

PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC

Form 10-Q

August 03, 2011

[Table of Contents](#)

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

- x QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2011

OR

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

1-16725

(Commission file number)

PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

42-1520346

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

711 High Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50392

(Address of principal executive offices)

(515) 247-5111

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes 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 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 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
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

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

The total number of shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, outstanding as of July 27, 2011, was 313,475,865.

Table of Contents

PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>Part I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1.</u>	
<u>Financial Statements</u>	3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2010</u>	3
<u>Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010</u>	4
<u>Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010</u>	5
<u>Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010</u>	6
<u>Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements - June 30, 2011</u>	7
<u>Item 2.</u>	
<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	76
<u>Item 3.</u>	
<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	116
<u>Item 4.</u>	
<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	121
<u>Part II - OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1.</u>	
<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	121
<u>Item 1A.</u>	
<u>Risk Factors</u>	122
<u>Item 2.</u>	
<u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	122
<u>Item 6.</u>	
<u>Exhibits</u>	123
<u>Signature</u>	124

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****Principal Financial Group, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Financial Position**

	June 30, 2011 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2010
	(in millions)	
Assets		
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale (2011 and 2010 include \$264.4 million and \$257.9 million related to consolidated variable interest entities)	\$ 48,947.5	\$ 48,636.3
Fixed maturities, trading (2011 and 2010 include \$135.0 million and \$131.4 million related to consolidated variable interest entities)	954.7	1,120.3
Equity securities, available-for-sale	156.1	169.9
Equity securities, trading (2011 and 2010 include \$249.5 million and \$158.6 million related to consolidated variable interest entities)	429.0	316.9
Mortgage loans	10,808.5	11,125.1
Real estate	1,002.5	1,063.5
Policy loans	890.3	903.9
Other investments (2011 and 2010 include \$107.9 million and \$128.7 million related to consolidated variable interest entities, of which \$107.4 million and \$128.3 million are measured at fair value under the fair value option)	2,767.3	2,641.6
Total investments	65,955.9	65,977.5
Cash and cash equivalents (2011 and 2010 include \$196.2 million and \$100.0 million related to consolidated variable interest entities)	2,169.6	1,877.4
Accrued investment income	622.5	666.1
Premiums due and other receivables	1,361.7	1,063.0
Deferred policy acquisition costs	3,335.2	3,529.8
Property and equipment	448.5	458.7
Goodwill	345.6	345.4
Other intangibles	827.4	834.6
Separate account assets	73,077.1	69,555.3
Other assets	1,134.9	1,323.3
Total assets	\$ 149,278.4	\$ 145,631.1
Liabilities		
Contractholder funds	\$ 36,624.6	\$ 37,301.1
Future policy benefits and claims	20,141.4	20,046.3
Other policyholder funds	558.0	592.2
Short-term debt	107.9	107.9
Long-term debt	1,582.1	1,583.7
Income taxes currently payable	2.5	6.2
Deferred income taxes	779.8	409.9
Separate account liabilities	73,077.1	69,555.3
Other liabilities (2011 and 2010 include \$543.5 million and \$433.6 million related to consolidated variable interest entities, of which \$98.4 million and \$114.5 million are	5,737.4	6,143.5

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

measured at fair value under the fair value option)

Total liabilities	138,610.8	135,746.1
Stockholders' equity		
Series A preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share with liquidation preference of \$100 per share 3.0 million shares authorized, issued and outstanding in 2011 and 2010		
Series B preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share with liquidation preference of \$25 per share 10.0 million shares authorized, issued and outstanding in 2011 and 2010	0.1	0.1
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share 2,500.0 million shares authorized, 449.7 million and 448.5 million shares issued, and 313.7 million and 320.4 million shares outstanding in 2011 and 2010	4.5	4.5
Additional paid-in capital	9,593.7	9,563.8
Retained earnings	5,066.6	4,612.3
Accumulated other comprehensive income	698.8	272.4
Treasury stock, at cost (136.0 million and 128.1 million shares in 2011 and 2010)	(4,961.5)	(4,725.3)
Total stockholders' equity attributable to Principal Financial Group, Inc.	10,402.2	9,727.8
Noncontrolling interest	265.4	157.2
Total stockholders' equity	10,667.6	9,885.0
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 149,278.4	\$ 145,631.1

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
(in millions, except per share data)				
Revenues				
Premiums and other considerations	\$ 751.9	\$ 868.2	\$ 1,549.0	\$ 1,747.1
Fees and other revenues	678.6	554.8	1,299.4	1,122.4
Net investment income	873.8	877.0	1,733.7	1,740.0
Net realized capital gains (losses), excluding impairment losses on available-for-sale securities	88.3	(11.9)	82.7	21.8
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses on available-for-sale securities	(40.9)	(107.1)	(54.9)	(191.7)
Other-than-temporary impairment losses on fixed maturities, available-for-sale reclassified to (from) other comprehensive income	(9.7)	52.6	(48.1)	58.0
Net impairment losses on available-for-sale securities	(50.6)	(54.5)	(103.0)	(133.7)
Net realized capital gains (losses)	37.7	(66.4)	(20.3)	(111.9)
Total revenues	2,342.0	2,233.6	4,561.8	4,497.6
Expenses				
Benefits, claims and settlement expenses	1,013.7	1,337.0	2,205.2	2,612.3
Dividends to policyholders	52.9	55.0	106.5	111.5
Operating expenses	903.1	683.8	1,594.3	1,359.7
Total expenses	1,969.7	2,075.8	3,906.0	4,083.5
Income before income taxes	372.3	157.8	655.8	414.1
Income taxes	82.4	13.6	142.8	66.3
Net income	289.9	144.2	513.0	347.8
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	23.6	1.9	42.2	6.5
Net income attributable to Principal Financial Group, Inc.	266.3	142.3	470.8	341.3
Preferred stock dividends	8.3	8.3	16.5	16.5
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 258.0	\$ 134.0	\$ 454.3	\$ 324.8
Earnings per common share				
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.02
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.01

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(Unaudited)

	Series A preferred stock	Series B preferred stock	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Treasury stock	Noncontrolling interest	Total stockholders equity
	(in millions)								
Balances at January 1, 2010	\$	\$ 0.1	\$ 4.5	\$ 9,492.9	\$ 4,160.7	\$ (1,042.0)	\$ (4,722.7)	\$ 122.9	\$ 8,016.4
Common stock issued				9.1					9.1
Stock-based compensation and additional related tax benefits				23.8					23.8
Treasury stock acquired, common							(2.0)		(2.0)
Dividends to preferred stockholders					(16.5)				(16.5)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest								(3.8)	(3.8)
Contributions from noncontrolling interest								16.6	16.6
Effects of implementation of accounting change related to variable interest entities, net					(10.7)	10.7			
Comprehensive income:									
Net income					341.3			6.5	347.8
Net unrealized gains, net						751.3			751.3
Noncredit component of impairment losses on fixed maturities, available-for-sale, net						(29.6)			(29.6)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of related income taxes						(61.1)			(61.1)
Unrecognized postretirement benefit obligation, net of related income taxes						19.7			19.7
Comprehensive income									1,028.1
Balances at June 30, 2010	\$	\$ 0.1	\$ 4.5	\$ 9,525.8	\$ 4,474.8	\$ (351.0)	\$ (4,724.7)	\$ 142.2	\$ 9,071.7
Balances at January 1, 2011	\$	\$ 0.1	\$ 4.5	\$ 9,563.8	\$ 4,612.3	\$ 272.4	\$ (4,725.3)	\$ 157.2	\$ 9,885.0
Common stock issued				10.8					10.8
Stock-based compensation and additional related tax benefits				21.1					21.1
Treasury stock acquired, common							(236.2)		(236.2)
Dividends to preferred stockholders					(16.5)				(16.5)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest								(4.8)	(4.8)
Contributions from noncontrolling interest								76.2	76.2
Purchase of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interest				(2.0)				(5.4)	(7.4)
Comprehensive income:									
Net income					470.8			42.2	513.0
Net unrealized gains, net						300.4			300.4
						25.7			25.7

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

Noncredit component of impairment losses on fixed maturities, available-for-sale, net																	
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of related income taxes							73.0				73.0						
Unrecognized postretirement benefit obligation, net of related income taxes							27.3				27.3						
Comprehensive income											939.4						
Balances at June 30, 2011	\$	\$	0.1	\$	4.5	\$	9,593.7	\$	5,066.6	\$	698.8	\$	(4,961.5)	\$	265.4	\$	10,667.6

