.

The RBC ratios for Prudential Insurance and Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation were 456% and 421%, respectively, as of December 31, 2012. As of December 31, 2013, the ratios for both of these subsidiaries were greater than 400%, including the impact of the aforementioned change in methodology for calculating RBC risk charges associated with commercial and agricultural mortgage loans.

Similar to the RBC ratios that are employed by U.S. insurance regulators, regulatory authorities in the international jurisdictions in which we operate generally establish some form of minimum solvency margin requirements for insurance companies based on local statutory accounting practices. These solvency margins are a primary measure of the capital adequacy of our international insurance operations. Maintenance of our solvency margins at certain levels is also important to our competitive positioning, as in certain jurisdictions, such as Japan, these solvency margins are required to be disclosed to the public and therefore impact the public perception of an insurer's financial strength.

The solvency margins for Prudential of Japan and Gibraltar Life were 749% and 896%, respectively, as of March 31, 2013, the most recent statutory fiscal year-end. As of December 31, 2013, the solvency margins for both of these subsidiaries were greater than 700%.

All of our domestic and international insurance subsidiaries have capital levels that substantially exceed the minimum level required by applicable insurance regulations.

The regulatory capital levels of our domestic and international insurance subsidiaries can be materially impacted by interest rates, equity market and real estate market fluctuations, changes in the values of derivatives, the level of impairments recorded, credit quality migration of our investment portfolio, foreign exchange rate movements and business growth, among other items. In addition, particularly for our domestic insurance subsidiaries, the recapture of business subject to third-party reinsurance arrangements due to, for example, defaults by, or credit quality migration affecting, the third-party reinsurers could negatively impact regulatory capital.

Our regulatory capital levels are also affected by statutory accounting rules, which are subject to change by each applicable insurance regulator. As discussed above in Executive Summary Regulatory Developments, the NY DFS has notified us that it does not agree with our calculation of statutory reserves (including the applicable credit for reinsurance) for New York purposes in respect of certain variable annuity products, and if we are ultimately required to establish material additional reserves on a New York statutory accounting basis or post material amounts of additional collateral with respect to such variable annuity or other products, our ability to deploy capital held within our U.S. domestic insurance subsidiaries for other purposes could be affected.

We evaluate the regulatory capital of our domestic and international insurance operations under reasonably foreseeable stress scenarios and believe we have adequate resources to maintain our capital levels comfortably above regulatory requirements under these scenarios. For further information on the calculation of RBC and solvency margin ratios, as well as regulatory minimums, see Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Capital Protection Framework

We employ a Capital Protection Framework to ensure that sufficient capital resources are available to maintain adequate capitalization on a consolidated basis and competitive RBC ratios and solvency margins for our insurance subsidiaries under various stress scenarios. The Capital Protection Framework incorporates the

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potential impacts from market related stresses, including equity markets, real estate, interest rates, credit losses, and foreign currency exchange rates. Potential sources of capital include on-balance sheet capital, derivatives, reinsurance and contingent sources of capital. Although we continue to enhance our approach, we believe we currently have access to sufficient resources to maintain adequate capitalization and competitive RBC ratios and solvency margins under a range of potential stress scenarios. See [Business Corporate and Other](#) for further information on our Capital Protection Framework.

Captive Reinsurance Companies

We use captive reinsurance companies in our domestic insurance operations to more effectively manage our reserves and capital on an economic basis and to enable the aggregation and transfer of risks. Our captive reinsurance companies assume business from affiliates only. To support the risks they assume, our captives are capitalized to a level we believe is consistent with the AA financial strength rating targets of our insurance subsidiaries. All of our captive reinsurance companies are wholly-owned subsidiaries and are located domestically, typically in the state of domicile of the direct writing insurance subsidiary that cedes the majority of business to the captive. In addition to state insurance regulation, our captives are subject to internal policies governing their activities. Prudential Financial provides support to these captives, typically through net worth maintenance agreements, and in the normal course of business will contribute capital to the captives to support business growth and other needs. In addition, in connection with financing arrangements, Prudential Financial may guarantee certain of the captives' obligations.

Recently, the NAIC, the New York State Department of Financial Services and other regulators have increased their focus on life insurers' use of captive reinsurance companies. We cannot predict what, if any, changes may result from these reviews. If insurance laws are changed in a way that restricts our use of captive reinsurance companies in the future, our ability to write certain products and efficiently manage their associated risks could be adversely affected and we may need to increase prices on certain products, modify certain products or find alternate financing sources, any of which could adversely affect our competitiveness, capital and financial position and results of operations. Given the uncertainty of the ultimate outcome of these reviews, at this time we are unable to estimate their expected effects on our future capital and financial position and results of operations.

Our domestic life insurance subsidiaries are subject to a regulation entitled [Valuation of Life Insurance Policies Model Regulation](#), commonly known as [Regulation XXX](#), and a supporting guideline entitled [The Application of the Valuation of Life Insurance Policies Model Regulation](#), commonly known as [Guideline AXXX](#). The regulation and supporting guideline require insurers to establish statutory reserves for term and universal life insurance policies with long-term premium guarantees that are consistent with the statutory reserves required for other individual life insurance policies with similar guarantees. Many market participants believe that these levels of reserves are non-economic. We use captive reinsurance companies to implement reinsurance and capital management actions to satisfy these reserve requirements by financing the non-economic reserves through the issuance of surplus notes by the captives, which are treated as capital for statutory purposes. See [Financing Activities](#) [Subsidiary borrowings](#) [Financing of regulatory reserves associated with domestic life insurance products](#) below for additional information on our financing activities related to [Regulation XXX](#) and [Guideline AXXX](#).

We reinsure living benefit guarantees on certain variable annuity and retirement products from our domestic life insurance companies to a captive reinsurance company, Pruco Reinsurance, Ltd., or Pruco Re. This enables us to aggregate these risks within Pruco Re and manage them more efficiently through a hedging program. We believe Pruco Re currently maintains an adequate level of capital and access to liquidity to support this hedging program. However, as discussed below under [Liquidity associated with other activities](#) [Hedging activities associated with living benefit guarantees](#), Pruco Re's capital and liquidity needs can vary significantly due to, among other things, changes in equity markets, interest rates, mortality and policyholder behavior. Through our Capital Protection Framework, we hold on-balance sheet capital and maintain access to committed sources of capital that are available to meet these needs as they arise.

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We reinsure 90% of the short-term risks of Prudential Insurance's Closed Block Business to a captive reinsurance company domiciled in New Jersey. These short-term risks represent the impact of variations in experience of the Closed Block that are expected to be recovered over time as a result of corresponding adjustments to policyholder dividends. The reinsurance arrangement is intended to alleviate the short-term

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statutory surplus volatility within Prudential Insurance resulting from the Closed Block Business, including volatility caused by the impact of any unrealized mark-to-market losses and realized credit losses within its investment portfolio. To support the captive's funding obligations under the reinsurance arrangement, we maintain a \$2.0 billion letter of credit facility with unaffiliated financial institutions through which the captive can obtain a letter of credit during an availability period expiring in October 2015. Prudential Financial guarantees all obligations of the New Jersey captive under the facility, including its obligation to reimburse any draws made under the letter of credit. Because experience of the Closed Block is ultimately passed along to policyholders over time through the annual policyholder dividend, we believe that a draw under the letter of credit is unlikely. Our ability to obtain a letter of credit under the facility is subject to the continued satisfaction of customary conditions similar to those described under *Credit Facilities* below.

Shareholder Distributions*Share Repurchase Program and Shareholder Dividends*

In June 2013, our Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase at management's discretion up to \$1.0 billion of its outstanding Common Stock during the period from July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014. This authorization supersedes the Board's previous \$1.0 billion repurchase authority that covered the prior twelve-month period. A total of 6.6 million shares of our Common Stock were repurchased under the prior authorization for a total cost of \$400 million. The timing and amount of any future share repurchases will be determined by management based on market conditions and other considerations, including increased capital needs of our businesses due to changes in regulatory capital requirements and opportunities for growth and acquisitions. Repurchases may be effected in the open market, through derivative, accelerated repurchase and other negotiated transactions and through plans designed to comply with Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Exchange Act.

In the first quarter of 2013, Prudential Financial moved to a quarterly Common Stock dividend schedule. Previously, Common Stock dividends were paid on an annual basis. The following table sets forth information about repurchases of shares of Prudential Financial's Common Stock, as well as declarations of Common Stock dividends, for each of the quarterly periods in 2013 and for the prior four years:

Quarterly period ended:	Dividend Amount		Shares Repurchased	
	Per Share	Aggregate	Shares	Total Cost
	(in millions, except per share data)			
December 31, 2013	\$ 0.53	\$ 247	2.9	\$ 250
September 30, 2013	\$ 0.40	\$ 187	3.2	\$ 250
June 30, 2013	\$ 0.40	\$ 188	3.9	\$ 250
March 31, 2013	\$ 0.40	\$ 188		\$

Year ended:	Dividend Amount		Shares Repurchased	
	Per Share	Aggregate	Shares	Total Cost
	(in millions, except per share data)			
December 31, 2012	\$ 1.60	\$ 749	11.5	\$ 650
December 31, 2011	\$ 1.45	\$ 689	19.8	\$ 1,000
December 31, 2010	\$ 1.15	\$ 564		\$
December 31, 2009	\$ 0.70	\$ 327		\$

In addition, on February 11, 2014, Prudential Financial's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.53 per share of Common Stock, payable on March 20, 2014. As a Designated Financial Company under Dodd-Frank, Prudential Financial expects to be subject to minimum risk-based capital and leverage requirements and to the submission of annual capital plans to the FRB. Prudential Financial's compliance with these and other requirements under Dodd-Frank could limit its ability to pay Common Stock dividends and repurchase shares in the future.

Liquidity

Liquidity management and stress testing are performed on a legal entity basis as the ability to transfer funds between subsidiaries is limited due in part to regulatory restrictions. Liquidity needs are determined through daily and quarterly cash flow forecasting at the holding company and within our operating subsidiaries. A minimum cash

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balance of \$1.3 billion is targeted to ensure that adequate liquidity is available at Prudential Financial to cover fixed expenses in the event that we experience reduced cash flows from our operating subsidiaries. This targeted minimum balance is reviewed and approved annually by the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors.

To mitigate the risk of having limited or no access to financing due to stressed market conditions, we generally prefund capital debt in advance of maturity. We mitigate the refinancing risk associated with our debt that is used to fund operating needs by matching the term of debt with the assets financed. To ensure adequate liquidity in stress scenarios, stress testing is performed on a quarterly basis for our major operating subsidiaries. Liquidity risk is further mitigated by our access to the alternative sources of liquidity discussed below.

Liquidity of Prudential Financial

The principal sources of funds available to Prudential Financial, the parent holding company, are dividends and returns of capital from subsidiaries, repayments of operating loans from subsidiaries and cash and short-term investments. These sources of funds may be supplemented by Prudential Financial's access to the capital markets as well as the Alternative Sources of Liquidity described below.

The primary uses of funds at Prudential Financial include servicing debt, paying operating expenses, making capital contributions and loans to subsidiaries, paying declared shareholder dividends and repurchasing outstanding shares of Common Stock executed under Board authority.

As of December 31, 2013, Prudential Financial had cash and short-term investments of \$5,555 million, a decrease of \$3,008 million from 2012. We maintain an intercompany liquidity account that is designed to optimize the use of cash by facilitating the lending and borrowing of funds between Prudential Financial and its subsidiaries on a daily basis. Excluding net borrowings from this intercompany liquidity account, Prudential Financial had cash and short-term investments of \$4,354 million as of December 31, 2013, a decrease of \$1,073 million from December 31, 2012.

The following table sets forth Prudential Financial's principal sources and uses of cash and short-term investments, excluding net borrowings from our intercompany liquidity account, for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Sources:		
Dividends and/or returns of capital from subsidiaries(1)	\$ 3,007	\$ 2,862
Proceeds from the issuance of junior subordinated debt (hybrid securities)	1,210	3,075
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term senior debt	1,050	0
Proceeds from stock-based compensation and exercise of stock options	538	308
Net receipts under intercompany loan agreements(2)(3)	421	1,205
Interest income from subsidiaries on intercompany agreements, net of interest paid	369	406
Proceeds from short-term debt, net of repayments	78	0
Repayment of funding agreements from Prudential Insurance	0	525
Net proceeds from external financing agreement(4)	0	244
Other, net(5)	0	197
Total sources	6,673	8,822

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Uses:		
Capital contributions to subsidiaries(6)	1,760	1,912
Maturities of long-term senior debt, excluding retail medium-term notes	1,581	850
Interest paid on external debt	1,028	1,010
Repayments of junior subordinated debt (hybrid securities)	920	0
Common Stock dividends(7)	828	749
Share repurchases(8)	738	650
Repayment of retail medium-term notes	615	1,741
Net income tax payments	246	0
Class B Stock dividends	19	19
Other, net	11	0
Total uses	7,746	6,931
Net increase (decrease) in cash and short-term investments	\$ (1,073)	\$ 1,891

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- (1) 2013 includes dividends and/or returns of capital of \$1,642 million from international subsidiaries, \$441 million from asset management subsidiaries, \$338 million from an investment subsidiary, \$391 million from Prudential Annuities Holding Company, of which \$284 million was from Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation, and \$195 million from other subsidiaries. 2012 includes dividends and/or returns of capital of \$865 million from international subsidiaries, \$646 million from asset management subsidiaries, \$600 million from Prudential Insurance, \$408 million from Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation, \$230 million from Prudential Bank & Trust and \$113 million from other subsidiaries.
- (2) 2013 includes net repayments of \$282 million by Pruco Life Insurance Company, \$200 million by Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation and \$176 million by asset management subsidiaries, net proceeds of \$351 million from the issuance of notes to Gibraltar Life and \$108 million from the issuance of notes to Prudential of Japan, and net repayments of \$47 million from other subsidiaries, offset by net borrowings of \$743 million by PrucoRe. 2012 includes net proceeds of \$395 million from the issuance of notes to Prudential of Japan, partially offset by a repayment of \$20 million to Prudential Holdings, LLC. 2012 also includes net repayments of \$558 million by asset management subsidiaries, \$200 million by Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation, \$188 million by Pruco Re and \$42 million by other subsidiaries, partially offset by net borrowings of \$164 million by Pruco Life Insurance Company.
- (3) Amounts for 2012 have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation, which excludes amounts related to our intercompany liquidity account.
- (4) Represents repayments in 2012 associated with transitional financing agreements provided in connection with the sale of the real estate brokerage franchise and relocation business in 2011.
- (5) 2012 primarily includes tax settlements pursuant to the tax allocation agreement between Prudential Financial and its subsidiaries, net of estimated tax payments to the Internal Revenue Service.
- (6) 2013 includes capital contributions of \$712 million to Prudential Insurance, of which \$615 million was paid to The Hartford in connection with our acquisition of its life insurance business, \$618 million to international subsidiaries, \$309 million to Pruco Re, \$25 million to asset management subsidiaries and \$96 million to other subsidiaries. 2012 includes capital contributions of \$1,431 million to Pruco Re, \$406 million to international insurance subsidiaries, \$31 million to asset management subsidiaries and \$44 million to other subsidiaries.
- (7) 2013 includes cash payments made on dividends declared in prior periods.
- (8) 2013 excludes \$12 million related to trades that settled in January 2014.

Restrictions on Dividends and Returns of Capital from Subsidiaries

Our insurance companies are subject to limitations on the payment of dividends and other transfers of funds to Prudential Financial and other affiliates under applicable insurance law and regulation. Also, more generally, the payment of dividends by any of our subsidiaries is subject to declaration by their Board of Directors and can be affected by market conditions and other factors. See Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for details on specific dividend restrictions.

Domestic insurance subsidiaries. Prudential Insurance is permitted to pay ordinary dividends based on calculations specified under New Jersey insurance law, subject to prior notification to the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance, or NJDOBI. Any distributions above this amount in any 12-month period are considered to be extraordinary dividends, and the approval of NJDOBI is required prior to payment. In May 2013, Prudential Insurance paid an ordinary dividend of \$232 million to its parent, Prudential Holdings, LLC, which amount remained at Prudential Holdings. In June 2013, Prudential Insurance paid an ordinary dividend in the form of real property, with a value of \$42 million, which was ultimately contributed to a subsidiary of Prudential Financial related to the development of a new office building located in Newark, New Jersey.

The laws regulating dividends of the states where our other domestic insurance companies are domiciled are similar, but not identical, to New Jersey's. In 2013, Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation paid extraordinary dividends of \$284 million to Prudential Financial. In 2013, Prudential Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company paid an ordinary dividend of \$226 million and an extraordinary dividend of \$89 million to its parent, Prudential Insurance. In 2013, Pruco Life Insurance Company paid ordinary dividends of \$423 million to its parent, Prudential Insurance.

International insurance subsidiaries. Our international insurance subsidiaries are subject to dividend restrictions from the regulatory authorities in the international jurisdictions in which they operate. Our most significant international insurance subsidiaries, Prudential of Japan and Gibraltar Life, are permitted to pay common stock dividends based on calculations specified by Japanese insurance law, subject to prior notification to the FSA. Dividends in excess of these amounts and other forms of capital distribution require the prior approval of the FSA. The

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current regulatory fiscal year end for both Prudential of Japan and Gibraltar Life is March 31, 2014, at which time the common stock dividend amount permitted to be paid without prior approval from the FSA will be determinable.

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Although Gibraltar Life may be able to pay common stock dividends under these regulatory restrictions, we do not anticipate receiving common stock dividends for several years as Gibraltar Life may return capital to Prudential Financial through other means, such as the repayment of subordinated debt or preferred stock obligations held by Prudential Financial or other affiliates. In 2013, Prudential of Japan paid a dividend of ¥25.0 billion, or approximately \$255 million, to its parent, Prudential Holdings of Japan. In 2013, Gibraltar Life repaid subordinated debt of ¥6.7 billion, or approximately \$68 million, paid a dividend of ¥16.9 billion, or approximately \$170 million, on its preferred stock, and redeemed a portion of its preferred stock for ¥21.8 billion, or approximately \$214 million, in each case to its parent, Prudential Holdings of Japan. Additionally, Prudential of Korea paid a dividend of (Won)70.0 billion or approximately \$63 million to its parent, Prudential International Insurance Holdings Ltd. Approximately \$724 million of these distributions were ultimately sent to Prudential Financial.

Other subsidiaries. The ability of our asset management subsidiaries and the majority of our other operating subsidiaries to pay dividends is largely unrestricted from a regulatory standpoint.

Liquidity of Insurance Subsidiaries

We manage the liquidity of our insurance operations to ensure stable, reliable and cost-effective sources of cash flows to meet all of our obligations. Liquidity within each of our insurance subsidiaries is provided by a variety of sources, as described more fully below, including portfolios of liquid assets. The investment portfolios of our subsidiaries are integral to the overall liquidity of our insurance operations. We segment our investment portfolios and employ an asset/liability management approach specific to the requirements of each of our product lines. This enhances the discipline applied in managing the liquidity, as well as the interest rate and credit risk profiles, of each portfolio in a manner consistent with the unique characteristics of the product liabilities. We use a projection process for cash flows from operations to ensure sufficient liquidity is available to meet projected cash outflows, including claims.

Liquidity is measured against internally-developed benchmarks that take into account the characteristics of both the asset portfolio and the liabilities that they support. We consider attributes of the various categories of liquid assets (for example, type of asset and credit quality) in calculating internal liquidity measures to evaluate our insurance operations' liquidity under various stress scenarios, including company-specific and market-wide events. We believe we have adequate liquidity in each of our insurance subsidiaries, including under these stress scenarios.

Cash Flow

The principal sources of liquidity for our insurance subsidiaries are premiums and certain annuity considerations, investment and fee income, and investment maturities and sales associated with our insurance and annuity operations, as well as internal and external borrowings. The principal uses of that liquidity include benefits, claims, dividends paid to policyholders, and payments to policyholders and contractholders in connection with surrenders, withdrawals and net policy loan activity. Other uses of liquidity include commissions, general and administrative expenses, purchases of investments, hedging activity and payments in connection with financing activities.

In each of our major insurance subsidiaries, we believe that the cash flows from operations are adequate to satisfy current liquidity requirements. The continued adequacy of this liquidity will depend upon factors such as future securities market conditions, changes in interest rate levels, policyholder perceptions of our financial strength, policyholder behavior, catastrophic events and the relative safety and attractiveness of competing products, each of which could lead to reduced cash inflows or increased cash outflows. Our insurance operations' cash flows from investment activities result from repayments of principal, proceeds from maturities and sales of invested assets and investment income, net of amounts reinvested. The primary liquidity risks with respect to these cash flows are the risk of default by debtors or bond insurers, our counterparties' willingness to extend repurchase and/or securities lending arrangements, commitments to invest and market volatility. We closely

manage these risks through our credit risk management process and regular monitoring of our liquidity position.

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Domestic insurance operations. In managing the liquidity of our domestic insurance operations, we consider the risk of policyholder and contractholder withdrawals of funds earlier than our assumptions when selecting assets to support these contractual obligations. We use surrender charges and other contract provisions to mitigate the extent, timing and profitability impact of withdrawals of funds by customers. The following table sets forth the liabilities for future policy benefits and policyholders' account balances of certain of our domestic insurance subsidiaries as of the dates indicated.

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in billions)	
Prudential Insurance	\$ 160.0	\$ 152.6
PRIAC	24.3	24.1
Other(1)	5.5	12.7
Total future policy benefits and policyholders' account balances	\$ 189.8	\$ 189.4

(1) Includes Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation (PALAC) and Pruco Life Insurance Company (Pruco Life). Amounts are reflected net of reinsurance recoverables.

The liabilities presented above are primarily supported by invested assets in our general account. As noted above, when selecting assets to support these contractual obligations, we consider the risk of policyholder and contractholder withdrawals of funds earlier than our assumptions. As a result, assets will include both liquid assets, as discussed below, and other assets that we believe adequately support our liabilities.

For Prudential Insurance and other subsidiaries, the liabilities presented above primarily include annuity reserves and deposit liabilities and individual life insurance policy reserves. Individual life insurance policies are less susceptible to withdrawal than our annuity contracts because policyholders may incur surrender charges and be subject to a new underwriting process in order to obtain a new insurance policy. Prudential Insurance's reserves for group annuity contracts primarily relate to the significant pension risk transfer transactions that closed in the fourth quarter of 2012. These contracts are generally not subject to early withdrawal. For our individual annuity contracts, to encourage persistency, most of our variable and fixed annuities have surrender or withdrawal charges for a specified number of years. In addition, certain fixed annuities impose a market value adjustment if the invested amount is not held to maturity. The living benefit features of our variable annuities also encourage persistency because the potential value of the living benefit is fully realized only if the contract persists.

For PRIAC, the liabilities presented above primarily include reserves for group annuity contracts. Although many of these contracts are subject to discretionary withdrawal, withdrawals are typically at the market value of the underlying assets. Risk is further reduced by the high persistency of clients driven in part by our strong competitive position in our target markets and contractual provisions such as deferred payouts.

Gross account withdrawals for our domestic insurance operations' products in 2013 were consistent with our assumptions in asset/liability management, and the associated cash outflows did not have a material adverse impact on our overall liquidity.

International insurance operations. As with our domestic operations, in managing the liquidity of our international insurance operations, we consider the risk of policyholder and contractholder withdrawals of funds earlier than our assumptions in selecting assets to support these contractual obligations. The following table sets forth the total general account insurance-related liabilities (other than dividends payable to policyholders) of our international insurance subsidiaries, as of the dates indicated.

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	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in billions)	
Prudential of Japan(1)	\$ 34.6	\$ 36.4
Gibraltar Life(2)	91.3	103.8
All other international insurance subsidiaries(3)	10.9	9.5
Total general account insurance-related liabilities (other than dividends payable to policyholders)	\$ 136.8	\$ 149.7

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- (1) As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, \$6.5 billion and \$5.7 billion, respectively, of the insurance-related liabilities for Prudential of Japan are associated with U.S. dollar-denominated products that are coinsured to our domestic insurance operations and supported by U.S. dollar-denominated assets.
- (2) Includes Prudential Gibraltar.
- (3) Represents our international insurance operations, excluding Japan.

The liabilities presented above are primarily supported by invested assets in our general account. When selecting assets to support these contractual obligations, we consider the risk of policyholder and contractholder withdrawals of funds earlier than our assumptions. As a result, assets will include both liquid assets, as discussed below, and other assets that we believe adequately support our liabilities.

We believe most of the longer-term recurring pay individual life insurance policies sold by our Japanese operations do not have significant withdrawal risk because policyholders may incur surrender charges and must undergo a new underwriting process to obtain a new insurance policy. In addition, we utilize market value adjustment features to mitigate the profitability impact and timing of withdrawals of funds by customers. As of December 31, 2013, products with a market value adjustment feature represented \$20.1 billion of our Japan operations insurance-related liabilities.

Recently, Gibraltar Life has discontinued sales of its yen-denominated single premium reduced death benefit whole life product that has a greater savings component. This product is more susceptible to increased levels of surrenders if interest rates increase in Japan, which may result in losses. As of December 31, 2013, yen-denominated single premium reduced death benefit whole life products represented \$9.6 billion of our Japan operations insurance-related liabilities. Gibraltar Life also sells fixed annuities denominated in U.S. and Australian dollars that may be subject to increased surrenders should these currencies appreciate in relation to the yen and interest rates in Australia and the U.S. decline relative to Japan. As of December 31, 2013, fixed annuities denominated in U.S. and Australian dollars represented \$19.3 billion of our Japan operations insurance-related liabilities, of which \$18.3 billion include a market value adjustment feature which mitigates the profitability impact from surrenders.

Liquid Assets

Liquid assets include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, fixed maturities that are not designated as held-to-maturity and public equity securities. In addition to access to substantial investment portfolios, our insurance companies liquidity is managed through access to a variety of instruments available for funding and/or managing cash flow mismatches, including from time to time those arising from claim levels in excess of projections. Our ability to utilize assets and liquidity between our subsidiaries is limited by regulatory and other constraints. We believe that ongoing operations and the liquidity profile of our assets provide sufficient liquidity under reasonably foreseeable stress scenarios for each of our insurance subsidiaries.

The following table sets forth the fair value of certain of our domestic insurance operations portfolio of liquid assets, including cash and short-term investments, fixed maturity investments other than those designated as held-to-maturity, by NAIC or equivalent rating, and public equity securities, as of the dates indicated.

	Prudential Insurance	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012
		PRIAC	Other(1) (in billions)	Total	
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 6.9	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.6	\$ 8.3	\$ 7.4

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Fixed maturity investments:

High or highest quality	121.9	19.0	8.3	149.2	158.6
Other than high or highest quality	8.5	1.4	0.6	10.5	10.0
Subtotal	130.4	20.4	8.9	159.7	168.6
Public equity securities	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.6
Total	\$ 141.6	\$ 21.2	\$ 9.5	\$ 172.3	\$ 179.6

(1) Includes PALAC and Pruco Life.

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The following table sets forth the fair value of our international insurance operations portfolio of liquid assets, including cash and short-term investments, fixed maturity investments other than those designated as held-to-maturity, by NAIC or equivalent rating, and public equity securities, as of the dates indicated.

	December 31, 2013			Total	December 31, 2012
	Prudential of Japan	Gibraltar Life(1)	All Other(2) (in billions)		
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 0.7	\$ 2.2	\$ 0.4	\$ 3.3	\$ 5.2
Fixed maturity investments:					
High or highest quality(3)	26.5	84.7	12.3	123.5	134.9
Other than high or highest quality	0.4	2.2	0.2	2.8	2.5
Subtotal	26.9	86.9	12.5	126.3	137.4
Public equity securities	1.7	2.3	0.4	4.4	3.8
Total(4)	\$ 29.3	\$ 91.4	\$ 13.3	\$ 134.0	\$ 146.4

(1) Includes Prudential Gibraltar.

(2) Represents our international insurance operations, excluding Japan.

(3) Of the \$123.5 billion of fixed maturity investments that are not designated as held to-maturity and considered high or highest quality as of December 31, 2013, \$86.5 billion, or 70%, were invested in government or government agency bonds.

(4) The decline in liquid assets from December 31, 2012 was driven by depreciation of the yen relative to the U.S. dollar, partly offset by business growth.

Given the size and liquidity profile of our investment portfolios, we believe that claim experience, including policyholder withdrawals and surrenders, varying from our projections does not constitute a significant liquidity risk. Our asset/liability management process takes into account the expected maturity of investments and expected claim payments as well as the specific nature and risk profile of the liabilities. To the extent we need to pay claims in excess of projections, we may borrow temporarily or sell investments sooner than anticipated to pay these claims, which may result in increased borrowing costs or realized investment gains or losses affecting results of operations. The payment of claims and sale of investments earlier than anticipated would have an impact on the reported level of cash flow from operating, investing, and financing activities, respectively, in our financial statements. Historically, there has been no significant variation between the expected maturities of our investments and the payment of claims.

Liquidity associated with other activities***Hedging activities associated with living benefit guarantees***

As discussed in *Captive Reinsurance Companies* above, we reinsure living benefit guarantees on certain variable annuity and retirement products from our domestic life insurance companies to Pruco Re. This enables us to execute our living benefit hedging program primarily within a single legal entity. As part of the living benefit hedging program, we enter into a range of exchange-traded, cleared and other over the counter equity and interest rate derivatives to hedge optional living benefit features accounted for as embedded derivatives against changes in certain capital market conditions such as interest rates and equity index levels. For a full discussion of our living benefits hedging program, see

Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management Division Individual Annuities. Pruco Re requires access to liquidity to meet its payment obligations under these hedging arrangements, such as payments for periodic settlements, purchases, maturities, terminations and breakage. Pruco Re's liquidity needs can vary materially due to, among other items, changes in interest rates, equity markets, mortality and policyholder behavior. Currently, we fund these liquidity needs with a combination of

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capital contributions and loans from Prudential Financial and other affiliates.

The living benefits hedging activity in Pruco Re may also result in collateral postings on derivatives to or from counterparties. The net collateral position depends on changes in interest rates and equity markets related to the amount of the exposures hedged. Depending on market conditions, the collateral posting requirements can result in material liquidity needs. In addition, certain derivatives entered into on or after June 10, 2013, are subject to mandatory clearing requirements under the Dodd-Frank Act. These cleared derivatives typically have

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additional collateral requirements. As of December 31, 2013, the living benefit hedging derivatives were in a net posting position of \$0.4 billion compared to a net receive position of \$4.4 billion as of December 31, 2012. The change in position was primarily driven by rising interest rates and equity market appreciation.

Additionally, in certain cases, state insurance law requires reinsurers, such as Pruco Re, to collateralize their obligations under a reinsurance agreement to permit the ceding company to claim statutory reinsurance reserve credit for the business ceded. Because our subsidiaries Pruco Life and, effective August 31, 2013, PALAC are domiciled in the State of Arizona (as is Pruco Re), they are able to claim reinsurance reserve credit for business ceded to Pruco Re without the need for Pruco Re to post collateral. However, Pruco Re must post collateral with respect to business ceded to it by our subsidiary Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. We satisfy collateral posting requirements by depositing assets into statutory reserve credit trusts. Funding needs for the statutory reserve credit trusts are separate and distinct from capital needs of Pruco Re. However, assets pledged to the statutory reserve credit trusts may include assets supporting the capital of Pruco Re provided that they meet eligibility requirements prescribed by the Arizona Department of Insurance. Reinsurance reserve credit requirements and the amount of assets required to be pledged can vary substantially due to changes in equity markets, interest rates, actuarial assumptions and other factors. As of December 31, 2013, the statutory reserve credit trusts required collateral of \$7 million, a decrease of \$2.2 billion from December 31, 2012, primarily due to the re-domestication of PALAC to the State of Arizona effective August 31, 2013.

Foreign exchange hedging activities

We employ various hedging strategies to manage potential exposure to foreign currency exchange rate movements, particularly those associated with the Japanese yen. Our overall yen hedging strategy calibrates the hedge level to preserve the relative contribution of our yen-based business to the Company's overall return on equity. For further information on our hedging strategies, see Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment International Insurance Division. Our hedging strategies, which include both internal and external hedging programs, may impact the liquidity positions of both Prudential Financial and our international insurance subsidiaries.

The internal-only hedges are between Prudential Financial (through a subsidiary) and certain of our yen-based entities and serve to hedge changes in the market value of U.S. dollar-denominated investments held on the books of these yen-based entities attributable to changes in the yen-dollar exchange rate. These U.S. dollar-denominated investments are part of our hedging strategy to mitigate the impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements on our U.S. dollar-equivalent equity. Absent an internal hedge, changes in the market value of these U.S. dollar-denominated investments attributable to changes in the yen-dollar exchange rate would create volatility in the solvency margins of these subsidiaries. To minimize this volatility, we enter into inter-company hedges. Cash settlements from these hedging activities result in cash flows between Prudential Financial and these yen-based subsidiaries. The cash flows are dependent on changes in foreign currency exchange rates and the notional amount of the exposures hedged. During 2013, Prudential Financial received \$831 million of net cash settlements related to the internal hedge program, which were paid by the yen-based subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2013, the market value of the internal hedges was an asset of \$867 million due from the yen-based subsidiaries. A significant yen depreciation over an extended period of time could result in additional net cash inflows to Prudential Financial. Conversely, a significant yen appreciation could result in net cash outflows from Prudential Financial.

Our external hedges primarily serve to hedge a portion of our prospective non-U.S. dollar-denominated earnings streams and, to a lesser extent, our U.S. dollar-equivalent equity. The external hedges are between a subsidiary of Prudential Financial and external parties. Cash settlements on these activities result in cash flows between the Company and the external parties and are dependent on changes in foreign currency exchange rates and the notional amount of the exposures hedged. During 2013, the Company received \$74 million of net cash settlements related to these external hedges. As of December 31, 2013, the net asset related to these external foreign currency hedges was \$780 million. A significant depreciation in the yen and other foreign currencies could result in net cash inflows to the Company, while a significant appreciation in the yen and other foreign currencies could result in net cash outflows from the Company.

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Asset Management operations

The principal sources of liquidity for our fee-based asset management businesses include asset management fees and commercial mortgage origination and servicing fees. The principal uses of liquidity include general and administrative expenses and distributions of dividends and returns of capital to Prudential Financial. The primary liquidity risks for our fee-based asset management businesses relate to their profitability, which is impacted by market conditions and our investment management performance. We believe the cash flows from our fee-based asset management businesses are adequate to satisfy the current liquidity requirements of these operations, as well as requirements that could arise under reasonably foreseeable stress scenarios, which are monitored through the use of internal measures.

The principal sources of liquidity for our strategic investments and interim loans held in our asset management businesses are cash flows from investments, the ability to liquidate investments, and available borrowing lines from internal sources, including Prudential Funding and Prudential Financial. The primary liquidity risks include the inability to sell assets in a timely manner, declines in the value of assets and credit defaults. There were no material changes to the liquidity position of our asset management operations during 2013.

Alternative Sources of Liquidity

In addition to the sources of liquidity discussed throughout this section, Prudential Financial and certain subsidiaries have access to the alternative sources of liquidity described below:

Asset-based Financing

We conduct asset-based or secured financing within our insurance and other subsidiaries, including transactions such as securities lending, repurchase agreements and mortgage dollar rolls to earn spread income, to borrow funds, or to facilitate trading activity. These programs are primarily driven by portfolio holdings of securities that are lendable based on counterparty demand for these securities in the marketplace. The collateral received in connection with these programs is primarily used to purchase securities in the short-term spread portfolios of our insurance entities. Investments held in the short-term spread portfolios include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, mortgage loans and fixed maturities, including mortgage- and asset-backed securities, with a weighted average life at time of purchase by the short-term portfolios of four years or less. Floating rate assets comprise the majority of our short-term spread portfolio. These short-term portfolios are subject to specific investment policy statements, which among other things, do not allow for significant asset/liability interest rate duration mismatch.

The following table sets forth our liabilities under asset-based or secured financing programs attributable to the Financial Services Businesses and Closed Block Business as of the dates indicated.

	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Financial Services Businesses	Closed Block Business	Consolidated	Financial Services Businesses	Closed Block Business	Consolidated
	(in millions)					
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 4,128	\$ 3,770	\$ 7,898	\$ 3,436	\$ 2,382	\$ 5,818
Cash collateral for loaned securities	4,230	810	5,040	2,864	1,077	3,941

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Securities sold but not yet purchased	56	0	56	0	0	0
Total(1)	\$ 8,414	\$ 4,580	\$ 12,994	\$ 6,300	\$ 3,459	\$ 9,759
Portion of above securities that may be returned to the Company overnight requiring immediate return of the cash collateral	\$ 6,503	\$ 2,273	\$ 8,776	\$ 4,536	\$ 1,566	\$ 6,102
Weighted average maturity, in days(2)	39	71		25	67	

(1) The daily weighted average outstanding for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, was \$7,044 million and \$6,695 million, for the Financial Services Businesses and \$4,219 million and \$4,303 million, for the Closed Block Business, respectively.

(2) Excludes securities that may be returned to the Company overnight.

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Outstanding liabilities under these programs increased \$3.2 billion during 2013, as recent growth in our portfolio of invested assets was utilized to take advantage of attractive financing and investment opportunities.

As of December 31, 2013, our domestic insurance entities had assets eligible for the asset-based or secured financing programs of \$76.8 billion, of which \$10.7 billion were on loan. Taking into account market conditions and outstanding loan balances as of December 31, 2013, we believe approximately \$20.7 billion of the remaining eligible assets are readily lendable, of which approximately \$14.6 billion relates to the Financial Services Businesses.

In addition, as of December 31, 2013, our Closed Block Business had outstanding mortgage dollar rolls, under which we are committed to repurchase \$718 million of mortgage-backed securities, or TBA forward contracts. These repurchase agreements do not qualify as secured borrowings and are accounted for as derivatives. These mortgage-backed securities are considered high or highest quality based on NAIC or equivalent rating.