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
	(in millions)	
Operating activities		
Net income	\$ 513.0	\$ 347.8
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	322.7	149.9
Additions to deferred policy acquisition costs	(249.6)	(247.9)
Accrued investment income	43.6	23.3
Net cash flows for trading securities	82.8	60.6
Premiums due and other receivables	(186.0)	(32.3)
Contractholder and policyholder liabilities and dividends	512.7	588.2
Current and deferred income taxes	25.4	16.8
Net realized capital losses	20.3	111.9
Depreciation and amortization expense	59.3	59.3
Mortgage loans held for sale, acquired or originated	(89.6)	(27.5)
Mortgage loans held for sale, sold or repaid, net of gain	29.4	29.2
Real estate acquired through operating activities	(25.9)	
Real estate sold through operating activities	135.8	9.8
Stock-based compensation	21.0	23.3
Other	570.6	371.9
Net adjustments	1,272.5	1,136.5
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,785.5	1,484.3
Investing activities		
Available-for-sale securities:		
Purchases	(3,407.5)	(4,154.0)
Sales	759.7	1,169.9
Maturities	3,133.3	2,246.0
Mortgage loans acquired or originated	(599.7)	(437.3)
Mortgage loans sold or repaid	928.8	790.7
Real estate acquired	(18.1)	(18.6)
Net purchases of property and equipment	(18.5)	(8.6)
Net change in other investments	15.9	(21.1)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	793.9	(433.0)
Financing activities		
Issuance of common stock	10.8	9.1
Acquisition of treasury stock	(236.2)	(2.0)
Proceeds from financing element derivatives	42.5	39.5
Payments for financing element derivatives	(25.8)	(22.7)
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	1.9	0.8
Dividends to preferred stockholders	(16.5)	(16.5)
Issuance of long-term debt	2.0	1.1
Principal repayments of long-term debt	(3.1)	(6.4)
Net proceeds from short-term borrowings		28.0
Investment contract deposits	2,344.3	2,133.0
Investment contract withdrawals	(4,371.3)	(3,663.1)
Net increase (decrease) in banking operation deposits	(33.8)	37.0
Other	(2.0)	(2.2)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,287.2)	(1,464.4)

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	292.2	(413.1)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,877.4	2,240.4
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 2,169.6	\$ 1,827.3

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Principal Financial Group, Inc. (PFG), its majority-owned subsidiaries and its consolidated variable interest entities (VIEs), have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (U.S. GAAP) for interim financial statements and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ended December 31, 2011. These interim unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our annual audited financial statements as of December 31, 2010, included in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The accompanying consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2010, has been derived from the audited consolidated statement of financial position but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued authoritative guidance that changes the presentation of comprehensive income in the financial statements. The new guidance eliminates the presentation options contained in current guidance and instead requires entities to report components of comprehensive income in either a continuous statement of comprehensive income or two separate but consecutive statements that show the components of net income and other comprehensive income, including adjustments for items that are reclassified from other comprehensive income to net income. The guidance does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. This guidance will be effective for us on January 1, 2012, and is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued authoritative guidance that clarifies and changes fair value measurement and disclosure requirements. This guidance expands existing disclosure requirements for fair value measurements and makes other amendments but does not require additional fair value measurements. This guidance will be effective for us on January 1, 2012, and is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2011, the FASB issued authoritative guidance that modifies the criteria for determining when repurchase agreements would be accounted for as secured borrowings as opposed to sales. The guidance will be effective for us on January 1, 2012, for new transfers and modifications to existing transactions. This guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Also in April 2011, the FASB issued authoritative guidance which clarifies when creditors should classify a loan modification as a troubled debt restructuring (TDR). A TDR occurs when a creditor grants a concession to a debtor experiencing financial difficulties. Loans denoted as a TDR are considered impaired and are specifically reserved for when calculating the allowance for credit losses. This guidance also ends the indefinite deferral issued in January 2011 surrounding new disclosures on loans classified as a TDR required as part of the credit quality disclosures guidance issued in July 2010. This guidance will be effective for us on July 1, 2011, and will be applied retrospectively to restructurings occurring on or after January 1, 2011. This guidance will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In October 2010, the FASB issued authoritative guidance that modifies the definition of the types of costs incurred by insurance entities that can be capitalized in the successful acquisition of new or renewal insurance contracts. Capitalized costs should include incremental direct costs of contract acquisition, as well as certain costs related directly to acquisition activities such as underwriting, policy issuance and processing, medical and inspection and sales force contract selling. This guidance will be effective for us on January 1, 2012, with retrospective application permitted but not required. We are currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

In July 2010, the FASB issued authoritative guidance that requires new and expanded disclosures related to the credit quality of financing receivables and the allowance for credit losses. Reporting entities are required to provide qualitative and quantitative disclosures on the allowance for credit losses, credit quality, impaired loans, modifications and nonaccrual and past due financing receivables. The disclosures are required to be presented on a disaggregated basis by portfolio segment and class of financing receivable. Disclosures required by the guidance that relate to the end of a reporting period were effective for us in our December 31, 2010, consolidated financial statements. Disclosures required by the guidance that relate to an activity that occurs during a reporting period were effective for us on January 1, 2011, and did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. See Note 3, Investments, for further details.

In April 2010, the FASB issued authoritative guidance addressing how investments held through the separate accounts of an insurance entity affect the entity's consolidation analysis. This guidance clarifies that an insurance entity should not consider any separate account interests held for the benefit of policyholders in an investment to be the insurer's interests and should not combine those interests with its general account interest in the same investment when assessing the investment for consolidation. This guidance was effective for us on January 1, 2011, and did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2010, the FASB issued authoritative guidance that amends and clarifies the guidance on evaluation of credit derivatives embedded in beneficial interests in securitized financial assets, including asset-backed securities (ABS), credit-linked notes, collateralized loan obligations and collateralized debt obligations (CDOs). This guidance eliminates the scope exception for bifurcation of embedded credit derivatives in interests in securitized financial assets, unless they are created solely by subordination of one financial instrument to another. We adopted this guidance effective July 1, 2010, and within the scope of this guidance reclassified fixed maturities with a fair value of \$75.3 million from available-for-sale to trading. The cumulative change in accounting principle related to unrealized losses on these fixed maturities resulted in a net \$25.4 million decrease to retained earnings, with a corresponding increase to accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI).

In January 2010, the FASB issued authoritative guidance that requires new disclosures related to fair value measurements and clarifies existing disclosure requirements about the level of disaggregation, inputs and valuation techniques. Specifically, reporting entities now must disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and describe the reasons for the transfers. In addition, in the reconciliation for Level 3 fair value measurements, a reporting entity should present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements. The guidance clarifies that a reporting entity needs to use judgment in determining the appropriate classes of assets and liabilities for disclosure of fair value measurement, considering the level of disaggregated information required by other applicable U.S. GAAP guidance and should also provide disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for each class of assets and liabilities. This guidance was effective for us on January 1, 2010, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the reconciliation for Level 3 fair value measurements, which were effective for us on January 1, 2011. This guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. See Note 9, Fair Value Measurements, for further details.

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

In June 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance related to the accounting for VIEs, which amends prior guidance and requires an enterprise to perform an analysis to determine whether the enterprise's variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a VIE. This analysis identifies the primary beneficiary of a VIE as the enterprise with (1) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and (2) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. In addition, this guidance requires ongoing reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. Furthermore, we are required to enhance disclosures that will provide users of financial statements with more transparent information about an enterprise's involvement in a VIE. We adopted this guidance prospectively effective January 1, 2010. Due to the implementation of this guidance, certain previously unconsolidated VIEs were consolidated and certain previously consolidated VIEs were deconsolidated. The cumulative change in accounting principle from adopting this guidance resulted in a net \$10.7 million decrease to retained earnings and a net \$10.7 million increase to AOCI. In February 2010, the FASB issued an amendment to this guidance. The amendment indefinitely defers the consolidation requirements for reporting enterprises' interests in entities that have the characteristics of investment companies and regulated money market funds. This amendment was effective January 1, 2010, and did not have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements. The required disclosures are included in our consolidated financial statements. See Note 2, Variable Interest Entities, for further details.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Separate Accounts

At June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the separate accounts include a separate account valued at \$191.5 million and \$221.7 million, respectively, which primarily includes shares of our stock that were allocated and issued to eligible participants of qualified employee benefit plans administered by us as part of the policy credits issued under our 2001 demutualization. These shares are included in both basic and diluted earnings per share calculations. In the consolidated statements of financial position, the separate account shares are recorded at fair value and are reported as separate account assets with a corresponding separate account liability to eligible participants of the qualified plan. Changes in fair value of the separate account shares are reflected in both the separate account assets and separate account liabilities and do not impact our results of operations.

2. Variable Interest Entities

We have relationships with and may have a variable interest in various types of special purpose entities. Following is a discussion of our interest in entities that meet the definition of a VIE. When we are the primary beneficiary, we are required to consolidate the entity in our financial statements. The primary beneficiary of a VIE is defined as the enterprise with (1) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and (2) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. On an ongoing basis, we assess whether we are the primary beneficiary of VIEs we have relationships with.

Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

Grantor Trusts

We contributed undated subordinated floating rate notes to three grantor trusts. The trusts separated the cash flows by issuing an interest-only certificate and a residual certificate related to each note contributed. Each interest-only certificate entitles the holder to interest on the stated note for a specified term, while the residual certificate entitles the holder to interest payments subsequent to the term of the interest-only certificate and to all principal payments. We retained the interest-only certificates and the residual certificates were subsequently sold to third parties. We have determined these grantor trusts are VIEs due to insufficient equity to sustain them. We determined we are the primary beneficiary as a result of our contribution of securities into the trusts and our continuing interest in the trusts.

Collateralized Private Investment Vehicles

We invest in synthetic CDOs, collateralized bond obligations, collateralized loan obligations, collateralized commodity obligations and other collateralized structures, which are VIEs due to insufficient equity to sustain the entities (collectively known as collateralized private investment vehicles). The performance of the notes of these structures is primarily linked to a synthetic portfolio by derivatives; each note has a specific loss attachment and detachment point. The notes and related derivatives are collateralized by a pool of permitted investments. The investments are held by a trustee and can only be liquidated to settle obligations of the trusts. These obligations primarily include derivatives, financial guarantees and the notes due at maturity or termination of the trusts. We determined we are the primary beneficiary for certain of these entities because we act as the investment manager of the underlying portfolio and we have an ownership interest.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities

We sold commercial mortgage loans to a real estate mortgage investment conduit trust. The trust issued various commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) certificates using the cash flows of the underlying commercial mortgages it purchased. This is considered a VIE due to insufficient equity to sustain itself. We have determined we are the primary beneficiary as we retained the special servicing role for the assets within the trust as well as the ownership of the bond class that controls the unilateral kick out rights of the special servicer.

Hedge Funds

We are a general partner with an insignificant equity ownership in various hedge funds. These entities are deemed VIEs due to the equity owners not having decision-making ability. We have determined we are the primary beneficiary of these entities due to our control through our management relationship, related party ownership and our fee structure in certain of these funds.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

2. Variable Interest Entities (continued)

The carrying amounts of our consolidated VIE assets, which can only be used to settle obligations of consolidated VIEs, and liabilities of consolidated VIEs for which creditors do not have recourse are as follows:

	Grantor trusts	Collateralized private investment vehicles	CMBS (in millions)	Hedge funds (2)	Total
June 30, 2011					
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 249.5	\$ 14.9	\$	\$	\$ 264.4
Fixed maturities, trading		135.0			135.0
Equity securities, trading				249.5	249.5
Other investments			107.4	0.5	107.9
Cash and cash equivalents		55.0		141.2	196.2
Accrued investment income	1.0	0.1	0.7		1.8
Premiums due and other receivables		1.4		41.7	43.1
Total assets	\$ 250.5	\$ 206.4	\$ 108.1	\$ 432.9	\$ 997.9
Deferred income taxes	2.3	\$	\$	\$	2.3
Other liabilities (1)	154.0	139.9	74.1	175.5	543.5
Total liabilities	\$ 156.3	\$ 139.9	\$ 74.1	\$ 175.5	\$ 545.8
December 31, 2010					
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 243.1	\$ 14.8	\$	\$	\$ 257.9
Fixed maturities, trading		131.4			131.4
Equity securities, trading				158.6	158.6
Other investments			128.4	0.3	128.7
Cash and cash equivalents		55.0		45.0	100.0
Accrued investment income	0.7	0.1	0.8		1.6
Premiums due and other receivables		1.6		13.9	15.5
Total assets	\$ 243.8	\$ 202.9	\$ 129.2	\$ 217.8	\$ 793.7
Deferred income taxes	2.4	\$	\$	\$	2.4
Other liabilities (1)	135.8	132.6	94.1	71.1	433.6
Total liabilities	\$ 138.2	\$ 132.6	\$ 94.1	\$ 71.1	\$ 436.0

(1) Grantor trusts contain an embedded derivative of a forecasted transaction to deliver the underlying securities; collateralized private investment vehicles include derivative liabilities, financial guarantees and obligation to redeem notes at maturity or termination of the trust; CMBS includes obligation to the bondholders; and hedge funds include liabilities to securities brokers.

(2) The consolidated statements of financial position included a \$256.5 million and \$145.9 million noncontrolling interest for hedge funds as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

We did not provide financial or other support to investees designated as VIEs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities

Invested Securities

We hold a variable interest in a number of VIEs where we are not the primary beneficiary. Our investments in securities issued by these VIEs are reported in fixed maturities, available-for-sale and fixed maturities, trading in the consolidated statements of financial position and are described below.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

2. Variable Interest Entities (continued)

VIEs include CMBS, residential mortgage-backed pass-through securities (RMBS) and ABS. All of these entities were deemed VIEs because the equity within these entities is insufficient to sustain them. We determined we are not the primary beneficiary in any of the entities within these categories of investments. This determination was based primarily on the fact we do not own the class of security that controls the unilateral right to replace the special servicer or equivalent function.

As previously discussed, we invest in several types of collateralized private investment vehicles, which are VIEs. These include cash and synthetic structures that we do not manage. We have determined we are not the primary beneficiary of these collateralized private investment vehicles primarily because we do not control the economic performance of the entities and were not involved with the design of the entities.

We have invested in various VIE trusts as a debt holder. All of these entities are classified as VIEs due to insufficient equity to sustain them. We have determined we are not the primary beneficiary primarily because we do not control the economic performance of the entities and were not involved with the design of the entities.

The carrying value and maximum loss exposure for our unconsolidated VIEs, were as follows:

	Asset carrying value	Maximum exposure to loss (1)
	(in millions)	
June 30, 2011		
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:		
Corporate	\$ 470.3	\$ 385.3
Residential mortgage-backed pass-through securities	3,200.7	3,062.7
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	3,861.9	4,208.4
Collateralized debt obligations	332.6	390.7
Other debt obligations	3,316.0	3,353.1
Fixed maturities, trading:		
Residential mortgage-backed pass-through securities	117.8	117.8
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	32.9	32.9
Collateralized debt obligations	52.0	52.0
Other debt obligations	58.8	58.8
December 31, 2010		
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:		
Corporate	\$ 429.0	\$ 367.7
Residential mortgage-backed pass-through securities	3,196.2	3,077.9

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

Commercial mortgage-backed securities	3,842.2	4,424.9
Collateralized debt obligations	293.0	380.5
Other debt obligations	3,114.1	3,184.9
Fixed maturities, trading:		
Residential mortgage-backed pass-through securities	215.5	215.5
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	5.1	5.1
Collateralized debt obligations	87.2	87.2
Other debt obligations	118.8	118.8

(1) Our risk of loss is limited to our initial investment measured at amortized cost for fixed maturities, available-for-sale and to fair value for our fixed maturities, trading.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

2. Variable Interest Entities (continued)

Sponsored Investment Funds

We are the investment manager for certain money market mutual funds that are deemed to be VIEs. We are not the primary beneficiary of these VIEs since our involvement is limited primarily to being a service provider, and our variable interest does not absorb the majority of the variability of the entities' net assets. As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, these VIEs held \$1.6 billion and \$1.7 billion in total assets, respectively. During 2010, we chose to contribute \$3.2 million to these VIEs for competitive reasons and have no contractual obligation to further contribute to the funds.

We provide asset management and other services to certain investment structures that are considered VIEs as we generally earn management fees and in some instances performance-based fees. We are not the primary beneficiary of these entities as we do not have the obligation to absorb losses of the entities that could be potentially significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from these entities that could be potentially significant.

3. Investments

Fixed Maturities and Equity Securities

Fixed maturities include bonds, ABS, redeemable preferred stock and certain nonredeemable preferred stock. Equity securities include mutual funds, common stock and nonredeemable preferred stock. We classify fixed maturities and equity securities as either available-for-sale or trading at the time of the purchase and, accordingly, carry them at fair value. See Note 9, Fair Value Measurements, for methodologies related to the determination of fair value. Unrealized gains and losses related to available-for-sale securities, excluding those in fair value hedging relationships, are reflected in stockholders' equity, net of adjustments related to deferred policy acquisition costs (DPAC), sales inducements, unearned revenue reserves, derivatives in cash flow hedge relationships and applicable income taxes. Unrealized gains and losses related to hedged portions of available-for-sale securities in fair value hedging relationships and mark-to-market adjustments on certain trading securities are reflected in net realized capital gains (losses). We also have trading securities portfolios that support investment strategies that involve the active and frequent purchase and sale of fixed maturities. Mark-to-market adjustments related to these trading securities are reflected in net investment income.

The cost of fixed maturities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accrual of discounts, both computed using the interest method. The cost of fixed maturities and equity securities classified as available-for-sale is adjusted for declines in value that are other than temporary.