Membership in the Federal Home Loan Banks

Prudential Insurance is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, or FHLB NY. Membership allows Prudential Insurance access to the FHLB NY's financial services, including the ability to obtain loans and to issue funding agreements as an alternative source of liquidity that are collateralized by qualifying mortgage-related assets or U.S. Treasury securities. Based on regulatory limitations, as of December 31, 2013, Prudential Insurance had an estimated maximum borrowing capacity of \$6.5 billion under the FHLB NY facility, of which \$2.2 billion was outstanding.

PRIAC is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, or FHLBB, which provides PRIAC access to collateralized advances from the FHLBB. Under Connecticut state insurance law, without the prior consent of the Connecticut Insurance Department (the CT Department), the amount of assets insurers may pledge to secure debt obligations is limited to the lesser of 5% of prior-year statutory admitted assets or 25% of prior-year statutory surplus, resulting in a maximum borrowing capacity for PRIAC under the FHLBB facility of approximately \$230 million, none of which was outstanding as of December 31, 2013. Previously, the CT Department provided an advance consent to PRIAC, permitting it to pledge up to \$2.6 billion in assets to secure FHLBB borrowings, resulting in a maximum borrowing capacity under the facility of approximately \$1.7 billion; however, this consent expired as of December 31, 2013.

Borrowings under these facilities are subject to the FHLB NY's and the FHLBB's discretion and require the availability of qualifying assets at Prudential Insurance and PRIAC. For further information, see Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Commercial Paper Programs

Prudential Financial and Prudential Funding, LLC, or Prudential Funding, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Insurance, have commercial paper programs with an authorized issuance capacity of \$3.0 billion and \$7.0 billion, respectively. Prudential Financial commercial paper borrowings generally have been used to fund the working capital needs of our subsidiaries. Prudential Funding commercial paper borrowings generally have been used to fund the working capital needs of Prudential Insurance and its subsidiaries. Prudential Funding also lends to other subsidiaries of Prudential Financial up to limits agreed with NJDOBI. Prudential Funding maintains a support agreement with Prudential Insurance whereby Prudential Insurance has agreed to maintain Prudential Funding's positive tangible net worth at all times. Prudential Financial

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has also issued a subordinated guarantee covering Prudential Funding's commercial paper program. As of December 31, 2013, Prudential Financial and Prudential Funding had outstanding borrowings of \$190 million and \$460 million, respectively, under these commercial paper programs. For further information, see Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Credit Facilities

We have access to an aggregate of \$3.75 billion of syndicated, unsecured committed credit facilities, which includes a \$2 billion five-year facility that has Prudential Financial as borrower and a \$1.75 billion three-year

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facility that has both Prudential Financial and Prudential Funding as borrowers. In November 2013, we agreed with the lenders to extend the expiration dates of the five-year facility to November 2018 and the three-year facility to November 2016. The facilities may be used for general corporate purposes, including as backup liquidity for our commercial paper programs. There were no outstanding borrowings under these credit facilities as of December 31, 2013 or as of the date of this filing.

Prudential Financial expects that it may borrow under the five-year credit facility from time to time to fund its working capital needs and those of its subsidiaries. In addition, up to \$300 million of the five-year facility may be drawn in the form of standby letters of credit that can be used to meet the Company's operating needs. The credit facilities contain representations and warranties, covenants and events of default that are customary for facilities of this type; however, borrowings under the facilities are not contingent on the Company's credit ratings nor subject to material adverse change clauses. Borrowings under the credit facilities require that the Company maintain at all times consolidated net worth, relating to the Financial Services Businesses only, of at least \$18.985 billion (excluding AOCI and excluding equity of non-controlling interests). For further information, see Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Put Option Agreement for Senior Debt Issuance

In November 2013, we entered into a ten-year put option agreement with a Delaware trust upon the completion of the sale of \$1.5 billion of trust securities by that Delaware trust in a Rule 144A private placement. The trust invested the proceeds from the sale of the trust securities in a portfolio of principal and interest strips of U.S. Treasury securities. The put option agreement provides Prudential Financial the right to sell to the trust at any time up to \$1.5 billion of 4.419% senior notes due November 2023 and receive in exchange a corresponding amount of the principal and interest strips of U.S. Treasury securities held by the trust. In return, we agreed to pay a semi-annual put premium to the trust at a rate of 1.777% per annum applied to the unexercised portion of the put option. The put option agreement with the trust provides Prudential Financial with a source of liquid assets. We will determine the use of proceeds from any exercise of the put option at the time of exercise. For example, proceeds could be used to meet general liquidity needs and/or to meet the capital requirements of our subsidiaries.

The put option described above will be exercised automatically in full upon our failure to make certain payments to the trust, such as paying the put option premium or reimbursing the trust for its expenses, if our failure to pay is not cured within 30 days, and upon an event involving our bankruptcy. We are also required to exercise the put option if our consolidated stockholders' equity, calculated in accordance with GAAP but excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), falls below \$7 billion, subject to adjustment in certain cases. We have a one-time right to unwind a prior voluntary exercise of the put option by repurchasing all of the senior notes then held by the trust in exchange for principal and interest strips of U.S. Treasury securities. Finally, any of the 4.419% senior notes that we issue may be redeemed by us prior to their maturity at par or, if greater, a make-whole price, following a voluntary exercise in full of the put option.

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As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, total short- and long-term debt of the Company on a consolidated basis was \$26.2 billion and \$27.2 billion, respectively. The following table sets forth total consolidated borrowings of the Company as of the dates indicated. We may, from time to time, seek to redeem or repurchase our outstanding debt securities through open market purchases, individually negotiated transactions or otherwise. Any such repurchases will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity position and other factors.

	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Prudential Financial	Other Subsidiaries	Consolidated	Prudential Financial	Other Subsidiaries	Consolidated
(in millions)						
General obligation short-term debt:						
Commercial paper(1)	\$ 190	\$ 460	\$ 650	\$ 113	\$ 359	\$ 472
Current portion of long-term debt and other(2)(3)	1,531	413	1,944	1,734	203	1,937
Subtotal	1,721	873	2,594	1,847	562	2,409
General obligation long-term debt:						
Senior debt(3)(4)	11,462	1,466	12,928	12,404	1,916	14,320
Junior subordinated debt	4,884	0	4,884	4,594	0	4,594
Surplus notes(5)	0	4,141	4,141	0	4,140	4,140
Subtotal	16,346	5,607	21,953	16,998	6,056	23,054
Total general obligations	18,067	6,480	24,547	18,845	6,618	25,463
Limited recourse borrowing(6):						
Current portion of long-term debt	0	75	75	0	75	75
Long-term debt	0	1,600	1,600	0	1,675	1,675
Total limited recourse borrowings	0	1,675	1,675	0	1,750	1,750
Total borrowings	\$ 18,067	\$ 8,155	\$ 26,222	\$ 18,845	\$ 8,368	\$ 27,213

(1) See Alternative Sources of Liquidity above for a discussion on our use of commercial paper

(2) Includes collateralized borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York of \$100 million at December 31, 2012. For additional information on these borrowings, see Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(3) Does not include \$2,381 million and \$1,780 million of medium-term notes of consolidated trust entities secured by funding agreements purchased with the proceeds of such notes as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, or \$1.9 billion of collateralized funding agreements issued to the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York at both December 31, 2013 and 2012. These notes and funding agreements are included in Policyholders account balances. For additional information on these obligations, see Notes 10 and 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(4) Includes collateralized borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York of \$280 million at both December 31, 2013 and 2012. For additional information on these borrowings, see Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(5) Amounts are net of assets under set-off arrangements of \$2,400 million and \$1,000 million, as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively

(6) Limited and non-recourse borrowing represents outstanding debt of Prudential Holdings, LLC that is attributable to the Closed Block Business. See Prudential Holdings, LLC Notes within Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we were in compliance with all debt covenants related to the borrowings in the table above. For further information on the terms of our short- and long-term debt obligations, see Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Based on the use of proceeds, we classify our borrowings as capital debt, investment-related debt, and debt related to specified businesses. Capital debt, which is debt utilized to meet the capital requirements of our businesses, was \$10.2 billion and \$10.6 billion as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Investment-related debt of \$9.9 billion and \$10.5 billion as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, consists of debt issued to finance specific investment assets or portfolios of investment assets, the proceeds from which will service the debt. Specifically, this includes institutional spread lending investment portfolios, assets supporting reserve requirements under Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX as described below, as well as institutional and insurance company portfolio cash flow timing differences. Our remaining borrowings are utilized for business funding to meet specific purposes, including funding new business acquisition costs associated with our individual annuities business, operating needs associated with hedging our individual annuities products as discussed above and activities associated with our asset management business.

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Prudential Financial Borrowings

Long-term borrowings are conducted primarily by the holding company, Prudential Financial. It borrows these funds to meet its capital and other funding needs, as well as the capital and funding needs of its subsidiaries. Prudential Financial maintains a shelf registration statement with the SEC that permits the issuance of public debt, equity and hybrid securities. As a Well-Known Seasoned Issuer under SEC rules, Prudential Financial's shelf registration statement provides for automatic effectiveness upon filing and has no stated issuance capacity.

Prudential Financial primarily issues senior debt under its Medium-Term Note, Series D program that currently has an authorized issuance capacity of \$20.0 billion, of which approximately \$8.5 billion remained available as of December 31, 2013. Prudential Financial also maintains a retail medium-term notes program, including InterNotes®, that has an authorized issuance capacity of \$5.0 billion, of which approximately \$4.7 billion remained available as of December 31, 2013. The weighted average interest rate on Prudential Financial's senior notes, including the effect of interest rate hedging activity, was 5.39% and 5.27% for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, excluding the effect of debt issued to consolidated subsidiaries.

Prudential Financial has \$4.9 billion of junior subordinated notes outstanding as of December 31, 2013, that are considered hybrid securities and receive enhanced equity treatment from the rating agencies. See Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of the key terms of our junior subordinated notes.

Prudential Financial borrowings of \$18.1 billion decreased \$0.8 billion from December 31, 2012, driven by \$1.6 billion of maturities of medium-term notes, the redemption of all of our \$920 million 9.0% Junior Subordinated Notes due 2068 and the repayment of \$615 million aggregate principal amount of retail notes, partially offset by the issuance of \$1.2 billion of junior subordinated debt and the issuance of \$1.1 billion of medium-term notes. As of December 30, 2013, \$292 million of retail notes remained outstanding with no option to redeem at par.

Subsidiary Borrowings

Subsidiary borrowings principally consist of surplus note issuances done within our insurance and captive reinsurance subsidiaries, commercial paper borrowings by Prudential Funding and asset-based financing.

Financing of regulatory reserves associated with domestic life insurance products

As discussed above under Capital Insurance Subsidiaries Captive Reinsurance Companies, we use captive reinsurance companies to implement reinsurance and capital management actions, including financing regulatory non-economic reserves through internal and external solutions. These activities are described below.

From 2011 through 2013, we entered into agreements with external counterparties providing for the issuance and sale of up to an aggregate of \$2.0 billion of ten-year surplus notes by one of our captive reinsurance subsidiaries. Under the agreements, the captive receives in exchange for the surplus notes one or more credit-linked notes issued by a special purpose subsidiary of the Company in an aggregate principal amount equal

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to the surplus notes issued. The captive holds the credit-linked notes as assets supporting non-economic reserves required to be held by our domestic insurance subsidiaries under Regulation XXX in connection with the reinsurance of term life insurance policies through the captive. The principal amount of the outstanding credit-linked notes is redeemable by the captive in cash upon the occurrence of, and in an amount necessary to remedy, a specified liquidity stress event affecting the captive. Under the agreements, the external counterparties have agreed to fund any such payment under the credit-linked notes in return for a fee. Prudential Financial has agreed to make capital contributions to the captive to reimburse it for investment losses in excess of specified amounts and has agreed to reimburse the external counterparties for any payments under the credit-linked notes that are funded by those counterparties. As of December 31, 2013, an aggregate of \$1.5 billion of surplus notes were outstanding under these agreements and no such payments under the credit-linked notes have been required.

In December 2013, another captive reinsurance subsidiary entered into a twenty-year financing facility with external counterparties providing for the issuance and sale of a surplus note in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$2.0 billion in order to finance non-economic reserves required to be held by our domestic insurance

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subsidiaries under Guideline AXXX. The agreements contemplate that additional external counterparties may be added to this facility in the future which could increase the size of the facility to \$3.0 billion. Similar to the agreements described above, the captive receives in exchange for the surplus note one or more credit linked notes issued by a special purpose affiliate in an aggregate principal amount equal to the surplus note. As above, the principal amount of the outstanding credit-linked notes is redeemable by the captive in cash upon the occurrence of, and in an amount necessary to remedy, a specified liquidity stress event, and the external counterparties have agreed to fund any such payment. Prudential Financial has agreed to reimburse the captive for investment losses in excess of specified amounts; however, Prudential Financial has no other reimbursement obligations to the external counterparties under this facility. As of December 31, 2013, an aggregate of \$900 million of surplus notes were outstanding under the facility and no credit-linked note payments have been required.

Under each of the above transactions, because valid rights of set-off exist, interest and principal payments on the surplus notes and on the credit-linked notes are settled on a net basis, and the surplus notes are reflected in the Company's total consolidated borrowings on a net basis.

Other captive reinsurance subsidiaries have outstanding an additional \$3.2 billion of surplus notes that were issued in 2006 through 2008 with unaffiliated institutions to finance non-economic reserves required under Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX. Prudential Financial has agreed to maintain the capital of these captives at or above a prescribed minimum level and has entered into arrangements (which are accounted for as derivative instruments) that require it to make certain payments in the event of deterioration in the value of the surplus notes. As of both December 31, 2013 and 2012, there were no collateral postings made under these derivative instruments. In addition, another captive reinsurance subsidiary has issued an aggregate amount of \$3.3 billion of notes to affiliates of the Company in order to finance non-economic reserves under Guideline AXXX.

The surplus notes described above are subordinated to policyholder obligations, and the payment of principal on the surplus notes may only be made with prior insurance regulatory approval. The payment of interest on the surplus notes has been approved by the regulator, subject to its ability to withdraw that approval.

As we continue to underwrite term and universal life insurance business, including through the recently-acquired Hartford Life Business, we expect to have additional borrowing needs to finance non-economic reserves required under Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX. We believe we have sufficient financing resources in place to meet our financing needs under Guideline AXXX through 2014. We had sufficient financing resources in place to meet our financing needs under Regulation XXX in 2013, and we are currently pursuing a solution to address Regulation XXX financing needs generated by our sale of term life insurance policies during 2014 based on expected sales levels.

Ratings

Financial strength ratings (which are sometimes referred to as claims-paying ratings) and credit ratings are important factors affecting public confidence in an insurer and its competitive position in marketing products. Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organizations continually review the financial performance and financial condition of the entities they rate, including Prudential Financial and its rated subsidiaries. Our credit ratings are also important for our ability to raise capital through the issuance of debt and for the cost of such financing.

A downgrade in the credit or financial strength ratings of Prudential Financial or its rated subsidiaries could potentially, among other things, limit our ability to market products, reduce our competitiveness, increase the number or value of policy surrenders and withdrawals, increase our borrowing costs and potentially make it more difficult to borrow funds, adversely affect the availability of financial guarantees, such as letters of credit, cause additional collateral requirements or other required payments under certain agreements, allow counterparties to terminate derivative agreements and/or hurt our relationships with creditors, distributors, or trading counterparties thereby potentially negatively affecting our

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profitability, liquidity, and/or capital. In addition, we consider our own risk of non-performance in determining the fair value of our liabilities. Therefore, changes in our credit or financial strength ratings may affect the fair value of our liabilities.

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Financial strength ratings represent the opinions of rating agencies regarding the financial ability of an insurance company to meet its obligations under an insurance policy. Credit ratings represent the opinions of rating agencies regarding an entity's ability to repay its indebtedness. The following table summarizes the ratings for Prudential Financial and certain of its subsidiaries as of the date of this filing.

	A.M. Best(1)	S&P(2)	Moody's(3)	Fitch(4)
Last review date	5/9/2013	12/11/2013	7/11/2013	7/25/2013
Current outlook	Stable	Stable(5)	Stable	Stable
Financial Strength Ratings:				
The Prudential Insurance Company of America	A+	AA-	A1	A+
Pruco Life Insurance Company	A+	AA-	A1	A+
Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey	A+	AA-	NR*	A+
Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation	A+	AA-	NR	A+
Prudential Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A+	AA-	A1	A+
The Prudential Life Insurance Company Ltd. (Prudential of Japan)	NR	AA-	NR	NR
Gibraltar Life Insurance Company, Ltd.	NR	AA-	NR	NR
The Prudential Gibraltar Financial Life Insurance Co. Ltd	NR	AA-	NR	NR
Prudential Life Insurance Co. of Taiwan, Inc.(6)	NR	twAA+	NR	NR
Credit Ratings:				
Prudential Financial, Inc.:				
Short-term borrowings	AMB-1	A-1	P-2	F2
Long-term senior debt	a-	A	Baa1	BBB+
Junior subordinated long-term debt	bbb	BBB+	Baa2	BBB-
The Prudential Insurance Company of America:				
Capital and surplus notes	a	A	A3	A-
Prudential Funding, LLC:				
Short-term debt	AMB-1	A-1+	P-1	F1
Long-term senior debt	a+	AA-	A2	A
PRICOA Global Funding I:				
Long-term senior debt	aa-	AA-	A1	A+

* NR indicates not rated.

- (1) A.M. Best Company, which we refer to as A.M. Best, financial strength ratings for insurance companies currently range from A++ (superior) to S (Suspended). A.M. Best's ratings reflect its opinion of an insurance company's financial strength, operating performance and ability to meet its obligations to policyholders. An A.M. Best long-term credit rating is an opinion of the ability of an obligor to pay interest and principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. A.M. Best long-term credit ratings range from aaa (exceptional) to d (in default), with ratings from aaa to bbb considered as investment grade. An A.M. Best short-term credit rating reflects an opinion of the issuer's fundamental credit quality. Ratings range from AMB-1+, which represents an exceptional ability to repay short-term debt obligations, to AMB-4, which correlates with a speculative (bb) long-term rating.
- (2) Standard & Poor's Rating Services, which we refer to as S&P, financial strength ratings currently range from AAA (extremely strong) to R (regulatory supervision). These ratings reflect S&P's opinion of an operating insurance company's financial capacity to meet the obligations of its insurance policies in accordance with their terms. A + or - indicates relative strength within a category. An S&P credit rating is a current opinion of the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations or a specific financial program. S&P's long-term issue credit ratings range from AAA (extremely strong) to D (default). S&P short-term ratings range from A-1 (highest category) to D (default).
- (3) Moody's Investors Service, Inc., which we refer to as Moody's, insurance financial strength ratings currently range from Aaa (exceptional) to C (lowest). Moody's insurance ratings reflect the ability of insurance companies to repay punctually senior policyholder claims and obligations. Numeric modifiers are used to refer to the ranking within the group with 1 being the highest and 3 being the lowest. These modifiers are used to indicate relative strength within a category. Moody's credit ratings currently range from Aaa (highest) to C (default). Moody's credit ratings grade debt according to its investment quality. Moody's considers A1, A2 and A3 rated debt to be upper medium grade obligations, subject to low credit risk. Moody's short-term ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to honor senior financial obligations and contracts. Prime ratings range from Prime-1 (P-1), which represents a superior ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations, to Prime-3 (P-3), which represents an acceptable ability for repayment of such obligations. Issuers rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

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- (4) Fitch Ratings Ltd., which we refer to as Fitch, financial strength ratings currently range from AAA (exceptionally strong) to C (distressed). Fitch's ratings reflect its assessment of the likelihood of timely payment of policyholder and contractholder obligations. Fitch long-term credit ratings currently range from AAA (highest credit quality), which denotes exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, to D (default). Investment grade ratings range between AAA and BBB. Short-term ratings range from F1 (highest credit quality) to C (high default risk). Within long-term and short-term ratings, a + or a may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories.
- (5) S&P has the ratings of our U.S.-domiciled entities on stable outlook and the ratings of our Japanese insurance entities on negative outlook as part of S&P's decision to put the sovereign debt ratings of Japan on negative outlook.
- (6) This rating for Prudential Life Insurance Company of Taiwan, Inc. was issued on December 18, 2013 by Taiwan Ratings Corporation, a partner of S&P.

The ratings set forth above reflect current opinions of each rating agency. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating. These ratings are not directed toward shareholders and do not in any way reflect evaluations of the safety and security of the Common Stock. These ratings are reviewed periodically and may be changed at any time by the rating agencies. As a result, there can be no assurance that we will maintain our current ratings in the future.

Rating agencies use an outlook statement for both industry sectors and individual companies. For an industry sector, a stable outlook generally implies that over the next 12-18 months the rating agency expects ratings to remain unchanged among companies in the sector. Currently, Moody's, A.M. Best, S&P and Fitch all have the U.S. life insurance industry on stable outlook. For a particular company, an outlook generally indicates a medium- or long-term trend (generally six months to two years) in credit fundamentals, which if continued, may lead to a rating change. These indicators are not necessarily a precursor of a rating change nor do they preclude a rating agency from changing a rating at any time without notice. Currently, Moody's, A.M. Best and Fitch have all of the Company's ratings on stable outlook; and S&P has the ratings of our U.S.-domiciled entities on stable outlook and the ratings of our Japanese insurance entities on negative outlook as part of S&P's decision to put the sovereign debt ratings of Japan on negative outlook.

Requirements to post collateral or make other payments as a result of ratings downgrades under certain agreements, including derivative agreements, can be satisfied in cash or by posting permissible securities held by the subsidiaries subject to the agreements. A ratings downgrade of three ratings levels from the ratings levels as of December 31, 2013 (relating to financial strength ratings in certain cases and credit ratings in other cases) would result in estimated additional collateral posting requirements or payments under such agreements of approximately \$68 million. The amount of collateral required to be posted for derivative agreements is also dependent on the fair value of the derivative positions as of the balance sheet date. For additional information regarding the potential impacts of a ratings downgrade on our derivative agreements see Note 21 to our Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, a ratings downgrade by A.M. Best to A- for our domestic life insurance companies would require Prudential Insurance to post a letter of credit in the amount of approximately \$1.6 billion, based on the level of statutory reserves related to the variable annuity business acquired from Allstate, that we estimate would result in annual cash outflows of approximately \$9 million, or collateral posting in the form of cash or securities to be held in a trust. We believe that the posting of such collateral would not be a material liquidity event for Prudential Insurance.

In view of the difficulties experienced in recent years by many financial institutions, the rating agencies have heightened the level of scrutiny that they apply to such institutions, have increased the frequency and scope of their credit reviews, have requested additional information from the companies that they rate, and may adjust upward the capital and other requirements employed in the rating agency models for maintenance of certain ratings levels, such as the financial strength ratings currently held by our life insurance subsidiaries. In addition, actions we might take to access third party financing or to realign our capital structure may in turn cause rating agencies to reevaluate our ratings.

The following is a summary of the significant changes or actions in our ratings and rating outlooks that have occurred from January 1, 2013 through the date of this filing.

On May 9, 2013, A.M. Best affirmed Prudential Financial's long-term senior debt rating at A- and short-term debt rating at AMB-1. A.M. Best also affirmed the A+ financial strength ratings of Prudential's core subsidiaries, including Prudential Insurance, Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation, and Prudential Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company, with stable outlooks.

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On July 11, 2013, Moody's upgraded the long-term senior debt rating of Prudential Financial from Baa2 to Baa1. Moody's also upgraded the financial strength ratings of our domestic subsidiaries including Prudential Insurance, Prudential Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company, and Pruco Life Insurance Company from A2 to A1. In addition, Moody's upgraded Prudential Funding's short-term debt rating from P-2 to P-1 and long-term debt rating from A3 to A2. All ratings were assigned stable outlooks.

On July 25, 2013, Fitch affirmed Prudential Financial's long-term senior debt rating at A-. Fitch also affirmed the financial strength ratings of our U.S. operating entities at A+.

On December 11, 2013, S&P affirmed the long-term senior debt rating of Prudential Financial at A and the financial strength ratings of Prudential's core subsidiaries at AA-. All U.S. ratings have stable outlooks, while our Japanese subsidiaries have negative outlooks due to a negative outlook on the Japan sovereign rating.

Contractual Obligations

The table below summarizes the future estimated cash payments related to certain contractual obligations as of December 31, 2013. The estimated payments reflected in this table are based on management's estimates and assumptions about these obligations. Because these estimates and assumptions are necessarily subjective, the actual cash outflows in future periods will vary, possibly materially, from those reflected in the table. In addition, we do not believe that our cash flow requirements can be adequately assessed based solely upon an analysis of these obligations, as the table below does not contemplate all aspects of our cash inflows, such as the level of cash flow generated by certain of our investments, nor all aspects of our cash outflows.

	Total	Estimated Payments Due by Period			2018 and thereafter
		2014	2015-2016 (in millions)	2017-2018	
Short-term and long-term debt obligations(1)	\$ 46,691	\$ 3,880	\$ 7,017	\$ 6,171	\$ 29,623
Operating lease obligations(2)	509	140	172	107	90
Purchase obligations:					
Commitments to purchase or fund investments(3)	5,461	3,704	829	455	473
Commercial mortgage loan commitments(4)	2,365	1,379	405	160	421
Other liabilities:					
Insurance liabilities(5)	1,251,950	47,928	79,721	81,810	1,042,491
Other(6)	13,018	12,976	38	4	0
Total	\$ 1,319,994	\$ 70,007	\$ 88,182	\$ 88,707	\$ 1,073,098

- (1) The estimated payments due by period for long-term debt reflects the contractual maturities of principal, as disclosed in Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as estimated future interest payments. The payment of principal and estimated future interest for short-term debt are reflected in estimated payments due in less than one year. The estimate for future interest payments includes the effect of derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting treatment. See Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information concerning our short-term and long-term debt.
- (2) The estimated payments due by period for operating leases reflect the future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases, as disclosed in Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We have no significant capital lease obligations.
- (3) As discussed in Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, we have commitments to purchase or fund investments, some of which are contingent upon events or circumstances not under our control, including those at the discretion of our counterparties. The timing of the fulfillment of certain of these commitments cannot be estimated, therefore the settlement of these obligations are reflected in estimated payments due in less than one year. Commitments to purchase or fund investments include \$0.274 billion that we anticipate will ultimately be funded from our separate accounts.

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- (4) As discussed in Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, loan commitments of our commercial mortgage operations, which are legally binding commitments to extend credit to a counterparty, have been reflected in the contractual obligations table above principally based on the expiration date of the commitment; however, it is possible these loan commitments could be funded prior to their expiration. In certain circumstances the counterparty may also extend the date of the expiration in exchange for a fee.
- (5) The estimated payments due by period for insurance liabilities reflect future estimated cash payments to be made to policyholders and others for future policy benefits, policyholders' account balances, policyholders' dividends, reinsurance payables and separate account liabilities, net of reinsurance recoverables. These future estimated cash outflows are based on mortality, morbidity, lapse and other assumptions comparable with our experience, consider future premium receipts on current policies in force, and assume market growth and interest crediting consistent with assumptions used in amortizing deferred acquisition costs and value of business acquired. These

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cash outflows are undiscounted with respect to interest and, as a result, the sum of the cash outflows shown for all years in the table of \$1,252 billion exceeds the corresponding liability amounts of \$636 billion included in the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2013. Separate account liabilities are legally insulated from general account obligations, and it is generally expected these liabilities will be fully funded by separate account assets and their related cash flows. We have made significant assumptions to determine the future estimated cash outflows related to the underlying policies and contracts. Due to the significance of the assumptions used, actual cash outflows will differ, possibly materially, from these estimates.

- (6) The estimated payments due by period for other liabilities includes securities sold under agreements to repurchase, cash collateral for loaned securities, liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits, bank customer liabilities, and other miscellaneous liabilities. Amounts presented in the table also exclude \$3.302 billion of notes of consolidated VIEs which recourse for these obligations is limited to the assets of the respective VIE and do not have recourse to the general credit of the company.

We also enter into agreements to purchase goods and services in the normal course of business; however, these purchase obligations are not material to our consolidated results of operations or financial position as of December 31, 2013.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Guarantees and Other Contingencies

In the course of our business, we provide certain guarantees and indemnities to third parties pursuant to which we may be contingently required to make payments in the future. See **Commitments and Guarantees** within Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Other Contingent Commitments

We also have other commitments, some of which are contingent upon events or circumstances not under our control, including those at the discretion of our counterparties. See **Commitments and Guarantees** within Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding these commitments. For further discussion of certain of these commitments that relate to our separate accounts, also see **Liquidity associated with other activities** Asset Management operations.

Other Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In November 2013, we entered into a put option agreement with a Delaware trust that gives Prudential Financial the right, at any time over a ten-year period, to issue up to \$1.5 billion of senior notes to the trust in return for principal and interest strips of U.S. Treasury securities that are held by the trust. See **Liquidity and Capital Resources** Alternative Sources of Liquidity for more information on this put option agreement. Other than this put option agreement, we do not have retained or contingent interests in assets transferred to unconsolidated entities, or variable interests in unconsolidated entities or other similar transactions, arrangements or relationships that serve as credit, liquidity or market risk support, that we believe are reasonably likely to have a material effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or our access to or requirements for capital resources. In addition, other than the put option agreement referred to above, we do not have relationships with any unconsolidated entities that are contractually limited to narrow activities that facilitate our transfer of or access to associated assets.

Risk Management

Overview

We employ a risk governance structure, overseen by senior management and our Board of Directors and managed by Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), to provide a framework for evaluating the risks embedded in and across our businesses, managing these risks and identifying current and future risk challenges and opportunities.

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Risk Governance Framework

Each of our businesses has a risk governance structure that is supported by a framework at the corporate level. Generally, our businesses are authorized to make day-to-day risk decisions that are consistent with enterprise risk policies and limits, and subject to enterprise oversight. The governance structure described in this section is designed to support this framework.

Board of Directors Role in Risk Management

Our Board of Directors oversees the Company's risk profile and management's processes for assessing and managing risk. Certain specific categories of risk are assigned to Board committees that report back to the full Board, as summarized below:

Audit Committee: oversees risks related to operational risks, financial controls, legal, regulatory and compliance risks, and the overall risk management governance structure and risk management function.

Finance Committee: oversees risks involving the Company's capital structure, including borrowing, liquidity, allocation of capital, major capital transactions and expenditures, funding of benefit plans and statutory insurance reserves. It also oversees the strength of the finance function. The Finance Committee approves the Company's annual capital plan and operating plan, as recommended by our Chief Financial Officer. The Finance Committee also receives regular updates on the sources and uses of capital relative to plan, as well as on our Capital Protection Framework.

Investment Committee: oversees investment and market risk and the strength of the investment function. The Investment Committee approves investment and market risk limits for Prudential Financial and for Prudential Insurance's general account based on asset class, issuer, credit quality and geography.

Compensation Committee: oversees our compensation programs so that incentives are aligned with appropriate risk taking.

Management Committees

Our primary risk management committee is the Enterprise Risk Committee (ERC). The ERC is chaired by our Chief Risk Officer and otherwise comprised of the Vice Chairman, Chief Operating Officers for the U.S. and International Businesses, General Counsel, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Investment Officer and Chief Actuary. The ERC's mandate is to review significant risks that impact the Company and approve our risk management policies and limits to keep the risk profile of the Company consistent with its strategy.

The ERC is supported by five Risk Oversight Committees, each of which is comprised of subject matter experts and dedicated to one of the following risk types: investment risk, market risk, insurance risk, operational risk and model risk. These Risk Oversight Committees report their activities to the ERC, and significant matters or matters where there are unresolved points of view are reviewed and brought to the ERC. The Risk Oversight Committees provide an opportunity to evaluate complex issues by subject matter experts within the various risk areas. They evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of risk mitigation options, identify stakeholders of risks and issues, review material risk assumptions for reasonability and consistency across the Company and, working with the different risk areas, develop recommendations for risk limits, among other responsibilities.

Each of our business units and significant corporate functions maintains its own risk committee. The business unit risk committees serve as a forum for leaders within each business unit to identify, assess and resolve risk and exposure issues and to review new products and initiatives, prior to such issues being reviewed by the Risk Oversight Committees and/or the ERC as appropriate. Corporate function risk committees assess and monitor risks associated with performing the relevant corporate functions, set standards and exercise oversight over specific risks.

Risk Identification and Monitoring

Based on the array of financial and non-financial risks to which we are exposed, we have an authorization process for risk taking and requirements for risk measurement and reporting. We use a variety of tools and processes to assess risk, such as quantitative tools for measurable financial risks and qualitative assessments for non-financial risks, such as certain operational risks.

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Beginning with the development of material new products or services, we complete a risk assessment which may lead to changes in design features, terms, pricing, investment strategy or the use of other risk mitigation techniques to affect the risk/reward dynamics for the product or service. We also weigh risk decisions against the impact to our reputation and our ability to achieve our ratings objectives.

Risk Exposure

We classify our risks into five general categories: investment risk, market risk, insurance risk, operational risk (which includes legal, regulatory and technology risk) and model risk. In addition, we are exposed to reputational risk, which underlies, and is a part of, each risk assessment.

For information on risk as it relates to our capital and liquidity, see [Liquidity and Capital Resources](#).

Investment Risk Management

We view investment risk as the risk of loss on fixed maturity investments due to default or deterioration in credit quality, or loss on equity or real estate investments due to deterioration in value. Our exposure to investment risk is primarily comprised of:

the risk that we will not receive contractual payments on a timely basis on fixed maturity investments (*i.e.*, credit default risk);

the risk that our fixed maturity investments lose value due to a deterioration of credit quality (for example, the probability of default rises or the likelihood of recovery on a default deteriorates);

the risk that a counterparty on derivatives, securities lending, reinsurance or other transactions does not meet its contractual obligations to us; and

the risk that values of our non-coupon, equity and/or real estate equity investments decline.

With general account fixed maturities of \$290 billion as of December 31, 2013, Prudential Financial is exposed to significant credit risk. Our Asset Management units have long experience managing public and private fixed income asset classes for both our general account and for third party investors. To manage this risk, we have a set of risk limits in place, including enterprise-level risk limits set by the Investment Committee of the Board of Directors. These limits are delineated into formal Investment Policy Statements which set limits on asset classes, permissible instruments, individual issuer, industry/sector and geographic exposures by individual legal entities, segments and business units. Compliance with most of these limits is measured on a daily basis, with some limits measured monthly or quarterly. In addition, our credit research departments closely monitor our credit exposures and maintain watch lists of exposures where there is a risk of impairment. If we have concerns about credit for a public exposure, we may sell some or all of that exposure or hedge the exposure with credit derivatives. See [General Account Investments](#) for further information on our general account portfolio, including the composition of our fixed maturity portfolio by industry category and credit quality.

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We also monitor our equity, real estate equity and other non-coupon investment exposures on an ongoing basis, and our risk and portfolio management functions review these portfolios quarterly.

Market Risk Management

Market risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from change in the value of assets, liabilities or derivative instruments as a result of absolute or relative changes in factors affecting financial markets, such as changes in interest rates, equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates and credit spreads.

Our exposure is primarily comprised of:

Interest rate risk: our primary exposure arises within our insurance and annuities operations when changes in interest rates cause changes in asset and liability values that do not offset. For further information, see [General Account Investments Management of Investments](#) above.

Credit spread risk: our investment portfolio includes corporate debt issuance which, in addition to creating credit risk from potential default and migration, introduces risk of value loss when market spreads widen.

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Equity price risk: our primary exposure arises within our Annuities segment when equity price changes move the value of embedded derivatives associated with variable annuities living benefit features without creating offsetting changes in the value of equity based derivatives hedging these benefits. Secondly, we are exposed to risk from the impact of equity market price declines that are not actively hedged on guaranteed minimum death benefits and guaranteed minimum income benefits. In addition, we are subject to changes in value on equity securities held in our general account and to lost fees from separate accounts and other funds under management when equity markets decline.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk: with significant operations outside the U.S., particularly in Japan, our primary exposure arises when changes in foreign currency rates impact our U.S. dollar-equivalent earnings and equity in these operations. For further information, see International Insurance Division Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Movements and Related Hedging Strategies above. In addition, we are subject to changes in the value of investments denominated in foreign currencies held in our general account.

We actively monitor and manage concentration risks at the enterprise level to support diversification efforts. For additional information on our exposure to market risk, including how this risk is managed, see Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Insurance Risk

We define insurance risk as the risk of loss due to deviations in experience compared to our assumptions. Our exposure is primarily comprised of:

Mortality risk, or the risk that death claims are greater than expected, primarily within our Individual Life, Group Insurance and International Insurance segments;

Longevity risk, or the risk that policyholders survive longer than expected, primarily within our Individual Annuities, Retirement and International Insurance segments;

Morbidity risk, or the risk that health claims from sickness or disability are greater than expected, primarily within our Group Insurance and International Insurance segments as well as from long term care policies within Divested Businesses; and

Policyholder behavior risk, or the risk that our customers persistency experience or utilization experience differs from our expectations.

Underwriting insurance risk is a fundamental part of our business. We believe our scale provides for the benefits of diversification, both within an insurance risk type (potentially enhancing predictability of experience) and across insurance risk types (for example, to some extent, mortality risk provides a natural hedge against longevity risk). Insurance risk mitigation begins with product design, as well as underwriting and pricing standards at the business unit level with corporate oversight. In some cases, the availability and/or credibility of policyholder behavior experience may be limited, which we strive to reflect in the product design and pricing of the product. We provide corporate oversight of the material insurance risk assumptions utilized in pricing and setting reserves.

Operational Risk

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Operational risk is defined as the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes and systems, employee actions, or as the result of external events. Operational risks are broad in scope and evident in each business unit and corporate function. We are exposed to operational risk in many ways, including, but not limited to:

Legal and regulatory compliance

Improper sales practices

Fraud (internal and external)

Reputational risk

Employee risk

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Technology risk, including system failures and processing errors

Financial reporting errors

Extreme events, such as loss of people and/or infrastructure caused by natural disasters, terrorism, disease, etc.