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

Impairments in value deemed to be other than temporary are primarily reported in net income as a component of net realized capital gains (losses), with noncredit impairment losses for certain fixed maturities, available-for-sale reported in other comprehensive income (OCI). For loan-backed and structured securities, we recognize income using a constant effective yield based on currently anticipated cash flows.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

3. Investments (continued)

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, other-than-temporary impairments in AOCI and fair value of fixed maturities and equity securities available-for-sale are summarized as follows:

	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses (in millions)	Other-than- temporary impairments in AOCI (1)	Fair value
June 30, 2011					
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:					
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 727.8	\$ 24.6	\$ 0.2	\$	\$ 752.2
Non-U.S. governments	731.4	120.0	0.3		851.1
States and political subdivisions	2,753.1	108.4	9.5		2,852.0
Corporate	32,167.8	2,036.0	401.0	21.8	33,781.0
Residential mortgage-backed pass-through securities	3,062.7	141.6	3.6		3,200.7
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	4,208.4	144.4	324.5	166.4	3,861.9
Collateralized debt obligations	390.7	3.0	45.5	15.6	332.6
Other debt obligations	3,353.1	69.7	24.2	82.6	3,316.0
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 47,395.0	\$ 2,647.7	\$ 808.8	\$ 286.4	\$ 48,947.5
Total equity securities, available-for-sale	\$ 149.0	\$ 11.6	\$ 4.5		\$ 156.1
December 31, 2010					
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:					
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 748.5	\$ 21.0	\$ 0.2	\$	\$ 769.3
Non-U.S. governments	744.7	127.9			872.6
States and political subdivisions	2,615.0	64.7	23.3		2,656.4
Corporate	32,523.8	1,913.7	527.0	18.0	33,892.5
Residential mortgage-backed pass-through securities	3,077.9	124.2	5.9		3,196.2
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	4,424.9	118.0	506.1	194.6	3,842.2
Collateralized debt obligations	380.5	1.7	51.8	37.4	293.0
Other debt obligations	3,184.9	53.7	40.0	84.5	3,114.1
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 47,700.2	\$ 2,424.9	\$ 1,154.3	\$ 334.5	\$ 48,636.3
Total equity securities, available-for-sale	\$ 180.0	\$ 8.1	\$ 18.2		\$ 169.9

(1) Excludes \$98.6 million and \$58.6 million as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, of net unrealized gains on impaired fixed maturities, available-for-sale related to changes in fair value subsequent to the impairment date.

The amortized cost and fair value of fixed maturities available-for-sale at June 30, 2011, by expected maturity, were as follows:

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

	Amortized cost	(in millions)	Fair value
Due in one year or less	\$	2,530.9	\$ 2,587.2
Due after one year through five years		13,335.0	13,939.6
Due after five years through ten years		8,848.7	9,386.2
Due after ten years		11,665.5	12,323.3
Subtotal		36,380.1	38,236.3
Mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities		11,014.9	10,711.2
Total	\$	47,395.0	\$ 48,947.5

Actual maturities may differ because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations. Our portfolio is diversified by industry, issuer and asset class. Credit concentrations are managed to established limits.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

3. Investments (continued)**Net Realized Capital Gains and Losses**

Net realized capital gains and losses on sales of investments are determined on the basis of specific identification. In general, in addition to realized capital gains and losses on investment sales and periodic settlements on derivatives not designated as hedges, we report gains and losses related to the following in net realized capital gains (losses): other-than-temporary impairments of securities and subsequent realized recoveries, mark-to-market adjustments on certain trading securities, mark-to-market adjustments on certain seed money investments, fair value hedge and cash flow hedge ineffectiveness, mark-to-market adjustments on derivatives not designated as hedges, changes in the mortgage loan valuation allowance provision and impairments of real estate held for investment. Investment gains and losses on sales of certain real estate held for sale, which do not meet the criteria for classification as a discontinued operation and mark-to-market adjustments on trading securities that support investment strategies that involve the active and frequent purchase and sale of fixed maturities are reported as net investment income and are excluded from net realized capital gains (losses). The major components of net realized capital gains (losses) on investments are summarized as follows:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:				
Gross gains	\$ 5.7	\$ 21.8	\$ 18.2	\$ 40.8
Gross losses	(37.9)	(129.4)	(61.2)	(223.0)
Other-than-temporary impairment losses reclassified to (from) OCI	(9.7)	52.6	(48.1)	58.0
Hedging, net	59.7	129.9	29.5	176.6
Fixed maturities, trading	3.3	4.0	(1.3)	14.5
Equity securities, available-for-sale:				
Gross gains		0.3	2.2	7.8
Gross losses	(4.5)	(0.6)	(4.5)	(2.1)
Equity securities, trading	26.5	(0.1)	56.6	7.8
Mortgage loans	(12.1)	(82.4)	(22.0)	(108.4)
Derivatives	(64.6)	(157.2)	(55.7)	(206.9)
Other	71.3	94.7	66.0	123.0
Net realized capital gains (losses)	\$ 37.7	\$ (66.4)	\$ (20.3)	\$ (111.9)

Proceeds from sales of investments (excluding call and maturity proceeds) in fixed maturities, available-for-sale were \$0.2 billion and \$0.5 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, and \$0.7 billion and \$1.1 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairments

We have a process in place to identify fixed maturity and equity securities that could potentially have a credit impairment that is other than temporary. This process involves monitoring market events that could impact issuers' credit ratings, business climate, management changes, litigation and government actions and other similar factors. This process also involves monitoring late payments, pricing levels, downgrades by rating agencies, key financial ratios, financial statements, revenue forecasts and cash flow projections as indicators of credit issues.

Each reporting period, all securities are reviewed to determine whether an other-than-temporary decline in value exists and whether losses should be recognized. We consider relevant facts and circumstances in evaluating whether a credit or interest rate-related impairment of a security is other than temporary. Relevant facts and circumstances considered include: (1) the extent and length of time the fair value has been below cost; (2) the reasons for the decline in value; (3) the financial position and access to capital of the issuer, including the current and future impact of any specific events; (4) for structured securities, the adequacy of the expected cash flows; (5) for fixed maturities, our intent to sell a security or whether it is more likely than not we will be required to sell the security before the recovery of its amortized cost which, in some cases, may extend to maturity and (6) for equity securities, our ability and intent to hold the security for a period of time that allows for the recovery in value. To the extent we determine that a security is deemed to be other than temporarily impaired, an impairment loss is recognized.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

3. Investments (continued)

Impairment losses on equity securities are recognized in net income and are measured as the difference between amortized cost and fair value. The way in which impairment losses on fixed maturities are recognized in the financial statements is dependent on the facts and circumstances related to the specific security. If we intend to sell a security or it is more likely than not that we would be required to sell a security before the recovery of its amortized cost, we recognize an other-than-temporary impairment in net income for the difference between amortized cost and fair value. If we do not expect to recover the amortized cost basis, we do not plan to sell the security and if it is not more likely than not that we would be required to sell a security before the recovery of its amortized cost, the recognition of the other-than-temporary impairment is bifurcated. We recognize the credit loss portion in net income and the noncredit loss portion in OCI (bifurcated OTTI).

Total other-than-temporary impairment losses, net of recoveries from the sale of previously impaired securities, were as follows:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ (36.4)	\$ (106.9)	\$ (52.6)	\$ (195.5)
Equity securities, available-for-sale	(4.5)	(0.2)	(2.3)	3.8
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses, net of recoveries from the sale of previously impaired securities	(40.9)	(107.1)	(54.9)	(191.7)
Other-than-temporary impairment losses on fixed maturities, available-for-sale reclassified to (from) OCI (1)	(9.7)	52.6	(48.1)	58.0
Net impairment losses on available-for-sale securities	\$ (50.6)	\$ (54.5)	\$ (103.0)	\$ (133.7)

(1) Represents the net impact of (1) gains resulting from reclassification of noncredit impairment losses for fixed maturities with bifurcated OTTI from net realized capital gains (losses) to OCI and (2) losses resulting from reclassification of previously recognized noncredit impairment losses from OCI to net realized capital gains (losses) for fixed maturities with bifurcated OTTI that had additional credit losses or fixed maturities that previously had bifurcated OTTI that have now been sold or are intended to be sold.

We estimate the amount of the credit loss component of a fixed maturity security impairment as the difference between amortized cost and the present value of the expected cash flows of the security. The present value is determined using the best estimate cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate implicit to the security at the date of purchase or the current yield to accrete an asset-backed or floating rate security. The methodology and assumptions for establishing the best estimate cash flows vary depending on the type of security. The ABS cash flow estimates are based on security specific facts and circumstances that may include collateral characteristics, expectations of delinquency and default rates, loss severity and prepayment speeds and structural support, including subordination and guarantees. The corporate security cash flow estimates are derived from scenario-based outcomes of expected corporate restructurings or liquidations using bond specific facts and circumstances including timing, security interests and loss severity.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

3. Investments (continued)

The following table provides a rollforward of accumulated credit losses for fixed maturities with bifurcated credit losses. The purpose of the table is to provide detail of (1) additions to the bifurcated credit loss amounts recognized in net realized capital gains (losses) during the period and (2) decrements for previously recognized bifurcated credit losses where the loss is no longer bifurcated and/or there has been a positive change in expected cash flows or accretion of the bifurcated credit loss amount.

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Beginning balance	\$ (312.1)	\$ (262.7)	\$ (325.7)	\$ (204.7)
Credit losses for which an other-than-temporary impairment was not previously recognized	(12.8)	(39.4)	(15.0)	(94.2)
Credit losses for which an other-than-temporary impairment was previously recognized	(34.2)	(23.9)	(68.7)	(46.1)
Reduction for credit losses previously recognized on fixed maturities now sold or intended to be sold	0.5	21.1	51.7	39.7
Net reduction (increase) for positive changes in cash flows expected to be collected and amortization (1)	(1.1)	1.9	(2.0)	2.3
Ending balance	\$ (359.7)	\$ (303.0)	\$ (359.7)	\$ (303.0)

(1) Amounts are recognized in net investment income.

Gross Unrealized Losses for Fixed Maturities and Equity Securities

For fixed maturities and equity securities available-for-sale with unrealized losses, including other-than-temporary impairment losses reported in OCI, the gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position are summarized as follows:

Less than twelve months		June 30, 2011 Greater than or equal to twelve months		Total	
Carrying value	Gross unrealized losses	Carrying value	Gross unrealized losses	Carrying value	Gross unrealized losses
(in millions)					

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:												
U.S. government and agencies	\$	9.9	\$	0.2	\$	9.2	\$	19.1	\$	0.2		
Non-U.S. governments		31.1		0.3				31.1		0.3		
States and political subdivisions		334.8		3.7		48.1		5.8		382.9	9.5	
Corporate		2,421.6		53.7		2,930.7		369.1		5,352.3	422.8	
Residential mortgage-backed pass-through securities		187.0		3.4		5.2		0.2		192.2	3.6	
Commercial mortgage-backed securities		587.9		20.4		1,064.1		470.5		1,652.0	490.9	
Collateralized debt obligations		12.5		0.4		216.7		60.7		229.2	61.1	
Other debt obligations		423.1		10.4		467.6		96.4		890.7	106.8	
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$	4,007.9	\$	92.5	\$	4,741.6	\$	1,002.7	\$	8,749.5	\$	1,095.2
Total equity securities, available-for-sale	\$	5.0	\$	0.1	\$	63.6	\$	4.4	\$	68.6	\$	4.5

Of the total amounts, Principal Life's consolidated portfolio represented \$8,170.6 million in available-for-sale fixed maturities with gross unrealized losses of \$1,040.1 million. Principal Life's consolidated portfolio consists of fixed maturities where 76% were investment grade (rated AAA through BBB-) with an average price of 89 (carrying value/amortized cost) at June 30, 2011. Gross unrealized losses in our fixed maturities portfolio decreased during the six months ended June 30, 2011, due to a tightening of credit spreads and a decrease in interest rates, primarily in the corporate and commercial mortgage-backed securities sectors.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

3. Investments (continued)

For those securities that had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than twelve months, Principal Life's consolidated portfolio held 455 securities with a carrying value of \$3,551.4 million and unrealized losses of \$75.8 million reflecting an average price of 98 at June 30, 2011. Of this portfolio, 90% was investment grade (rated AAA through BBB-) at June 30, 2011, with associated unrealized losses of \$59.5 million. The unrealized losses on these securities can primarily be attributed to changes in market interest rates and changes in credit spreads since the securities were acquired.

For those securities that had been in a continuous unrealized loss position greater than or equal to twelve months, Principal Life's consolidated portfolio held 648 securities with a carrying value of \$4,619.2 million and unrealized losses of \$964.3 million. The average rating of this portfolio was BBB with an average price of 83 at June 30, 2011. Of the \$964.3 million in unrealized losses, the commercial mortgage-backed securities sector accounts for \$470.5 million in unrealized losses with an average price of 69 and an average credit rating of BBB-. The remaining unrealized losses consist primarily of \$330.7 million within the corporate sector at June 30, 2011. The average price of the corporate sector was 89 and the average credit rating was BBB. The unrealized losses on these securities can primarily be attributed to changes in market interest rates and changes in credit spreads since the securities were acquired.

Because we expected to recover our amortized cost, it was not our intent to sell the fixed maturity available-for-sale securities with unrealized losses and it was not more likely than not that we would be required to sell these securities before recovery of the amortized cost, which may be maturity, we did not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2011.

	Less than twelve months		December 31, 2010 Greater than or equal to twelve months		Total	
	Carrying value	Gross unrealized losses	Carrying value	Gross unrealized losses	Carrying value	Gross unrealized losses
	(in millions)					
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:						
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 224.5	\$ 0.2	\$	\$	\$ 224.5	\$ 0.2
Non-U.S. governments	7.9				7.9	
States and political subdivisions	771.0	18.4	44.2	4.9	815.2	23.3
Corporate	2,457.4	69.1	3,948.9	475.9	6,406.3	545.0
Residential mortgage-backed pass-through securities	384.9	5.9			384.9	5.9
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	340.1	4.9	1,186.4	695.8	1,526.5	700.7
Collateralized debt obligations	10.4	0.5	233.0	88.7	243.4	89.2
Other debt obligations	401.5	8.4	578.4	116.1	979.9	124.5
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 4,597.7	\$ 107.4	\$ 5,990.9	\$ 1,381.4	\$ 10,588.6	\$ 1,488.8

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

Total equity securities, available-for-sale	\$	47.3	\$	7.2	\$	77.0	\$	11.0	\$	124.3	\$	18.2
--	----	------	----	-----	----	------	----	------	----	-------	----	------

Of the total amounts, Principal Life's consolidated portfolio represented \$9,914.2 million in available-for-sale fixed maturities with gross unrealized losses of \$1,445.3 million. Principal Life's consolidated portfolio consists of fixed maturities where 77% were investment grade (rated AAA through BBB-) with an average price of 87 (carrying value/amortized cost) at December 31, 2010. Gross unrealized losses in our fixed maturities portfolio decreased during the year ended December 31, 2010, due to a decline in interest rates and a tightening of credit spreads primarily in the corporate and commercial mortgage-backed securities sectors.

For those securities that had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than twelve months, Principal Life's consolidated portfolio held 534 securities with a carrying value of \$4,112.3 million and unrealized losses of \$95.7 million reflecting an average price of 98 at December 31, 2010. Of this portfolio, 94% was investment grade (rated AAA through BBB-) at December 31, 2010, with associated unrealized losses of \$88.7 million. The unrealized losses on these securities can primarily be attributed to changes in market interest rates and changes in credit spreads since the securities were acquired.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

3. Investments (continued)

For those securities that had been in a continuous unrealized loss position greater than or equal to twelve months, Principal Life's consolidated portfolio held 773 securities with a carrying value of \$5,801.9 million and unrealized losses of \$1,349.6 million. The average rating of this portfolio was BBB with an average price of 81 at December 31, 2010. Of the \$1,349.6 million in unrealized losses, the commercial mortgage-backed securities sector accounts for \$695.8 million in unrealized losses with an average price of 63 and an average credit rating of BBB. The remaining unrealized losses consist primarily of \$444.1 million within the corporate sector at December 31, 2010. The average price of the corporate sector was 89 and the average credit rating was BBB. The unrealized losses on these securities can primarily be attributed to changes in market interest rates and changes in credit spreads since the securities were acquired.

Because we expected to recover our amortized cost, it was not our intent to sell the fixed maturity available-for-sale securities with unrealized losses and it was not more likely than not that we would be required to sell these securities before recovery of the amortized cost, which may be maturity, we did not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2010.

Net Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities and Derivative Instruments

The net unrealized gains and losses on investments in fixed maturities available-for-sale, equity securities available-for-sale and derivative instruments are reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity. The cumulative amount of net unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities and derivative instruments net of adjustments related to DPAC, sales inducements, unearned revenue reserves, changes in policyholder liabilities and applicable income taxes was as follows:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(in millions)	
Net unrealized gains on fixed maturities, available-for-sale (1)	\$ 1,838.9	\$ 1,197.7
Noncredit component of impairment losses on fixed maturities, available-for-sale	(286.4)	(334.5)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on equity securities, available-for-sale	7.1	(10.1)
Adjustments for assumed changes in amortization patterns	(429.3)	(273.8)
Adjustments for assumed changes in policyholder liabilities	(173.9)	(212.4)
Net unrealized gains on derivative instruments	34.9	53.5
Net unrealized gains on equity method subsidiaries and noncontrolling interest adjustments	129.7	145.2
Provision for deferred income taxes	(362.2)	(169.0)
Effects of implementation of accounting change related to variable interest entities, net		10.7
Effects of electing fair value option for fixed maturities upon implementation of accounting changes related to embedded credit derivatives, net		25.4
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities and derivative instruments	\$ 758.8	\$ 432.7

(1) Excludes net unrealized gains (losses) on fixed maturities, available-for-sale included in fair value hedging relationships.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

3. Investments (continued)**Mortgage Loans**

Mortgage loans consist of commercial and residential mortgage loans. We evaluate risks inherent in our commercial mortgage loans in two classes: (1) brick and mortar property loans, where we analyze the property's rent payments as support for the loan, and (2) credit tenant loans (CTL), where we rely on the credit analysis of the tenant for the repayment of the loan. We evaluate risks inherent in our residential mortgage loan portfolio in two classes: (1) home equity mortgages and (2) first lien mortgages. The carrying amount of our mortgage loan portfolio was as follows:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(in millions)	
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ 9,430.7	\$ 9,689.6
Residential mortgage loans	1,492.1	1,556.6
Total amortized cost	10,922.8	11,246.2
Valuation allowance	(114.3)	(121.1)
Total carrying value	\$ 10,808.5	\$ 11,125.1

We periodically purchase mortgage loans as well as sell mortgage loans we have originated. We purchased \$33.1 million and \$75.2 million of residential mortgage loans during the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively. We sold \$12.4 million and \$28.4 million of residential mortgage loans during the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively.