Information risk

Vendor risk

Each of our businesses and corporate functions is expected to manage its operational risks in compliance with enterprise standards. Our framework for identifying, evaluating, monitoring and managing operational risk includes: risk management committees; key risk indicators; risk and control assessments; loss event data collection and analysis; scenario analysis; and resolution of control issues. We also have enterprise policies and standards, including: Legal and Regulatory/Compliance Policies, such as those relating to sales practices and supervision, fraud prevention, safeguarding of personal information, protection and use of material non-public information, personal conflicts of interest and outside business activities, anti-money laundering, and gifts and entertainment; Human Resources Policies, such as those relating to hiring, training and terminating the employment of our associates and succession planning; and Information Technology policies, including those on systems development and information security. We also maintain policies and standards to support the effective management of operational risk, including those concerning new product development, business continuation and disaster recovery, enterprise crisis management, and vendor governance. Our Internal Audit Department independently audits key operational controls on a periodic basis to assess the effectiveness of our framework.

We are also exposed to emerging risks, that is, those conditions, situations or trends that may significantly impact us in the future. By nature, these risks involve a high degree of uncertainty. ERM, together with our businesses, monitors and evaluates emerging risks on a regular basis.

Model Risk

Models are utilized by our businesses and corporate functions primarily in projecting future cash flows associated with pricing products, calculating reserves and valuing assets, as well as in evaluating risk and determining capital requirements, among other uses. As our businesses continue to grow and evolve, the number and complexity of models we utilize expands, increasing our exposure to error in the design, implementation or use of models, including the associated input data and assumptions. We are mitigating this risk by implementing our Model Risk Policy, which outlines the governance and control requirements over the implementation and use of models, and through the activities of our Model Risk Oversight Committee which provides oversight and guidance on issues relating to model risk and the management of that risk.

For further information on the risks to which the Company is exposed, see Item. 1A Risk Factors.

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ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market Risk

Market risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from change in the value of assets, liabilities or derivative instruments as a result of absolute or relative changes in factors affecting financial markets, such as changes in interest rates, equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates and credit spreads.

To varying degrees, the investment activities supporting all of our products and services generate exposure to market risk. The primary source of our exposure to market risk is other than trading activities conducted primarily in our insurance and annuity operations. The market risk incurred and our strategies for managing this risk vary by product. The market risk associated with trading activities is immaterial.

For additional information regarding the potential impacts of interest rate and other market fluctuations, as well as general economic and market conditions on our businesses and profitability, see Item 1A. Risk Factors above. For additional information regarding the overall management of our general account investments and our asset mix strategies, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations General Account Investments Management of Investments above. For additional information regarding our liquidity and capital resources, which may be impacted by changing market risks, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources above.

Market Risk Management

Risk management includes the identification and measurement of various forms of risk, the establishment of risk thresholds and the creation of processes intended to maintain risks within these thresholds while optimizing returns on the underlying assets or liabilities. Risk range limits are established for each type of market risk, and are approved by the Investment Committee of the Board of Directors and subject to ongoing review.

Our risk management process utilizes a variety of tools and techniques, including:

Measures of price sensitivity to market changes (e.g., interest rates, equity index prices, foreign exchange, credit spreads)

Value-at-Risk, or VaR measures

Asset/liability management analytics

Stress scenario testing

Hedging programs

Risk management governance, including policies, limits and a market risk oversight committee. For additional information regarding our overall risk management framework and governance structure, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Risk Management above.

Market Risk Mitigation

Risk mitigation takes three primary forms:

1. Managing assets to liability-based limits on net exposure. For example, investment policies identify target durations for assets based on liability characteristics and asset portfolios are managed to ranges around them. This mitigates potential unanticipated economic losses from interest rate movements.
2. Hedging non-strategic exposures. For example, our investment policies generally require hedging currency risk for all cash flows not offset by similarly denominated liabilities.
3. Management of portfolio concentration risk. For example, ongoing monitoring and management at the enterprise level of key rate, currency and other concentration risks support diversification efforts to mitigate exposure to individual markets and sources of liquidity strain.

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Market Risk Related to Interest Rates

Assets that subject us to interest rate risk primarily include fixed maturity securities, commercial mortgage and other loans and policy loans. Liabilities that subject us to interest rate risk primarily include policyholder account balances relating to interest-sensitive life insurance, annuity and other investment-type contracts, as well as through outstanding short-term and long-term debt. Changes in interest rates create risk that the resulting changes in asset values will differ from the changes in the value of the liabilities relating to the underlying or hedged products. Derivatives that subject us to interest rate risk primarily include interest rate swaps, forwards, futures and options. Additionally, changes in interest rates may impact other items including, but not limited to, the following:

Net investment spread between the amounts that we are required to pay and the rate of return we are able to earn on investments for certain products supported by general account investments

Asset-based fees earned on assets under management or contractholder account values

Estimated total gross profits and the amortization of deferred policy acquisition and other costs

Net exposure to the guarantees provided under certain products

Capital levels of our regulated entities

We use duration and convexity analyses to measure price sensitivity to interest rate changes. Duration measures the relative sensitivity of the fair value of a financial instrument to changes in interest rates. Convexity measures the rate of change of duration with respect to changes in interest rates. We use asset/liability management and derivative strategies to manage our interest rate exposure by legal entity by matching the relative sensitivity of asset and liability values to interest rate changes, or controlling duration mismatch of assets and liabilities. We have duration mismatch constraints tailored to the rate sensitivity of products in each entity. In certain markets, primarily outside the U.S. and Japan, capital market limitations that hinder our ability to acquire assets that approximate the duration of some of our liabilities are considered in setting the limits. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the difference between the duration of assets and the target duration of liabilities in our duration-managed portfolios was within our limits. We consider risk-based capital and tax implications as well as current market conditions in our asset/liability management strategies.

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We assess the impact of interest rate movements on the value of our financial assets, financial liabilities and derivatives using hypothetical test scenarios that assume either upward or downward 100 basis point parallel shifts in the yield curve from prevailing interest rates, reflecting changes in either credit spreads or the risk-free rate. The following table sets forth the net estimated potential loss in fair value on these financial instruments from a hypothetical 100 basis point upward shift as of December 31, 2013 and 2012. This table is presented on a gross basis and excludes offsetting impacts to insurance liabilities that are not considered financial liabilities under U.S GAAP. This scenario results in the greatest net exposure to interest rate risk of the hypothetical scenarios tested at those dates. While the test scenario is for illustrative purposes only and does not reflect our expectations regarding future interest rates or the performance of fixed-income markets, it is a near-term, reasonably possible hypothetical change that illustrates the potential impact of such events. These test scenarios do not measure the changes in value that could result from non-parallel shifts in the yield curve which we would expect to produce different changes in discount rates for different maturities. As a result, the actual loss in fair value from a 100 basis point change in interest rates could be different from that indicated by these calculations. The estimated changes in fair values do not include separate account assets.

	As of December 31, 2013			As of December 31, 2012		
	Notional	Fair Value	Hypothetical Change in Fair Value (in millions)	Notional	Fair Value	Hypothetical Change in Fair Value
Financial assets with interest rate risk:						
Fixed maturities(1)		\$ 314,015	\$ (25,834)		\$ 326,489	\$ (27,238)
Commercial mortgage and other loans		42,805	(1,850)		39,716	(1,658)
Policy loans(2)		11,766	0		14,592	(902)
Derivatives:						
Swaps	\$ 150,079	(2,228)	(3,710)	\$ 132,661	3,766	(4,818)
Futures	15,125	5	14	13,267	(166)	21
Options	85,249	477	344	68,099	1,330	(188)
Forwards	15,306	206	(61)	15,937	(60)	(31)
Synthetic GICs(3)	60,758	8	0	64,359	6	(2)
Variable annuity and other living benefit feature embedded derivatives(4)		(441)	3,097		(3,348)	3,295
Financial liabilities with interest rate risk(5):						
Short-term and long-term debt		(28,286)	2,392		(30,003)	2,473
Limited recourse notes issued by consolidated VIEs(6)		(39)	0		(224)	0
Investment contracts		(96,600)	3,410		(104,200)	3,730
Net estimated potential loss			\$ (22,198)			\$ (25,318)

- (1) Includes fixed maturities classified as trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities and other fixed maturities classified as trading securities under U.S. GAAP, but are held for other than trading activities in our segments that offer insurance, retirement and annuities products.
- (2) In the fourth quarter of 2013, we implemented a change in valuation methodology regarding policy loans. For additional information, see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (3) Prior period's notional amount is presented on a basis consistent with the current period presentation.
- (4) Reflects only the gross change on the embedded derivatives, and excludes any offsetting impact of derivative instruments purchased to hedge such changes.
- (5) Excludes approximately \$248 billion and \$249 billion as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, of insurance reserve and deposit liabilities which are not considered financial liabilities. We believe that the interest rate sensitivities of these insurance liabilities would serve as an offset to the net interest rate risk of the financial assets and liabilities, including investment contracts.
- (6) See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding consolidated variable interest entities (VIEs).

Our net estimated potential loss in fair value as of December 31, 2013 decreased from December 31, 2012, primarily reflecting a decrease in our fixed maturity securities portfolio in 2013, driven by the translation impact of the yen weakening against the U.S. dollar and an increase in U.S. interest rates, as well as a decrease in the fair value of derivatives also driven by an increase in U.S. interest rates. For a discussion of changes in derivatives, see [Derivatives](#) below.

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Under U.S. GAAP, the fair value of the embedded derivatives for certain variable annuity and other living benefit features, reflected in the table above, includes the impact of the market's perception of our own non-performance risk (NPR). The additional credit spread over LIBOR rates incorporated into the discount rate as of December 31, 2013, to reflect NPR in the valuation of these embedded derivatives, ranged from 8 to 109 basis points.

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The following table provides a demonstration of the sensitivity of these embedded derivatives to our NPR credit spread by quantifying the adjustments that would be required assuming both a 50 basis point parallel increase and decrease in our NPR credit spreads. While the information below is for illustrative purposes only and does not reflect our expectations regarding our credit spreads, it is a near-term, reasonably possible change that illustrates the potential impact of such a change. This information considers only the direct effect of changes in our credit spread on operating results due to the change in these embedded derivatives, and not changes in any other assumptions such as persistency, utilization and mortality, or the effect of these changes on DAC or other balances.

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(Increase) /Decrease in Embedded Derivative Liability	(Increase) /Decrease in Embedded Derivative Liability
	(in millions)	
Increase in credit spread by 50 basis points	\$ 548	\$ 933
Decrease in credit spread by 50 basis points	\$ (769)	\$ (1,177)

For an additional discussion of our variable annuity optional living benefit guarantees accounted for as embedded derivatives and related derivatives used to hedge the changes in fair value of these embedded derivatives, see Market Risk Related to Certain Variable Annuity Products below. For additional information about the key estimates and assumptions used in our determination of fair value, see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements below. For information on the impacts of a sustained low interest rate environment, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Executive Summary Industry Trends Impact of a Low Interest Rate Environment above.

Market Risk Related to Equity Prices

We have exposure to equity price risk through our investments in equity securities, equity-based derivatives and certain variable annuity and other living benefit feature embedded derivatives. Our equity-based derivatives primarily hedge the equity price risk embedded in the living benefit feature embedded derivatives, and are also part of our capital hedging program. Changes in equity prices create risk that the resulting changes in asset values will differ from the changes in the value of the liabilities relating to the underlying or hedged products. Additionally, changes in equity prices may impact other items including, but not limited to, the following:

Asset-based fees earned on assets under management or contractholder account value

Estimated total gross profits and the amortization of deferred policy acquisition and other costs

Net exposure to the guarantees provided under certain products

We manage investment equity price risk against benchmarks in respective markets. We benchmark our return on equity holdings against a blend of market indices, mainly the S&P 500 and Russell 2000 for U.S. equities. We benchmark foreign equities against the Tokyo Price Index, or TOPIX, and the MSCI EAFE, a market index of European, Australian, and Far Eastern equities. We target price sensitivities that approximate those of the benchmark indices.

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We estimate our investment equity price risk from a hypothetical 10% decline in equity benchmark market levels and measure this risk in terms of the decline in fair market value of equity securities we hold. The following table sets forth the net estimated potential loss in fair value from such a decline as of December 31, 2013 and 2012. While these scenarios are for illustrative purposes only and do not reflect our expectations regarding future performance of equity markets or of our equity portfolio, they represent near term reasonably possible hypothetical changes that illustrate the potential impact of such events. These scenarios consider only the direct impact on fair value of declines in equity benchmark market levels and not changes in asset-based fees recognized as revenue, changes in our estimates of total gross profits used as a basis for amortizing deferred policy acquisition and other costs, or changes in any other assumptions such as market volatility or mortality, utilization or persistency rates in our variable annuity contracts that could also impact the fair value of our living benefit features. In addition, these scenarios do not reflect the impact of basis risk, such as potential differences in the performance of the investment funds underlying the variable annuity products relative to the market indices we use as a basis for developing our hedging strategy. The impact of basis risk could result in larger

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differences between the change in fair value of the equity-based derivatives and the related living benefit features in comparison to the scenarios above. In calculating these amounts, we exclude separate account equity securities.

	As of December 31, 2013			As of December 31, 2012		
	Notional	Fair Value	Hypothetical Change in Fair Value (in millions)	Notional	Fair Value	Hypothetical Change in Fair Value
Equity securities(1)		\$ 12,287	\$ (1,229)	\$ 10,754	\$ (1,075)	
Equity-based derivatives(2)	\$ 72,953	(78)	1,170	\$ 55,054	248	1,504
Variable annuity and other living benefit feature embedded derivatives(2)(3)		(441)	(852)		(3,348)	(1,052)
Net estimated potential loss			\$ (911)			\$ (623)

- (1) Includes equity securities classified as trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities and other equity securities classified as trading securities under U.S. GAAP, but are held for other than trading activities in our segments that offer insurance, retirement and annuities products.
- (2) The notional and fair value of equity-based derivatives and the fair value of variable annuity and other living benefit feature embedded derivatives are also reflected in amounts under Market Risk Related to Interest Rates above, and are not cumulative.
- (3) Reflects only the gross change on the embedded derivatives, and excludes any offsetting impact of derivative instruments purchased to hedge such changes.

Net estimated potential loss increased by \$288 million. The estimated equity price risk associated with the living benefit features accounted for as embedded derivatives decreased due to a decline in the value of the liability; however, this was more than offset by a corresponding change in equity-based derivatives used to hedge these features. For a discussion of changes in derivatives, see Derivatives below. For an additional discussion of our variable annuity optional living benefit guarantees accounted for as embedded derivatives and related derivatives used to hedge the changes in fair value of these embedded derivatives, see Market Risk Related to Certain Variable Annuity Products below. For additional information regarding our capital hedging program, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources below.

Market Risk Related to Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

As a U.S.-based company with significant business operations outside the U.S., particularly in Japan, we are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk related to these operations, as well as to our general account investment portfolio and other proprietary-investment portfolios.

For our international insurance operations, changes in foreign currency exchange rates create risk that we may experience volatility in the U.S. dollar-equivalent earnings and equity of these operations. We actively manage this risk through various hedging strategies, including the use of foreign currency hedges and through holding U.S. dollar-denominated securities in the investment portfolios of certain of these operations. Separately, our Japanese insurance operations offer a variety of non-yen denominated products which are supported by investments in corresponding currencies. While these non-yen denominated assets are economically matched, the accounting differs for changes in the value of these assets and liabilities due to moves in foreign currency exchange rates, resulting in volatility in reported U.S. GAAP earnings. For further information, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations International Insurance Division Impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements on earnings U.S. GAAP earnings impact of products denominated in non-local currencies above.

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For our domestic general account investment portfolios supporting our U.S. insurance operations and other proprietary-investment portfolios, our foreign currency exchange rate risk arises primarily from investments that are denominated in foreign currencies. We manage this risk by hedging substantially all domestic foreign currency-denominated fixed-income investments into U.S. dollars. We generally do not hedge all of the foreign currency risk of our investments in equity securities of unaffiliated foreign entities.

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We manage our foreign currency exchange rate risks within specified limits, and by using VaR-based analysis. This statistical technique estimates, at a specified confidence level, the potential pre-tax loss in portfolio market value that could occur over an assumed time horizon due to adverse market movements. For the unhedged portions of our equity investment in international subsidiaries and the foreign currency-denominated investments held in our domestic general account portfolio, we estimate the hypothetical decline in VaR, as well as the average VaR, each measured at a 95% confidence level and using a one-month time horizon. These calculations use historical price volatilities and correlation data at a 95% confidence level. The following table sets forth these measures as of the periods indicated.

	As of December 31, 2013			As of December 31, 2012		
	Fair Value	Estimated VaR	Average VaR	Fair Value	Estimated VaR	Average VaR
Unhedged portion of equity investment in international subsidiaries and foreign currency-denominated investments in domestic general account portfolio(1)	\$ 5,202	\$ (99)	\$ (115)	\$ 4,373	\$ (79)	\$ (101)

(in millions)

- (1) Excludes assets and liabilities subject to the impact of foreign exchange rate movements that are hedged with externally-purchased derivatives or are economically matched, as discussed above.

The increase in VaR as of December 31, 2013 was driven by a higher level of foreign exchange rate volatility. For derivatives used to hedge the anticipated level of U.S. dollar-equivalent earnings of our international operations, the estimated hypothetical decline in VaR, measured at a 95% confidence level and using a one-month time horizon, was \$68 million and \$81 million as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. For additional information, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations General Account Investments Portfolio Composition and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment International Insurance Division above.

Although VaR models are a recognized tool for risk management, they have inherent limitations, including reliance on historical data that may not be indicative of future market conditions or trading patterns. Accordingly, VaR models should not be viewed as a predictor of future results. We may incur losses that could be materially in excess of the amounts indicated by the models on a particular trading day or over a period of time, and there have been instances when results have fallen outside the values generated by our VaR models. A VaR model does not estimate the greatest possible loss. The results of these models and analysis thereof are subject to the judgment of our risk management personnel.

Derivatives

We use derivative financial instruments primarily to reduce market risk from changes in interest rates, equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates, including their use to alter interest rate or foreign currency exposures arising from mismatches between assets and liabilities. Our derivatives primarily include swaps, futures, options and forward contracts that are exchange-traded or contracted in the over-the-counter market.

Our derivatives also include interest rate guarantees we provide on our synthetic GIC products. Synthetic GICs simulate the performance of traditional insurance-related GICs but are accounted for as derivatives under U.S. GAAP due to the fact that the policyholders own the underlying assets, and we only provide a book value wrap on the customers' funds, which are held in a client-owned trust. Since these wraps provide payment of guaranteed principal and interest to the customer, changes in interest rates create risk that declines in the market value of customers' funds would increase our net exposure to these guarantees; however, this risk is minimal due to several mitigating factors. Our obligation is limited to payments that are in excess of the existing customers' fund value. Additionally, we have the ability to periodically reset crediting rates, subject to a 0% minimum floor, as well as the ability to increase prices. Further, our contract provisions provide that, although

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participants may withdraw funds at book value, contractholder withdrawals may only occur at market value immediately, or at book value over time. These factors, among others, result in these contracts experiencing minimal changes in fair value, despite a more significant notional value.

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Our derivatives also include those that are embedded in certain financial instruments, and primarily relate to certain optional living benefit features associated with our variable annuity products, as discussed in more detail in [Market Risk Related to Certain Variable Annuity Products](#) below.

The notional amount of derivative instruments increased \$33 billion in 2013, from \$294 billion as of December 31, 2012 to \$327 billion as of December 31, 2013. The increase was primarily related to our variable annuity hedging activities and our capital hedge program. For additional information on our derivative activities, see Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements below.

Market Risk Related to Certain Variable Annuity Products

The primary risk exposures of our variable annuity contracts relate to actual deviations from, or changes to, the assumptions used in the original pricing of these products, including capital markets assumptions, such as equity market returns, interest rates and market volatility and actuarial assumptions. For our capital markets assumptions, we hedge or limit our exposure to the risk created by capital markets fluctuations through a combination of product design elements, such as an automatic rebalancing element and inclusion of certain optional living benefits in our living benefits hedging program. Certain variable annuity optional living benefit features are accounted for as an embedded derivative and recorded at fair value. The market risk sensitivities associated with U.S. GAAP values of both the embedded derivatives and the related derivatives used to hedge the changes in fair value of these embedded derivatives are provided under [Market Risk Related to Interest Rates](#) and [Market Risk Related to Equity Prices](#) above.

For additional information regarding our risk management strategies, including our living benefit hedging program and other product design elements, see [Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Results of Operations for Financial Services Businesses by Segment - Individual Annuities](#) above.

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Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of Prudential Financial, Inc. (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness, as of December 31, 2013, of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, based on the framework established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on our assessment under that framework, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2013.

Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by or under the supervision of our principal executive and principal financial officers to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and the directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing herein.

February 27, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Prudential Financial, Inc.:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Prudential Financial, Inc. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules listed in the index appearing under Item 15.2 present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in the Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedules, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, listed in the accompanying index. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedules, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying supplemental combining financial information is presented for the purposes of additional analysis of the consolidated financial statements rather than to present the financial position and results of operations of the individual components. Such supplemental information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, in 2013 the Company changed, retrospectively, the manner in which it accounts for performance-based incentive fee revenue.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

New York, New York

February 27, 2014

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Financial Position****December 31, 2013 and 2012 (in millions, except share amounts)**

	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost: 2013 \$268,727; 2012 \$277,654)(1)	\$ 286,866	\$ 301,336
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost (fair value: 2013 \$3,553; 2012 \$4,511)(1)	3,312	4,268
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, at fair value(1)	20,827	20,590
Other trading account assets, at fair value(1)	6,453	6,328
Equity securities, available-for-sale, at fair value (cost: 2013 \$7,003; 2012 \$6,759)	9,910	8,277
Commercial mortgage and other loans (includes \$158 and \$162 measured at fair value under the fair value option at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively)(1)	41,008	36,733
Policy loans	11,766	11,575
Other long-term investments (includes \$873 and \$465 measured at fair value under the fair value option at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively)(1)	10,328	10,028
Short-term investments	7,703	6,447
Total investments	398,173	405,582
Cash and cash equivalents(1)	11,439	18,100
Accrued investment income(1)	3,089	3,127
Deferred policy acquisition costs	16,512	14,100
Value of business acquired	3,675	3,248
Other assets(1)	13,833	11,824
Separate account assets	285,060	253,254
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 731,781	\$ 709,235
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Future policy benefits	\$ 206,859	\$ 216,050
Policyholders' account balances(1)	136,657	134,413
Policyholders' dividends	5,515	7,507
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	7,898	5,818
Cash collateral for loaned securities	5,040	3,941
Income taxes	5,422	8,512
Short-term debt	2,669	2,484
Long-term debt	23,553	24,729
Other liabilities(1)	13,925	11,838
Notes issued by consolidated variable interest entities (includes \$3,254 and \$1,406 measured at fair value under the fair value option at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively)(1)	3,302	1,577
Separate account liabilities	285,060	253,254
Total liabilities	695,900	670,123
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (See Note 23)		
EQUITY		
Preferred Stock (\$.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued)	0	0
Common Stock (\$.01 par value; 1,500,000,000 shares authorized; 660,111,319 and 660,111,307 shares issued at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively)	6	6
Class B Stock (\$.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 2,000,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively)	0	0
Additional paid-in capital	24,475	24,380
Common Stock held in treasury, at cost (199,056,067 and 197,077,940 shares at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively)	(12,415)	(12,163)

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Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	8,681	10,214
Retained earnings	14,531	16,066
Total Prudential Financial, Inc. equity	35,278	38,503
Noncontrolling interests	603	609
Total equity	35,881	39,112
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 731,781	\$ 709,235

(1) See Note 5 for details of balances associated with variable interest entities.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Operations**

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 (in millions, except per share amounts)

	2013	2012	2011
REVENUES			
Premiums	\$ 26,237	\$ 65,354	\$ 24,301
Policy charges and fee income	5,415	4,489	3,924
Net investment income	14,729	13,661	13,124
Asset management fees and other income	286	2,784	4,905
Realized investment gains (losses), net:			
Other-than-temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities	(1,055)	(1,611)	(2,202)
Other-than-temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities transferred to Other Comprehensive Income	856	1,274	1,667
Other realized investment gains (losses), net	(5,007)	(1,104)	3,366
Total realized investment gains (losses), net	(5,206)	(1,441)	2,831
Total revenues	41,461	84,847	49,085
BENEFITS AND EXPENSES			
Policyholders' benefits	26,733	65,131	23,614
Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	3,111	4,234	4,484
Dividends to policyholders	2,050	2,176	2,723
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	240	1,504	2,695
General and administrative expenses	11,011	11,094	10,605
Total benefits and expenses	43,145	84,139	44,121
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY IN EARNINGS OF OPERATING JOINT VENTURES	(1,684)	708	4,964
Income taxes:			
Current	34	1,088	447
Deferred	(1,092)	(875)	1,068
Total income tax expense (benefit)	(1,058)	213	1,515
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE EQUITY IN EARNINGS OF OPERATING JOINT VENTURES	(626)	495	3,449
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures, net of taxes	59	60	182
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(567)	555	3,631
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	7	15	35
NET INCOME (LOSS)	(560)	570	3,666
Less: Income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	107	50	34
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC	\$ (667)	\$ 520	\$ 3,632
EARNINGS PER SHARE (See Note 16)			
Financial Services Businesses			
Basic earnings per share - Common Stock:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ (1.57)	\$ 1.02	\$ 7.14

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Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	0.02	0.04	0.07
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ (1.55)	\$ 1.06	\$ 7.21
Diluted earnings per share Common Stock:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ (1.57)	\$ 1.01	\$ 7.05
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	0.02	0.04	0.07
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ (1.55)	\$ 1.05	\$ 7.12
Dividends declared per share of Common Stock	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.45
Closed Block Business			
Basic and Diluted earnings per share Class B Stock:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 22.00	\$ 11.50	\$ 61.00
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	0.00	(1.00)	0.00
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 22.00	\$ 10.50	\$ 61.00
Dividends declared per share of Class B Stock	\$ 9.625	\$ 9.625	\$ 9.625

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 (in millions)**

	2013	2012	2011
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ (560)	\$ 570	\$ 3,666
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments for the period	(1,487)	(263)	315
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	(1,528)	8,632	3,834
Defined benefit pension and postretirement unrecognized periodic benefit	874	(699)	(297)
Total	(2,141)	7,670	3,852
Less: Income tax expense (benefit) related to other comprehensive income (loss)	(582)	2,667	1,301
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(1,559)	5,003	2,551
Comprehensive Income (loss)	(2,119)	5,573	6,217
Less: Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	81	84	(10)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ (2,200)	\$ 5,489	\$ 6,227

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Equity(1)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 (in millions)**

	Additional		Retained	Common	Accumulated	Total	Noncontrolling	Total
	Common	Paid-in	Earnings	Stock	Other	Financial, Inc. Equity	Interests	Equity
	Stock	Capital		Held In	Comprehensive			
				Treasury	Income			
					(Loss)			
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 6	\$ 24,223	\$ 13,829	\$ (11,173)	\$ 2,650	\$ 29,535	\$ 513	\$ 30,048
Impact of adoption of accounting changes			(189)			(189)	(41)	(230)
Common Stock acquired				(999)		(999)		(999)
Common Stock issued								
Contributions from noncontrolling interests							9	9
Distributions to noncontrolling interests							(15)	(15)
Consolidations/(deconsolidations) of noncontrolling interests							53	53
Stock-based compensation programs		70	(58)	252		264		264
Dividends declared on Common Stock			(689)			(689)		(689)
Dividends declared on Class B Stock			(19)			(19)		(19)
Comprehensive income:								
Net income			3,632			3,632	34	3,666
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					2,595	2,595	(44)	2,551
Total comprehensive income (loss)						6,227	(10)	6,217
Balance, December 31, 2011	6	24,293	16,506	(11,920)	5,245	34,130	509	34,639
Common Stock acquired				(650)		(650)		(650)
Common Stock issued								
Contributions from noncontrolling interests							4	4
Distributions to noncontrolling interests							(85)	(85)
Consolidations/(deconsolidations) of noncontrolling interests							97	97
Stock-based compensation programs		87	(192)	407		302		302
Dividends declared on Common Stock			(749)			(749)		(749)
Dividends declared on Class B Stock			(19)			(19)		(19)
Comprehensive income:								
Net income			520			520	50	570
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					4,969	4,969	34	5,003
Total comprehensive income (loss)						5,489	84	5,573
Balance, December 31, 2012	6	24,380	16,066	(12,163)	10,214	38,503	609	39,112
Common Stock acquired				(750)		(750)		(750)
Common Stock issued								
Contributions from noncontrolling interests							4	4
Distributions to noncontrolling interests							(113)	(113)
Consolidations/(deconsolidations) of noncontrolling interests							22	22
Stock-based compensation programs		95	(39)	498		554		554
Dividends declared on Common Stock			(810)			(810)		(810)
Dividends declared on Class B Stock			(19)			(19)		(19)
Comprehensive income:								
Net income			(667)			(667)	107	(560)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					(1,533)	(1,533)	(26)	(1,559)

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Total comprehensive income (loss)						(2,200)		81	(2,119)							
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$	6	\$	24,475	\$	14,531	\$	(12,415)	\$	8,681	\$	35,278	\$	603	\$	35,881

(1) Class B Stock is not presented as the amounts are immaterial.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 (in millions)**

	2013	2012	2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss)	\$ (560)	\$ 570	\$ 3,666
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Realized investment (gains) losses, net	5,206	1,441	(2,831)
Policy charges and fee income	(1,649)	(1,412)	(1,147)
Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	3,111	4,234	4,484
Depreciation and amortization	411	302	290
(Gains) losses on trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, net	250	(613)	(235)
Change in:			
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(2,661)	(2,061)	(376)
Future policy benefits and other insurance liabilities	8,379	17,784	6,799
Other trading account assets	(33)	(33)	329
Income taxes	(1,343)	527	(83)
Other, net	(2,666)	170	1,481
Cash flows from operating activities	8,445	20,909	12,377
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from the sale/maturity/prepayment of:			
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	60,719	38,678	42,548
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity	587	528	455
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities and other trading account assets	19,412	15,347	22,388
Equity securities, available-for-sale	4,227	4,202	3,742
Commercial mortgage and other loans	6,501	5,327	4,814
Policy loans	2,231	2,241	2,035
Other long-term investments	1,873	1,474	2,120
Short-term investments	60,002	28,123	27,098
Payments for the purchase/origination of:			
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	(67,774)	(52,212)	(52,045)
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity	(208)	(18)	(76)
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities and other trading account assets	(22,552)	(16,115)	(23,684)
Equity securities, available-for-sale	(4,301)	(4,001)	(3,080)
Commercial mortgage and other loans	(10,316)	(7,066)	(6,829)
Policy loans	(1,831)	(2,012)	(1,815)
Other long-term investments	(2,850)	(1,736)	(1,865)
Short-term investments	(61,034)	(28,323)	(26,962)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired.	(488)	0	(2,321)
Other, net	(532)	143	182
Cash flows used in investing activities	(16,334)	(15,420)	(13,295)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Policyholders' account deposits	24,721	22,822	24,336
Policyholders' account withdrawals	(24,960)	(24,014)	(22,564)
Net change in securities sold under agreements to repurchase and cash collateral for loaned securities	3,200	584	1,126
Cash dividends paid on Common Stock	(828)	(749)	(685)
Cash dividends paid on Class B Stock	(19)	(19)	(19)
Net change in financing arrangements (maturities 90 days or less)	96	(583)	104
Common Stock acquired	(738)	(650)	(999)
Common Stock reissued for exercise of stock options	348	150	122
Proceeds from the issuance of debt (maturities longer than 90 days)	2,813	4,662	2,266

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Repayments of debt (maturities longer than 90 days)	(3,939)	(3,391)	(1,739)
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	32	51	20
Change in bank deposits	0	(1,730)	(22)
Other, net	1,516	1,562	153
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	2,242	(1,305)	2,099
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash balances	(1,014)	(335)	155
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(6,661)	3,849	1,336
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	18,100	14,251	12,915
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$ 11,439	\$ 18,100	\$ 14,251
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	\$ 1,279	\$ 501	\$ 809
Interest paid	\$ 1,387	\$ 1,349	\$ 1,285
NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR			
Treasury Stock shares issued for stock-based compensation programs	\$ 105	\$ 211	\$ 77
Federal Home Loan Bank of New York debt reissued as funding agreements and reported as policyholder account balances	\$ 0	\$ 445	\$ 0
Assets received and related liabilities recorded from two significant Pension Risk Transfer transactions	\$ 0	\$ 33,423	\$ 0
Acquisition of The Hartford's individual life business (See Note 3):			
Assets acquired, excluding cash and cash equivalents acquired	\$ 11,056	\$ 0	\$ 0
Liabilities assumed	\$ 10,568	\$ 0	\$ 0
Net cash paid on acquisition	\$ 488	\$ 0	\$ 0

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Prudential Financial, Inc. (Prudential Financial) and its subsidiaries (collectively, Prudential or the Company) provide a wide range of insurance, investment management, and other financial products and services to both individual and institutional customers throughout the United States and in many other countries. Principal products and services provided include life insurance, annuities, retirement-related services, mutual funds, and investment management. The Company has organized its principal operations into the Financial Services Businesses and the Closed Block Business. The Financial Services Businesses operate through three operating divisions: U.S. Retirement Solutions and Investment Management, U.S. Individual Life and Group Insurance, and International Insurance. The Company's businesses that are not sufficiently material to warrant separate disclosure and divested businesses, are included in Corporate and Other operations within the Financial Services Businesses. The Closed Block Business, which includes the Closed Block (see Note 12), is managed separately from the Financial Services Businesses. The Closed Block Business was established on the date of demutualization and includes the Company's in force participating insurance and annuity products and assets that are used for the payment of benefits and policyholders' dividends on these products, as well as other assets and equity that support these products and related liabilities. In connection with the demutualization, the Company ceased offering these participating products.

Demutualization

On December 18, 2001 (the date of demutualization), The Prudential Insurance Company of America (Prudential Insurance) converted from a mutual life insurance company to a stock life insurance company and became an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial. At the time of demutualization Prudential Financial issued two classes of common stock, both of which remain outstanding. The Common Stock, which is publicly traded, reflects the performance of the Financial Services Businesses, and the Class B Stock, which was issued through a private placement, reflects the performance of the Closed Block Business.

Basis of Presentation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Prudential Financial, entities over which the Company exercises control, including majority-owned subsidiaries and minority-owned entities such as limited partnerships in which the Company is the general partner, and variable interest entities in which the Company is considered the primary beneficiary. See Note 5 for more information on the Company's consolidated variable interest entities. The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

The Company's Gibraltar Life Insurance Company, Ltd. (Gibraltar Life) consolidated operations, including the previously-acquired AIG Star Life Insurance Co., Ltd., AIG Edison Life Insurance Company, AIG Financial Assurance Japan K.K., and AIG Edison Service Co., Ltd. (collectively the Star and Edison Businesses) use a November 30 fiscal year end for purposes of inclusion in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. Therefore, the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 include the assets and liabilities of Gibraltar Life as of November 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, include Gibraltar

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Life's results of operations for the twelve months ended November 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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The most significant estimates include those used in determining deferred policy acquisition costs and related amortization; value of business acquired and its amortization; amortization of sales inducements; measurement of goodwill and any related impairment; valuation of investments including derivatives and the recognition of other-than-temporary impairments; future policy benefits including guarantees; pension and other postretirement benefits; provision for income taxes and valuation of deferred tax assets; and reserves for contingent liabilities, including reserves for losses in connection with unresolved legal matters.

Out of Period Adjustments

As previously disclosed in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, during 2012, the Company recorded out of period adjustments resulting in an aggregate net decrease of \$170 million to Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures for the year ended December 31, 2012. These adjustments primarily resulted from 1) a decline in the value of a real estate-related investment, where, based on a review of the underlying collateral and a related guarantee, the Company determined that impairments of \$75 million should be recognized, of which \$61 million should have been recorded in prior years; 2) an increase of \$61 million in reserves for estimated payments arising from use of new Social Security Master Death File matching criteria to identify deceased policy and contract holders which should have been reflected in the third quarter of 2011; and 3) an increase of \$54 million in recorded liabilities for certain employee benefits based on a review of the consistency of recognition of such liabilities across the Company which should have been recorded in prior years. Management evaluated the adjustments and concluded they were not material to any previously reported quarterly or annual financial statements. For additional information on the impact of these adjustments to our operating segments, see Note 22.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in prior years have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRONOUNCEMENTS

Share-Based Payments

The Company recognizes the cost resulting from all share-based payments in accordance with the authoritative guidance on accounting for stock based compensation and applies the fair value-based measurement method in accounting for share-based payment transactions with employees except for equity instruments held by employee share ownership plans. The Company accounts for excess tax benefits in additional paid-in capital as a single pool available to all share-based compensation awards. The Company does not recognize excess tax benefits in additional paid-in capital until the benefits result in a reduction in taxes payable. The Company has elected the tax-law ordering methodology and has adopted a convention that considers excess tax benefits to be the last portion of a net operating loss carryforward to be utilized.

The Company accounts for non-employee stock options using the fair value method in accordance with authoritative guidance and related interpretations on accounting for equity instruments that are issued to other than employees for acquiring, or in conjunction with selling, goods or services.

Earnings Per Share

As discussed in Note 1, the Company has outstanding two separate classes of common stock. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing available income attributable to each of the two groups of common shareholders by the respective weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share includes the effect of all dilutive potential common shares that were outstanding during the period.

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PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As discussed under *Share-Based Payments* above, the Company accounts for excess tax benefits in additional paid-in capital as a single pool available to all share-based compensation awards. The Company reflects in assumed proceeds, based on application of the treasury stock method, the excess tax benefits that would be recognized in additional paid-in capital upon exercise or release of the award.