Our commercial mortgage loan portfolio consists primarily of non-recourse, fixed rate mortgages on fully or near fully leased properties. Commercial mortgage loans represent a primary area of credit risk exposure.

Our commercial mortgage loan portfolio is diversified by geographic region and specific collateral property type as follows:

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Amortized cost	Percent of total	Amortized cost	Percent of total
	(\$ in millions)			
Geographic distribution				

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

New England	\$	446.7	4.7%	\$	430.3	4.5%
Middle Atlantic		1,636.6	17.4		1,648.4	17.0
East North Central		708.7	7.5		841.1	8.7
West North Central		423.8	4.5		466.7	4.8
South Atlantic		2,307.1	24.5		2,358.1	24.3
East South Central		234.1	2.5		231.5	2.4
West South Central		542.8	5.8		548.6	5.7
Mountain		634.3	6.7		691.0	7.1
Pacific		2,487.3	26.3		2,464.5	25.4
International		9.3	0.1		9.4	0.1
Total	\$	9,430.7	100.0%	\$	9,689.6	100.0%
Property type distribution						
Office	\$	2,804.1	29.7%	\$	2,886.2	29.8%
Retail		2,463.3	26.1		2,503.0	25.8
Industrial		2,222.5	23.6		2,334.5	24.1
Apartments		1,125.0	11.9		1,138.1	11.7
Hotel		461.5	4.9		471.8	4.9
Mixed use/other		354.3	3.8		356.0	3.7
Total	\$	9,430.7	100.0%	\$	9,689.6	100.0%

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

3. Investments (continued)

Our residential mortgage loan portfolio is composed of home equity mortgages with an amortized cost of \$661.9 million and \$719.3 million and first lien mortgages with an amortized cost of \$830.2 million and \$837.3 million as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Most of our residential home equity mortgages are concentrated in the United States and are generally second lien mortgages comprised of closed-end loans and lines of credit. The majority of our first lien loans are concentrated in the Chilean market.

Mortgage Loan Credit Monitoring*Commercial Credit Risk Profile Based on Internal Rating*

We actively monitor and manage our commercial mortgage loan portfolio. All commercial mortgage loans are analyzed regularly and substantially all are internally rated, based on a proprietary risk rating cash flow model, in order to monitor the financial quality of these assets. The model stresses expected cash flows at various levels and at different points in time depending on the durability of the income stream, which includes our assessment of factors such as location (macro and micro markets), tenant quality and lease expirations. Our internal rating analysis presents expected losses in terms of an S&P bond equivalent rating. As the credit risk for commercial mortgage loans increases, we adjust our internal ratings downwards with loans in the category B+ and below having the highest risk for credit loss. Internal ratings on commercial mortgage loans are updated at least annually and potentially more often for certain loans with material changes in collateral value or occupancy and for loans on an internal watch list .

Commercial mortgage loans that require more frequent and detailed attention than other loans in our portfolio are identified and placed on an internal watch list . Among the criteria that would indicate a potential problem are imbalances in ratios of loan to value or contract rents to debt service, major tenant vacancies or bankruptcies, borrower sponsorship problems, late payments, delinquent taxes and loan relief/restructuring requests.

Our commercial mortgage loan portfolio by credit risk, as determined by our internal rating system expressed in terms of an S&P bond equivalent rating, was as follows:

	Brick and mortar	June 30, 2011 CTL (in millions)	Total
A- and above	\$ 5,078.1	\$ 309.3	\$ 5,387.4

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

BBB+ thru BBB-	2,344.8	248.9	2,593.7
BB+ thru BB-	659.6	19.9	679.5
B+ and below	766.4	3.7	770.1
Total	\$ 8,848.9	\$ 581.8	\$ 9,430.7

	Brick and mortar	December 31, 2010 CTL (in millions)	Total
A- and above	\$ 4,781.8	\$ 324.7	\$ 5,106.5
BBB+ thru BBB-	2,636.1	249.5	2,885.6
BB+ thru BB-	726.1	38.5	764.6
B+ and below	929.0	3.9	932.9
Total	\$ 9,073.0	\$ 616.6	\$ 9,689.6

Residential Credit Risk Profile Based on Performance Status

Our residential mortgage loan portfolio is monitored based on performance of the loans. Monitoring on a residential mortgage loan increases when the loan is delinquent or earlier if there is an indication of impairment. We define non-performing residential mortgage loans as loans 90 days or greater delinquent or on non-accrual status.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

3. Investments (continued)

Our performing and non-performing residential mortgage loans were as follows:

	Home equity	June 30, 2011 First liens (in millions)		Total
Performing	\$ 646.4	\$ 803.0		\$ 1,449.4
Nonperforming	15.5	27.2		42.7
Total	\$ 661.9	\$ 830.2		\$ 1,492.1

	Home equity	December 31, 2010 First liens (in millions)		Total
Performing	\$ 705.0	\$ 811.6		\$ 1,516.6
Nonperforming	14.3	25.7		40.0
Total	\$ 719.3	\$ 837.3		\$ 1,556.6

Non-Accrual Mortgage Loans

Commercial and residential mortgage loans are placed on non-accrual status if we have concern regarding the collectability of future payments or if a loan has matured without being paid off or extended. Factors considered may include conversations with the borrower, loss of major tenant, bankruptcy of borrower or major tenant, decreased property cash flow for commercial mortgage loans or number of days past due for residential mortgage loans. Based on an assessment as to the collectability of the principal, a determination is made to apply any payments received either against the principal or according to the contractual terms of the loan. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, the accrued unpaid interest receivable is reversed against interest income. Accrual of interest resumes after factors resulting in doubts about collectability have improved. Residential first lien mortgages in the Chilean market are carried on accrual for longer than domestic loans as assessment of collectability is based on the nature of the loans and collection practices in that market.

Mortgage loans on non-accrual status were as follows:

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	(in millions)			
Commercial:				
Brick and mortar	\$	93.9	\$	67.1

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

Residential:				
Home equity		15.5		14.3
First liens		16.3		15.7
Total	\$	125.7	\$	97.1

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

3. Investments (continued)

The aging of mortgage loans and mortgage loans that were 90 days or more past due and still accruing interest were as follows:

	June 30, 2011						
	30-59 days past due	60-89 days past due	90 days or more past due	Total past due (in millions)	Current	Total loans	Recorded investment 90 days or more and accruing
Commercial-brick and mortar	\$	\$ 9.5	\$ 26.0	\$ 35.5	\$ 8,813.4	\$ 8,848.9	\$
Commercial-CTL					581.8	581.8	
Residential-home equity	6.7	4.2	8.7	19.6	642.3	661.9	
Residential-first liens	20.6	5.0	25.7	51.3	778.9	830.2	10.9
Total	\$ 27.3	\$ 18.7	\$ 60.4	\$ 106.4	\$ 10,816.4	\$ 10,922.8	\$ 10.9

	December 31, 2010						
	30-59 days past due	60-89 days past due	90 days or more past due	Total past due (in millions)	Current	Total loans	Recorded investment 90 days or more and accruing
Commercial-brick and mortar	\$	\$ 22.5	\$ 9.1	\$ 31.6	\$ 9,041.4	\$ 9,073.0	\$
Commercial-CTL					616.6	616.6	
Residential-home equity	9.3	4.5	9.2	23.0	696.3	719.3	
Residential-first liens	19.1	8.5	23.0	50.6	786.7	837.3	10.0
Total	\$ 28.4	\$ 35.5	\$ 41.3	\$ 105.2	\$ 11,141.0	\$ 11,246.2	\$ 10.0

Mortgage Loan Valuation Allowance

We establish a valuation allowance to provide for the risk of credit losses inherent in our portfolio. The valuation allowance includes loan specific reserves for loans that are deemed to be impaired as well as reserves for pools of loans with similar risk characteristics where a property risk or market specific risk has not been identified but for which we anticipate a loss may occur. Mortgage loans on real estate are considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due according to contractual terms of the loan agreement. When we determine that a loan is impaired, a valuation allowance is established equal to the difference between the carrying amount of the mortgage loan and the estimated value reduced by the cost to sell. Estimated value is based on either the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's observable market price or fair value of the collateral. Subsequent changes in the estimated value are reflected in the valuation allowance. Amounts on loans deemed to be uncollectible are charged off and removed from the valuation allowance. The change in the valuation allowance provision is included in net realized capital gains (losses)

on our consolidated statements of operations.

The valuation allowance is maintained at a level believed adequate by management to absorb estimated probable credit losses. Management's periodic evaluation and assessment of the valuation allowance adequacy is based on known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect a borrower's ability to repay, the estimated value of the underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, portfolio delinquency information, underwriting standards, peer group information, current economic conditions, loss experience and other relevant factors. The evaluation of our impaired loan component is subjective, as it requires the estimation of timing and amount of future cash flows expected to be received on impaired loans.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

3. Investments (continued)

We review our commercial mortgage loan portfolio and analyze the need for a valuation allowance for any loan that is delinquent for 60 days or more, in process of foreclosure, restructured, on the internal watch list or that currently has a valuation allowance. In addition to establishing allowance levels for specifically identified impaired commercial mortgage loans, management determines an allowance for all other loans in the portfolio for which historical experience and current economic conditions indicate certain losses exist. These loans are segregated by major product type and/or risk level with an estimated loss ratio applied against each product type and/or risk level. The loss ratio is generally based upon historic loss experience for each loan type as adjusted for certain environmental factors management believes to be relevant.

For our residential mortgage loan portfolio, we separate the loans into several homogeneous pools, each of which consist of loans of a similar nature including but not limited to loans similar in collateral, term and structure and loan purpose or type. We evaluate loan pools based on aggregated risk ratings, estimated specific loss potential in the different classes of credits, and historical loss experience by pool type. We adjust these quantitative factors for qualitative factors of present conditions. Qualitative factors include items such as economic and business conditions, changes in the portfolio, value of underlying collateral, and concentrations. Residential mortgage loan pools exclude loans that have been restructured or impaired, as those loans are evaluated individually.

A rollforward of our valuation allowance and ending balances of the allowance and loan balance by basis of impairment method was as follows:

	For the three months ended June 30, 2011			Total
	Commercial	Residential (in millions)	Residential (in millions)	
Beginning balance	\$ 85.1	\$ 39.6	\$ 39.6	\$ 124.7
Provision	6.2	7.6	7.6	13.8
Charge-offs	(15.8)	(9.2)	(9.2)	(25.0)
Recoveries	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
Effect of exchange rates		0.1	0.1	0.1
Ending balance	\$ 75.6	\$ 38.7	\$ 38.7	\$ 114.3

	For the six months ended, June 30, 2011			Total
	Commercial	Residential (in millions)	Residential (in millions)	
Beginning balance	\$ 80.6	\$ 40.5	\$ 40.5	\$ 121.1
Provision	13.1	13.9	13.9	27.0
Charge-offs	(18.2)	(17.2)	(17.2)	(35.4)
Recoveries	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.6
Ending balance	\$ 75.6	\$ 38.7	\$ 38.7	\$ 114.3
Allowance ending balance by basis of impairment method:				
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 6.4	\$ 4.3	\$ 4.3	\$ 10.7

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

Collectively evaluated for impairment		69.2		34.4		103.6
Allowance ending balance	\$	75.6	\$	38.7	\$	114.3
Loan balance by basis of impairment method:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	28.0	\$	23.6	\$	51.6
Collectively evaluated for impairment		9,402.7		1,468.5		10,871.2
Loan ending balance	\$	9,430.7	\$	1,492.1	\$	10,922.8

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

3. Investments (continued)**Impaired Mortgage Loans**

Impaired mortgage loans are loans with a related specific valuation allowance, loans whose carrying amount has been reduced to the expected collectible amount because the impairment has been considered other than temporary or a loan modification has been classified as a TDR. Based on an assessment as to the collectability of the principal, a determination is made to apply any payments received either against the principal or according to the contractual terms of the loan. Our recorded investment in and unpaid principal balance of impaired loans along with the related loan specific allowance for losses, if any, and the average recorded investment and interest income recognized during the time the loans were impaired were as follows:

	Recorded investment	June 30, 2011 Unpaid principal balance (in millions)	Related allowance
With no related allowance recorded:			
Commercial-brick and mortar	\$ 49.1	\$ 61.1	\$
Residential-first liens	4.2	4.1	
With an allowance recorded:			
Commercial-brick and mortar	28.0	28.0	6.4
Residential-home equity	13.1	12.8	2.2
Residential-first liens	10.5	10.4	2.1
Total:			
Commercial	\$ 77.1	\$ 89.1	\$ 6.4
Residential	\$ 27.8	\$ 27.3	\$ 4.3

	Recorded investment	December 31, 2010 Unpaid principal balance (in millions)	Related allowance
With no related allowance recorded:			
Commercial-brick and mortar	\$ 22.5	\$ 28.9	\$
Residential-first liens	5.3	5.2	
With an allowance recorded:			
Commercial-brick and mortar	29.8	29.7	9.1
Residential-home equity	11.5	11.2	2.3
Residential-first liens	10.0	9.9	3.0
Total:			
Commercial	\$ 52.3	\$ 58.6	\$ 9.1

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

Residential	\$	26.8	\$	26.3	\$	5.3
-------------	----	------	----	------	----	-----

24

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

3. Investments (continued)

	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	June 30, 2011		June 30, 2011	
	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized
	(in millions)			
With no related allowance recorded:				
Commercial-brick and mortar	\$ 36.5	\$ 0.2	\$ 35.8	\$ 0.5
Residential-first liens	4.0		4.7	
With an allowance recorded:				
Commercial-brick and mortar	34.0	0.4	28.9	0.6
Residential-home equity	12.5	0.2	12.3	0.3
Residential-first liens	10.9		10.3	0.1
Total:				
Commercial	\$ 70.5	\$ 0.6	\$ 64.7	\$ 1.1
Residential	\$ 27.4	\$ 0.2	\$ 27.3	\$ 0.4

Securities Posted as Collateral

We posted \$1,345.9 million in fixed maturities, available-for-sale securities at June 30, 2011, to satisfy collateral requirements primarily associated with our derivative credit support annex (collateral) agreements and a reinsurance arrangement. In addition, we posted \$1,602.1 million in commercial mortgage loans as of June 30, 2011, to satisfy collateral requirements associated with our obligation under funding agreements with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines. Since we did not relinquish ownership rights on these instruments, they are reported as fixed maturities, available-for-sale and commercial mortgage loans, respectively, on our consolidated statements of financial position.

4. Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are generally used to hedge or reduce exposure to market risks associated with assets held or expected to be purchased or sold and liabilities incurred or expected to be incurred. Derivatives are used to change the characteristics of our asset/liability mix consistent with our risk management activities. Derivatives are also used in asset replication strategies.

Types of Derivative Instruments

Interest Rate Contracts

Interest rate risk is the risk that we will incur economic losses due to adverse changes in interest rates. Sources of interest rate risk include the difference between the maturity and interest rate changes of assets with the liabilities they support, timing differences between the pricing of liabilities and the purchase or procurement of assets and changing cash flow profiles from original projections due to prepayment options embedded within asset and liability contracts. We use various derivatives to manage our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates.

Interest rate swaps are contracts in which we agree with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed rate and floating rate interest amounts based upon designated market rates or rate indices and an agreed upon notional principal amount. Generally, no cash is exchanged at the outset of the contract and no principal payments are made by either party. Cash is paid or received based on the terms of the swap. These transactions are entered into pursuant to master agreements that provide for a single net payment to be made by one counterparty at each due date. We use interest rate swaps primarily to more closely match the interest rate characteristics of assets and liabilities and to mitigate the risks arising from timing mismatches between assets and liabilities (including duration mismatches). We also use interest rate swaps to hedge against changes in the value of assets we anticipate acquiring and other anticipated transactions and commitments. Interest rate swaps are used to hedge against changes in the value of the guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit (GMWB) liability. The GMWB rider on our variable annuity products provides for guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits regardless of the actual performance of various equity and/or fixed income funds available with the product.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

4. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

Interest rate caps and interest rate floors, which can be combined to form interest rate collars, are contracts that entitle the purchaser to pay or receive the amounts, if any, by which a specified market rate exceeds a cap strike interest rate, or falls below a floor strike interest rate, respectively, at specified dates. We have entered into interest rate collars whereby we receive amounts if a specified market rate falls below a floor strike interest rate, and we pay if a specified market rate exceeds a cap strike interest rate. We use interest rate collars to manage interest rate risk related to guaranteed minimum interest rate liabilities in our individual annuities contracts.

A swaption is an option to enter into an interest rate swap at a future date. We purchase swaptions to offset existing exposures. Swaptions provide us the benefit of the agreed-upon strike rate if the market rates for liabilities are higher, with the flexibility to enter into the current market rate swap if the market rates for liabilities are lower. Swaptions not only hedge against the downside risk, but also allow us to take advantage of any upside benefits.

In exchange-traded futures transactions, we agree to purchase or sell a specified number of contracts, the values of which are determined by the values of designated classes of securities, and to post variation margin on a daily basis in an amount equal to the difference in the daily market values of those contracts. We enter into exchange-traded futures with regulated futures commissions merchants who are members of a trading exchange. We have used exchange-traded futures to reduce market risks from changes in interest rates and to alter mismatches between the assets in a portfolio and the liabilities supported by those assets.

Foreign Exchange Contracts

Foreign currency risk is the risk that we will incur economic losses due to adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. This risk arises from foreign currency-denominated funding agreements we issue, foreign currency-denominated fixed maturities we invest in and our investment in and net income of our international operations. We may use currency swaps and currency forwards to hedge foreign currency risk.