Investments and Investment-Related Liabilities

The Company's principal investments are fixed maturities; equity securities; commercial mortgage and other loans; policy loans; other long-term investments, including joint ventures (other than operating joint ventures), limited partnerships, and real estate; and short-term investments. Investments and investment-related liabilities also include securities repurchase and resale agreements and securities lending transactions. The accounting policies related to each are as follows:

Fixed maturities are comprised of bonds, notes and redeemable preferred stock. Fixed maturities classified as *available-for-sale* are carried at fair value. See Note 20 for additional information regarding the determination of fair value. Fixed maturities that the Company has both the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are carried at amortized cost and classified as *held-to-maturity*. The amortized cost of fixed maturities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity. Interest income, as well as the related amortization of premium and accretion of discount, is included in *Net investment income* under the effective yield method. For mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, the effective yield is based on estimated cash flows, including interest rate and prepayment assumptions based on data from widely accepted third-party data sources or internal estimates. In addition to interest rate and prepayment assumptions, cash flow estimates also vary based on other assumptions regarding the underlying collateral, including default rates and changes in value. These assumptions can significantly impact income recognition and the amount of other-than-temporary impairments recognized in earnings and other comprehensive income. For high credit quality mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities (those rated AA or above), cash flows are provided quarterly, and the amortized cost and effective yield of the security are adjusted as necessary to reflect historical prepayment experience and changes in estimated future prepayments. The adjustments to amortized cost are recorded as a charge or credit to net investment income in accordance with the retrospective method. For mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities rated below AA, or those for which an other than temporary impairment has been recorded, the effective yield is adjusted prospectively for any changes in estimated cash flows. See the discussion below on realized investment gains and losses for a description of the accounting for impairments. Unrealized gains and losses on fixed maturities classified as *available-for-sale*, net of tax, and the effect on deferred policy acquisition costs, value of business acquired, deferred sales inducements (*DSI*), future policy benefits and policyholders' dividends that would result from the realization of unrealized gains and losses, are included in *Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)* (*AOCI*).

Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, at fair value includes invested assets that support certain products included in the Retirement segment, as well as certain products included in the International Insurance segment, which are experience rated, meaning that the investment results associated with these products are expected to ultimately accrue to contractholders. Realized and unrealized gains and losses for these investments are reported in *Asset management fees and other income*. Interest and dividend income from these investments is reported in *Net investment income*.

Other trading account assets, at fair value consist primarily of fixed maturities, equity securities, including certain perpetual preferred stock, and certain derivatives. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on these investments are reported in *Asset management fees and other income*, and

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interest and dividend income from these investments is reported in Net investment income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses, and interest and dividend income on investments related to the Company's former global commodities group are reported in Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes. See Derivative Financial Instruments below for additional information regarding the accounting for derivatives.

Equity securities available-for-sale, at fair value are comprised of common stock, mutual fund shares and non-redeemable preferred stock, and are carried at fair value. The associated unrealized gains and losses, net of

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

tax, and the effect on deferred policy acquisition costs, value of business acquired, DSI, future policy benefits and policyholders' dividends that would result from the realization of unrealized gains and losses, are included in AOCI. The cost of equity securities is written down to fair value when a decline in value is considered to be other-than-temporary. See the discussion below on realized investment gains and losses for a description of the accounting for impairments. Dividends from these investments are recognized in Net investment income when earned.

Commercial mortgage and other loans consist of commercial mortgage loans, agricultural loans, loans backed by residential properties, as well as certain other collateralized and uncollateralized loans. Loans backed by residential properties primarily include recourse loans held by the Company's international insurance businesses. Uncollateralized loans primarily represent reverse dual currency loans and corporate loans held by the Company's international insurance businesses.

Commercial mortgage and other loans originated and held for investment are generally carried at unpaid principal balance, net of unamortized deferred loan origination fees and expenses, and net of an allowance for losses. Commercial mortgage loans originated within the Company's commercial mortgage operations include loans held for sale which are reported at the lower of cost or fair value; loans held for investment which are reported at amortized cost net of unamortized deferred loan origination fees and expenses, and net of an allowance for losses; and loans reported at fair value under the fair value option. Commercial mortgage and other loans acquired, including those related to the acquisition of a business, are recorded at fair value when purchased, reflecting any premiums or discounts to unpaid principal balances.

Interest income, as well as prepayment fees and the amortization of the related premiums or discounts, related to commercial mortgage and other loans, are included in Net investment income.

Impaired loans include those loans for which it is probable that amounts due will not all be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The Company defines past due as principal or interest not collected at least 30 days past the scheduled contractual due date. Interest received on loans that are past due, including impaired and non-impaired loans as well as loans that were previously modified in a troubled debt restructuring, is either applied against the principal or reported as net investment income based on the Company's assessment as to the collectability of the principal. See Note 4 for additional information about the Company's past due loans.

The Company discontinues accruing interest on loans after the loans become 90 days delinquent as to principal or interest payments, or earlier when the Company has doubts about collectability. When the Company discontinues accruing interest on a loan, any accrued but uncollectible interest on the loan and other loans backed by the same collateral, if any, is charged to interest income in the same period. Generally, a loan is restored to accrual status only after all delinquent interest and principal are brought current and, in the case of loans where the payment of interest has been interrupted for a substantial period, or the loan has been modified, a regular payment performance has been established.

The Company reviews the performance and credit quality of the commercial mortgage and other loan portfolio on an on-going basis. Loans are placed on watch list status based on a predefined set of criteria and are assigned one of three categories. Loans are placed on early warning status in cases where, based on the Company's analysis of the loan's collateral, the financial situation of the borrower or tenants or other market factors,

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it is believed a loss of principal or interest could occur. Loans are classified as closely monitored when it is determined that there is a collateral deficiency or other credit events that may lead to a potential loss of principal or interest. Loans not in good standing are those loans where the Company has concluded that there is a high probability of loss of principal, such as when the loan is delinquent or in the process of foreclosure. As described below, in determining the allowance for losses, the Company evaluates each loan on the watch list to determine if it is probable that amounts due will not be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement.

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Loan-to-value and debt service coverage ratios are measures commonly used to assess the quality of commercial mortgage loans. The loan-to-value ratio compares the amount of the loan to the fair value of the underlying property collateralizing the loan, and is commonly expressed as a percentage. Loan-to-value ratios greater than 100% indicate that the loan amount exceeds the collateral value. A smaller loan-to-value ratio indicates a greater excess of collateral value over the loan amount. The debt service coverage ratio compares a property's net operating income to its debt service payments. Debt service coverage ratios less than 1.0 times indicate that property operations do not generate enough income to cover the loan's current debt payments. A larger debt service coverage ratio indicates a greater excess of net operating income over the debt service payments. The values utilized in calculating these ratios are developed as part of the Company's periodic review of the commercial mortgage loan and agricultural loan portfolio, which includes an internal appraisal of the underlying collateral value. The Company's periodic review also includes a quality re-rating process, whereby the internal quality rating originally assigned at underwriting is updated based on current loan, property and market information using a proprietary quality rating system. The loan-to-value ratio is the most significant of several inputs used to establish the internal credit rating of a loan which in turn drives the allowance for losses. Other key factors considered in determining the internal credit rating include debt service coverage ratios, amortization, loan term, estimated market value growth rate and volatility for the property type and region. See Note 4 for additional information related to the loan-to-value ratios and debt service coverage ratios related to the Company's commercial mortgage and agricultural loan portfolios.

Loans backed by residential properties and uncollateralized loans are also reviewed periodically. Each loan is assigned an internal or external credit rating. Internal credit ratings take into consideration various factors including financial ratios and qualitative assessments based on non-financial information. In cases where there are personal or third party guarantors, the credit quality of the guarantor is also reviewed. These factors are used in developing the allowance for losses. Based on the diversity of the loans in these categories and their immateriality, the Company has not disclosed the credit quality indicators related to these loans in Note 4.

For those loans not reported at fair value, the allowance for losses includes a loan specific reserve for each impaired loan that has a specifically identified loss and a portfolio reserve for probable incurred but not specifically identified losses. For impaired commercial mortgage and other loans the allowances for losses are determined based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, or based upon the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. The portfolio reserves for probable incurred but not specifically identified losses in the commercial mortgage and agricultural loan portfolios consider the current credit composition of the portfolio based on an internal quality rating, (as described above). The portfolio reserves are determined using past loan experience, including historical credit migration, loss probability and loss severity factors by property type. These factors are reviewed each quarter and updated as appropriate.

The allowance for losses on commercial mortgage and other loans can increase or decrease from period to period based on the factors noted above. Realized investment gains (losses), net includes changes in the allowance for losses and changes in value for loans accounted for under the fair value option. Realized investment gains (losses), net also includes gains and losses on sales, certain restructurings, and foreclosures.

When a commercial mortgage or other loan is deemed to be uncollectible, any specific valuation allowance associated with the loan is reversed and a direct write down to the carrying amount of the loan is made. The carrying amount of the loan is not adjusted for subsequent recoveries in value.

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Commercial mortgage and other loans are occasionally restructured in a troubled debt restructuring. These restructurings generally include one or more of the following: full or partial payoffs outside of the original contract terms; changes to interest rates; extensions of maturity; or additions or modifications to covenants. Additionally, the Company may accept assets in full or partial satisfaction of the debt as part of a troubled debt restructuring. When restructurings occur, they are evaluated individually to determine whether the restructuring or modification constitutes a troubled debt restructuring as defined by authoritative accounting guidance. If the

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PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and the Company has granted a concession, the restructuring, including those that involve a partial payoff or the receipt of assets in full satisfaction of the debt is deemed to be a troubled debt restructuring. Based on the Company's credit review process described above, these loans generally would have been deemed impaired prior to the troubled debt restructuring, and specific allowances for losses would have been established prior to the determination that a troubled debt restructuring has occurred.

In a troubled debt restructuring where the Company receives assets in full satisfaction of the debt, any specific valuation allowance is reversed and a direct write down of the loan is recorded for the amount of the allowance, and any additional loss, net of recoveries, or any gain is recorded for the difference between the fair value of the assets received and the recorded investment in the loan. When assets are received in partial settlement, the same process is followed, and the remaining loan is evaluated prospectively for impairment based on the credit review process noted above. When a loan is restructured in a troubled debt restructuring, the impairment of the loan is remeasured using the modified terms and the loan's original effective yield, and the allowance for loss is adjusted accordingly. Subsequent to the modification, income is recognized prospectively based on the modified terms of the loans in accordance with the income recognition policy noted above. Additionally, the loan continues to be subject to the credit review process noted above.

In situations where a loan has been restructured in a troubled debt restructuring and the loan has subsequently defaulted, this factor is considered when evaluating the loan for a specific allowance for losses in accordance with the credit review process noted above.

See Note 4 for additional information about commercial mortgage and other loans that have been restructured in a troubled debt restructuring.

Policy loans are carried at unpaid principal balances. Interest income on policy loans is recognized in net investment income at the contract interest rate when earned. Policy loans are fully collateralized by the cash surrender value of the associated insurance policies.

Securities repurchase and resale agreements and securities loaned transactions are used primarily to earn spread income, to borrow funds, or to facilitate trading activity. As part of securities repurchase agreements or securities loaned transactions, the Company transfers U.S. and foreign debt and equity securities, as well as U.S. government and government agency securities, and receives cash as collateral. As part of securities resale agreements, the Company invests cash and receives as collateral U.S. government securities or other debt securities. For securities repurchase agreements and securities loaned transactions used to earn spread income, the cash received is typically invested in cash equivalents, short-term investments or fixed maturities.

Securities repurchase and resale agreements that satisfy certain criteria are treated as secured borrowing or secured lending arrangements. These agreements are carried at the amounts at which the securities will be subsequently resold or reacquired, as specified in the respective transactions. For securities purchased under agreements to resell, the Company's policy is to take possession or control of the securities either directly or through a third party custodian. These securities are valued daily and additional securities or cash collateral is received, or returned, when appropriate to protect against credit exposure. Securities to be resold are the same, or substantially the same, as the securities received. For securities sold under agreements to repurchase, the market value of the securities to be repurchased is monitored, and additional collateral is

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obtained where appropriate, to protect against credit exposure. Securities to be repurchased are the same, or substantially the same, as those sold. Income and expenses related to these transactions executed within the insurance companies used to earn spread income are reported as Net investment income; however, for transactions used for funding purposes, the associated borrowing cost is reported as interest expense (included in General and administrative expenses). Income and expenses related to these transactions executed within the Company's derivative operations are reported in Asset management fees and other income. Income and expenses related to these transactions executed within the Company's former global commodities group are reported in Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes.

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Securities loaned transactions are treated as financing arrangements and are recorded at the amount of cash received. The Company obtains collateral in an amount equal to 102% and 105% of the fair value of the domestic and foreign securities, respectively. The Company monitors the market value of the securities loaned on a daily basis with additional collateral obtained as necessary. Substantially all of the Company's securities loaned transactions are with large brokerage firms. Income and expenses associated with securities loaned transactions used to earn spread income are reported as Net investment income; however, for securities loaned transactions used for funding purposes the associated rebate is reported as interest expense (included in General and administrative expenses).

Other long-term investments consist of the Company's investments in joint ventures and limited partnerships, other than operating joint ventures, as well as wholly-owned investment real estate and other investments. Joint venture and partnership interests are either accounted for using the equity method of accounting or under the cost method when the Company's partnership interest is so minor (generally less than 3%) that it exercises virtually no influence over operating and financial policies. The Company's income from investments in joint ventures and partnerships accounted for using the equity method or the cost method, other than the Company's investment in operating joint ventures, is included in Net investment income. The carrying value of these investments is written down, or impaired, to fair value when a decline in value is considered to be other-than-temporary. In applying the equity method or the cost method (including assessment for other-than-temporary impairment), the Company uses financial information provided by the investee, generally on a one to three month lag. The Company consolidates joint ventures and limited partnerships in certain other instances where it is deemed to exercise control, or is considered the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. See Note 5 for additional information about variable interest entities.

The Company's wholly-owned investment real estate consists of real estate which the Company has the intent to hold for the production of income as well as real estate held for sale. Real estate which the Company has the intent to hold for the production of income is carried at depreciated cost less any writedowns to fair value for impairment losses and is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Real estate held for sale is carried at the lower of depreciated cost or fair value less estimated selling costs and is not further depreciated once classified as such. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value of the investment real estate exceeds the estimated undiscounted future cash flows (excluding interest charges) from the investment. At that time, the carrying value of the investment real estate is written down to fair value. Decreases in the carrying value of investment real estate held for the production of income due to other-than-temporary impairments are recorded in Realized investment gains (losses), net. Depreciation on real estate held for the production of income is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated lives of the properties, and is included in Net investment income. In the period a real estate investment is deemed held for sale and meets all of the discontinued operation criteria, the Company reports all related net investment income and any resulting investment gains and losses as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

Short-term investments primarily consist of highly liquid debt instruments with a maturity of twelve months or less and greater than three months when purchased, other than those debt instruments meeting this definition that are included in Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, at fair value. These investments are generally carried at fair value and include certain money market investments, short-term debt securities issued by government sponsored entities and other highly liquid debt instruments. Short-term investments held in the Company's former broker-dealer operations were marked-to-market through Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes.

Realized investment gains (losses) are computed using the specific identification method with the exception of some of the Company's International Insurance businesses' portfolios, where the average cost method is used. Realized investment gains and losses are generated from numerous sources, including the sale of fixed maturity securities, equity securities, investments in joint ventures and limited partnerships and

other types of investments, as well as adjustments to the cost basis of investments for net other-than-temporary impairments recognized in

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

earnings. Realized investment gains and losses are also generated from prepayment premiums received on private fixed maturity securities, allowance for losses on commercial mortgage and other loans, fair value changes on commercial mortgage loans carried at fair value, and fair value changes on embedded derivatives and free-standing derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment. Realized investment gains and losses related to the Company's former global commodities group are reported in Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes. See Derivative Financial Instruments below for additional information regarding the accounting for derivatives.

The Company's available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities with unrealized losses are reviewed quarterly to identify other-than-temporary impairments in value. In evaluating whether a decline in value is other-than-temporary, the Company considers several factors including, but not limited to the following: (1) the extent and the duration of the decline; (2) the reasons for the decline in value (credit event, currency or interest-rate related, including general credit spread widening); and (3) the financial condition of and near-term prospects of the issuer. With regard to available-for-sale equity securities, the Company also considers the ability and intent to hold the investment for a period of time to allow for a recovery of value. When it is determined that a decline in value of an equity security is other-than-temporary, the carrying value of the equity security is reduced to its fair value, with a corresponding charge to earnings.

An other-than-temporary impairment is recognized in earnings for a debt security in an unrealized loss position when the Company either (a) has the intent to sell the debt security or (b) more likely than not will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery. For all debt securities in unrealized loss positions that do not meet either of these two criteria, the Company analyzes its ability to recover the amortized cost by comparing the net present value of projected future cash flows with the amortized cost of the security. The net present value is calculated by discounting the Company's best estimate of projected future cash flows at the effective interest rate implicit in the debt security prior to impairment. The Company may use the estimated fair value of collateral as a proxy for the net present value if it believes that the security is dependent on the liquidation of collateral for recovery of its investment. If the net present value is less than the amortized cost of the investment, an other-than-temporary impairment is recognized. In addition to the above mentioned circumstances, the Company also recognizes an other-than-temporary impairment in earnings when a non-functional currency denominated security in an unrealized loss position due to currency exchange rates approaches maturity.

When an other-than-temporary impairment of a debt security has occurred, the amount of the other-than-temporary impairment recognized in earnings depends on whether the Company intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If the debt security meets either of these two criteria or the unrealized losses due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates are not expected to be recovered before maturity, the other-than-temporary impairment recognized in earnings is equal to the entire difference between the security's amortized cost basis and its fair value at the impairment measurement date. For other-than-temporary impairments of debt securities that do not meet these criteria, the net amount recognized in earnings is equal to the difference between the amortized cost of the debt security and its net present value calculated as described above. Any difference between the fair value and the net present value of the debt security at the impairment measurement date is recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss). Unrealized gains or losses on securities for which an other-than-temporary impairment has been recognized in earnings is tracked as a separate component of AOCI.

For debt securities, the split between the amount of an other-than-temporary impairment recognized in other comprehensive income and the net amount recognized in earnings is driven principally by assumptions regarding the amount and timing of projected cash flows. For mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, cash flow estimates consider the payment terms of the underlying assets backing a particular security, including interest rate and prepayment assumptions based on data from widely accepted third-party data sources or internal estimates. In addition to interest rate and prepayment assumptions, cash flow estimates also include other assumptions regarding the underlying collateral

including default rates and recoveries, which vary based on the

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asset type and geographic location, as well as the vintage year of the security. For structured securities, the payment priority within the tranche structure is also considered. For all other debt securities, cash flow estimates are driven by assumptions regarding probability of default and estimates regarding timing and amount of recoveries associated with a default. The Company has developed these estimates using information based on its historical experience as well as using market observable data, such as industry analyst reports and forecasts, sector credit ratings and other data relevant to the collectability of a security, such as the general payment terms of the security and the security's position within the capital structure of the issuer.

The new cost basis of an impaired security is not adjusted for subsequent increases in estimated fair value. In periods subsequent to the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment, the impaired security is accounted for as if it had been purchased on the measurement date of the impairment. For debt securities, the discount (or reduced premium) based on the new cost basis may be accreted into net investment income in future periods, including increases in cash flow on a prospective basis. In certain cases where there are decreased cash flow expectations, the security is reviewed for further cash flow impairments.

Unrealized investment gains and losses are also considered in determining certain other balances, including deferred policy acquisition costs, the value of business acquired, DSI, certain future policy benefits, policyholders' dividends and deferred tax assets or liabilities. These balances are adjusted, as applicable, for the impact of unrealized gains or losses on investments as if these gains or losses had been realized, with corresponding credits or charges included in AOCI. Each of these balances is discussed in greater detail below.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts due from banks, certain money market investments and other debt instruments with maturities of three months or less when purchased, other than cash equivalents that are included in Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, at fair value.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs

Costs that vary with and that are directly related to the successful acquisition of new and renewal insurance and annuity business are deferred to the extent such costs are deemed recoverable from future profits. Such DAC primarily includes commissions, costs of policy issuance and underwriting, and certain other expenses that are directly related to successfully negotiated contracts. See below under Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements for a discussion of the authoritative guidance adopted effective January 1, 2012, regarding which costs relating to the acquisition of new or renewal insurance contracts qualify for deferral. In each reporting period, capitalized DAC is amortized to

Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs, net of the accrual of imputed interest on DAC balances. DAC is subject to periodic recoverability testing. DAC, for applicable products, is adjusted for the impact of unrealized gains or losses on investments as if these gains or losses had been realized, with corresponding credits or charges included in AOCI.

For traditional participating life insurance included in the Closed Block, DAC is amortized over the expected life of the contracts (up to 45 years) in proportion to gross margins based on historical and anticipated future experience, which is evaluated regularly. The effect of changes in estimated gross margins on unamortized DAC is reflected in Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs in the period such estimated gross margins are revised. Deferred policy acquisition costs related to interest-sensitive and variable life products and fixed and variable deferred annuity products are generally deferred and amortized over the expected life of the contracts (periods ranging from 25 to 99 years) in proportion to gross profits arising principally from investment margins, mortality and expense margins, and surrender charges, based on historical and anticipated future experience, which is updated periodically. The Company uses a reversion to the mean approach for equities to derive future equity return assumptions. However, if the projected equity return calculated using this approach is greater than the maximum equity return assumption, the maximum equity return is utilized. In addition to the gross profit components previously mentioned, the impact of the embedded derivatives associated with certain optional living benefit features of the Company's variable annuity contracts and related hedging activities are

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also included in actual gross profits used as the basis for calculating current period amortization and, in certain instances, in management's estimate of total gross profits used for setting the amortization rate. The effect of changes to total gross profits on unamortized DAC is reflected in Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs in the period such total gross profits are revised. DAC related to non-participating traditional individual life insurance is amortized in proportion to gross premiums.

For group annuity contracts (other than single premium group annuities), acquisition costs are generally deferred and amortized over the expected life of the contracts in proportion to gross profits. For group corporate-, bank- and trust-owned life insurance contracts, acquisition costs are deferred and amortized in proportion to lives insured. For single premium immediate annuities with life contingencies, and single premium group annuities and single premium structured settlements with life contingencies, all acquisition costs are charged to expense immediately because generally all premiums are received at the inception of the contract. For funding agreement notes contracts, single premium structured settlement contracts without life contingencies, and single premium immediate annuities without life contingencies, acquisition expenses are deferred and amortized over the expected life of the contracts using the interest method. For other group life and disability insurance contracts and guaranteed investment contracts, acquisition costs are expensed as incurred.

For some products, policyholders can elect to modify product benefits, features, rights or coverages by exchanging a contract for a new contract or by amendment, endorsement, or rider to a contract, or by the election of a feature or coverage within a contract. These transactions are known as internal replacements. If policyholders surrender traditional life insurance policies in exchange for life insurance policies that do not have fixed and guaranteed terms, the Company immediately charges to expense the remaining unamortized DAC on the surrendered policies. For other internal replacement transactions, except those that involve the addition of a nonintegrated contract feature that does not change the existing base contract, the unamortized DAC is immediately charged to expense if the terms of the new policies are not substantially similar to those of the former policies. If the new terms are substantially similar to those of the earlier policies, the DAC is retained with respect to the new policies and amortized over the expected life of the new policies.

Value of Business Acquired

As a result of certain acquisitions and the application of purchase accounting, the Company reports a financial asset representing the value of business acquired (VOBA). VOBA includes an explicit adjustment to reflect the cost of capital attributable to the acquired insurance contracts. VOBA represents an adjustment to the stated value of inforce insurance contract liabilities to present them at fair value, determined as of the acquisition date. VOBA balances are subject to recoverability testing, in the manner in which it was acquired. The Company has established a VOBA asset primarily for its acquired traditional life insurance products, accident and health products with fixed benefits, deferred annuity contracts, and defined contribution and defined benefit businesses. As of December 31, 2013, the majority of the VOBA balance relates to the 2011 acquisition of the Star and Edison Businesses and the January 2013 acquisition of The Hartford's individual life insurance business. The Company generally amortizes VOBA over the effective life of the acquired contracts in General and administrative expenses. For acquired traditional life insurance products and accident and health products with fixed benefits, VOBA is amortized in proportion to estimated gross premiums or in proportion to the face amount of insurance in force, as applicable. For acquired annuity and non-traditional life insurance contracts, VOBA is amortized in proportion to gross profits arising principally from investment margins, mortality and expense margins, and surrender charges, based on historical and anticipated future experience, which is updated periodically. For acquired defined contribution and defined benefit businesses, the majority of VOBA is amortized in proportion to estimated gross profits arising principally from investment spreads and fees in excess of actual expense based upon historical and estimated future experience, which is updated periodically. The effect of changes in total gross profits on unamortized VOBA is reflected in the period such total gross profits are revised. VOBA, for applicable

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products, is adjusted for the impact of unrealized gains or losses on investments as if these gains or losses had been realized, with corresponding credits or charges included in AOCI. See Note 8 for additional information regarding VOBA and Note 3 for additional information regarding the acquisition of the Star and Edison Businesses and The Hartford's individual life insurance business.

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Separate Account Assets and Liabilities

Separate account assets are reported at fair value and represent segregated funds that are invested for certain policyholders, pension funds and other customers. The assets consist primarily of equity securities, fixed maturities, real estate-related investments, real estate mortgage loans, short-term investments and derivative instruments. The assets of each account are legally segregated and are not subject to claims that arise out of any other business of the Company. Investment risks associated with market value changes are borne by the customers, except to the extent of minimum guarantees made by the Company with respect to certain accounts. See Note 11 for additional information regarding separate account arrangements with contractual guarantees. Separate account liabilities primarily represent the contractholder's account balance in separate account assets and to a lesser extent borrowings of the separate account, and will be equal and offsetting to total separate account assets. The investment income and realized investment gains or losses from separate account assets generally accrue to the policyholders and are not included in the Company's results of operations. Mortality, policy administration and surrender charges assessed against the accounts are included in Policy charges and fee income. Asset management fees charged to the accounts are included in Asset management fees and other income. Seed money that the Company invests in separate accounts is reported in the appropriate general account asset line. Investment income and realized investment gains or losses from seed money invested in separate accounts accrues to the Company and is included in the Company's results of operations.

Other Assets and Other Liabilities

Other assets consist primarily of prepaid pension benefit costs, certain restricted assets, trade receivables, value of business acquired, goodwill and other intangible assets, DSI, the Company's investments in operating joint ventures, which include the Company's previously held indirect investment in China Pacific Insurance (Group) Co., Ltd. (China Pacific Group), property and equipment, reinsurance recoverables, and receivables resulting from sales of securities that had not yet settled at the balance sheet date. Other liabilities consist primarily of trade payables, pension and other employee benefit liabilities, derivative liabilities, reinsurance payables, and payables resulting from purchases of securities that had not yet settled at the balance sheet date.

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is determined using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, which generally range from 3 to 40 years.

As a result of certain acquisitions, the Company recognizes an asset for goodwill representing the excess of cost over the net fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is assigned to reporting units at the date the goodwill is initially recorded. A reporting unit is an operating segment or a unit one level below the operating segment, if discrete financial information is prepared and regularly reviewed by management at that level. Once goodwill has been assigned to reporting units, it no longer retains its association with a particular acquisition, and all of the activities within a reporting unit, whether acquired or organically grown, are available to support the value of the goodwill.

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The Company tests goodwill for impairment annually as of December 31 and more frequently if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. The fundamental goodwill impairment analysis is a two-step test that is performed at the reporting unit level. The first step, used to identify potential impairment, involves comparing each reporting unit's fair value to its carrying value including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, the applicable goodwill is considered not to be impaired. If the carrying value exceeds fair value, there is an indication of a potential impairment and the second step of the test is performed to measure the amount of impairment.

The second step involves calculating an implied fair value of goodwill for each reporting unit for which the first step indicated impairment. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as the

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amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination, which is the excess of the fair value of the reporting unit, as determined in the first step, over the aggregate fair values of the individual assets, liabilities and identifiable intangibles as if the reporting unit was being acquired in a business combination. If the implied fair value of goodwill in the pro forma business combination accounting as described above exceeds the goodwill assigned to the reporting unit, there is no impairment. If the goodwill assigned to a reporting unit exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment charge is recorded in General and administrative expenses for the excess. An impairment loss recognized cannot exceed the amount of goodwill assigned to a reporting unit, and the loss establishes a new basis in the goodwill. Subsequent reversal of goodwill impairment losses is not permitted. Management is required to make significant estimates in determining the fair value of a reporting unit including, but not limited to: projected earnings, comparative market multiples, and the risk rate at which future net cash flows are discounted.

In accordance with accounting guidance, the Company may first perform a qualitative goodwill assessment to determine whether events or circumstances lead to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. Factors such as macroeconomic conditions; industry and market considerations; cost factors and other are used to assess the validity of goodwill. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, the Company determines it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step goodwill impairment test, as described above, is not necessary. If, however, the Company concludes otherwise, then the Company must perform the first step of the two-step impairment test by comparing the reporting unit's fair value with its carrying value including goodwill. If the carrying value exceeds fair value, then the Company must perform the second step of the goodwill impairment test to measure the impairment loss, if any.

See Note 9 for additional information regarding goodwill.

The Company offers various types of sales inducements to policyholders related to fixed and variable deferred annuity contracts. The Company defers sales inducements and amortizes them over the anticipated life of the policy using the same methodology and assumptions used to amortize DAC. Sales inducements balances are subject to periodic recoverability testing. The Company records amortization of DSI in Interest credited to policyholders' account balances. DSI, for applicable products, is adjusted for the impact of unrealized gains or losses on investments as if these gains or losses had been realized, with corresponding credits or charges included in AOCI. See Note 11 for additional information regarding sales inducements.

The majority of the Company's reinsurance recoverables and payables are receivables and corresponding payables associated with the reinsurance arrangements used to effect the Company's acquisition of the retirement businesses of CIGNA and The Hartford's individual life business. The remaining amounts relate to other reinsurance arrangements entered into by the Company. For each of its reinsurance contracts, the Company determines if the contract provides indemnification against loss or liability relating to insurance risk in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The Company reviews all contractual features, particularly those that may limit the amount of insurance risk to which the reinsurer is subject or features that delay the timely reimbursement of claims. See Note 13 for additional information about the Company's reinsurance arrangements.

Identifiable intangible assets are recorded net of accumulated amortization. The Company tests identifiable intangible assets for impairment on an annual basis as of December 31 of each year or whenever events or circumstances suggest that the carrying value of an identifiable intangible asset may exceed the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. If this condition exists and the

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carrying value of an identifiable intangible asset exceeds its fair value, the excess is recognized as an impairment and is recorded as a charge against net income. Measuring intangibles requires the use of estimates. Significant estimates include the projected net cash flow attributable to the intangible asset and the risk rate at which future net cash flows are discounted for purposes of estimating fair value, as applicable. Identifiable intangible assets primarily include customer relationships and mortgage servicing rights. See Note 9 for additional information regarding identifiable intangible assets.

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Investments in operating joint ventures are generally accounted for under the equity method. The carrying value of these investments is written down, or impaired, to fair value when a decline in value is considered to be other-than-temporary. See Note 7 for additional information on investments in operating joint ventures.

Future Policy Benefits

The Company's liability for future policy benefits is primarily comprised of the present value of estimated future payments to or on behalf of policyholders, where the timing and amount of payment depends on policyholder mortality or morbidity, less the present value of future net premiums. For individual traditional participating life insurance products, the mortality and interest rate assumptions applied are those used to calculate the policies' guaranteed cash surrender values. For life insurance, other than individual traditional participating life insurance, and annuity and disability products, expected mortality and morbidity is generally based on Company experience, industry data and/or other factors. Interest rate assumptions are based on factors such as market conditions and expected investment returns. Although mortality and morbidity and interest rate assumptions are "locked-in" upon the issuance of new insurance or annuity business with fixed and guaranteed terms, significant changes in experience or assumptions may require the Company to provide for expected future losses on a product by establishing premium deficiency reserves. Premium deficiency reserves are established, if necessary, when the liability for future policy benefits plus the present value of expected future gross premiums are determined to be insufficient to provide for expected future policy benefits and expenses. Premium deficiency reserves do not include a provision for the risk of adverse deviation. In determining if a premium deficiency related to short-duration contracts exists, the Company considers, among other factors, anticipated investment income. Any adjustments to future policy benefit reserves related to net unrealized gains on securities classified as available-for-sale are included in AOCI. See Note 10 for additional information regarding future policy benefits.

The Company's liability for future policy benefits also includes a liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses. The Company does not establish claim liabilities until a loss has been incurred. However, unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses includes estimates of claims that the Company believes have been incurred but have not yet been reported as of the balance sheet date. The Company's liability for future policy benefits also includes net liabilities for guarantee benefits related to certain nontraditional long-duration life and annuity contracts, which are discussed more fully in Note 11, and certain unearned revenues.

Policyholders' Account Balances

The Company's liability for policyholders' account balances represents the contract value that has accrued to the benefit of the policyholder as of the balance sheet date. This liability is primarily associated with the accumulated account deposits, plus interest credited, less policyholder withdrawals and other charges assessed against the account balance. These policyholders' account balances also include provision for benefits under non-life contingent payout annuities and certain unearned revenues. See Note 10 for additional information regarding policyholders' account balances.

Policyholders Dividends

The Company's liability for policyholders' dividends includes its dividends payable to policyholders and its policyholder dividend obligation associated with the participating policies included in the Closed Block. The dividends payable for participating policies included in the Closed Block are determined at the end of each year for the following year by the Board of Directors of Prudential Insurance based on its statutory results, capital position, ratings, and the emerging experience of the Closed Block. The policyholder dividend obligation represents amounts expected to be paid to Closed Block policyholders as an additional policyholder dividend unless otherwise offset by future Closed Block performance. The policyholder dividend obligation also includes amounts relating to net unrealized gains on securities classified as available-for-sale. For additional information on the policyholder dividend obligation, see Note 12. The dividends payable for policies other than the participating policies included in the Closed Block include dividends payable in accordance with certain group and individual insurance policies.

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Contingent Liabilities

Amounts related to contingent liabilities are accrued if it is probable that a liability has been incurred and an amount is reasonably estimable. Management evaluates whether there are incremental legal or other costs directly associated with the ultimate resolution of the matter that are reasonably estimable and, if so, they are included in the accrual.

Insurance Revenue and Expense Recognition

Premiums from individual life products, other than interest-sensitive and variable life contracts, and health insurance and long-term care products are recognized when due. When premiums are due over a significantly shorter period than the period over which benefits are provided, any gross premium in excess of the net premium (i.e., the portion of the gross premium required to provide for all expected future benefits and expenses) is generally deferred and recognized into revenue in a constant relationship to insurance in force. Benefits are recorded as an expense when they are incurred. A liability for future policy benefits is recorded when premiums are recognized using the net level premium method.

Premiums from non-participating group annuities with life contingencies, single premium structured settlements with life contingencies and single premium immediate annuities with life contingencies are recognized when due. When premiums are due over a significantly shorter period than the period over which benefits are provided, any gross premium in excess of the net premium is deferred and recognized into revenue in a constant relationship to the amount of expected future benefit payments. Benefits are recorded as an expense when they are incurred. A liability for future policy benefits is recorded when premiums are recognized using the net premium method.

Certain individual annuity contracts provide the holder a guarantee that the benefit received upon death or annuitization will be no less than a minimum prescribed amount. These benefits are accounted for as insurance contracts and are discussed in further detail in Note 11. The Company also provides contracts with certain living benefits which are considered embedded derivatives. These contracts are discussed in further detail in Note 11.

Amounts received as payment for interest-sensitive or variable group and individual life contracts, deferred fixed or variable annuities, structured settlements and other contracts without life contingencies, and participating group annuities are reported as deposits to Policyholders account balances and/or Separate account liabilities. Revenues from these contracts are reflected in Policy charges and fee income consisting primarily of fees assessed during the period against the policyholders' account balances for mortality and other benefit charges, policy administration charges and surrender charges. In addition to fees, the Company earns investment income from the investment of deposits in the Company's general account portfolio. Fees assessed that represent compensation to the Company for services to be provided in future periods and certain other fees are generally deferred and amortized into revenue over the life of the related contracts in proportion to estimated gross profits. Benefits and expenses for these products include claims in excess of related account balances, expenses of contract administration, interest credited to policyholders' account balances and amortization of DAC, DSI and VOBA.

For group life, other than interest-sensitive and variable group life contracts, and disability insurance, premiums are generally recognized over the period to which the premiums relate in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided. Claim and claim adjustment expenses are recognized when incurred.

Premiums, benefits and expenses are stated net of reinsurance ceded to other companies, except for amounts associated with certain modified coinsurance contracts which are reflected in the Company's financial statements based on the application of the deposit method of accounting.

Asset Management Fees and Other Income

Asset management fees and other income principally include asset management fees and securities commission revenues, which are recognized in the period in which the services are performed. Realized and

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unrealized gains or losses from investments classified as trading such as Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities and Other trading account assets, short-term investments that are marked-to-market through other income, and from consolidated entities that follow specialized investment company fair value accounting are also included in Asset management fees and other income.

Asset management fees and other income also includes \$(4.1) billion, \$(1.8) billion and \$1.0 billion for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, primarily related to the remeasurement of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, as discussed in more detail under Foreign Currency below.

In 2013, the Company adopted retrospectively a discretionary change in accounting principle for recognition of performance based incentive fee revenue. In certain asset management fee arrangements, the Company is entitled to receive performance based incentive fees when the return on assets under management exceeds certain benchmark returns or other performance targets. The Company may be required to return all, or part, of such performance based incentive fee depending on future performance of these assets relative to performance benchmarks. Under the newly adopted accounting principle, the Company records performance based incentive fee revenue when the contractual terms of the asset management fee arrangement have been satisfied such that the performance fee is no longer subject to clawback or contingency. Under this principle the Company records a deferred performance based incentive fee liability to the extent it receives cash related to the performance based incentive fee prior to meeting the revenue recognition criteria delineated above.

Under the prior accounting principle, the Company accrued performance based incentive fee revenue quarterly based on measuring fund performance to date versus the performance benchmark stated in the investment management agreement, as if the contracts containing the fee arrangements were terminated as of the applicable balance sheet date. Certain performance based incentive fees were also subject to future adjustment based on cumulative fund performance in relation to these specified benchmarks.

The new method is recognized as preferable in authoritative accounting literature. In addition, the Company believes that new method improves the quality of earnings by eliminating the potential that revenue will be recognized in one quarter and reversed in a future quarter. Finally, the Company believes that the new accounting principle provides a more meaningful comparison to competitors.

The following tables present: 1) pro-forma amounts as of, or for the year ended, December 31, 2013 under the prior accounting method, the effect on those amounts of the change in account principle, and amounts as reported in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements; and 2) amounts as of, or for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, as previously reported, the effect on those amounts of the change in accounting principle, and amounts as reported in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position:

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		December 31, 2013	
	Previous Accounting Method	Effect of Change in Accounting Principle (in millions)	As Reported
ASSETS			
Other assets	\$ 13,893	\$ (60)	\$ 13,833
TOTAL ASSETS	731,841	(60)	731,781
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Income taxes	5,462	(40)	5,422
Other liabilities	13,749	176	13,925
Total liabilities	695,764	136	695,900
EQUITY			
Retained earnings	14,602	(71)	14,531
Total Prudential Financial, Inc. equity	35,349	(71)	35,278
Noncontrolling interests	728	(125)	603
Total equity	36,077	(196)	35,881
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 731,841	\$ (60)	\$ 731,781

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	As Previously Reported	December 31, 2012 Effect of Change in Accounting Principle (in millions)	As Currently Reported
ASSETS			
Other assets	\$ 11,887	\$ (63)	\$ 11,824
TOTAL ASSETS	709,298	(63)	709,235
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Income taxes	8,551	(39)	8,512
Other liabilities	11,683	155	11,838
Total liabilities	670,007	116	670,123
EQUITY			
Retained earnings	16,138	(72)	16,066
Total Prudential Financial, Inc. equity	38,575	(72)	38,503
Noncontrolling interests	716	(107)	609
Total equity	39,291	(179)	39,112
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 709,298	\$ (63)	\$ 709,235

Consolidated Statement of Operations:

	Previous Accounting Method	Year Ended December 31, 2013 Effect of Change in Accounting Principle (in millions)	As Reported
REVENUES			
Asset management fees and other income	\$ 304	\$ (18)	\$ 286
Total revenues	41,479	(18)	41,461
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY IN EARNINGS OF OPERATING JOINT VENTURES	(1,666)	(18)	(1,684)
Income taxes:			
Deferred	(1,091)	(1)	(1,092)
Income tax expense	(1,057)	(1)	(1,058)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE EQUITY IN EARNINGS OF OPERATING JOINT VENTURES	(609)	(17)	(626)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(550)	(17)	(567)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	(543)	(17)	(560)
Less: Income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	125	(18)	107
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.	\$ (668)	\$ 1	\$ (667)
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Financial Services Businesses			
Basic earnings per share Common Stock:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ (1.57)	\$ 0.00	\$ (1.57)
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ (1.55)	\$ 0.00	\$ (1.55)
Diluted earnings per share Common Stock:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ (1.57)	\$ 0.00	\$ (1.57)

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Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ (1.55)	\$ 0.00	\$ (1.55)
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	Year Ended December 31, 2012		
	As Previously Reported	Effect of Change in Accounting Principle (in millions)	As Currently Reported
REVENUES			
Asset management fees and other income	\$ 2,752	\$ 32	\$ 2,784
Total revenues	84,815	32	84,847
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY IN EARNINGS OF OPERATING JOINT VENTURES			
	676	32	708
Income taxes:			
Deferred	(884)	9	(875)
Income tax expense	204	9	213
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE EQUITY IN EARNINGS OF OPERATING JOINT VENTURES			
	472	23	495
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
	532	23	555
NET INCOME (LOSS)			
	547	23	570
Less: Income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	78	(28)	50
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.			
	\$ 469	\$ 51	\$ 520
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Financial Services Businesses			
Basic earnings per share Common Stock:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.11	\$ 1.02
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.11	\$ 1.06
Diluted earnings per share Common Stock:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.10	\$ 1.01
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.11	\$ 1.05

	Year Ended December 31, 2011		
	As Previously Reported	Effect of Change in Accounting Principle (in millions)	As Currently Reported
REVENUES			
Asset management fees and other income	\$ 4,850	\$ 55	\$ 4,905
Total revenues	49,030	55	49,085
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY IN EARNINGS OF OPERATING JOINT VENTURES			
	4,909	55	4,964
Income taxes:			
Deferred	1,041	27	1,068
Income tax expense	1,488	27	1,515
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE EQUITY IN EARNINGS OF OPERATING JOINT VENTURES			
	3,421	28	3,449
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
	3,603	28	3,631
NET INCOME (LOSS)			
	3,638	28	3,666
Less: Income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	72	(38)	34
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.			
	\$ 3,566	\$ 66	\$ 3,632
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Financial Services Businesses			
Basic earnings per share Common Stock:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 7.01	\$ 0.13	\$ 7.14
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 7.08	\$ 0.13	\$ 7.21

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Diluted earnings per share Common Stock:

Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 6.92	\$ 0.13	\$ 7.05
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 6.99	\$ 0.13	\$ 7.12

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows:**

	Year Ended December 31, 2013		
	Previous Accounting Method	Effect of Change in Accounting Principle (in millions)	As Reported
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss)	\$ (543)	\$ (17)	\$ (560)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Change in:			
Other, net	\$ (2,683)	\$ 17	\$ (2,666)

	Year Ended December 31, 2012		
	As Previously Reported	Effect of Change in Accounting Principle (in millions)	As Currently Reported
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss)	\$ 547	\$ 23	\$ 570
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Change in:			
Other, net	\$ 193	\$ (23)	\$ 170

	Year Ended December 31, 2011		
	As Previously Reported	Effect of Change in Accounting Principle (in millions)	As Currently Reported
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,638	\$ 28	\$ 3,666
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Change in:			
Other, net	\$ 1,509	\$ (28)	\$ 1,481

Foreign Currency

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations and subsidiaries reported in currencies other than U.S. dollars are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the end of the period. Revenues, benefits and other expenses are translated at the average rate prevailing during the period. The effects of translating the statements of operations and financial position of non-U.S. entities with functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar are included, net of related qualifying hedge gains and losses and income taxes, in AOCI. Gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of foreign currency transactions are reported in either AOCI or current earnings in Asset management fees and other income depending on the

nature of the related foreign currency denominated asset or liability.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are financial instruments whose values are derived from interest rates, foreign exchange rates, financial indices, values of securities or commodities, credit spreads, market volatility, expected returns, and liquidity. Values can also be affected by changes in estimates and assumptions, including those related to counterparty behavior and non-performance risk used in valuation models. Derivative financial instruments generally used by the Company include swaps, futures, forwards and options and may be exchange-traded or contracted in the over-the-counter (OTC) market. Derivative positions are carried at fair value, generally by obtaining quoted market prices or through the use of valuation models.

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PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.

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Derivatives are used to manage the interest rate and currency characteristics of assets or liabilities and to mitigate volatility of expected non-U.S. earnings and net investments in foreign operations resulting from changes in currency exchange rates. Additionally, derivatives may be used to seek to reduce exposure to interest rate, credit, foreign currency and equity risks associated with assets held or expected to be purchased or sold, and liabilities incurred or expected to be incurred. As discussed in detail below and in Note 21, all realized and unrealized changes in fair value of derivatives are recorded in current earnings, with the exception of the effective portion of cash flow hedges and effective hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Cash flows from derivatives are reported in the operating, investing, or financing activities sections in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows based on the nature and purpose of the derivative.

Derivatives were also used in a derivative broker-dealer capacity in the Company's global commodities group to meet the needs of clients by structuring transactions that allow clients to manage their exposure to interest rates, foreign exchange rates, indices and prices of securities and commodities. The Company's global commodities group was sold on July 1, 2011. See Note 3 for further details. Realized and unrealized changes in fair value of derivatives used in these dealer-related operations are included in Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes in the periods in which the changes occur. Cash flows from such derivatives are reported in the operating activities section of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Derivatives are recorded either as assets, within Other trading account assets, at fair value or Other long-term investments, or as liabilities, within Other liabilities, except for embedded derivatives which are recorded with the associated host contract. The Company nets the fair value of all derivative financial instruments with counterparties for which a master netting arrangement has been executed.

The Company designates derivatives as either (1) a hedge of the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or unrecognized firm commitment (fair value hedge); (2) a hedge of a forecasted transaction or of the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability (cash flow hedge); (3) a foreign-currency fair value or cash flow hedge (foreign currency hedge); (4) a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation; or (5) a derivative that does not qualify for hedge accounting.

To qualify for hedge accounting treatment, a derivative must be highly effective in mitigating the designated risk of the hedged item. Effectiveness of the hedge is formally assessed at inception and throughout the life of the hedging relationship. Even if a derivative qualifies for hedge accounting treatment, there may be an element of ineffectiveness of the hedge. Under such circumstances, the ineffective portion is recorded in Realized investment gains (losses), net.

The Company formally documents at inception all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk-management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives designated as fair value, cash flow, or foreign currency hedges to specific assets and liabilities on the balance sheet or to specific firm commitments or forecasted transactions. Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation are linked to the specific foreign operation.

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When a derivative is designated as a fair value hedge and is determined to be highly effective, changes in its fair value, along with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability (including losses or gains on firm commitments), are reported on a net basis in the income statement, generally in Realized investment gains (losses), net. When swaps are used in hedge accounting relationships, periodic settlements are recorded in the same income statement line as the related settlements of the hedged items.

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge and is determined to be highly effective, changes in its fair value are recorded in AOCI until earnings are affected by the variability of cash flows being hedged (e.g., when periodic settlements on a variable-rate asset or liability are recorded in earnings). At that time, the related portion of deferred gains or losses on the derivative instrument is reclassified and reported in the income statement line item associated with the hedged item.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

When a derivative is designated as a foreign currency hedge and is determined to be highly effective, changes in its fair value are recorded either in current period earnings if the hedge transaction is a fair value hedge (e.g., a hedge of a recognized foreign currency asset or liability) or in AOCI if the hedge transaction is a cash flow hedge (e.g., a foreign currency denominated forecasted transaction). When a derivative is used as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, its change in fair value, to the extent effective as a hedge, is recorded in the cumulative translation adjustment account within AOCI.

If it is determined that a derivative no longer qualifies as an effective fair value or cash flow hedge or management removes the hedge designation, the derivative will continue to be carried on the balance sheet at its fair value, with changes in fair value recognized currently in Realized investment gains (losses), net. In this scenario, the hedged asset or liability under a fair value hedge will no longer be adjusted for changes in fair value and the existing basis adjustment is amortized to the income statement line associated with the asset or liability. The component of AOCI related to discontinued cash flow hedges is reclassified to the income statement line associated with the hedged cash flows consistent with the earnings impact of the original hedged cash flows.

When hedge accounting is discontinued because the hedged item no longer meets the definition of a firm commitment, or because it is probable that the forecasted transaction will not occur by the end of the specified time period, the derivative will continue to be carried on the balance sheet at its fair value, with changes in fair value recognized currently in Realized investment gains (losses), net. Any asset or liability that was recorded pursuant to recognition of the firm commitment is removed from the balance sheet and recognized currently in Realized investment gains (losses), net. Gains and losses that were in AOCI pursuant to the hedge of a forecasted transaction are recognized immediately in Realized investment gains (losses), net.

If a derivative does not qualify for hedge accounting, all changes in its fair value, including net receipts and payments, are included in Realized investment gains (losses), net without considering changes in the fair value of the economically associated assets or liabilities.

The Company is a party to financial instruments that contain derivative instruments that are embedded in the financial instruments. At inception, the Company assesses whether the economic characteristics of the embedded instrument are clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the remaining component of the financial instrument (i.e., the host contract) and whether a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded instrument would meet the definition of a derivative instrument. When it is determined that (1) the embedded instrument possesses economic characteristics that are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the host contract, and (2) a separate instrument with the same terms would qualify as a derivative instrument, the embedded instrument qualifies as an embedded derivative that is separated from the host contract, carried at fair value, and changes in its fair value are included in Realized investment gains (losses), net. For certain financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative that otherwise would need to be bifurcated and reported at fair value, the Company may elect to classify the entire instrument as a trading account asset and report it within Other trading account assets, at fair value.

Short-Term and Long-Term Debt

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Liabilities for short-term and long-term debt are primarily carried at an amount equal to unpaid principal balance, net of unamortized discount or premium. Original-issue discount or premium and debt-issue costs are recognized as a component of interest expense over the period the debt is expected to be outstanding, using the interest method of amortization. Short-term debt is debt coming due in the next twelve months, including that portion of debt otherwise classified as long-term. The short-term debt caption may exclude short-term debt items the Company intends to refinance on a long-term basis in the near term. See Note 14 for additional information regarding short-term and long-term debt.

Income Taxes

The Company and its includible domestic subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return that includes both life insurance companies and non-life insurance companies. Non-includible domestic subsidiaries

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PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

file separate individual corporate tax returns. Subsidiaries operating outside the U.S. are taxed, and income tax expense is recorded, based on applicable foreign statutes. See Note 19 for a discussion of certain non-U.S. jurisdictions for which the Company assumes repatriation of earnings to the U.S.

Deferred income taxes are recognized, based on enacted rates, when assets and liabilities have different values for financial statement and tax reporting purposes. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce a deferred tax asset to the amount expected to be realized.

Items required by tax regulations to be included in the tax return may differ from the items reflected in the financial statements. As a result, the effective tax rate reflected in the financial statements may be different than the actual rate applied on the tax return. Some of these differences are permanent such as expenses that are not deductible in the Company's tax return, and some differences are temporary, reversing over time, such as valuation of insurance reserves. Temporary differences create deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets generally represent items that can be used as a tax deduction or credit in future years for which the Company has already recorded the tax benefit in the Company's income statement. Deferred tax liabilities generally represent tax expense recognized in the Company's financial statements for which payment has been deferred, or expenditures for which the Company has already taken a deduction in the Company's tax return but have not yet been recognized in the Company's financial statements.

The application of U.S. GAAP requires the Company to evaluate the recoverability of the Company's deferred tax assets and establish a valuation allowance if necessary to reduce the Company's deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized. Considerable judgment is required in determining whether a valuation allowance is necessary, and if so, the amount of such valuation allowance. In evaluating the need for a valuation allowance the Company may consider many factors, including: (1) the nature of the deferred tax assets and liabilities; (2) whether they are ordinary or capital; (3) in which tax jurisdictions they were generated and the timing of their reversal; (4) taxable income in prior carryback years as well as projected taxable earnings exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards; (5) the length of time that carryovers can be utilized in the various taxing jurisdictions; (6) any unique tax rules that would impact the utilization of the deferred tax assets; and (7) any tax planning strategies that the Company would employ to avoid a tax benefit from expiring unused. Although realization is not assured, management believes it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowances, will be realized.

U.S. GAAP prescribes a comprehensive model for how a company should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that a company has taken or expects to take on tax returns. The application of this guidance is a two-step process, the first step being recognition. The Company determines whether it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the tax position will be sustained upon examination. If a tax position does not meet the more likely than not recognition threshold, the benefit of that position is not recognized in the financial statements. The second step is measurement. The Company measures the tax position as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate resolution with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. This measurement considers the amounts and probabilities of the outcomes that could be realized upon ultimate settlement using the facts, circumstances, and information available at the reporting date.

The Company's liability for income taxes includes the liability for unrecognized tax benefits, interest and penalties which relate to tax years still subject to review by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or other taxing jurisdictions. Audit periods remain open for review until the statute of

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limitations has passed. Generally, for tax years which produce net operating losses, capital losses or tax credit carryforwards (tax attributes), the statute of limitations does not close, to the extent of these tax attributes, until the expiration of the statute of limitations for the tax year in which they are fully utilized. The completion of review or the expiration of the statute of limitations for a given audit period could result in an adjustment to the liability for income taxes. The Company classifies all interest and penalties related to tax uncertainties as income tax expense. See Note 19 for additional information regarding income taxes.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2013, the FASB issued updated guidance establishing a single definition of a public entity for use in financial accounting and reporting guidance. This new guidance is effective for all current and future reporting periods and did not have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or financial statement disclosures.

In July 2013, the FASB issued new guidance regarding derivatives. The guidance permits the Fed Funds Effective Swap Rate (or Overnight Index Swap Rate) to be used as a U.S. benchmark interest rate for hedge accounting, in addition to the United States Treasury rate and London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR). The guidance also removes the restriction on using different benchmark rates for similar hedges. The guidance is effective for qualifying new or redesignated hedging relationships entered into on or after July 17, 2013, and should be applied prospectively. Adoption of the guidance did not have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, and financial statement disclosures.

In February 2013, the FASB issued updated guidance regarding the presentation of comprehensive income. Under the guidance, an entity is required to separately present information about significant items reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component as well as changes in accumulated other comprehensive income balances by component in either the financial statements or the notes to the financial statements. The guidance does not change the items that are reported in other comprehensive income, does not change when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income, and does not amend any existing requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income. The guidance is effective for the first interim or annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2012, and should be applied prospectively. The disclosures required by this guidance are included in Note 15.

In December 2011 and January 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued updated guidance regarding the disclosure of recognized derivative instruments (including bifurcated embedded derivatives), repurchase agreements and securities borrowing/lending transactions that are offset in the statement of financial position or are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement (irrespective of whether they are offset in the statement of financial position). This new guidance requires an entity to disclose information on both a gross and net basis about instruments and transactions within the scope of this guidance. This new guidance is effective for interim or annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and should be applied retrospectively for all comparative periods presented. The disclosures required by this guidance are included in Note 21.

In December 2012, the Company adopted retrospectively a change in method of applying an accounting principle for the Company's pension plans. The change in accounting method relates to the calculation of market related value of pension plan assets, used to determine net periodic pension cost. The impact of this change in accounting method on net income for the year ended December 31, 2012, was an increase of \$96 million (\$0.21 diluted earnings per share of Common stock). In addition, this change resulted in a cumulative increase of \$144 million in retained earnings previously reported for December 31, 2009, with a corresponding decrease in AOCI. For additional information on the change in accounting method for the Company's pension plans, see Note 18.

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Effective January 1, 2012, the Company adopted, retrospectively, new authoritative guidance to address diversity in practice regarding the interpretation of which costs relating to the acquisition of new or renewal insurance contracts qualify for deferral. Under the amended guidance, acquisition costs are to include only those costs that are directly related to the acquisition or renewal of insurance contracts by applying a model similar to the accounting for loan origination costs. An entity may defer incremental direct costs of contract acquisition with independent third parties or employees that are essential to the contract transaction, as well as the portion of employee compensation, including payroll fringe benefits and other costs directly related to underwriting, policy issuance and processing, medical inspection, and contract selling for successfully negotiated contracts. Prior period financial information presented in these financial statements has been adjusted to reflect the retrospective adoption of the amended guidance. Retained earnings and AOCI previously reported for December 31, 2009,

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

were reduced \$2,358 million and \$90 million, respectively, as a result of this retrospective adoption. The lower level of costs now qualifying for deferral will be only partially offset by a lower level of amortization of Deferred policy acquisition costs, and, as such, will initially result in lower earnings in future periods, primarily within the International Insurance and Individual Annuities segments. The impact to the International Insurance segment largely reflects lower deferrals of allocated costs of its proprietary distribution system, while the impact to the Individual Annuities segment mainly reflects lower deferrals of its wholesaler costs. This amended guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011, and permits, but does not require, retrospective application. The Company adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2012, and applied the retrospective method of adoption. While the adoption of this amended guidance changes the timing of when certain costs are reflected in the Company's results of operations, it has no effect on the total acquisition costs to be recognized over time and has no impact on the Company's cash flows.

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued updated guidance regarding the application of the goodwill impairment test. The updated guidance allows an entity to first perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, an entity determines it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test is not necessary. However, if an entity concludes otherwise, then it must perform the first step of the two-step impairment test by calculating the fair value of the reporting unit and comparing the fair value with the carrying amount of the reporting unit. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, then the entity is required to perform the second step of the goodwill impairment test to measure the impairment loss, if any. An entity has the option to bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit in any period and to proceed directly to performing the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test. An entity may resume performing the qualitative assessment in any subsequent period. The updated guidance is effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company's early adoption of this guidance, as permitted, effective December 31, 2011, had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, and financial statement disclosures.

In June 2011, the FASB issued updated guidance regarding the presentation of comprehensive income. The updated guidance eliminates the option to present components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. Under the updated guidance, an entity has the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. The updated guidance does not change the items that are reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. The Company opted to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income in two separate but consecutive statements. The Consolidated Financial Statements included herein reflect the adoption of this updated guidance.

In May 2011, the FASB issued updated guidance regarding the fair value measurements and disclosure requirements. The updated guidance clarifies existing guidance related to the application of fair value measurement methods and requires expanded disclosures. This new guidance is effective for the first interim or annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2011, and should be applied prospectively. The expanded disclosures required by this guidance are included in Note 20. Adoption of this guidance did not have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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In April 2011, the FASB issued updated guidance regarding the assessment of effective control for repurchase agreements. This new guidance is effective for the first interim or annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2011, and should be applied prospectively to transactions or modifications of existing transactions that occur on or after the effective date. The Company's adoption of this guidance did not have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, and financial statement disclosures.

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In April 2011, the FASB issued updated guidance clarifying which restructurings constitute troubled debt restructurings. It is intended to assist creditors in their evaluation of whether conditions exist that constitute a troubled debt restructuring. This new guidance is effective for the first interim or annual reporting period beginning on or after June 15, 2011, and should be applied retrospectively to the beginning of the annual reporting period of adoption. The Company's adoption of this guidance in the third quarter of 2011 did not have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or financial statement disclosures.

Future Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2013, the FASB issued updated guidance regarding the recognition in net income of the cumulative translation adjustment upon the sale or loss of control of a business or group of assets residing in a foreign subsidiary, or a loss of control of a foreign investment. The guidance is effective for the first interim or annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2013, and should be applied prospectively. The amendments require an entity that ceases to have a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets within a foreign entity to release any related cumulative translation adjustment into net income only if the sale or transfer results in the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity in which the subsidiary or group of assets had resided. For an equity method investment that is a foreign entity, the partial sale guidance still applies. As such, a pro rata portion of the cumulative translation adjustment should be released into net income upon a partial sale of such an equity method investment. This guidance is not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, and financial statement disclosures.

In June 2013, the FASB issued updated guidance clarifying the characteristics of an investment company and requiring new disclosures. Under the guidance, all entities regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 automatically qualify as investment companies, while all other entities need to consider both the fundamental and typical characteristics of an investment company in determining whether they qualify as investment companies. This new guidance is effective for interim or annual reporting periods that begin after December 15, 2013, and should be applied prospectively. This guidance is not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, and financial statement disclosures.

In July 2013, the FASB issued updated guidance regarding the presentation of unrecognized tax benefits when net operating loss carryforwards, similar tax losses, or tax credit carryforwards exist. This new guidance is effective for interim or annual reporting periods that begin after December 15, 2013, and should be applied prospectively, with early application permitted. This guidance is not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, and financial statement disclosures.

In January 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance regarding investments in flow-through limited liability entities that manage or invest in affordable housing projects that qualify for the low-income housing tax credit. Under the guidance, an entity is permitted to make an accounting policy election to amortize the initial cost of its investment in proportion to the tax credits and other tax benefits received and recognize the net investment performance in the statement of operations as a component of income tax expense (benefit) if certain conditions are met. The new guidance is effective for annual periods and interim reporting periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014, and should be applied retrospectively to all periods presented. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the guidance on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, and financial statement disclosures.

In January 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance for troubled debt restructurings clarifying when an in substance repossession or foreclosure occurs, and when a creditor is considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan. The new guidance is effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014.

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PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

This guidance can be elected for prospective adoption or by using a modified retrospective transition method. This guidance is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or financial statement disclosures.

In January 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance specifying that an operating entity in a service concession arrangement within the scope of this guidance should not account for the service concession arrangement as a lease. The new guidance is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014, and should be applied on a modified retrospective basis. This guidance is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or financial statement disclosures.

3. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS

Acquisition of UniAsia Life Assurance

On January 2, 2014, the Company completed the acquisition of UniAsia Life Assurance Berhad, an established life insurance company in Malaysia, through the formation of a joint venture with Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN), a bank owned by the Malaysian government. The joint venture paid cash consideration of approximately \$160 million, 70% of which was provided by Prudential Insurance and 30% of which was provided by BSN. This acquisition is part of the Company's strategic initiative to further expand its business in Southeast Asian markets.

Acquisition of The Hartford's Individual Life Insurance Business

On January 2, 2013, the Company acquired The Hartford's individual life insurance business through a reinsurance transaction. Under the agreement, the Company paid The Hartford cash consideration of \$615 million, primarily in the form of a ceding commission to provide reinsurance for approximately 700,000 life insurance policies with net retained face amount in force of approximately \$141 billion. The acquisition increased the Company's scale in the U.S. individual life insurance market, particularly universal life products, and provided complementary distribution opportunities through expanded wirehouse and bank distribution channels.

The assets and liabilities assumed have been included in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements as of the acquisition date. After adjustments, total assets assumed were \$11.2 billion, which includes \$1.4 billion of value of business acquired and \$0.1 billion of cash, and total liabilities assumed were \$10.6 billion. There is no goodwill, including tax deductible goodwill, associated with the acquisition.

Acquisition of AIG Star Life Insurance Co., Ltd., AIG Edison Life Insurance Company and Related Entities from AIG

On February 1, 2011, Prudential Financial completed the acquisition from American International Group, Inc. (AIG) of AIG Star Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Star), AIG Edison Life Insurance Company (Edison), AIG Financial Assurance Japan K.K., and AIG Edison Service Co., Ltd. (collectively, the Star and Edison Businesses) pursuant to the stock purchase agreement dated September 30, 2010, between Prudential Financial and AIG. The total purchase price was \$4,709 million, comprised of \$4,213 million in cash and \$496 million in assumed third party debt, substantially all of which is expected to be repaid, over time, with excess capital of the acquired entities. The acquisition of these businesses included the purchase by the Company of all of the shares of these entities, which became indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company. All acquired entities were Japanese corporations and their businesses were in Japan, increasing the Company's scale in the Japanese insurance market. On January 1, 2012, Star and Edison were merged into Gibraltar Life. Goodwill resulting from the acquisition of the Star and Edison Businesses amounted to \$173 million, none of which is tax deductible.

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The following supplemental information presents selected unaudited pro forma information for the Company assuming the acquisition had occurred as of January 1, 2011. This pro forma information does not purport to represent what the Company's actual results of operations would have been if the acquisition had occurred as of the date indicated or what such results would be for any future periods, and does not reflect the impact of future events that may occur.

	Year Ended December 31, 2011
	(in millions, except per share amount)
Total revenues	\$50,405
Income from continuing operations	\$ 3,796
Net income attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 3,797
Earnings per share	
Financial Services Businesses	
Basic earnings per share Common Stock:	
Income from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 7.48
Net income attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 7.56
Diluted earnings per share Common Stock:	
Income from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 7.39
Net income attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 7.46
Closed Block Business	
Basic and Diluted earnings per share Class B Stock:	
Income from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 61.00
Net income attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	\$ 61.00

Sale of Wealth Management Solutions Business

In April 2013, the Company signed a definitive agreement to sell its wealth management solutions business to Envestnet Inc. The transaction, which does not have a material impact to the Company's financial results, closed on July 1, 2013. Due to the existence of an ongoing contractual relationship between the Company and these operations, this disposition did not qualify for discontinued operations treatment under U.S. GAAP. See Note 22 for additional information.

Sale of Real Estate Brokerage Franchise and Relocation Services Business

On December 6, 2011, the Company sold its real estate brokerage franchise and relocation services business (PRERS) to Brookfield Asset Management, Inc. The Prudential Real Estate Financial Services Company of America Inc. (PREFSA), a finance subsidiary of the Company with investments in a limited number of real estate brokerage franchises, was excluded from the transaction. The proceeds from the sale, before transaction related expenses, were \$108 million and resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$49 million and an after tax gain of \$62 million.

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Under the sale agreement, the real estate brokerage franchisees may continue to use the Company's trademark, based on the terms of their respective franchise agreements. In addition, the Company had agreed to provide certain Brookfield affiliates with transitional financing for the transferred relocation services business. This transitional financing was terminated on October 26, 2012.

PRERS did not qualify for discontinued operations treatment under U.S. GAAP due to the financing provided to Brookfield and the retained equity in PREFSA.

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****Discontinued Operations**

Income from discontinued operations, including charges upon disposition, for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Real estate investments sold or held for sale(1)	\$ 9	\$ 22	\$ 37
Global commodities business(2)	1	0	16
Other	0	1	0
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	10	23	53
Income tax expense	3	8	18
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ 7	\$ 15	\$ 35

(1) Reflects the income from discontinued real estate investments.

(2) In 2011, the Company completed the sale of all the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of the subsidiaries that conduct its global commodities business (the Global Commodities Business) and certain assets that are primarily used in connection with the Global Commodities Business to Jefferies Group, Inc. (Jefferies). Subsidiaries included in the sale were Prudential Bache Commodities, LLC, Prudential Bache Securities, LLC, Bache Commodities Limited, and Bache Commodities (Hong Kong) Ltd. The Company received cash proceeds of \$422 million. Included in the table above for the year ended December 31, 2011, are after-tax losses of \$17 million recorded in connection with the sale of these operations, consisting of pre-tax losses of \$18 million and income tax benefit of \$1 million.

Charges recorded in connection with the disposals of businesses include estimates that are subject to subsequent adjustment.

The Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position include total assets and total liabilities related to discontinued businesses as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(in millions)	
Total assets	\$ 15	\$ 13
Total liabilities	\$ 7	\$ 0

4. INVESTMENTS

Fixed Maturities and Equity Securities

The following tables provide information relating to fixed maturities and equity securities (excluding investments classified as trading) as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2013				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses (in millions)	Fair Value	Other-than- temporary Impairments in AOCI(3)
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale					
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	\$ 13,754	\$ 1,742	\$ 96	\$ 15,400	\$ 0
Obligations of U.S. states and their political subdivisions	3,598	274	137	3,735	0
Foreign government bonds	75,595	7,459	266	82,788	1
Corporate securities	145,091	12,095	3,408	153,778	(4)
Asset-backed securities(1)	10,691	214	316	10,589	(755)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	13,633	403	163	13,873	0
Residential mortgage-backed securities(2)	6,365	379	41	6,703	(7)
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 268,727	\$ 22,566	\$ 4,427	\$ 286,866	\$ (765)
Equity securities, available-for-sale	\$ 7,003	\$ 2,931	\$ 24	\$ 9,910	

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	December 31, 2013			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
(in millions)				
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity				
Foreign government bonds	\$ 938	\$ 117	\$ 0	\$ 1,055
Corporate securities(4)	904	50	24	930
Asset-backed securities(1)	693	46	0	739
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	166	18	0	184
Residential mortgage-backed securities(2)	611	34	0	645
Total fixed maturities, held-to-maturity(4)	\$ 3,312	\$ 265	\$ 24	\$ 3,553

- (1) Includes credit-tranched securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, auto loans, credit cards, education loans and other asset types.
- (2) Includes publicly-traded agency pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations.
- (3) Represents the amount of other-than-temporary impairment losses in AOCI, which were not included in earnings. Amount excludes \$875 million of net unrealized gains on impaired available-for-sale securities and \$1 million on impaired held-to-maturity securities relating to changes in the value of such securities subsequent to the impairment measurement date.
- (4) Excludes notes with amortized cost of \$2,400 million (fair value, \$2,461 million) which have been offset with the associated payables under a netting agreement.

	December 31, 2012				Other-than-temporary Impairments in AOCI(3)
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	
(in millions)					
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale					
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	\$ 13,973	\$ 3,448	\$ 35	\$ 17,386	\$ 0
Obligations of U.S. states and their political subdivisions	2,952	505	5	3,452	0
Foreign government bonds	81,578	6,778	66	88,290	1
Corporate securities	146,924	13,996	1,589	159,331	(2)
Asset-backed securities(1)	11,846	221	731	11,336	(964)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	11,228	726	17	11,937	5
Residential mortgage-backed securities(2)	9,153	484	33	9,604	(11)
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 277,654	\$ 26,158	\$ 2,476	\$ 301,336	\$ (971)
Equity securities, available-for-sale	\$ 6,759	\$ 1,573	\$ 55	\$ 8,277	

	December 31, 2012			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
(in millions)				

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Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity				
Foreign government bonds	\$ 1,142	\$ 108	\$ 0	\$ 1,250
Corporate securities(4)	1,065	37	67	1,035
Asset-backed securities(1)	1,001	66	0	1,067
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	302	49	0	351
Residential mortgage-backed securities(2)	758	50	0	808
Total fixed maturities, held-to-maturity(4)	\$ 4,268	\$ 310	\$ 67	\$ 4,511

(1) Includes credit-tranched securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, auto loans, credit cards, education loans, and other asset types.

(2) Includes publicly-traded agency pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations.

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- (3) Represents the amount of other-than-temporary impairment losses in AOCI, which were not included in earnings. Amount excludes \$778 million of net unrealized gains on impaired available-for-sale securities and \$1 million of net unrealized gains on impaired held-to-maturity securities relating to changes in the value of such securities subsequent to the impairment measurement date.
- (4) Excludes notes with amortized cost of \$1,500 million (fair value, \$1,660 million) which have been offset with the associated payables under a netting agreement.

The amortized cost and fair value of fixed maturities by contractual maturities at December 31, 2013, are as follows:

	Available-for-Sale		Held-to-Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(in millions)			
Due in one year or less	\$ 9,160	\$ 9,591	\$ 0	\$ 0
Due after one year through five years	47,219	51,622	55	56
Due after five years through ten years	57,745	62,682	323	331
Due after ten years(1)	123,914	131,806	1,464	1,597
Asset-backed securities	10,691	10,589	693	739
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	13,633	13,873	166	184
Residential mortgage-backed securities	6,365	6,703	611	646
Total	\$ 268,727	\$ 286,866	\$ 3,312	\$ 3,553

- (1) Excludes notes with amortized cost of \$2,400 million (fair value, \$2,461 million) which have been offset with the associated payables under a netting agreement.

Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations. Asset-backed, commercial mortgage-backed, and residential mortgage-backed securities are shown separately in the table above, as they are not due at a single maturity date.

The following table depicts the sources of fixed maturity proceeds and related investment gains (losses), as well as losses on impairments of both fixed maturities and equity securities:

	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale			
Proceeds from sales	\$ 37,248	\$ 15,919	\$ 24,834
Proceeds from maturities/repayments	23,573	21,897	17,660
Gross investment gains from sales, prepayments, and maturities	1,571	659	1,100
Gross investment losses from sales and maturities	(1,465)	(359)	(335)
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity			

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Gross investment gains from prepayments	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Proceeds from maturities/repayments	583	530	457
Equity securities, available-for-sale			
Proceeds from sales	\$ 4,235	\$ 4,189	\$ 3,750
Gross investment gains from sales	554	422	506
Gross investment losses from sales	(94)	(273)	(249)
Fixed maturity and equity security impairments			
Net writedowns for other-than-temporary impairment losses on fixed maturities recognized in earnings(1)	\$ (200)	\$ (337)	\$ (535)
Writedowns for impairments on equity securities	(15)	(125)	(112)

(1) Excludes the portion of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss), representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.

As discussed in Note 2, a portion of certain other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) losses on fixed maturity securities are recognized in Other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI). For these securities, the net amount recognized in earnings (credit loss impairments) represents the difference between the amortized cost

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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 OCI. The following table sets forth the amount of pre-tax credit loss impairments on fixed maturity securities held by the Company as of the dates indicated, for which a portion of the OTTI loss was recognized in OCI, and the corresponding changes in such amounts.

Credit losses recognized in earnings on fixed maturity securities held by the Company for which a portion of the OTTI loss was recognized in OCI

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,166	\$ 1,475
Credit loss impairments previously recognized on securities which matured, paid down, prepaid or were sold during the period	(314)	(384)
Credit loss impairments previously recognized on securities impaired to fair value during the period(1)	(4)	(88)
Credit loss impairment recognized in the current period on securities not previously impaired	9	33
Additional credit loss impairments recognized in the current period on securities previously impaired	74	94
Increases due to the passage of time on previously recorded credit losses	52	63
Accretion of credit loss impairments previously recognized due to an increase in cash flows expected to be collected	(15)	(27)
Balance, end of period	\$ 968	\$ 1,166

- (1) Represents circumstances where the Company determined in the current period that it intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery of the security's amortized cost.

Trading Account Assets Supporting Insurance Liabilities

The following table sets forth the composition of Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(in millions)			
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	\$ 697	\$ 697	\$ 938	\$ 938
Fixed maturities:				
Corporate securities	12,109	12,616	11,076	12,107
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	2,417	2,441	2,096	2,229
Residential mortgage-backed securities(1)	1,857	1,830	1,965	2,026

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Asset-backed securities(2)	1,096	1,107	1,179	1,116
Foreign government bonds	579	596	683	708
U.S. government authorities and agencies and obligations of U.S. states	303	341	369	426
Total fixed maturities	18,361	18,931	17,368	18,612
Equity securities	913	1,199	943	1,040
Total trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities	\$ 19,971	\$ 20,827	\$ 19,249	\$ 20,590

(1) Includes publicly-traded agency pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations.

(2) Includes credit-tranched securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, auto loans, credit cards, education loans and other asset types.

The net change in unrealized gains / (losses) from trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities still held at period end, recorded within Asset management fees and other income was \$(485) million, \$689 million and \$209 million during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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The following table sets forth the composition of the Other trading account assets as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(in millions)			
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	\$ 105	\$ 106	\$ 42	\$ 42
Fixed maturities	4,653	4,723	2,196	2,132
Equity securities	1,051	1,177	1,363	1,437
Other	3	7	3	6
Subtotal	\$ 5,812	6,013	\$ 3,604	3,617
Derivative instruments		440		2,711
Total other trading account assets		\$ 6,453		\$ 6,328

The net change in unrealized gains / (losses) from other trading account assets, excluding derivative instruments, still held at period end, recorded within Asset management fees and other income was \$188 million, \$264 million and \$63 million during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Concentrations of Financial Instruments

The Company monitors its concentrations of financial instruments on an on-going basis, and mitigates credit risk by maintaining a diversified investment portfolio which limits exposure to any one issuer.

As of both December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company's exposure to concentrations of credit risk of single issuers greater than 10% of the Company's stockholders' equity included securities of the U.S. government, certain U.S. government agencies and certain securities guaranteed by the U.S. government, as well as the securities disclosed below.

December 31, 2013

December 31, 2012

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	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
(in millions)				
Investments in Japanese government and government agency securities:				
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 59,775	\$ 65,389	\$ 66,590	\$ 70,997
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity	916	1,032	1,118	1,223
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities	451	458	513	524
Other trading account assets	38	39	39	40
Short-term investments	0	0	0	0
Cash equivalents	107	107	1,637	1,637
Total	\$ 61,287	\$ 67,025	\$ 69,897	\$ 74,421
Investments in South Korean government and government agency securities:				
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 6,672	\$ 7,277	\$ 5,837	\$ 6,883
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity	0	0	0	0
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities	61	61	62	63
Other trading account assets	0	0	2	2
Short-term investments	0	0	0	0
Cash equivalents	0	0	0	0
Total	\$ 6,733	\$ 7,338	\$ 5,901	\$ 6,948

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans**

The Company's commercial mortgage and other loans are comprised as follows, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Amount	% of	Amount	% of
	(in millions)	Total	(in millions)	Total
Commercial and agricultural mortgage loans by property type:				
Office	\$ 7,762	19.9%	\$ 6,890	20.1%
Retail	8,698	22.3	8,190	23.9
Apartments/Multi-Family	7,492	19.2	5,235	15.3
Industrial	7,390	18.9	7,636	22.3
Hospitality	2,050	5.2	1,322	3.9
Other	3,464	8.9	2,841	8.3
Total commercial mortgage loans	36,856	94.4	32,114	93.8
Agricultural property loans	2,183	5.6	2,122	6.2
Total commercial and agricultural mortgage loans by property type	39,039	100.0%	34,236	100.0%
Valuation allowance	(195)		(229)	
Total net commercial mortgage and agricultural loans by property type	38,844		34,007	
Other loans				
Uncollateralized loans	1,306		1,836	
Residential property loans	544		790	
Other collateralized loans	335		140	
Total other loans	2,185		2,766	
Valuation allowance	(21)		(40)	
Total net other loans	2,164		2,726	
Total commercial mortgage and other loans(1)	\$ 41,008		\$ 36,733	

(1) Includes loans held at fair value.

The commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans are geographically dispersed throughout the United States, Canada and Asia with the largest concentrations in California (26%), New York (9%) and Texas (9%) at December 31, 2013.

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Activity in the allowance for losses for all commercial mortgage and other loans, as of the dates indicated, is as follows:

	Commercial Mortgage Loans	Agricultural Property Loans	Residential Property Loans	Other Collateralized Loans	Uncollateralized Loans	Total
	(in millions)					
Allowance for losses, beginning of year, 2012	\$ 294	\$ 19	\$ 16	\$ 18	\$ 20	\$ 367
Addition to / (release of) allowance of losses	(20)	1	(4)	(6)	(2)	(31)
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	(65)	0	0	0	0	(65)
Change in foreign exchange	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	(2)
Total Ending Balance, 2012	\$ 209	\$ 20	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 17	\$ 269

	Commercial Mortgage Loans	Agricultural Property Loans	Residential Property Loans	Other Collateralized Loans	Uncollateralized Loans	Total
	(in millions)					
Allowance for losses, beginning of year, 2013	\$ 209	\$ 20	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 17	\$ 269
Addition to / (release of) allowance of losses	12	(7)	(3)	(9)	(2)	(9)
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	(33)	(6)	0	0	0	(39)
Change in foreign exchange	0	0	(2)	0	(3)	(5)
Total Ending Balance, 2013	\$ 188	\$ 7	\$ 6	\$ 3	\$ 12	\$ 216

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The following tables set forth the allowance for credit losses and the recorded investment in commercial mortgage and other loans, for the years ended December 31:

	2013					
	Commercial Mortgage Loans	Agricultural Property Loans	Residential Property Loans	Other Collateralized Loans	Uncollateralized Loans	Total
	(in millions)					
Allowance for Credit Losses:						
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 16	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3	\$ 0	\$ 19
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	172	7	6	0	12	197
Ending balance: loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ending balance	\$ 188	\$ 7	\$ 6	\$ 3	\$ 12	\$ 216
Recorded Investment:(1)						
Ending balance gross of reserves: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 429	\$ 5	\$ 0	\$ 7	\$ 2	\$ 443
Ending balance gross of reserves: collectively evaluated for impairment	36,427	2,178	544	328	1,304	40,781
Ending balance gross of reserves: loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ending balance, gross of reserves	\$ 36,856	\$ 2,183	\$ 544	\$ 335	\$ 1,306	\$ 41,224

(1) Recorded investment reflects the balance sheet carrying value gross of related allowance.

	2012					
	Commercial Mortgage Loans	Agricultural Property Loans	Residential Property Loans	Other Collateralized Loans	Uncollateralized Loans	Total
	(in millions)					
Allowance for Credit Losses:						
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 49	\$ 12	\$ 0	\$ 12	\$ 0	\$ 73
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	160	8	11	0	17	196
Ending balance: loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ending balance	\$ 209	\$ 20	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 17	\$ 269
Recorded Investment:(1)						
Ending balance gross of reserves: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,011	\$ 49	\$ 0	\$ 93	\$ 3	\$ 1,156

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Ending balance gross of reserves: collectively evaluated for impairment	31,103	2,073	790	47	1,833	35,846
Ending balance gross of reserves: loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ending balance, gross of reserves	\$ 32,114	\$ 2,122	\$ 790	\$ 140	\$ 1,836	\$ 37,002

(1) Recorded investment reflects the balance sheet carrying value gross of related allowance.

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Impaired loans include those loans for which it is probable that all amounts due will not be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired commercial mortgage and other loans identified in management's specific review of probable loan losses and the related allowance for losses, for the years ended:

	2013				
	Recorded Investment(1)	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance (in millions)	Average Recorded Investment Before Allowance(2)	Interest Income Recognized(3)
With no related allowance recorded:					
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ 33	\$ 33	\$ 0	\$ 30	\$ 1
Agricultural property loans	5	5	0	2	0
Residential property loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other collateralized loans	0	0	0	0	0
Uncollateralized loans	0	2	0	0	0
Total with no related allowance	\$ 38	\$ 40	\$ 0	\$ 32	\$ 1
With an allowance recorded:					
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ 54	\$ 55	\$ 16	\$ 121	\$ 1
Agricultural property loans	0	0	0	10	0
Residential property loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other collateralized loans	5	5	3	8	3
Uncollateralized loans	0	0	0	0	0
Total with related allowance	\$ 59	\$ 60	\$ 19	\$ 139	\$ 4
Total:					
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ 87	\$ 88	\$ 16	\$ 151	\$ 2
Agricultural property loans	5	5	0	12	0
Residential property loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other collateralized loans	5	5	3	8	3
Uncollateralized loans	0	2	0	0	0
Total	\$ 97	\$ 100	\$ 19	\$ 171	\$ 5

(1) Recorded investment reflects the balance sheet carrying value gross of related allowance.

(2) Average recorded investment represents the average of the beginning-of-period and all subsequent quarterly end-of-period balances.

(3) The interest income recognized is for the year-to-date income regardless of when the impairment occurred.

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	2012				
	Recorded Investment(1)	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance (in millions)	Average Recorded Investment Before Allowance(2)	Interest Income Recognized(3)
With no related allowance recorded:					
Commercial mortgage loans(4)	\$ 27	\$ 166	\$ 0	\$ 54	\$ 4
Agricultural property loans	0	0	0	0	0
Residential property loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other collateralized loans	0	0	0	0	0
Uncollateralized loans	0	2	0	4	0
Total with no related allowance	\$ 27	\$ 168	\$ 0	\$ 58	\$ 4
With an allowance recorded:					
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ 185	\$ 185	\$ 50	\$ 351	\$ 8
Agricultural property loans	17	17	12	16	0
Residential property loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other collateralized loans	17	17	11	19	0
Uncollateralized loans	0	0	0	0	0
Total with related allowance	\$ 219	\$ 219	\$ 73	\$ 386	\$ 8
Total:					
Commercial mortgage loans(4)	\$ 212	\$ 351	\$ 50	\$ 405	\$ 12
Agricultural property loans	17	17	12	16	0
Residential property loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other collateralized loans	17	17	11	19	0
Uncollateralized loans	0	2	0	4	0
Total	\$ 246	\$ 387	\$ 73	\$ 444	\$ 12

(1) Recorded investment reflects the balance sheet carrying value gross of related allowance.

(2) Average recorded investment represents the average of the beginning-of-period and all subsequent quarterly end-of-period balances.

(3) The interest income recognized is for the year-to-date income regardless of when the impairments occurred.

(4) Includes the impact of loans acquired from the Star Business for which the balance sheet carrying value had been previously written down.

The net carrying value of commercial and other loans held for sale by the Company as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, was \$158 million and \$114 million, respectively. In all of these transactions, the Company pre-arranges that it will sell the loan to an investor. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, all of the Company's commercial and other loans held for sale were collateralized, with collateral primarily consisting of office buildings, retail properties, apartment complexes and industrial buildings.

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The following tables set forth the credit quality indicators as of December 31, 2013, based upon the recorded investment gross of allowance for credit losses.

Commercial mortgage loans

	Debt Service Coverage Ratio December 31, 2013			Total
	Greater than	1.0X to <1.2X	Less than	
	1.2X		1.0X	
	(in millions)			
Loan-to-Value Ratio				
0%-59.99%	\$ 19,089	\$ 597	\$ 179	\$ 19,865
60%-69.99%	11,101	379	95	11,575
70%-79.99%	4,005	422	216	4,643
Greater than 80%	325	173	275	773
Total commercial mortgage loans	\$ 34,520	\$ 1,571	\$ 765	\$ 36,856

Agricultural property loans

	Debt Service Coverage Ratio December 31, 2013			Total
	Greater than	1.0X to <1.2X	Less than	
	1.2X		1.0X	
	(in millions)			
Loan-to-Value Ratio				
0%-59.99%	\$ 2,023	\$ 137	\$ 0	\$ 2,160
60%-69.99%	23	0	0	23
70%-79.99%	0	0	0	0
Greater than 80%	0	0	0	0
Total agricultural property loans	\$ 2,046	\$ 137	\$ 0	\$ 2,183

Total commercial and agricultural mortgage loans

	Debt Service Coverage Ratio December 31, 2013			Total
	Greater than	1.0X to <1.2X	Less than	
	1.2X		1.0X	
	(in millions)			
Loan-to-Value Ratio				
0%-59.99%	\$ 21,112	\$ 734	\$ 179	\$ 22,025
60%-69.99%	11,124	379	95	11,598
70%-79.99%	4,005	422	216	4,643
Greater than 80%	325	173	275	773
Total commercial and agricultural mortgage loans	\$ 36,566	\$ 1,708	\$ 765	\$ 39,039

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

The following tables set forth the credit quality indicators as of December 31, 2012, based upon the recorded investment gross of allowance for credit losses.

Commercial mortgage loans

	Debt Service Coverage Ratio December 31, 2012			Total
	Greater than	1.0X to <1.2X	Less than	
	1.2X		1.0X	
	(in millions)			
Loan-to-Value Ratio				
0%-59.99%	\$ 15,089	\$ 487	\$ 188	\$ 15,764
60%-69.99%	9,263	801	36	10,100
70%-79.99%	3,689	776	217	4,682
Greater than 80%	219	770	579	1,568
Total commercial mortgage loans	\$ 28,260	\$ 2,834	\$ 1,020	\$ 32,114

Agricultural property loans

	Debt Service Coverage Ratio December 31, 2012			Total
	Greater than	1.0X to <1.2X	Less than	
	1.2X		1.0X	
	(in millions)			
Loan-to-Value Ratio				
0%-59.99%	\$ 1,635	\$ 186	\$ 44	\$ 1,865
60%-69.99%	213	0	0	213
70%-79.99%	0	0	0	0
Greater than 80%	0	0	44	44
Total agricultural property loans	\$ 1,848	\$ 186	\$ 88	\$ 2,122

Total commercial and agricultural mortgage loans

	Debt Service Coverage Ratio December 31, 2012			Total
	Greater than	1.0X to <1.2X	Less than	
	1.2X		1.0X	
	(in millions)			
Loan-to-Value Ratio				
0%-59.99%	\$ 16,724	\$ 673	\$ 232	\$ 17,629
60%-69.99%	9,476	801	36	10,313
70%-79.99%	3,689	776	217	4,682
Greater than 80%	219	770	623	1,612
Total commercial and agricultural mortgage loans	\$ 30,108	\$ 3,020	\$ 1,108	\$ 34,236

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

The following tables provide an aging of past due commercial mortgage and other loans as of the dates indicated, based upon the recorded investment gross of allowance for credit losses, as well as the amount of commercial mortgage loans on nonaccrual status as of the dates indicated.

	December 31, 2013							Non Accrual Status
	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days - Accruing (in millions)	Greater Than 90 Days - Not Accruing	Total Past Due	Total Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans	
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ 36,821	\$ 16	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 19	\$ 35	\$ 36,856	\$ 154
Agricultural property loans	2,182	0	0	0	1	1	2,183	2
Residential property loans	520	11	3	0	10	24	544	10
Other collateralized loans	334	0	0	0	1	1	335	5
Uncollateralized loans	1,306	0	0	0	0	0	1,306	2
Total	\$ 41,163	\$ 27	\$ 3	\$ 0	\$ 31	\$ 61	\$ 41,224	\$ 173

	December 31, 2012							Non Accrual Status
	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days - Accruing (in millions)	Greater Than 90 Days - Not Accruing	Total Past Due	Total Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans	
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ 31,943	\$ 43	\$ 91	\$ 0	\$ 37	\$ 171	\$ 32,114	\$ 190
Agricultural property loans	2,077	0	0	0	45	45	2,122	49
Residential property loans	759	12	5	0	14	31	790	14
Other collateralized loans	139	0	0	0	1	1	140	17
Uncollateralized loans	1,836	0	0	0	0	0	1,836	3
Total	\$ 36,754	\$ 55	\$ 96	\$ 0	\$ 97	\$ 248	\$ 37,002	\$ 273

See Note 2 for further discussion regarding nonaccrual status loans.

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, there were \$718 million and \$47 million of commercial mortgage and other loans acquired, other than those through direct origination. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, there were \$93 million and \$0 million of commercial mortgage and other loans sold, other than those classified as held-for-sale.

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The Company's commercial mortgage and other loans may occasionally be involved in a troubled debt restructuring. As of both December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company had no significant commitments to fund to borrowers that have been involved in a troubled debt restructuring. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, there was an adjusted pre-modification outstanding recorded investment of \$117 million and \$20 million, respectively, and post-modification outstanding recorded investment of \$114 million and \$18 million, respectively, related to commercial mortgage loans. No payment defaults on commercial mortgage and other loans were modified as a troubled debt restructuring within the 12 months preceding each respective period. See Note 2 for additional information relating to the accounting for troubled debt restructurings.

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*****Other Long-Term Investments***

The following table sets forth the composition of Other long-term investments at December 31 for the years indicated.

	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Joint ventures and limited partnerships:		
Real estate-related	\$ 1,104	\$ 1,250
Non-real estate-related	6,141	5,623
Total joint ventures and limited partnerships	7,245	6,873
Real estate held through direct ownership	2,051	2,108
Other	1,032	1,047
Total other long-term investments	\$ 10,328	\$ 10,028

In certain investment structures, the Company's asset management business invests with other co-investors in an investment fund referred to as a feeder fund. In these structures, the invested capital of several feeder funds is pooled together and used to purchase ownership interests in another fund, referred to as a master fund. The master fund utilizes this invested capital and, in certain cases, other debt financing, to purchase various classes of assets on behalf of its investors. Specialized industry accounting for investment companies calls for the feeder fund to reflect its investment in the master fund as a single net asset equal to its proportionate share of the net assets of the master fund, regardless of its level of interest in the master fund. In cases where the Company consolidates the feeder fund, it retains the feeder fund's net asset presentation and reports the consolidated feeder fund's proportionate share of the net assets of the master fund in Other long-term investments, with any unaffiliated investors' noncontrolling interest in the feeder fund reported in Other liabilities or Noncontrolling interests. The consolidated feeder funds' investments in these master funds, reflected on this net asset basis, totaled \$52 million and \$97 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The unaffiliated interest in the consolidated feeder funds was \$0 and \$2 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and the master funds had gross assets of \$972 million and \$1,049 million, respectively, and gross liabilities of \$794 million and \$791 million, respectively, which are not included on the Company's balance sheet.

Equity Method Investments

The following tables set forth summarized combined financial information for significant joint ventures and limited partnership interests accounted for under the equity method, including the Company's investments in operating joint ventures that are described in more detail in Note 7. Changes between periods in the tables below reflect changes in the activities within the joint ventures and limited partnerships, as well as changes in the Company's level of investment in such entities.

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	At December 31, 2013 2012 (in millions)	
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION		
Total assets(1)	\$ 51,588	\$ 41,418
Total liabilities(2)	\$ 10,868	\$ 8,786
Partners' capital	40,720	32,632
Total liabilities and partners' capital	\$ 51,588	\$ 41,418
Total liabilities and partners' capital included above	\$ 3,765	\$ 3,778
Equity in limited partnership interests not included above	350	453
Carrying value	\$ 4,115	\$ 4,231

(1) Assets consist primarily of investments in real estate, investments in securities and other miscellaneous assets.

(2) Liabilities consist primarily of third party-borrowed funds, securities repurchase agreements and other miscellaneous liabilities.

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

	Years ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS			
Total revenue(1)	\$ 4,013	\$ 4,556	\$ 2,611
Total expenses(2)	(943)	(1,573)	(925)
Net earnings (losses)	\$ 3,070	\$ 2,983	\$ 1,686
Equity in net earnings (losses) included above	\$ 255	\$ 188	\$ 377
Equity in net earnings (losses) of limited partnership interests not included above	77	34	40
Total equity in net earnings (losses)	\$ 332	\$ 222	\$ 417

(1) Revenue consists of income from investments in real estate, investments in securities and other income.

(2) Expenses consist primarily of interest expense, management fees, salary expenses and other expenses.

Net Investment Income

Net investment income for the years ended December 31, was from the following sources:

	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 10,541	\$ 9,800	\$ 9,374
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity	125	135	140
Equity securities, available-for-sale	337	332	315
Trading account assets	963	890	889
Commercial mortgage and other loans	1,985	2,014	1,926
Policy loans	611	597	598
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	40	46	58
Other long-term investments	710	320	231
Gross investment income	15,312	14,134	13,531
Less: investment expenses	(583)	(473)	(407)
Net investment income	\$ 14,729	\$ 13,661	\$ 13,124

Carrying value for non-income producing assets included \$132 million in trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities, \$11 million in fixed maturities and less than \$1 million in commercial mortgage and other loans as of December 31, 2013. Non-income producing assets

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represent investments that have not produced income for the twelve months preceding December 31, 2013.

Realized Investment Gains (Losses), Net

Realized investment gains (losses), net, for the years ended December 31, were from the following sources:

	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Fixed maturities	\$ (93)	\$ (37)	\$ 230
Equity securities	444	24	145
Commercial mortgage and other loans	79	94	122
Investment real estate	2	(20)	(20)
Joint ventures and limited partnerships	34	(2)	26
Derivatives(1)	(5,688)	(1,500)	2,294
Other	16	0	34
 Realized investment gains (losses), net	 \$ (5,206)	 \$ (1,441)	 \$ 2,831

(1) Includes embedded derivatives as well as the offset of hedged items in qualifying effective hedge relationships prior to maturity or termination.

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses) on Investments by Asset Class**

The table below presents net unrealized gains (losses) on investments by asset class as of the dates indicated:

	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Fixed maturity securities on which an OTTI loss has been recognized	\$ 110	\$ (194)	\$ (1,003)
Fixed maturity securities, available-for-sale-all other	18,029	23,876	15,227
Equity securities, available-for-sale	2,907	1,518	613
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges(1)	(446)	(257)	(86)
Other investments(2)	4	14	(6)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments	\$ 20,604	\$ 24,957	\$ 14,745

(1) See Note 21 for more information on cash flow hedges.

(2) As of December 31, 2013, includes \$18 million of net unrealized losses on held-to-maturity securities that were previously transferred from available-for-sale. Also includes net unrealized gains on certain joint ventures that are strategic in nature and are included in Other assets.

Duration of Gross Unrealized Loss Positions for Fixed Maturities and Equity Securities

The following table shows the fair value and gross unrealized losses aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual fixed maturity securities and equity securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at December 31:

	2013				Total Fair Value	Total Gross Unrealized Losses
	Less than twelve months Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Twelve months or more Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses		
	(in millions)					
Fixed maturities(1)						
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	\$ 3,913	\$ 95	\$ 6	\$ 1	\$ 3,919	\$ 96
Obligations of U.S. states and their political subdivisions	1,187	129	43	8	1,230	137
Foreign government bonds	3,260	211	438	55	3,698	266
Corporate securities	29,574	1,618	14,094	1,814	43,668	3,432
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	4,267	128	605	35	4,872	163
Asset-backed securities	3,007	42	2,556	274	5,563	316
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,590	34	239	7	1,829	41

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Total	\$ 46,798	\$ 2,257	\$ 17,981	\$ 2,194	\$ 64,779	\$ 4,451
Equity securities, available-for-sale	\$ 586	\$ 24	\$ 1	\$ 0	\$ 587	\$ 24

(1) Includes \$210 million of fair value and \$24 million of gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2013, on securities classified as held-to-maturity, a portion of which is not reflected in AOCL.

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	Less than twelve months		2012 Twelve months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	(in millions)					
Fixed maturities(1)						
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	\$ 2,191	\$ 33	\$ 42	\$ 2	\$ 2,233	\$ 35
Obligations of U.S. states and their political subdivisions	343	5	5	0	348	5
Foreign government bonds	5,426	55	167	11	5,593	66
Corporate securities	25,051	599	7,961	1,057	33,012	1,656
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	525	3	185	14	710	17
Asset-backed securities	911	11	3,545	720	4,456	731
Residential mortgage-backed securities	773	4	259	29	1,032	33
Total	\$ 35,220	\$ 710	\$ 12,164	\$ 1,833	\$ 47,384	\$ 2,543
Equity securities, available-for-sale	\$ 961	\$ 55	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 961	\$ 55

(1) Includes \$526 million of fair value and \$67 million of gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2012, on securities classified as held-to-maturity, a portion of which is not reflected in AOCI.

The gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2013 and 2012, are composed of \$4,178 million and \$1,866 million related to high or highest quality securities based on NAIC or equivalent rating and \$274 million and \$677 million related to other than high or highest quality securities based on NAIC or equivalent rating. At December 31, 2013, the \$2,194 million of gross unrealized losses of twelve months or more were concentrated in the consumer non-cyclical, utility, and capital goods sectors of the Company's corporate securities. At December 31, 2012, the \$1,833 million of gross unrealized losses of twelve months or more were concentrated in asset-backed securities, and in the finance and consumer cyclical sectors of the Company's corporate securities. In accordance with its policy described in Note 2, the Company concluded that an adjustment to earnings for other-than-temporary impairments for these securities was not warranted at either December 31, 2013 and 2012. These conclusions are based on a detailed analysis of the underlying credit and cash flows on each security. The gross unrealized losses are primarily attributable to foreign currency movements, credit spread widening and increased liquidity discounts. At December 31, 2013, the Company does not intend to sell the securities and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the securities before the anticipated recovery of its remaining amortized cost basis.

At December 31, 2013, \$4 million of the gross unrealized losses represented declines of greater than 20%, all of which had been in that position for less than six months. At December 31, 2012, \$6 million of the gross unrealized losses represented declines of greater than 20%, \$4 million of which had been in that position for less than six months. In accordance with its policy described in Note 2, the Company concluded that an adjustment for other-than-temporary impairments for these equity securities was not warranted at either December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*****Securities Pledged, Restricted Assets and Special Deposits***

The Company pledges as collateral investment securities it owns to unaffiliated parties through certain transactions, including securities lending, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, collateralized borrowings and postings of collateral with derivative counterparties. At December 31, 2013, the carrying value of investments pledged to third parties as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position included the following:

	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Fixed maturities	\$ 14,648	\$ 12,134
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities	606	542
Other trading account assets	105	38
Separate account assets	3,488	3,435
Equity securities	174	70
Total securities pledged	\$ 19,021	\$ 16,219

As of December 31, 2013, the carrying amount of the associated liabilities supported by the pledged collateral was \$16,822 million. Of this amount, \$7,898 million was Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, \$3,603 million was Separate account liabilities, \$5,040 million was Cash collateral for loaned securities, and \$281 million was Long-term debt. As of December 31, 2012, the carrying amount of the associated liabilities supported by the pledged collateral was \$15,621 million. Of this amount, \$5,818 million was Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, \$3,535 million was Separate account liabilities, \$3,941 million was Cash collateral for loaned securities, \$280 million was Long-term debt, \$100 million was Short-term debt, and \$1,947 million was Policyholders' account balances.

In the normal course of its business activities, the Company accepts collateral that can be sold or repledged. The primary sources of this collateral are securities in customer accounts and securities purchased under agreements to resell. The fair value of this collateral was approximately \$193 million and \$2,996 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, all of which, for both periods, had either been sold or repledged.

Assets of \$211 million and \$80 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, were on deposit with governmental authorities or trustees, including certain restricted cash balances and securities. Additionally, assets carried at \$594 million and \$594 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, were held in voluntary trusts established primarily to fund guaranteed dividends to certain policyholders and to fund certain employee benefits. Securities restricted as to sale amounted to \$186 million and \$183 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. These amounts include member and activity-based stock associated with memberships in the Federal Home Loan Banks of New York and Boston. Restricted cash and securities of \$162 million and \$67 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, were included in Other assets.

5. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

In the normal course of its activities, the Company enters into relationships with various special purpose entities and other entities that are deemed to be variable interest entities ("VIEs"). A VIE is an entity that either (1) has equity investors that lack certain essential characteristics of a controlling financial interest (including the ability to control activities of the entity, the obligation to absorb the entity's expected losses and the right to receive the entity's expected residual returns) or (2) lacks sufficient equity to finance its own activities without financial support provided by other entities, which in turn would be expected to absorb at least some of the expected losses of the VIE.

If the Company determines that it is the VIE's primary beneficiary it consolidates the VIE. There are currently two models for determining whether or not the Company is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. The first relates to those VIEs that have the characteristics of an investment company and for which certain other

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PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

conditions are true. These conditions are that (1) the Company does not have the implicit or explicit obligation to fund losses of the VIE and (2) the VIE is not a securitization entity, asset-backed financing entity or an entity that was formerly considered a qualified special-purpose entity. In this model the Company is the primary beneficiary if it stands to absorb a majority of the VIE's expected losses or to receive a majority of the VIE's expected residual returns.

For all other VIEs, the Company is the primary beneficiary if the Company has (1) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the economic performance of the entity and (2) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could be potentially significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could be potentially significant.

Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

The Company is the investment manager of certain asset-backed investment vehicles (commonly referred to as collateralized debt obligations, or CDOs) and certain other vehicles for which the Company earns fee income for investment management services, including certain investment structures in which the Company's asset management business invests with other co-investors in investment funds referred to as feeder funds. The Company sells or syndicates investments through these vehicles, principally as part of the strategic investing activity of the Company's asset management businesses. Additionally, the Company may invest in securities issued by these vehicles. CDOs raise capital by issuing debt securities, and use the proceeds to purchase investments, typically interest-bearing financial instruments. The Company has analyzed these relationships and determined that for certain CDOs and other investment structures it is the primary beneficiary and consolidates these entities. This analysis includes a review of (1) the Company's rights and responsibilities as investment manager, (2) fees received by the Company and (3) other interests (if any) held by the Company. The assets of these VIEs are restricted and must be used first to settle liabilities of the VIE. Additionally, the Company is not required to provide, and has not provided, material financial or other support to any of these VIEs.

Additionally, the Company is the primary beneficiary of certain VIEs in which the Company has invested, as part of its investment activities, but for which it is not the investment manager. These include structured investments issued by a VIE that manages yen-denominated investments coupled with cross-currency coupon swap agreements thereby creating synthetic dual currency investments. The Company's involvement in the structuring of these investments combined with its economic interest indicates that the Company is the primary beneficiary. The Company has not provided material financial support or other support that was not contractually required to these VIEs.

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The table below reflects the carrying amount and balance sheet caption in which the assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs are reported. The liabilities primarily comprise obligations under debt instruments issued by the VIEs that are non-recourse to the Company. The creditors of these VIE do not have recourse to the Company in excess of the assets contained within the VIE.

	Consolidated VIE s for Which the Company is the Investment Manager		Other Consolidated VIE s	
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(in millions)			
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 68	\$ 87	\$ 108	\$ 115
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity	0	0	871	1,059
Trading account assets supporting insurance liabilities	0	0	11	8
Other trading account assets	3,832	1,409	0	0
Commercial mortgage and other loans	23	127	300	0
Other long-term investments	0	22	87	53
Cash and cash equivalents	566	9	(3)	0
Accrued investment income	19	0	4	3
Other assets	132	1	0	0
Total assets of consolidated VIEs	\$ 4,640	\$ 1,655	\$ 1,378	\$ 1,238
Notes issued by consolidated VIEs	\$ 3,302	1,577	0	0
Other liabilities	631	0	1	1
Total liabilities of consolidated VIEs	\$ 3,933	\$ 1,577	\$ 1	\$ 1

As included in the table above, notes issued by consolidated VIEs are classified in the line item on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position titled, "Notes issued by consolidated VIEs." Recourse is limited to the assets of the respective VIE and does not extend to the general credit of Prudential Financial. As of December 31, 2013, the maturities of these obligations were over five years.

In addition, not reflected in the table above, the Company has created a trust that is a VIE, to facilitate Prudential Insurance's Funding Agreement Notes Issuance Program ("FANIP"). The trust issues medium-term notes secured by funding agreements issued to the trust by Prudential Insurance with the proceeds of such notes. The trust is the beneficiary of an indemnity agreement with the Company that provides that the Company is responsible for costs related to the notes issued with limited exception. As a result, the Company has determined that it is the primary beneficiary of the trust, which is therefore consolidated.

The funding agreements represent an intercompany transaction that is eliminated upon consolidation. However, in recognition of the security interest in such funding agreements, the trust's medium-term note liability of \$2,381 million and \$1,780 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, is classified within "Policyholders' account balances." Creditors of the trust have recourse to Prudential Insurance if the trust fails to make contractual payments on the medium-term notes. The Company has not provided material financial or other support to the trust that was not contractually required.

Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities

The Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary of certain VIEs for which it is the investment manager, including certain CDOs and other investment structures, as it does not have both (1) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the economic performance of the entity and (2) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could be potentially significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could be potentially significant. The Company's maximum exposure to loss resulting from its relationship with unconsolidated VIEs for which it is the investment manager is limited to its

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investment in the VIEs, which was \$489 million and \$602 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. These investments are reflected in Fixed maturities, available-for-sale, Other trading account assets, at fair value and Other long-term investments. The fair value of assets held within these unconsolidated VIEs was \$9,426 million and \$9,240 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company provided a guarantee to an unconsolidated VIE under which it was exposed to potential losses in the amount of \$64 as of December 31, 2012. As of July 10, 2013, the Company is no longer providing this guarantee. There are no liabilities associated with these unconsolidated VIEs on the Company's balance sheet.

In the normal course of its activities, the Company will invest in joint ventures and limited partnerships. These ventures include hedge funds, private equity funds and real estate-related funds and may or may not be VIEs. The Company's maximum exposure to loss on these investments, both VIEs and non-VIEs, is limited to the amount of its investment. The Company has determined that it is not required to consolidate these entities because either (1) it does not control them or (2) it does not have the obligation to absorb losses of the entities that could be potentially significant to the entities or the right to receive benefits from the entities that could be potentially significant. The Company classifies these investments as Other long-term investments and its maximum exposure to loss associated with these entities was \$7,244 million and \$6,873 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

In addition, in the normal course of its activities, the Company will invest in structured investments including VIEs for which it is not the investment manager. These structured investments typically invest in fixed income investments and are managed by third parties and include asset-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities and residential mortgage-backed securities. The Company's maximum exposure to loss on these structured investments, both VIEs and non-VIEs, is limited to the amount of its investment. See Note 4 for details regarding the carrying amounts and classification of these assets. The Company has not provided material financial or other support that was not contractually required to these structures. The Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary of these structures due to the fact that it does not control these entities.

During the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company sold its investments in certain structured investments consisting of asset-backed securities issued by VIEs that manage investments in the European market. The Company recognized a \$34 million gain on the sale, and is no longer exposed to losses related to these investments. Prior to the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company had a variable interest in these VIEs, which represented less than 50% of the only class of variable interests issued by the VIEs. As of December 31, 2012, the market value of these VIEs was approximately \$2.1 billion, and the Company's maximum exposure to loss from these interests was \$314 million.

6. DEFERRED POLICY ACQUISITION COSTS

The balances of and changes in deferred policy acquisition costs as of and for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

2013	2012	2011
(in millions)		

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Balance, beginning of year	\$ 14,100	\$ 12,517	\$ 12,328
Capitalization of commissions, sales and issue expenses	2,902	3,565	3,070
Amortization Impact of assumption and experience unlocking and true-ups	328	328	(52)
Amortization All other	(568)	(1,832)	(2,643)
Change in unrealized investment gains and losses	492	(168)	(346)
Foreign currency translation and other	(742)	(310)	160
Balance, end of year	\$ 16,512	\$ 14,100	\$ 12,517

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The Company has made investments in certain joint ventures that are strategic in nature and made other than for the sole purpose of generating investment income. These investments are accounted for under the equity method of accounting and are included in "Other assets" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. The earnings from these investments are included on an after-tax basis in "Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures, net of taxes" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. The summarized financial information for the Company's operating joint ventures has been included in the summarized combined financial information for all significant equity method investments shown in Note 4.

The following table sets forth information related to the Company's investments in operating joint ventures as of and for the years ended December 31:

	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Investment in operating joint ventures	\$ 361	\$ 393	\$ 402
Dividends received from operating joint ventures	\$ 31	\$ 41	\$ 49
After-tax equity earnings of operating joint ventures(1)	\$ 59	\$ 60	\$ 182

(1) Includes gains associated with sales of the Company's previous investment, through a consortium, in China Pacific Group, for which the Company's remaining shares were sold in January, 2013. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company recognized pre-tax gains of \$66 million, \$60 million and \$237 million, respectively, from sales of this investment.

The Company has made investments in operating joint ventures as part of its Asset Management and International Insurance segments and its Corporate and Other operations. The Company transacts with certain of these operating joint ventures in the normal course of business, on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company recognized \$30 million, \$22 million and \$15 million, respectively, of asset management fee income from these transactions.

The Company holds a 26% investment in a life insurance joint venture in India. On December 18, 2013, the Company formed a new joint venture by entering into an agreement that effectively replaced our previous joint venture partner with Dewan Housing Finance Corporation, Ltd (DHFL). In accordance with the terms of the new agreement, both DHFL and the Company contributed additional assets into the joint venture.

On October 20, 2011, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its stake in Afore XXI, S.A. de C.V., a private pension fund manager in Mexico, to Banorte, a major bank based in Mexico. The transaction was completed on December 2, 2011 and resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$96 million to the Asset Management segment. This gain is reflected in "Asset management fees and other income" of the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

8. VALUE OF BUSINESS ACQUIRED

The balances of and changes in VOBA as of and for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	2013(1)	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 3,248	\$ 3,845	\$ 484
Acquisitions	1,370	0	3,769
Amortization Impact of assumption and experience unlocking and true-ups	59	(31)	(23)
Amortization All other	(509)	(520)	(555)
Change in unrealized investment gains and losses	(55)	90	(74)
Interest(2)	105	62	65
Foreign currency translation	(543)	(198)	179
Balance, end of year	\$ 3,675	\$ 3,248	\$ 3,845

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- (1) The VOBA balances at December 31, 2013 were \$224 million, \$44 million, \$2,036 million, \$0 million, and \$1,373 million related to the insurance transactions associated with the CIGNA, Prudential Annuities Holding Co., Gibraltar Life Insurance Company, LTD (Gibraltar Life , representing the balances associated with the Edison Inc. and Star Inc. acquisitions), Aoba Life and The Hartford, respectively. The weighted average remaining expected life of VOBA varies by product. The weighted average remaining expected lives were approximately 13, 5, 8, 6, and 10 years for the VOBA related to CIGNA, Prudential Annuities Holding Co., Gibraltar Life., Aoba Life, and The Hartford, respectively.
- (2) The interest accrual rates vary by product. The interest rates for 2013 were 6.40%, 6.14%, 1.28% to 2.87%, 2.60%, and 3.00% to 6.17% for the VOBA related to CIGNA, Prudential Annuities Holding Co., Gibraltar Life, Aoba Life, and The Hartford, respectively. The interest rates for 2012 were 6.40%, 6.18%, 1.28% to 2.87%, and 2.60% for the VOBA related to CIGNA, Prudential Annuities Holding Co., Gibraltar Life, and Aoba Life, respectively. The interest rates for 2011 were 7.10%, 4.81%, 1.28% to 2.87%, 1.28% to 2.87%, and 2.60% for the VOBA related to CIGNA, Prudential Annuities Holding Co., Edison Inc, Star Inc., and Aoba Life, respectively.

The following table provides estimated future amortization, net of interest, for the periods indicated.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	(in millions)				
Estimated future VOBA amortization	\$ 373	\$ 329	\$ 296	\$ 269	\$ 247

9. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES

The changes in the book value of goodwill by area are as follows:

	Asset Management	Retirement	International Insurance	Total
	(in millions)			
Balance at December 31, 2010:				
Gross Goodwill	\$ 239	\$ 444	\$ 24	\$ 707
Accumulated Impairment Losses	0	0	0	0
Net Goodwill	239	444	24	707
2011 Activity:				
Acquisitions	0	0	184	184
Other(1)	(1)	0	(2)	(3)
Balance at December 31, 2011:				
Gross Goodwill	238	444	206	888
Accumulated Impairment Losses	0	0	0	0
Net Goodwill	238	444	206	888

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2012 Activity:				
Other(1)	0	0	(15)	(15)
Balance at December 31, 2012:				
Gross Goodwill	238	444	191	873
Accumulated Impairment Losses	0	0	0	0
Net Goodwill	238	444	191	873
2013 Activity:				
Other(1)	2	0	(36)	(34)
Balance at December 31, 2013:				
Gross Goodwill	240	444	155	839
Accumulated Impairment Losses	0	0	0	0
Net Goodwill	\$ 240	\$ 444	\$ 155	\$ 839

(1) Other represents foreign currency translation and purchase price adjustments.

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

The Company tests goodwill for impairment annually as of December 31 and more frequently if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount, as discussed in further detail in Note 2.

The Company performed goodwill impairment testing for all reporting units that had goodwill at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and no impairments were recorded.

Other Intangibles

Other intangible balances at December 31, are as follows:

	2013		2012			
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
	(in millions)					
Subject to amortization:						
Mortgage servicing rights	\$ 420	\$ (231)	\$ 189	\$ 358	\$ (192)	\$ 166
Customer relationships	285	(188)	97	287	(173)	114
Other	43	(29)	14	51	(24)	27
Not subject to amortization	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	4
Total			\$ 303			\$ 311

The fair values of net mortgage servicing rights were \$200 million and \$170 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Amortization expense for other intangibles was \$61 million, \$56 million and \$50 million for the years ending December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Amortization expense for other intangibles is expected to be approximately \$48 million in 2014, \$45 million in 2015, \$38 million in 2016, \$31 million in 2017 and \$26 million in 2018. The amortization expense amounts listed above for 2013, 2012 and 2011 do not include impairments recorded for mortgage servicing rights or other intangibles. See the non-recurring fair value measurements section of Note 20 for more information regarding these impairments.

10. POLICYHOLDERS LIABILITIES**Future Policy Benefits**

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Future policy benefits at December 31, are as follows:

	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Life insurance(1)	\$ 142,952	\$ 146,378
Individual and group annuities and supplementary contracts(1)	55,445	58,477
Other contract liabilities(1)	5,490	8,275
Subtotal future policy benefits excluding unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses	203,887	213,130
Unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses	2,972	2,920
Total future policy benefits	\$ 206,859	\$ 216,050

(1) Prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

Life insurance liabilities include reserves for death and endowment policy benefits, terminal dividends and certain health benefits. Individual and group annuities and supplementary contracts liabilities include reserves for life contingent immediate annuities and life contingent group annuities. Other contract liabilities include unearned revenue and certain other reserves for group, annuities and individual life and health products.

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Future policy benefits for individual participating traditional life insurance are based on the net level premium method, calculated using the guaranteed mortality and nonforfeiture interest rates which range from 2.5% to 7.5%. Participating insurance represented 5% of direct individual life insurance in force at both December 31, 2013 and 2012, and 14%, 11% and 17% of direct individual life insurance premiums for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Future policy benefits for individual non-participating traditional life insurance policies, group and individual long-term care policies and individual health insurance policies are generally equal to the aggregate of (1) the present value of future benefit payments and related expenses, less the present value of future net premiums, and (2) any premium deficiency reserves. Assumptions as to mortality, morbidity and persistency are based on the Company's experience, industry data, and/or other factors, when the basis of the reserve is established. Interest rates used in the determination of the present values range from 1.0% to 14.0%; less than 1% of the reserves are based on an interest rate in excess of 8%.

Future policy benefits for individual and group annuities and supplementary contracts are generally equal to the aggregate of (1) the present value of expected future payments, and (2) any premium deficiency reserves. Assumptions as to mortality are based on the Company's experience, industry data, and/or other factors, when the basis of the reserve is established. The interest rates used in the determination of the present values range from 0.5% to 11.3%; less than 1% of the reserves are based on an interest rate in excess of 8%.

Future policy benefits for other contract liabilities are generally equal to the present value of expected future payments based on the Company's experience, except for example, certain group insurance coverages for which future policy benefits are equal to gross unearned premium reserves. The interest rates used in the determination of the present values range from 0.1% to 6.5%.

The Company's liability for future policy benefits is also inclusive of liabilities for guaranteed benefits related to certain nontraditional long-duration life and annuity contracts. Liabilities for guaranteed benefits with embedded derivative features are primarily in other contract liabilities. The remaining liabilities for guaranteed benefits are primarily reflected with the underlying contract. See Note 11 for additional information regarding liabilities for guaranteed benefits related to certain nontraditional long-duration life and annuity contracts.

Premium deficiency reserves included in Future policy benefits are established, if necessary, when the liability for future policy benefits plus the present value of expected future gross premiums are determined to be insufficient to provide for expected future policy benefits and expenses. Premium deficiency reserves have been recorded for the group single premium annuity business, which consists of limited-payment, long duration traditional, non-participating annuities; structured settlements; single premium immediate annuities with life contingencies; long term care, and for certain individual health policies.

Unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses primarily reflect the Company's estimate of future disability claim payments and expenses as well as estimates of claims incurred but not yet reported as of the balance sheet dates related to group disability products. Unpaid claim liabilities that are discounted use interest rates ranging from 3.0% to 6.4%.

Policyholders Account Balances

Policyholders account balances at December 31, are as follows:

	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Individual annuities	\$ 35,947	\$ 41,026
Group annuities	27,294	27,782
Guaranteed investment contracts and guaranteed interest accounts	14,898	16,255
Funding agreements	4,370	3,793
Interest-sensitive life contracts	32,136	23,962
Dividend accumulation and other	22,012	21,595
Total policyholders account balances	\$ 136,657	\$ 134,413

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

Policyholders' account balances primarily represent an accumulation of account deposits plus credited interest less withdrawals, expense charges and mortality charges, if applicable. These policyholders' account balances also include provisions for benefits under non-life contingent payout annuities. Included in Funding agreements at December 31, 2013 and 2012 are \$2,380 million and \$1,788 million, respectively, related to the Company's Funding Agreement Notes Issuance Program (FANIP). Under this program, which has a maximum authorized amount of \$15 billion, a Delaware statutory trust issues medium-term notes to investors that are secured by funding agreements issued to the trust by Prudential Insurance. The outstanding notes have fixed or floating interest rates that range from 0.5% to 5.5% and original maturities ranging from two to ten years. Included in the amounts at December 31, 2013 and 2012 is the medium-term note liability, which is carried at amortized cost, of \$2,381 million and \$1,780 million, respectively, as well as the fair value of qualifying derivative financial instruments associated with these notes of (\$1) million and \$8 million, respectively. For additional details on the FANIP program, see Note 5.

Also included in Funding agreements are collateralized funding agreements issued to the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York (FHLBNY) of \$1,947 million, as of both December 31, 2013 and 2012. These obligations, which are carried at amortized cost, have fixed or floating interest rates that range from 0.7% to 3.5% and original maturities ranging from three to eight years. For additional details on the FHLBNY program, see Note 14. Included in interest-sensitive life contracts at December 31, 2013 are \$8 billion related to the Company assuming universal life contracts acquired from The Hartford's individual life insurance business on January 2, 2013. Interest crediting rates range from 0% to 23.0% for interest-sensitive life contracts and from 0% to 13.4% for contracts other than interest-sensitive life. Less than 1% of policyholders' account balances have interest crediting rates in excess of 8%.

11. CERTAIN NONTRADITIONAL LONG-DURATION CONTRACTS

The Company issues traditional variable annuity contracts through its separate accounts for which investment income and investment gains and losses accrue directly to, and investment risk is borne by, the contractholder. The Company also issues variable annuity contracts with general and separate account options where the Company contractually guarantees to the contractholder a return of no less than total deposits made to the contract less any partial withdrawals (return of net deposits). In certain of these variable annuity contracts, the Company also contractually guarantees to the contractholder a return of no less than (1) total deposits made to the contract less any partial withdrawals plus a minimum return (minimum return), and/or (2) the highest contract value on a specified date minus any withdrawals (contract value). These guarantees include benefits that are payable in the event of death, annuitization or at specified dates during the accumulation period and withdrawal and income benefits payable during specified periods. The Company also issues annuity contracts with market value adjusted investment options (MVAs), which provide for a return of principal plus a fixed rate of return if held-to-maturity, or, alternatively, a market adjusted value if surrendered prior to maturity or if funds are reallocated to other investment options. The market value adjustment may result in a gain or loss to the Company, depending on crediting rates or an indexed rate at surrender, as applicable. The Company also issues fixed deferred annuity contracts without MVA that have a guaranteed credited rate and annuity benefit.

In addition, the Company issues certain variable life, variable universal life and universal life contracts where the Company contractually guarantees to the contractholder a death benefit even when there is insufficient value to cover monthly mortality and expense charges, whereas otherwise the contract would typically lapse (no lapse guarantee). Variable life and variable universal life contracts are offered with general and separate account options.

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The assets supporting the variable portion of both traditional variable annuities and certain variable contracts with guarantees are carried at fair value and reported as Separate account assets with an equivalent amount reported as Separate account liabilities. Amounts assessed against the contractholders for mortality, administration, and other services are included within revenue in Policy charges and fee income and changes in liabilities for minimum guarantees are generally included in Policyholders' benefits.

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For those guarantees of benefits that are payable in the event of death, the net amount at risk is generally defined as the current guaranteed minimum death benefit in excess of the current account balance at the balance sheet date. The Company's primary risk exposures for these contracts relates to actual deviations from, or changes to, the assumptions used in the original pricing of these products, including fixed income and equity market returns, contract lapses and contractholder mortality.

For guarantees of benefits that are payable at annuitization, the net amount at risk is generally defined as the present value of the minimum guaranteed annuity payments available to the contractholder determined in accordance with the terms of the contract in excess of the current account balance. The Company's primary risk exposures for these contracts relates to actual deviations from, or changes to, the assumptions used in the original pricing of these products, including fixed income and equity market returns, timing of annuitization, contract lapses and contractholder mortality.

For guarantees of benefits that are payable at withdrawal, the net amount at risk is generally defined as the present value of the minimum guaranteed withdrawal payments available to the contractholder determined in accordance with the terms of the contract in excess of the current account balance. For guarantees of accumulation balances, the net amount at risk is generally defined as the guaranteed minimum accumulation balance minus the current account balance. The Company's primary risk exposures for these contracts relates to actual deviations from, or changes to, the assumptions used in the original pricing of these products, including equity market returns, interest rates, market volatility or contractholder behavior used in the original pricing of these products.

The Company's contracts with guarantees may offer more than one type of guarantee in each contract; therefore, the amounts listed may not be mutually exclusive. The liabilities related to the net amount at risk are reflected within Future policy benefits. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had the following guarantees associated with these contracts, by product and guarantee type:

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	In the Event of Death	At Annuitization/ Accumulation(1)	In the Event of Death	At Annuitization/ Accumulation(1)
	(\$ in millions)			
Annuity Contracts				
<i>Return of net deposits</i>				
Account value	\$ 113,527	\$ 181	\$ 98,207	\$ 196
Net amount at risk	\$ 465	\$ 0	\$ 829	\$ 33
Average attained age of contractholders	63 years	62 years	62 years	62 years
<i>Minimum return or contract value</i>				
Account value	\$ 37,801	\$ 127,530	\$ 34,299	\$ 109,845
Net amount at risk	\$ 2,817	\$ 2,892	\$ 4,209	\$ 5,072
Average attained age of contractholders	66 years	63 years	65 years	62 years
Average period remaining until earliest expected annuitization	N/A	0.33 year	N/A	0.50 year

(1) Includes income and withdrawal benefits as described herein.

December 31,
2013 2012
In the Event of Death
(\$ in millions)

Variable Life, Variable Universal Life and Universal Life Contracts

No lapse guarantees

Separate account value	\$ 7,546	\$ 3,406
General account value	\$ 11,155	\$ 4,960
Net amount at risk	\$ 194,344	\$ 89,881
Average attained age of contractholders	54 years	48 years

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Account balances of variable annuity contracts with guarantees were invested in separate account investment options as follows:

	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Equity funds	\$ 90,199	\$ 73,813
Bond funds	46,235	40,815
Balanced funds	652	524
Money market funds	6,528	7,763
Total	\$ 143,614	\$ 122,915

In addition to the amounts invested in separate account investment options above, \$7,714 million at December 31, 2013, and \$9,590 million at December 31, 2012, of account balances of variable annuity contracts with guarantees, inclusive of contracts with MVA features, were invested in general account investment options. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, there were no transfers of assets, other than cash, from the general account to any separate account, and accordingly no gains or losses recorded.

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*****Liabilities For Guarantee Benefits***

The table below summarizes the changes in general account liabilities for guarantees. The liabilities for guaranteed minimum death benefits (GMDB), and guaranteed minimum income benefits (GMIB) are included in Future policy benefits and the related changes in the liabilities are included in Policyholders benefits. Guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits (GMAB), guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB), and guaranteed minimum income and withdrawal benefits (GMIWB) features are considered to be bifurcated embedded derivatives and are recorded at fair value within Future policy benefits . Changes in the fair value of these derivatives, including changes in the Company s own risk of non-performance, along with any fees attributed or payments made relating to the derivative, are recorded in Realized investment gains (losses), net. See Note 20 for additional information regarding the methodology used in determining the fair value of these embedded derivatives. The Company maintains a portfolio of derivative investments that serve as a partial hedge of the risks associated with these products, for which the changes in fair value are also recorded in Realized investment gains (losses), net. This portfolio of derivative investments does not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP.

	Variable Life, Variable Universal Life and Universal Life	GMDB Annuity	GMIB Annuity	GMAB/ GMWB/ GMIWB Annuity
	(in millions)			
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 202	\$ 188	\$ 114	\$ (204)
Incurring guarantee benefits Impact of assumption and experience unlocking and true-ups(1)	8	94	5	0
Incurring guarantee benefits All other(1)	71	147	26	3,061
Paid guarantee benefits and other	(2)	(113)	(42)	0
Other(2)	9	3	302	29
Balance at December 31, 2011	288	319	405	2,886
Incurring guarantee benefits Impact of assumption and experience unlocking and true-ups(1)	18	73	48	0
Incurring guarantee benefits All other(1)	85	199	54	463
Paid guarantee benefits and other	(14)	(104)	(32)	0
Other	(6)	1	(16)	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2012	371	488	459	3,348
Incurring guarantee benefits Impact of assumption and experience unlocking and true-ups(1)	(26)	(140)	(27)	0
Incurring guarantee benefits All other(1)	123	175	37	(2,904)
Paid guarantee benefits	(4)	(75)	(23)	0

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Other(3)	1,331	13	(49)	(3)
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 1,795	\$ 461	\$ 397	\$ 441

- (1) Incurred guarantee benefits include the portion of assessments established as additions to reserves as well as changes in estimates affecting the reserves. Also includes changes in the fair value of features considered to be derivatives.
- (2) Primarily represents amounts acquired from Star and Edison.
- (3) GMDB primarily includes amounts acquired from The Hartford on January 2, 2013.

The GMDB liability is determined each period end by estimating the accumulated value of a portion of the total assessments to date less the accumulated value of the guaranteed death benefits in excess of the account balance. The GMIB liability associated with variable annuities is determined each period by estimating the accumulated value of a portion of the total assessments to date less the accumulated value of the projected income benefits in excess of the account balance. The portion of assessments used is chosen such that, at issue

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the present value of expected death benefits or expected income benefits in excess of the projected account balance and the portion of the present value of total expected assessments over the lifetime of the contracts are equal. The GMIB liability associated with fixed annuities is determined each period by estimating the present value of projected income benefits in excess of the account balance. The Company regularly evaluates the estimates used and adjusts the GMDB and GMIB liability balances, with an associated charge or credit to earnings, if actual experience or other evidence suggests that earlier estimates should be revised.

The GMAB features provide the contractholder with a guaranteed return of initial account value or an enhanced value if applicable. The most significant of the Company's GMAB features are the guaranteed return option (GRO) features, which includes an automatic rebalancing element that reduces the Company's exposure to these guarantees. The GMAB liability is calculated as the present value of future expected payments to customers less the present value of assessed rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature.

The GMWB features provide the contractholder with access to a guaranteed remaining balance if the account value is reduced to zero through a combination of market declines and withdrawals. The guaranteed remaining balance is generally equal to the protected value under the contract, which is initially established as the greater of the account value or cumulative deposits when withdrawals commence, less cumulative withdrawals. The contractholder also has the option, after a specified time period, to reset the guaranteed remaining balance to the then-current account value, if greater. The contractholder accesses the guaranteed remaining balance through payments over time, subject to maximum annual limits. The GMWB liability is calculated as the present value of future expected payments to customers less the present value of assessed rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature.

The GMIWB features, taken collectively, provide a contractholder two optional methods to receive guaranteed minimum payments over time, a withdrawal option or an income option. The withdrawal option (which was available under only one of the GMIWBs the Company no longer offers) guarantees that a contractholder can withdraw an amount each year until the cumulative withdrawals reach a total guaranteed balance. The income option (which varies among the Company's GMIWBs) in general guarantees the contractholder the ability to withdraw an amount each year for life (or for joint lives, in the case of any spousal version of the benefit) where such amount is equal to a percentage of a protected value under the benefit. The contractholder also has the potential to increase this annual amount, based on certain subsequent increases in account value that may occur. The GMIWB can be elected by the contractholder upon issuance of an appropriate deferred variable annuity contract or at any time following contract issue prior to annuitization. Certain GMIWB features include an automatic rebalancing element that reduces the Company's exposure to these guarantees. The GMIWB liability is calculated as the present value of future expected payments to customers less the present value of assessed rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature.

Table of Contents**PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****Sales Inducements**

The Company defers sales inducements and amortizes them over the anticipated life of the policy using the same methodology and assumptions used to amortize deferred policy acquisition costs. These deferred sales inducements are included in Other assets. The Company offers various types of sales inducements including: (1) a bonus whereby the policyholder's initial account balance is increased by an amount equal to a specified percentage of the customer's initial deposit; (2) additional credits after a certain number of years a contract is held; and (3) enhanced interest crediting rates that are higher than the normal general account interest rate credited in certain product lines. Changes in deferred sales inducements, reported as Interest credited to policyholders' account balances, are as follows:

	Sales Inducements (in millions)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 1,348
Capitalization	359
Amortization Impact of assumption and experience unlocking and true-ups	(81)
Amortization All other	(645)
Change in unrealized investment gains and losses	20
Balance at December 31, 2011	1,001
Capitalization	259
Amortization Impact of assumption and experience unlocking and true-ups	189
Amortization All other	(109)
Change in unrealized investment gains and losses	17
Balance at December 31, 2012	1,357
Capitalization	53
Amortization Impact of assumption and experience unlocking and true-ups	27
Amortization All other	340
Change in unrealized investment gains and losses and other	36
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 1,813

12. CLOSED BLOCK

On the date of demutualization, Prudential Insurance established a Closed Block for certain individual life insurance policies and annuities issued by Prudential Insurance in the U.S. The recorded assets and liabilities were allocated to the Closed Block at their historical carrying amounts. The Closed Block forms the principal component of the Closed Block Business. See Note 22 for financial information on the Closed Block Business, which includes Surplus and Related Assets, the IHC debt, as discussed in Note 14, and other related liabilities.

The policies included in the Closed Block are specified individual life insurance policies and individual annuity contracts that were in force on the effective date of the Plan of Reorganization and for which Prudential Insurance is currently paying or expects to pay experience-based policy dividends. Assets have been allocated to the Closed Block in an amount that has been determined to produce cash flows which, together with revenues from policies included in the Closed Block, are expected to be sufficient to support obligations and liabilities relating to these policies, including provision for payment of benefits, certain expenses, and taxes and to provide for continuation of the policyholder dividend scales in effect in 2000, assuming experience underlying such scales continues. To the extent that, over time, cash flows from the assets allocated to the Closed Block and claims and other experience related to the Closed Block are, in the aggregate, more or less favorable than what was assumed when the Closed Block was established, total dividends paid to Closed Block policyholders may be greater than or less than the total dividends that would have been paid to these policyholders if the policyholder dividend scales in effect in 2000 had been continued. Any cash flows in excess of amounts assumed will be available for distribution over time to Closed Block policyholders and will not be available to stockholders. If the Closed Block has insufficient funds to make guaranteed policy benefit payments, such payments will be made from assets outside of the Closed Block. The Closed Block will continue in effect as long as any policy in the Closed Block remains in force unless, with the consent of the New Jersey insurance regulator, it is terminated earlier.

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The excess of Closed Block Liabilities over Closed Block Assets at the date of the demutualization (adjusted to eliminate the impact of related amounts in AOCI) represented the estimated maximum future earnings at that date from the Closed Block expected to result from operations attributed to the Closed Block after income taxes. In establishing the Closed Block, the Company developed an actuarial calculation of the timing of such maximum future earnings. If actual cumulative earnings of the Closed Block from inception through the end of any given period are greater than the expected cumulative earnings, only the expected earnings will be recognized in income. Any excess of actual cumulative earnings over expected cumulative earnings will represent undistributed accumulated earnings attributable to policyholders, which are recorded as a policyholder dividend obligation. The policyholder dividend obligation represents amounts to be paid to Closed Block policyholders as an additional policyholder dividend unless otherwise offset by future Closed Block performance that is less favorable than originally expected. If the actual cumulative earnings of the Closed Block from its inception through the end of any given period are less than the expected cumulative earnings of the Closed Block, the Company will recognize only the actual earnings in income. However, the Company may reduce policyholder dividend scales, which would be intended to increase future actual earnings until the actual cumulative earnings equaled the expected cumulative earnings.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company recognized a policyholder dividend obligation of \$887 million and \$885 million, respectively, to Closed Block policyholders for the excess of actual cumulative earnings over the expected cumulative earnings. Additionally, accumulated net unrealized investment gains that have arisen subsequent to the establishment of the Closed Block have been reflected as a policyholder dividend obligation of \$3,624 million and \$5,478 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, to be paid to Closed Block policyholders unless offset by future experience, with an offsetting amount reported in AOCI. See the table below for changes in the components of the policyholder dividend obligation for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

On December 13, 2011 and December 11, 2012, Prudential Insurance's Board of Directors approved a continuation of the Closed Block dividend scales for 2012 and 2013, respectively. On December 5, 2013, Prudential Insurance's Board of Directors acted to increase the 2014 dividends payable on Closed Block policies. This action resulted in an approximately \$33 million increase in the liability for policyholders dividends recognized for the year ended December 31, 2013.

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Closed Block Liabilities and Assets designated to the Closed Block at December 31, as well as maximum future earnings to be recognized from Closed Block Liabilities and Closed Block Assets, are as follows:

	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Closed Block Liabilities		
Future policy benefits	\$ 50,258	\$ 50,839
Policyholders' dividends payable	907	887
Policyholders' dividend obligation	4,511	6,363
Policyholders' account balances	5,359	5,426
Other Closed Block liabilities	4,281	3,366
Total Closed Block Liabilities	65,316	66,881
Closed Block Assets		
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale, at fair value	39,169	41,980
Other trading account assets, at fair value	291	224
Equity securities, available-for-sale, at fair value	3,884	3,225
Commercial mortgage and other loans	8,762	8,747
Policy loans	5,013	5,120
Other long-term investments	2,085	2,094
Short-term investments	1,790	1,194
Total investments	60,994	62,584
Cash and cash equivalents	544	511
Accrued investment income	542	550
Other Closed Block assets	296	262
Total Closed Block Assets	62,376	63,907
Excess of reported Closed Block Liabilities over Closed Block Assets	2,940	2,974
Portion of above representing accumulated other comprehensive income:		
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	3,615	5,467
Allocated to policyholder dividend obligation	(3,624)	(5,478)
Future earnings to be recognized from Closed Block Assets and Closed Block Liabilities	\$ 2,931	\$ 2,963

Information regarding the policyholder dividend obligation is as follows:

	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Balance, January 1	\$ 6,363	\$ 4,609
Impact from earnings allocable to policyholder dividend obligation	2	123
Change in net unrealized investment gains (losses) allocated to policyholder dividend obligation	(1,854)	1,631

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Balance, December 31

\$ 4,511 \$ 6,363

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Closed Block revenues and benefits and expenses for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Revenues			
Premiums	\$ 2,728	\$ 2,817	\$ 2,918
Net investment income	2,796	2,919	2,976
Realized investment gains (losses), net	230	243	855
Other income	57	31	38
Total Closed Block revenues	5,811	6,010	6,787
Benefits and Expenses			
Policyholders' benefits	3,334	3,445	3,482
Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	136	137	139
Dividends to policyholders	1,910	2,021	2,571
General and administrative expenses	467	492	519
Total Closed Block benefits and expenses	5,847	6,095	6,711
Closed Block revenues, net of Closed Block benefits and expenses, before income taxes and discontinued operations	(36)	(85)	76
Income tax expense (benefit)	(57)	(103)	67
Closed Block revenues, net of Closed Block benefits and expenses and income taxes, before discontinued operations	21	18	9
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	0	(2)	0
Closed Block revenues, net of Closed Block benefits and expenses, income taxes and discontinued operations	\$ 21	\$ 16	\$ 9

13. REINSURANCE

The Company participates in reinsurance with third parties primarily to provide additional capacity for future growth, to limit the maximum net loss potential arising from large risks and in acquiring or disposing of businesses.

On January 2, 2013, the Company acquired The Hartford's individual life insurance business through a reinsurance transaction. Under the agreement, the Company provided reinsurance for approximately 700,000 life insurance policies with net retained face amount in force of approximately \$141 billion. The Company acquired the general account business through a coinsurance arrangement and, for certain types of general account policies, a modified coinsurance arrangement. The Company acquired the separate account business through a modified coinsurance arrangement.

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Since 2011, the Company has entered into several reinsurance agreements to assume pension liabilities in the United Kingdom. Under these arrangements, the Company assumes the longevity risk associated with the pension benefits of certain named beneficiaries.

In 2006, the Company acquired the variable annuity business of The Allstate Corporation (Allstate) through a reinsurance transaction. The reinsurance arrangements with Allstate include a coinsurance arrangement associated with the general account liabilities assumed and a modified coinsurance arrangement associated with the separate account liabilities assumed. The reinsurance payable, which represents the Company's obligation under the modified coinsurance arrangement, is netted with the reinsurance receivable in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

In 2004, the Company acquired the retirement business of CIGNA and as a result, entered into various reinsurance arrangements. The Company still has indemnity coinsurance and modified coinsurance without assumption arrangements in effect related to this acquisition.

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For the domestic business, life and disability reinsurance is accomplished through various plans of reinsurance, primarily yearly renewable term, per person excess, excess of loss, and coinsurance. The Company currently reinsures 90% of the mortality risk for most new individual life products. Placement of reinsurance is accomplished primarily on an automatic basis with some specific risks reinsured on a facultative basis. The Company has historically retained up to \$30 million per life, but has reduced its retention limit to \$20 million per life in 2013. In addition, the Company has reinsured 73% of the Closed Block Business with unaffiliated third parties through various modified coinsurance arrangements. The Company accounts for these modified coinsurance arrangements using the deposit method of accounting.

The international business primarily uses reinsurance to obtain experience with respect to certain new product offerings and to a lesser extent, to manage risk and volatility as necessary.

Reinsurance ceded arrangements do not discharge the Company as the primary insurer. Ceded balances would represent a liability of the Company in the event the reinsurers were unable to meet their obligations to the Company under the terms of the reinsurance agreements. Reinsurance premiums, commissions, expense reimbursements, benefits and reserves related to reinsured long-duration contracts under coinsurance arrangements are accounted for over the life of the underlying reinsured contracts using assumptions consistent with those used to account for the underlying contracts. Coinsurance arrangements contrast with the Company's yearly renewable term arrangements, where only mortality risk is transferred to the reinsurer and premiums are paid to the reinsurer to reinsure that risk. The mortality risk that is reinsured under yearly renewable term arrangements represents the difference between the stated death benefits in the underlying reinsured contracts and the corresponding reserves or account value carried by the Company on those same contracts. The premiums paid to the reinsurer are based upon negotiated amounts, not on the actual premiums paid by the underlying contract holders to the Company. As yearly renewable term arrangements are usually entered into by the Company with the expectation that the contracts will be in force for the lives of the underlying policies, they are considered to be long-duration reinsurance contracts. The cost of reinsurance related to short-duration reinsurance contracts is accounted for over the reinsurance contract period. The tables presented below exclude amounts pertaining to the Company's discontinued operations.

Reinsurance amounts included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for premiums, policy charges and fees and policyholders' benefits for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Direct premiums	\$ 27,444	\$ 66,566	\$ 25,526
Reinsurance assumed	272	224	128
Reinsurance ceded	(1,479)	(1,436)	(1,353)
Premiums	\$ 26,237	\$ 65,354	\$ 24,301
Direct policy charges and fees	\$ 4,648	\$ 4,491	\$ 3,894
Reinsurance assumed	918	106	124
Reinsurance ceded	(151)	(108)	(94)
Policy charges and fees	\$ 5,415	\$ 4,489	\$ 3,924

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Direct policyholder benefits	\$ 27,458	\$ 66,075	\$ 24,638
Reinsurance assumed	809	435	289
Reinsurance ceded	(1,534)	(1,379)	(1,313)
Policyholders' benefits	\$ 26,733	\$ 65,131	\$ 23,614

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Reinsurance recoverables at December 31, are as follows:

	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Individual and group annuities(1)	\$ 252	\$ 631
Life insurance(2)	2,383	751
Other reinsurance	149	155
Total reinsurance recoverable	\$ 2,784	\$ 1,537

- (1) Primarily represents reinsurance recoverables established under the reinsurance arrangements associated with the acquisition of the retirement business of CIGNA. The Company has recorded reinsurance payables related to the acquisition of the retirement business of CIGNA of \$248 million and \$628 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.
- (2) Includes \$1,597 million of reinsurance recoverables established at December 31, 2013 under the reinsurance arrangements associated with the acquisition of the individual life business of The Hartford. The Company has also recorded reinsurance payables related to the individual life business of The Hartford acquisition of \$1,244 million at December 31, 2013.

Excluding the reinsurance recoverable associated with the acquisition of individual life business of The Hartford and the retirement business of CIGNA, four major reinsurance companies account for approximately 64% of the reinsurance recoverable at December 31, 2013. The Company periodically reviews the financial condition of its reinsurers, amounts recoverable therefrom, and unearned reinsurance premium, in order to minimize its exposure to loss from reinsurer insolvencies. If deemed necessary, the Company would secure collateral in the form of a trust, letter of credit, or funds withheld arrangement to ensure collectability, otherwise, an allowance for uncollectible reinsurance would be recorded.

14. SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM DEBT***Short-term Debt***

Short-term debt at December 31 is as follows:

	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Commercial paper:		
Prudential Financial	\$ 190	\$ 113
Prudential Funding, LLC	460	359

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Subtotal commercial paper	650	472
Other notes payable(1)	0	100
Current portion of long-term debt(2)	2,019	1,912
Total short-term debt(3)	\$ 2,669	\$ 2,484
 <u>Supplemental short-term debt information:</u>		
Portion of commercial paper borrowings due overnight	\$ 466	\$ 156
Daily average commercial paper outstanding	\$ 1,309	\$ 1,194
Weighted average maturity of outstanding commercial paper, in days	18	21
Weighted average interest rate on outstanding short-term debt(4)	0.17%	0.28%

- (1) Includes collateralized borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York of \$100 million at December 31, 2012, discussed in more detail below.
- (2) Includes limited and non-recourse borrowings of Prudential Holdings, LLC attributable to the Closed Block Business of \$75 million at both December 31, 2013 and 2012.
- (3) Includes Prudential Financial debt of \$1,721 million and \$1,847 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.
- (4) Excludes the current portion of long-term debt.

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company was in compliance with all covenants related to the above debt.

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PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Commercial Paper

Prudential Financial has a commercial paper program with an authorized capacity of \$3.0 billion. Prudential Financial commercial paper borrowings have been generally used to fund the working capital needs of Prudential Financial's subsidiaries and provide short-term liquidity at Prudential Financial.

Prudential Funding, LLC (Prudential Funding), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Insurance, has a commercial paper program, with an authorized capacity of \$7.0 billion. Prudential Funding commercial paper borrowings have generally served as an additional source of financing to meet the working capital needs of Prudential Insurance and its subsidiaries. Prudential Funding also lends to other subsidiaries of Prudential Financial up to limits agreed with the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance (NJDOBI). Prudential Funding maintains a support agreement with Prudential Insurance whereby Prudential Insurance has agreed to maintain Prudential Funding's tangible net worth at a positive level. Additionally, Prudential Financial has issued a subordinated guarantee covering Prudential Funding's \$7.0 billion commercial paper program.

Federal Home Loan Bank of New York

Prudential Insurance is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York (FHLBNY). Membership allows Prudential Insurance access to the FHLBNY's financial services, including the ability to obtain collateralized loans and to issue collateralized funding agreements. Under applicable law, the funding agreements issued to the FHLBNY have priority claim status above debt holders of Prudential Insurance. FHLBNY borrowings and funding agreements are collateralized by qualifying mortgage-related assets or U.S. Treasury securities, the fair value of which must be maintained at certain specified levels relative to outstanding borrowings. FHLBNY membership requires Prudential Insurance to own member stock and borrowings require the purchase of activity-based stock in an amount equal to 4.5% of outstanding borrowings. Under FHLBNY guidelines, if Prudential Insurance's financial strength ratings decline below A/A2/A Stable by S&P/Moody's/Fitch, respectively, and the FHLBNY does not receive written assurances from the NJDOBI regarding Prudential Insurance's solvency, new borrowings from the FHLBNY would be limited to a term of 90 days or less. Currently there are no restrictions on the term of borrowings from the FHLBNY. All FHLBNY stock purchased by Prudential Insurance is classified as restricted general account investments within Other long-term investments, and the carrying value of these investments was \$168 million and \$170 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

NJDOBI permits Prudential Insurance to pledge collateral to the FHLBNY in an amount of up to 5% of its prior year-end statutory net admitted assets, excluding separate account assets. Based on Prudential Insurance's statutory net admitted assets as of December 31, 2012, the 5% limitation equates to a maximum amount of pledged assets of \$8.1 billion and an estimated maximum borrowing capacity (after taking into account required collateralization levels and purchases of activity-based stock) of approximately \$6.5 billion. Nevertheless, FHLBNY borrowings are subject to the FHLBNY's discretion and to the availability of qualifying assets at Prudential Insurance.

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As of December 31, 2013, Prudential Insurance had pledged assets with a fair value of \$2.7 billion supporting aggregate outstanding collateralized advances and funding agreements of \$2.2 billion. As of December 31, 2013, an outstanding advance of \$280 million is in

Long-term debt and matures in December 2015, and outstanding funding agreements, totaling \$1,947 million are included in Policyholders account balances. The fair value of qualifying assets that were available to Prudential Insurance but not pledged amounted to \$3.1 billion as of December 31, 2013.

Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston

Prudential Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company (PRIAC) is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (FHLBB). Membership allows PRIAC access to collateralized advances which will be classified in Short-term debt or Long-term debt, depending on the maturity date of the obligation. PRIAC s

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membership in FHLBB requires the ownership of member stock and borrowings from FHLBB require the purchase of activity-based stock in an amount between 3.0% and 4.5% of outstanding borrowings depending on the maturity date of the obligation. As of December 31, 2013, PRIAC had no advances outstanding under the FHLBB facility.

Under Connecticut state insurance law, without the prior consent of the Connecticut Insurance Department (CTID), the amount of assets insurers may pledge to secure debt obligations is limited to the lesser of 5% of prior-year statutory admitted assets or 25% of prior-year statutory surplus, resulting in a maximum borrowing capacity for PRIAC under the FHLBB facility of approximately \$230 million, none of which was outstanding as of December 31, 2013. Previously, the CTID provided a temporary advance consent to PRIAC, permitting it to pledge up to \$2.6 billion in qualifying assets to secure FHLBB borrowings, resulting in a maximum borrowing capacity under the facility of approximately \$1.7 billion; however, this consent expired as of December 31, 2013.

Credit Facilities

The Company's syndicated, unsecured committed credit facilities at December 31 are as follows:

Borrower	Original Term	Expiration Date	Capacity (in millions)	Outstanding
Prudential Financial(1)	5-year	Nov-2018	\$ 2,000	\$ 0
Prudential Financial and Prudential Funding(1)	3-year	Nov-2016	1,750	0
			\$ 3,750	\$ 0

(1) In November 2013, amendments to these facilities extended their terms by approximately 2 years. The expiration dates above reflect that extension.

The above credit facilities may be used for general corporate purposes, including as backup liquidity for the Company's commercial paper programs discussed above. As of December 31, 2013, there were no outstanding borrowings under either credit facility. Prudential Financial expects that it may borrow under the five-year credit facility from time to time to fund its working capital needs and those of its subsidiaries. In addition, up to \$300 million of the five-year facility may be drawn in the form of standby letters of credit that can be used to meet the Company's operating needs.

The credit facilities contain representations and warranties, covenants and events of default that are customary for facilities of this type; however, borrowings under the facilities are not contingent on the Company's credit ratings nor subject to material adverse change clauses. Borrowings under the credit facilities are conditioned on the continued satisfaction of other customary conditions, including the maintenance at

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all times of consolidated net worth, relating to the Company's Financial Services Businesses only, of at least \$18.985 billion, which for this purpose is calculated as U.S. GAAP equity, excluding AOCI and excluding equity of noncontrolling interests. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the consolidated net worth of the Company's Financial Services Businesses exceeded the minimum amount required to borrow under the credit facilities.

In addition to the above credit facilities, the Company had access to \$379 million of certain other lines of credit at December 31, 2013, of which \$335 million was for the sole use of certain real estate separate accounts. The separate account facilities include loan-to-value ratio requirements and other financial covenants and recourse on obligations under these facilities is limited to the assets of the applicable separate account. At December 31, 2013, \$38 million of these credit facilities were used. The Company also has access to uncommitted lines of credit from financial institutions.

Put Option Agreement for Senior Debt Issuance

In November 2013, Prudential Financial entered into a ten-year put option agreement with a Delaware trust upon the completion of the sale of \$1.5 billion of trust securities by that Delaware trust in a Rule 144A private

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placement. The trust invested the proceeds from the sale of the trust securities in a portfolio of principal and interest strips of U.S. Treasury securities. The put option agreement provides Prudential Financial the right to sell to the trust at any time up to \$1.5 billion of 4.419% senior notes due November 2023 and receive in exchange a corresponding amount of the principal and interest strips of U.S. Treasury securities held by the trust. In return, the Company agreed to pay a semi-annual put premium to the trust at a rate of 1.777% per annum applied to the unexercised portion of the put option. The put option agreement with the trust provides Prudential Financial with a source of liquid assets.

The put option described above will be exercised automatically in full upon the Company's failure to make certain payments to the trust, such as paying the put option premium or reimbursing the trust for its expenses, if the Company's failure to pay is not cured within 30 days, and upon an event involving its bankruptcy. The Company is also required to exercise the put option if its consolidated stockholders' equity, calculated in accordance with GAAP but excluding AOCI, falls below \$7 billion, subject to adjustment in certain cases. The Company has a one-time right to unwind a prior voluntary exercise of the put option by repurchasing all of the senior notes then held by the trust in exchange for principal and interest strips of U.S. Treasury securities. Finally, any of the 4.419% senior notes that Prudential Financial issues may be redeemed prior to their maturity at par or, if greater, a make-whole price, following a voluntary exercise in full of the put option.

Long-term Debt

Long-term debt at December 31 is as follows:

	Maturity Dates	Rate(1)	December 31, 2013 2012 (in millions)	
Fixed-rate notes:				
Surplus notes	2015-2025	5.36%-8.30%	\$ 941	\$ 940
Surplus notes subject to set-off arrangements	2021-2033	3.52%-5.26%	2,400	1,000
Senior notes(2)	2014-2043	2.21%-11.31%	12,151	13,537
Floating-rate notes:				
Surplus notes	2016-2052	0.51%-3.52%	3,200	3,200
USD-denominated senior notes	2014-2023	1.02%-4.91%	677	293
Foreign currency-denominated senior notes	(3)	0.84%-3.13%	100	490
Junior subordinated notes	2042-2068	5.20%-8.88%	4,884	4,594
Prudential Holdings, LLC notes (the IHC debt):				
Series A	2017(4)	1.12%-1.18%	238	285
Series B	2023(4)	7.245%	777	777
Series C	2023(4)	8.695%	585	613
Subtotal			25,953	25,729
Less: assets under set-off arrangements(5)			2,400	1,000
Total long-term debt(6)			\$ 23,553	\$ 24,729

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- (1) Range of interest rates are for the year ended December 31, 2013.
- (2) Includes collateralized borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York of \$280 million at both December 31, 2013 and 2012.
- (3) Includes \$61 million of perpetual debt that has no stated maturity. Maturities on the remaining debt range from 2014 to 2017.
- (4) Annual scheduled repayments of principal for the Series A and Series C notes began in 2013. Annual scheduled repayments of principal for the Series B notes begin in 2018.
- (5) Assets under set-off arrangements represent a reduction in the amount of fixed-rate surplus notes included in long-term debt, resulting from an arrangement where valid rights of set-off exist and it is the intent of both parties to settle on a net basis under legally enforceable arrangements.
- (6) Includes Prudential Financial debt of \$16,346 million and \$16,998 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants related to the borrowings in the table above.

The following table presents the contractual maturities of the Company's long-term debt as of December 31, 2013:

	Calendar Year				2019 and thereafter	Total
	2015	2016	2017	2018		
	(in millions)					
Long-term debt	\$ 3,457	\$ 1,477	\$ 1,733	\$ 2,580	\$ 14,306	\$ 23,553

Surplus Notes

As of December 31, 2013, Prudential Insurance had \$941 million of fixed-rate surplus notes outstanding. These notes are subordinated to other Prudential Insurance borrowings and policyholder obligations, and the payment of interest and principal may only be made with the prior approval of NJDOBI. NJDOBI could prohibit the payment of the interest and principal on the surplus notes if certain statutory capital requirements are not met. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company met these statutory capital requirements.

Prudential Insurance's fixed-rate surplus notes include \$500 million of exchangeable surplus notes issued in a private placement in 2009 with an interest rate of 5.36% per annum and due September 2019. The surplus notes are exchangeable at the option of the holder, in whole but not in part, for shares of Prudential Financial Common Stock beginning in September 2014, or earlier upon a fundamental business combination involving Prudential Financial or a continuing payment default. The initial exchange rate for the surplus notes is 10.1235 shares of Common Stock per each \$1,000 principal amount of surplus notes, which represents an initial exchange price per share of Common Stock of \$98.78; however, the exchange rate is subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments. The exchange rate is also subject to a make-whole decrease in the event of an exchange prior to maturity (except upon a fundamental business combination or a continuing payment default), that will result in a reduction in the number of shares issued upon exchange (per \$1,000 principal amount of surplus notes) determined by dividing a prescribed cash reduction value (which will decline over the life of the surplus notes, from \$102.62 for an exercise on September 18, 2014, to zero for an exercise at maturity) by the price of the Common Stock at the time of exchange. In addition, the exchange rate is subject to a customary make-whole increase in connection with an exchange of the surplus notes upon a fundamental business combination where 10% or more of the consideration in that business combination consists of cash, other property or securities that are not listed on a U.S. national securities exchange. These exchangeable surplus notes are not redeemable by Prudential Insurance prior to maturity, except in connection with a fundamental business combination involving Prudential Financial, in which case the surplus notes will be redeemable by Prudential Insurance, subject to the noteholders' right to exchange the surplus notes instead, at par or, if greater, a make-whole redemption price.

From 2011 through 2013, a captive reinsurance subsidiary of Prudential Insurance entered into agreements providing for the issuance and sale of up to \$2.0 billion of ten-year fixed-rate surplus notes. Under the agreements, the captive receives in exchange for the surplus notes one or more credit-linked notes issued by a special purpose subsidiary of the Company in an aggregate principal amount equal to the surplus notes issued. The captive holds the credit-linked notes as assets supporting non-economic reserves required to be held by the Company's domestic insurance

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subsidiaries under Regulation XXX in connection with the reinsurance of term life insurance policies through the captive. The principal amount of the outstanding credit-linked notes is redeemable by the captive in cash upon the occurrence of, and in an amount necessary to remedy, a specified liquidity stress event affecting the captive. Under the agreements, external counterparties have agreed to fund any such payment under the credit-linked notes in return for a fee. Prudential Financial has agreed to make capital contributions to the captive to reimburse it for investment losses in excess of specified amounts and has agreed to reimburse the external counterparties for any payments under the credit-linked notes that are funded by those counterparties. As of December 31, 2013, an aggregate of \$1,500 million of surplus notes were outstanding under these agreements and no such payments under the credit-linked notes have been required.

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In December 2013, another captive reinsurance subsidiary entered into a twenty-year financing facility with external counterparties providing for the issuance and sale of a surplus note in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$2 billion in order to finance non-economic reserves required to be held by the Company's domestic insurance subsidiaries under Guideline AXXX. The agreements contemplate that additional external counterparties may be added to this facility in the future which could increase the size of the facility to \$3 billion. Similar to the agreements described above, the captive receives in exchange for the surplus note one or more credit linked notes issued by a special purpose affiliate in an aggregate principal amount equal to the surplus note. As above, the principal amount of the outstanding credit-linked notes is redeemable by the captive in cash upon the occurrence of, and in an amount necessary to remedy, a specified liquidity stress event, and the external counterparties have agreed to fund any such payment. Prudential Financial has agreed to reimburse the captive for investment losses in excess of specified amounts; however, Prudential Financial has no other reimbursement obligations to the external counterparties under this facility. As of December 31, 2013, an aggregate of \$900 million of surplus notes were outstanding under the facility and no credit-linked note payments have been required.

Under each of the above transactions for the captive reinsurance subsidiaries, because valid rights of set-off exist, interest and principal payments on the surplus notes and on the credit-linked notes are settled on a net basis, and the surplus notes are reflected in the Company's total consolidated borrowings on a net basis.

Other captive reinsurance subsidiaries have outstanding \$3.2 billion of surplus notes that were issued in 2006 through 2008 with unaffiliated institutions to finance reserves required under Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX. Prudential Financial has agreed to maintain the capital of these captives at or above a prescribed minimum level and has entered into arrangements (which are accounted for as derivative instruments) that require it to make certain payments in the event of deterioration in the value of the surplus notes. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, there were no collateral postings made under these derivative instruments.

The surplus notes for the captive reinsurance subsidiaries described above are subordinated to policyholder obligations, and the payment of principal on the surplus notes may only be made with prior approval of the Arizona Department of Insurance. The payment of interest on the surplus notes has been approved by the Arizona Department of Insurance, subject to its ability to withdraw that approval.

Senior Notes

Medium-term notes. Prudential Financial maintains a Medium-Term Note, Series D program under its shelf registration statement with an authorized issuance capacity of \$20 billion. As of December 31, 2013, the outstanding balance of medium-term notes under this program was \$12.7 billion, a decrease of \$0.5 billion from December 31, 2012, due to maturities of \$1.6 billion, offset by \$1.1 billion of issuances as presented in the below table.

Issue Date	Face Value (in millions)	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
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August 15, 2013	\$	350	2.300%	August 15, 2018
August 15, 2013	\$	350	LIBOR + 0.78%	August 15, 2018
August 15, 2013	\$	350	5.100%	August 15, 2043

Retail medium-term notes. Prudential Financial also maintains a retail medium-term notes program, including the InterNotes® program, under its shelf registration statement with an authorized issuance capacity of \$5.0 billion. As of December 31, 2013, the outstanding balance of retail notes was \$292 million. Retail notes outstanding decreased by \$615 million from December 31, 2012 primarily due to the Company's redemption of \$462 million of notes during 2013, with an average interest rate of approximately 6.0%.

Asset-backed notes. On March 30, 2012, Prudential Insurance sold, in a Rule 144A private placement, \$1.0 billion of 2.997% asset-backed notes with a final maturity of September 30, 2015. As of December 31, 2013, the outstanding balance of these notes was \$850 million due to scheduled repayments. The notes are

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secured by the assets of a trust, consisting of approximately \$2.8 billion aggregate principal balance of residential mortgage-backed securities deposited into the trust by Prudential Insurance. Payments of interest and principal on the notes will be made only to the extent of funds available to the trust in accordance with a priority of payments set forth in the indenture governing the notes. Prudential Financial guaranteed to the holders of the notes the timely payment of all principal and interest due on the notes and any make-whole payments that may become due as a result of the payment of principal on the notes prior to the scheduled payment date.

Funding Agreement Notes Issuance Program. The Company maintains a Funding Agreement Notes Issuance Program in which a statutory trust issues medium-term notes secured by funding agreements issued to the trust by Prudential Insurance. These obligations are included in Policyholders account balances and not included in the foregoing table. See Notes 5 and 10 for further discussion of these obligations.

Junior Subordinated Notes

Prudential Financial's junior subordinated notes outstanding are considered hybrid securities that receive enhanced equity treatment from the rating agencies. Junior subordinated notes outstanding, along with their key terms, are as follows:

Issue Date	Principal Amount (in millions)	Initial Interest Rate	Investor Type	Optional Redemption Date(1)	Interest Rate Subsequent to Optional Redemption Date	Scheduled Maturity Date	Final Maturity Date
June 2008	\$ 600	8.875%	Institutional	6/15/18	LIBOR + 5.00%	6/15/38	6/15/68
August 2012	\$ 1,000	5.875%	Institutional	9/15/22	LIBOR + 4.175%	n/a	9/15/42
November 2012	\$ 1,500	5.625%	Institutional	6/15/23	LIBOR + 3.920%	n/a	6/15/43
December 2012	\$ 575	5.750%	Retail	12/4/17	5.750%	n/a	12/15/52
March 2013	\$ 710	5.700%	Retail	3/15/18	5.700%	n/a	3/15/53
March 2013	\$ 500	5.200%	Institutional	3/15/24	LIBOR + 3.040%	n/a	3/15/44

(1) Represents the initial date on which the notes can be redeemed at par solely at the option of the Company, subject in the case of the 8.875% notes to compliance with a replacement capital covenant.

Prudential Financial has the right to defer interest payments on these notes for specified periods, typically 5-10 years without resulting in a default, during which time interest will be compounded. On or after the optional redemption dates, Prudential Financial may redeem the notes at par plus accrued and unpaid interest. Prior to those optional redemption dates, redemptions generally are subject to a make-whole price; however, the Company may redeem the notes prior to these dates at par upon the occurrence of certain events, such as, for the notes issued in 2012 and 2013, a future change in the regulatory capital treatment of the notes with respect to the Company. In June 2013, Prudential Financial redeemed all of its \$920 million 9.0% Junior Subordinated Notes due 2068.

Prudential Holdings, LLC Notes

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On December 18, 2001, the date of demutualization, Prudential Holdings, LLC (PHLLC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, issued \$1,750 million in senior secured notes (the IHC debt). PHLLC owns the capital stock of Prudential Insurance and does not have any operating businesses of its own. The IHC debt represents senior secured obligations of PHLLC with limited recourse; neither Prudential Financial, Prudential Insurance nor any other affiliate is an obligor or guarantor on the IHC debt. The IHC debt is collateralized by 13.8% of the outstanding common stock of Prudential Insurance and other items specified in the indenture, primarily the Debt Service Coverage Account (the DSCA) discussed below.

PHLLC s ability to meet its obligations under the IHC debt is dependent principally upon sufficient available funds being generated by the Closed Block Business and the ability of Prudential Insurance, the sole direct subsidiary of PHLLC, to dividend such funds to PHLLC. The payment of scheduled principal and interest

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on the Series A notes and the Series B notes is insured by a financial guarantee insurance policy. The payment of principal and interest on the Series C notes is not insured. The IHC debt is redeemable prior to its stated maturity at the option of PHLLC, subject to make-whole provisions, and, in the event of certain circumstances, the bond insurer can require PHLLC to redeem the IHC debt.

Net proceeds from the IHC debt amounted to \$1,727 million, of which \$1,218 million was distributed to Prudential Financial through a dividend on the date of demutualization for use in the Financial Services Businesses. In addition, \$72 million was used to purchase a guaranteed investment contract to fund a portion of the financial guarantee insurance premium related to the IHC debt. The remainder of the net proceeds was deposited to a restricted account within PHLLC, referred to as the DSCA, and constitutes collateral for the IHC debt. The balance in the DSCA was \$705 million and \$658 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. If the DSCA balance falls below specified levels, resources from the Financial Services Businesses may be required to service the IHC debt.

Summarized consolidated financial data for PHLLC is presented below.

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions)	
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position:		
Total assets	\$ 514,094	\$ 473,317
Total liabilities	\$ 494,537	\$ 452,668
Total member s equity	19,553	20,640
Noncontrolling interests	4	9
Total equity	19,557	20,649
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 514,094	\$ 473,317

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Consolidated Statements of Operations:			
Total revenues	\$ 23,487	\$ 56,195	\$ 25,241
Total benefits and expenses	22,073	55,332	24,206
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	1,414	863	1,035
Net income	1,367	883	813
Less: Income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	1	(1)	(13)
Net income attributable to Prudential Holdings, LLC.	\$ 1,366	\$ 884	\$ 826

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:

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Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 2,464	\$ 2,758	\$ 5,060
Cash flows used in investing activities	(8,218)	(4,620)	(4,741)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	5,129	1,111	603
Effect of foreign exchange in cash and cash equivalents	(6)	(7)	(15)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (631)	\$ (758)	\$ 907

Prudential Financial is a holding company and is a legal entity separate and distinct from its subsidiaries. The rights of Prudential Financial to participate in any distribution of assets of any subsidiary, including upon its liquidation or reorganization, are subject to the prior claims of creditors of that subsidiary, except to the extent that Prudential Financial may itself be a creditor of that subsidiary and its claims are recognized. PHLLC and its subsidiaries have entered into covenants and arrangements with third parties in connection with the issuance of the IHC debt which are intended to confirm their separate, bankruptcy-remote status, by assuring that the assets

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of PHLLC and its subsidiaries are not available to creditors of Prudential Financial or its other subsidiaries, except and to the extent that Prudential Financial and its other subsidiaries are, as shareholders or creditors of PHLLC and its subsidiaries, or would be, entitled to those assets.

At December 31, 2013, the Company was in compliance with all IHC debt covenants.

Interest Expense

In order to modify exposure to interest rate and currency exchange rate movements, the Company utilizes derivative instruments, primarily interest rate swaps, in conjunction with some of its debt issues. The impact of these derivative instruments are not reflected in the rates presented in the tables above. For those derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting treatment, interest expense was increased by \$23 million, \$16 million and \$12 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. See Note 21 for additional information on the Company's use of derivative instruments.

Interest expense for short-term and long-term debt was \$1,419 million, \$1,389 million and \$1,315 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. This includes interest expense of \$6 million, \$8 million and \$17 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, reported in Net investment income.

15. EQUITY

The Company has outstanding two classes of common stock: the Common Stock and the Class B Stock. The changes in the number of shares issued, held in treasury and outstanding are as follows for the periods indicated:

	Issued	Common Stock Held In Treasury	Outstanding (in millions)	Class B Stock Issued and Outstanding
Balance, December 31, 2010	660.1	176.3	483.8	2.0
Common Stock issued	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Common Stock acquired	0.0	19.8	(19.8)	0.0
Stock-based compensation programs(1)	0.0	(4.0)	4.0	0.0
Balance, December 31, 2011	660.1	192.1	468.0	2.0
Common Stock issued	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Common Stock acquired	0.0	11.5	(11.5)	0.0
Stock-based compensation programs(1)	0.0	(6.5)	6.5	0.0
Balance, December 31, 2012	660.1	197.1	463.0	2.0
Common Stock issued	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Common Stock acquired	0.0	10.0	(10.0)	0.0
Stock-based compensation programs(1)	0.0	(8.1)	8.1	0.0
Balance, December 31, 2013	660.1	199.0	461.1	2.0

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

Common Stock and Class B Stock

On the date of demutualization, Prudential Financial completed an initial public offering of its Common Stock at an initial public offering price of \$27.50 per share. The shares of Common Stock issued were in addition to shares of Common Stock the Company distributed to policyholders as part of the demutualization. The Common Stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol PRU. Also on the date of demutualization, Prudential Financial completed the sale, through a private placement, of 2.0 million shares of Class B Stock at a price of \$87.50 per share. The Class B Stock is a separate class of common stock which is not publicly traded. The Common Stock reflects the performance of the Financial Services Businesses and the Class B Stock reflects the performance of the Closed Block Business.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Holders of Common Stock have no interest in a separate legal entity representing the Financial Services Businesses and holders of the Class B Stock have no interest in a separate legal entity representing the Closed Block Business and holders of each class of common stock are subject to all of the risks associated with an investment in the Company.

In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, holders of Common Stock and holders of Class B Stock would be entitled to receive a proportionate share of the net assets of the Company that remain after paying all liabilities and the liquidation preferences of any preferred stock.

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.

In June 2012, Prudential Financial's Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase at management's discretion up to \$1.0 billion of its outstanding Common Stock through June 2013. Under this authorization, 6.6 million shares of the Company's Common Stock were repurchased at a total cost of \$400 million, of which 3.9 million shares were repurchased in the first six months of 2013 at a total cost of \$250 million.

In June 2013, Prudential Financial's Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase at management's discretion up to \$1.0 billion of its outstanding Common Stock through June 2014. As of December 31, 2013, 6.1 million shares of the Company's Common Stock were repurchased under this authorization at a total cost of \$500 million.

The timing and amount of share repurchases are determined by management based upon market conditions and other considerations, and repurchases may be effected in the open market, through derivative, accelerated repurchase and other negotiated transactions and through prearranged trading plans complying with Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Exchange Act. Numerous factors could affect the timing and amount of any future repurchases under the share repurchase authorization, including increased capital needs of the Company due to changes in regulatory capital requirements, opportunities for growth and acquisitions, and the effect of adverse market conditions on the segments.

Stock Conversion Rights of the Class B Stock

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Prudential Financial may, at its option, at any time, exchange all outstanding shares of Class B Stock into such number of shares of Common Stock as have an aggregate average market value equal to 120% of the appraised fair market value of the outstanding shares of Class B Stock.

Holders of Class B Stock will be permitted to convert their shares of Class B Stock into such number of shares of Common Stock as have an aggregate average market value equal to 100% of the appraised fair market value of the outstanding shares of Class B Stock (1) in the holder's sole discretion, beginning on January 1, 2016, and (2) at any time in the event that (a) the Class B Stock is no longer treated as equity of Prudential Financial for federal income tax purposes or (b) the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance changes the regulation of the Closed Block, the Closed Block Business, the Class B Stock or the IHC debt in a manner that materially adversely affects the CB Distributable Cash Flow (described below); provided, however, that a holder of Class B Stock may not convert its shares if such holder would become, upon such conversion, the beneficial owner (as defined under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) of over 9.9% of the total outstanding voting power of Prudential Financial's voting securities. In the event a holder of shares of Class B Stock requests to convert shares pursuant to clause (2)(a) in the preceding sentence, Prudential Financial may elect, instead of

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

effecting such conversion, to increase the Target Dividend Amount of the Class B Stock from \$9.625 to \$12.6875 per share per annum, retroactively from the time of issuance of the Class B Stock.

Preferred Stock

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had no preferred stock outstanding. The Company previously maintained a shareholder rights plan; however, the rights plan expired on December 18, 2011.

Dividends

The declaration and payment of dividends on the Common Stock is limited by New Jersey corporate law, pursuant to which Prudential Financial is prohibited from paying a Common Stock dividend if, after giving effect to that dividend, either (a) the Company would be unable to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of its business or (b) the Company's total assets would be less than its liabilities. This limitation is applied both as if the Financial Services Businesses were a separate corporation and on a consolidated basis after taking into account dividends on the Class B Stock. In addition, the terms of the Company's outstanding junior subordinated debt include a dividend stopper provision that restricts the payment of dividends on the Common Stock and Class B Stock if interest payments are not made on the junior subordinated debt. The terms of the Class B Stock also restrict dividends on the Common Stock in certain circumstances as described below. Further, as a Designated Financial Company under Dodd-Frank, Prudential Financial is to be subject to minimum risk-based capital and leverage requirements and to the submission of annual capital plans to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Prudential Financial's compliance with these and other requirements under the Dodd-Frank Act could limit its ability to pay Common Stock dividends in the future.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company's U.S. GAAP retained earnings were \$14,531 million. Other than the above limitations, this amount is free of restrictions for the payment of Common Stock dividends. However, Common Stock dividends will be dependent upon the financial condition, results of operations, cash needs, future prospects and other factors relating to the Financial Services Businesses, including cash available to Prudential Financial, the parent holding company. The principal sources of funds available to Prudential Financial are dividends and returns of capital from its subsidiaries, repayments of operating loans from its subsidiaries and cash and short-term investments. The primary uses of funds at Prudential Financial include servicing its debt, operating expenses, capital contributions and loans to subsidiaries, the payment of declared shareholder dividends and repurchases of outstanding shares of Common Stock if executed under Board authority. As of December 31, 2013, Prudential Financial had cash and short term investments, excluding amounts held in an intercompany liquidity account, of \$4,354 million.

Future cash available at Prudential Financial to support the payment of future Common Stock dividends is dependent on the receipt of dividends or other funds from its subsidiaries, the majority of which are subject to comprehensive regulation, including limitations on their payment of dividends and other transfers of funds, which are discussed below.

With respect to Prudential Insurance, the Company's primary domestic insurance subsidiary, New Jersey insurance law provides that, except in the case of extraordinary dividends (as described below), all dividends or other distributions paid by Prudential Insurance may be paid only from unassigned surplus, as determined pursuant to statutory accounting principles, less cumulative unrealized investment gains and losses and revaluation of assets as of the prior calendar year-end. As of December 31, 2013, Prudential Insurance's unassigned surplus was \$4,439 million, and it recorded applicable adjustments for cumulative unrealized investment gains of \$2,304 million. Prudential Insurance must give prior notification to the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance (NJDOBI) of its intent to pay any such dividend or distribution. Also, if any dividend, together with other dividends or distributions made within the preceding twelve months, exceeds the greater of (i) 10% of Prudential Insurance's statutory surplus as of the preceding December 31 (\$938 million as of December 31, 2013) or (ii) its statutory net gain from operations excluding realized investment gains and

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losses for the twelve-month period ending on the preceding December 31 (\$1,252 million for the year ended December 31, 2013), the dividend is considered to be an extraordinary dividend and requires the prior approval of NJDOBI. Under New Jersey insurance law, Prudential Insurance is permitted to pay a dividend of \$1,252 million in 2014 without prior approval of NJDOBI.

The laws regulating dividends of the states where the Company's other domestic insurance subsidiaries are domiciled are similar, but not identical, to New Jersey's. Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation (PALAC), an Arizona-domiciled insurer that is a direct subsidiary of Prudential Financial, is permitted to pay a dividend of \$143 million in 2014 with prior notification to the Arizona Department of Insurance.

The Company's international insurance operations are subject to dividend restrictions from the regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions in which they operate. With respect to The Prudential Life Insurance Company Ltd. (Prudential of Japan) and Gibraltar Life, the Company's most significant international insurance subsidiaries, both of which are domiciled in Japan, Japan insurance law provides that common stock dividends may be paid in an amount of up to 83% of prior fiscal year statutory after-tax earnings, after certain reserving thresholds are met, including providing for policyholder dividends. If statutory retained earnings exceed 100% of statutory paid-in-capital, 100% of prior year statutory after-tax earnings may be paid, after reserving thresholds are met. Dividends in excess of these amounts and other forms of capital distribution require the prior approval of the Japan Financial Services Agency (FSA). Additionally, Prudential of Japan and Gibraltar Life must give prior notification to the FSA of their intent to pay any dividend or distribution. In 2013, Prudential of Japan paid a dividend of ¥25.0 billion, or \$255 million, of which approximately \$249 million was ultimately paid to Prudential Financial. Prudential of Japan has met the statutory retained earnings level necessary to dividend up to 100% of prior year statutory after-tax earnings. Prudential of Japan's and Gibraltar Life's current regulatory fiscal year will end March 31, 2014, at which time the common stock dividend amount permitted to be paid without prior approval from the FSA will be determinable. Although Gibraltar Life may be able to pay common stock dividends under applicable legal and regulatory restrictions, Gibraltar Life does not anticipate paying common stock dividends for several years as it anticipates returning capital through other means, such as the repayment of subordinated debt or preferred stock obligations held by Prudential Financial or affiliates. The prior approval of the FSA is required for such capital distributions.

In addition, although prior regulatory approval may not be required by law for the payment of dividends up to the limitations described above, in practice, the Company would typically discuss any dividend payments with the applicable regulatory authority prior to payment. Additionally, the payment of dividends by the Company's subsidiaries is subject to declaration by their Board of Directors and may be affected by market conditions and other factors.

The declaration and payment of dividends on the Class B Stock depends upon the financial performance of the Closed Block Business and, as the Closed Block matures, the holders of the Class B Stock will receive the surplus of the Closed Block Business no longer required to support the Closed Block for regulatory purposes. In addition, dividends on the Class B Stock are payable in an aggregate amount per year at least equal to the lesser of (1) a Target Dividend Amount of \$19.25 million or (2) the CB Distributable Cash Flow for such year, which is a measure of the net cash flows of the Closed Block Business. Notwithstanding this formula, as with any common stock, Prudential Financial retains the flexibility to suspend dividends on the Class B Stock; however, if CB Distributable Cash Flow exists and Prudential Financial chooses not to pay dividends on the Class B Stock in an aggregate amount at least equal to the lesser of the CB Distributable Cash Flow or the Target Dividend Amount for any period, then cash dividends cannot be paid on the Common Stock with respect to such period.

Statutory Net Income, Capital and Surplus

The Company's domestic insurance subsidiaries are required to prepare statutory financial statements in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the insurance department of the state of domicile. These subsidiaries do not utilize prescribed or permitted practices that vary materially from the

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statutory accounting practices prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC). Statutory accounting practices primarily differ from U.S. GAAP by charging policy acquisition costs to expense as incurred, establishing future policy benefit liabilities using different actuarial assumptions as well as valuing investments and certain assets and accounting for deferred taxes on a different basis. Statutory net income (loss) of Prudential Insurance amounted to \$1,358 million, \$1,382 million and \$826 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Statutory capital and surplus of Prudential Insurance amounted to \$9,383 million and \$8,699 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Statutory net income (loss) of PALAC amounted to \$406 million, \$217 million and \$177 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Statutory capital and surplus of PALAC amounted to \$443 million and \$448 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The Risk Based Capital (RBC) ratio is a primary measure by which the Company and its insurance regulators evaluate the capital adequacy of Prudential Insurance and the Company 's other domestic insurance subsidiaries. The RBC ratio for Prudential Insurance includes both the Financial Services Businesses and Closed Block Business. RBC is determined by NAIC- prescribed formulas that consider, among other things, risks related to the type and quality of the invested assets, insurance-related risks associated with an insurer 's products and liabilities, interest rate risks and general business risks. If a subsidiary 's Total Adjusted Capital (TAC), as calculated in a manner prescribed by the NAIC, falls below the Company Action Level RBC, corrective action is required. As of December 31, 2013, Prudential Insurance and PALAC both had Total Adjusted Capital levels in excess of 4.0 times the regulatory required minimums that would require corrective action.

The Company 's international insurance subsidiaries prepare financial statements in accordance with local regulatory requirements, and they do not utilize regulatory accounting practices that vary materially from the applicable prescribed regulatory accounting practices. These statutory accounting practices differ from U.S. GAAP primarily by charging policy acquisition costs to expense as incurred and establishing future policy benefit liabilities using different actuarial assumptions, as well as valuing investments and certain assets and accounting for deferred taxes on a different basis.

The FSA utilizes a solvency margin ratio to evaluate the capital adequacy of Japanese insurance companies. The solvency margin ratio considers the level of solvency margin capital to a solvency margin risk amount, which is calculated in a similar manner to RBC. As of December 31, 2013, Prudential of Japan and Gibraltar Life both had solvency margin capital in excess of 3.5 times the regulatory required minimums that would require corrective action.

All of the Company 's domestic and international insurance subsidiaries have capital and surplus levels that exceed their respective regulatory minimum requirements.

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The balance of and changes in each component of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc. for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.				Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)(1)	Pension and Postretirement Unrecognized Net Periodic Benefit (Cost)	(in millions)	
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 866	\$ 3,245	\$ (1,461)	\$ 2,650	
Change in other comprehensive income before reclassifications	309	4,169	(385)	4,093	
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	50	(335)	88	(197)	
Income tax benefit (expense)	(118)	(1,274)	91	(1,301)	
Balance, December 31, 2011	1,107	5,805	(1,667)	5,245	
Change in other comprehensive income before reclassifications	(303)	8,596	(800)	7,493	
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	6	36	101	143	
Income tax benefit (expense)	118	(3,035)	250	(2,667)	
Balance, December 31, 2012	928	11,402	(2,116)	10,214	
Change in other comprehensive income before reclassifications	(1,465)	(1,239)	749	(1,955)	
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	4	(289)	125	(160)	
Income tax benefit (expense)	420	470	(308)	582	
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ (113)	\$ 10,344	\$ (1,550)	\$ 8,681	

(1) Includes cash flow hedges of (\$446) million, (\$257) million and (\$86) million as of December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

Reclassifications out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Year Ended December 31, 2013 (in millions)	Affected line item in Consolidated Statements of Operations
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Amounts reclassified from AOCI(1)(2):

Foreign currency translation adjustment:		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	\$ 0	Realized investment gains (losses), net
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(4)	Other income
Total foreign currency translation adjustment	(4)	
Net unrealized investment gains (losses):		
Cash flow hedges Interest Rate	(24)	(3)
Cash flow hedges Currency/Interest rate	(104)	(3)
Net unrealized investment gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	351	
Net unrealized investment gains (losses) all other	66	
Total net unrealized investment gains (losses)	289	(4)
Amortization of defined benefit items:		
Prior service cost	22	(5)
Actuarial gain (loss)	(147)	(5)
Total amortization of defined benefit items	(125)	
Total reclassifications for the period	\$ 160	

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- (1) All amounts are shown before tax.
- (2) Positive amounts indicate gains/benefits reclassified out of AOCI. Negative amounts indicate losses/costs reclassified out of AOCI.
- (3) See Note 21 for additional information on cash flow hedges.
- (4) See table below for additional information on unrealized investment gains (losses), including the impact on deferred policy acquisition and other costs, future policy benefits and policyholders' dividends.
- (5) See Note 18 for information on employee benefit plans.

Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)

Net unrealized investment gains and losses on securities classified as available-for-sale and certain other long-term investments and other assets are included in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as a component of AOCI. Changes in these amounts include reclassification adjustments to exclude from Other comprehensive income (loss) those items that are included as part of Net income for a period that had been part of Other comprehensive income (loss) in earlier periods. The amounts for the periods indicated below, split between amounts related to fixed maturity securities on which an OTTI loss has been recognized, and all other net unrealized investment gains and losses, are as follows:

Net Unrealized Investment Gains and Losses on Fixed Maturity Securities on which an OTTI loss has been recognized

	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments	and Value of Business Acquired	Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs, Deferred Sales Inducements, and Policyholders Account Balances	Future Policy Benefits and Policyholders Dividends	Deferred Income Tax (Liability) Benefit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Related To Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)
	(in millions)					
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ (849)	\$ 18	\$ (5)	\$ 334	\$ 175	\$ (327)
Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	(474)				166	(308)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	375				(131)	244
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses excluded from net income(1)	(55)				19	(36)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred sales inducements and value of business acquired		(5)			2	(3)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on future policy benefits and policyholders' account balances			19		(7)	12
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on policyholders' dividends				132	(46)	86
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ (1,003)	\$ 13	\$ 14	\$ 466	\$ 178	\$ (332)

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Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	590	(207)	383
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	312	(109)	203
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses excluded from net income(1)	(93)	33	(60)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred sales inducements and value of business acquired	(10)	4	(6)

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	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments	Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs, Deferred Sales Inducements, and Value of Business Acquired	Future Policy Benefits and Policyholders Account Balances	Policyholders Dividends	Deferred Income Tax Benefit (Liability)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Related To Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on future policy benefits and policyholders' account balances			(11)		5	(6)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on policyholders' dividends				(327)	114	(213)
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ (194)	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 139	\$ 18	\$ (31)
Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	242				(85)	157
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	70				(25)	45
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses excluded from net income(1)	(8)				3	(5)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred sales inducements and value of business acquired		(8)			3	(5)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on future policy benefits and policyholders' account balances			1			1
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on policyholders' dividends				(75)	26	(49)
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ 110	\$ (5)	\$ 4	\$ 64	\$ (60)	\$ 113

(1) Represents transfers in related to the portion of OTTI losses recognized during the period that were not recognized in earnings for securities with no prior OTTI loss.

All Other Net Unrealized Investment Gains and Losses in AOCI

	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments	Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs, Deferred Sales Inducements, and Value of Business Acquired	Future Policy Benefits and Policyholders Account Balances	Policyholders Dividends	Deferred Income Tax Benefit (Liability)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Related To Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 9,261	\$ (766)	\$ (901)	\$ (2,454)	\$ (1,568)	\$ 3,572

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Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	7,142	(2,449)	4,693
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(710)	250	(460)
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses excluded from net income(2)	55	(19)	36
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred sales inducements and value of business acquired	(413)	141	(272)

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	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments	Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs, Deferred Sales Inducements, and Value of Business Acquired	Future Policy Benefits and Policyholders Account Balances	Policyholders Dividends	Deferred Income Tax (Liability) Benefit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Related To Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)
(in millions)						
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on future policy benefits and policyholders' account balances			(369)		129	(240)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on policyholders' dividends				(1,865)	673	(1,192)
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 15,748	\$ (1,179)	\$ (1,270)	\$ (4,319)	\$ (2,843)	\$ 6,137
Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	9,586				(3,373)	6,213
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(276)				97	(179)
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses excluded from net income(2)	93				(32)	61
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred sales inducements and value of business acquired		(49)			17	(32)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on future policy benefits and policyholders' account balances			126		(43)	83
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on policyholders' dividends				(1,308)	458	(850)
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ 25,151	\$ (1,228)	\$ (1,144)	\$ (5,627)	\$ (5,719)	\$ 11,433
Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	(4,306)				1,443	(2,863)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(359)				126	(233)
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses excluded from net income(2)	8				(3)	5
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred sales inducements and value of business acquired		509			(178)	331
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on future policy benefits and policyholders' account balances			465		(164)	301
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on policyholders' dividends				1,933	(676)	1,257
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ 20,494	\$ (719)	\$ (679)	\$ (3,694)	\$ (5,171)	\$ 10,231