Currency swaps are contracts in which we agree with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, a series of principal and interest payments in one currency for that of another currency. Generally, the principal amount of each currency is exchanged at the beginning and termination of the currency swap by each party. The interest payments are primarily fixed-to-fixed rate; however, they may also be fixed-to-floating rate or floating-to-fixed rate. These transactions are entered into pursuant to master agreements that provide for a single net payment to be made by one counterparty for payments made in the same currency at each due date. We use currency swaps to reduce market risks from changes in currency exchange rates with respect to investments or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that we either hold or intend to acquire or sell.

Currency forwards are contracts in which we agree with other parties to deliver a specified amount of an identified currency at a specified future date. Typically, the price is agreed upon at the time of the contract and payment for such a contract is made at the specified future date. We use currency forwards to reduce market risks from changes in currency exchange rates with respect to investments or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that we either hold or intend to acquire or sell. We have also used currency forwards to hedge the currency risk associated with net investments in foreign operations. We did not use any currency forwards during 2011 or 2010 to hedge our net investment in foreign operations.

Equity Contracts

Equity risk is the risk that we will incur economic losses due to adverse fluctuations in common stock. We use various derivatives to manage our exposure to equity risk, which arises from products in which the interest we credit is tied to an external equity index as well as products subject to minimum contractual guarantees.

We may sell an investment-type insurance contract with attributes tied to market indices (an embedded derivative as noted below), in which case we write an equity call option to convert the overall contract into a fixed-rate liability, essentially eliminating the equity component altogether. We purchase equity call spreads to hedge the equity participation rates promised to contractholders in conjunction with our fixed deferred annuity products that credit interest based on changes in an external equity index. We use exchange-traded futures and equity put options to hedge against changes in the value of the GMWB liability related to the GMWB rider on our variable annuity product, as previously explained. The premium associated with certain options is paid quarterly over the life of the option contract.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

4. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

Credit Contracts

Credit risk relates to the uncertainty associated with the continued ability of a given obligor to make timely payments of principal and interest. We use credit default swaps to enhance the return on our investment portfolio by providing comparable exposure to fixed income securities that might not be available in the primary market. They are also used to hedge credit exposures in our investment portfolio. Credit derivatives are used to sell or buy credit protection on an identified name or names on an unfunded or synthetic basis in return for receiving or paying a quarterly premium. The premium generally corresponds to a referenced name's credit spread at the time the agreement is executed. In cases where we sell protection, at the same time we enter into these synthetic transactions, we buy a quality cash bond to match against the credit default swap. When selling protection, if there is an event of default by the referenced name, as defined by the agreement, we are obligated to pay the counterparty the referenced amount of the contract and receive in return the referenced security in a principal amount equal to the notional value of the credit default swap.

Other Contracts

Embedded Derivatives. We purchase or issue certain financial instruments or products that contain a derivative instrument that is embedded in the financial instrument or product. When it is determined that the embedded derivative possesses economic characteristics that are not clearly or closely related to the economic characteristics of the host contract and a separate instrument with the same terms would qualify as a derivative instrument, the embedded derivative is bifurcated from the host instrument for measurement purposes. The embedded derivative, which is reported with the host instrument in the consolidated statements of financial position, is carried at fair value.

We sell investment-type insurance contracts in which the return is tied to an external equity index, a leveraged inflation index or leveraged reference swap. We economically hedge the risk associated with these investment-type insurance contracts.

We offer group benefit plan contracts that have guaranteed separate accounts as an investment option. We also offer a guaranteed fund as an investment option in our defined contribution plans in Hong Kong.

We have structured investment relationships with trusts we have determined to be VIEs, which are consolidated in our financial statements. The notes issued by these trusts include obligations to deliver an underlying security to residual interest holders and the obligations contain an embedded derivative of the forecasted transaction to deliver the underlying security.

We have fixed deferred annuities that credit interest based on changes in an external equity index. We also have certain variable annuity products with a GMWB rider, which provides that the contractholder will receive at least their principal deposit back through withdrawals of up to a specified annual amount, even if the account value is reduced to zero. Declines in the equity markets may increase our exposure to benefits under contracts with the GMWB. We economically hedge the exposure in these annuity contracts, as previously explained.

Exposure

Our risk of loss is typically limited to the fair value of our derivative instruments and not to the notional or contractual amounts of these derivatives. We are also exposed to credit losses in the event of nonperformance of the counterparties. Our current credit exposure is limited to the value of derivatives that have become favorable to us. This credit risk is minimized by purchasing such agreements from financial institutions with high credit ratings and by establishing and monitoring exposure limits. We also utilize various credit enhancements, including collateral and credit triggers to reduce the credit exposure to our derivative instruments.

Our derivative transactions are generally documented under International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) Master Agreements. Management believes that such agreements provide for legally enforceable set-off and close-out netting of exposures to specific counterparties. Under such agreements, in connection with an early termination of a transaction, we are permitted to set off our receivable from a counterparty against our payables to the same counterparty arising out of all included transactions. For reporting purposes, we do not offset fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral against fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments executed with the same counterparties under master netting agreements.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

4. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

We posted \$373.2 million and \$376.8 million in cash and securities under collateral arrangements as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, to satisfy collateral requirements associated with our derivative credit support agreements.

Certain of our derivative instruments contain provisions that require us to maintain an investment grade rating from each of the major credit rating agencies on our debt. If the rating on our debt were to fall below investment grade, it would be in violation of these provisions and the counterparties to the derivative instruments could request immediate payment or demand immediate and ongoing full overnight collateralization on derivative instruments in net liability positions. The aggregate fair value, inclusive of accrued interest, of all derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that were in a liability position without regard to netting under derivative credit support annex agreements as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, was \$1,245.7 million and \$1,262.0 million, respectively. With respect to these derivatives, we posted collateral of \$373.2 million and \$376.8 million as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, in the normal course of business, which reflects netting under derivative credit support annex agreements. If the credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these agreements were triggered on June 30, 2011, we would be required to post an additional \$53.8 million of collateral to our counterparties.

As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we had received \$201.0 million and \$249.2 million, respectively, of cash collateral associated with our derivative credit support annex agreements. The cash collateral is included in other assets on the consolidated statements of financial position, with a corresponding liability reflecting our obligation to return the collateral recorded in other liabilities.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

4. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

Notional amounts are used to express the extent of our involvement in derivative transactions and represent a standard measurement of the volume of our derivative activity. Notional amounts represent those amounts used to calculate contractual flows to be exchanged and are not paid or received, except for contracts such as currency swaps. Credit exposure represents the gross amount owed to us under derivative contracts as of the valuation date. The notional amounts and credit exposure of our derivative financial instruments by type were as follows:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(in millions)	
Notional amounts of derivative instruments		
<i>Interest rate contracts:</i>		
Interest rate swaps	\$ 19,249.8	\$ 19,803.0
Interest rate collars	500.0	500.0
Futures	216.9	0.8
Swaptions	68.5	68.5
<i>Foreign exchange contracts:</i>		
Foreign currency swaps	4,027.7	4,615.2
Currency forwards	70.7	72.3
<i>Equity contracts:</i>		
Options	1,208.8	997.5
Futures	169.5	
<i>Credit contracts:</i>		
Credit default swaps	1,530.2	1,482.4
<i>Other contracts:</i>		
Embedded derivative financial instruments	4,336.8	3,991.6
Total notional amounts at end of period	\$ 31,378.9	\$ 31,531.3
Credit exposure of derivative instruments		
<i>Interest rate contracts:</i>		
Interest rate swaps	\$ 566.7	\$ 607.1
Interest rate collars	2.5	1.7
Swaptions		0.1
<i>Foreign exchange contracts:</i>		
Foreign currency swaps	432.3	493.2
Currency forwards	2.6	3.3
<i>Equity contracts:</i>		
Options	63.2	64.9
<i>Credit contracts:</i>		
Credit default swaps	6.3	6.7
Total gross credit exposure	1,073.6	1,177.0
Less: collateral received	201.0	249.2
Net credit exposure	\$ 872.6	\$ 927.8

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

4. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

The fair value of our derivative instruments classified as assets and liabilities was as follows:

	Derivative assets (1)		Derivative liabilities (2)	
	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
(in millions)				
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments				
Interest rate contracts	\$ 68.4	\$ 66.6	\$ 427.3	\$ 405.4
Foreign exchange contracts	359.8	390.8	183.2	142.5
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments	\$ 428.2	\$ 457.4	\$ 610.5	\$ 547.9
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
Interest rate contracts	\$ 448.9	\$ 488.4	\$ 418.0	\$ 459.5
Foreign exchange contracts	72.6	65.8	33.5	60.4
Equity contracts	63.1	64.9	33.2	31.7
Credit contracts	6.3	6.7	174.9	171.7
Other contracts			207.0	145.7
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	\$ 590.9	\$ 625.8	\$ 866.6	\$ 869.0
Total derivative instruments	\$ 1,019.1	\$ 1,083.2	\$ 1,477.1	\$ 1,416.9

(1) The fair value of derivative assets is reported with other investments on the consolidated statements of financial position.

(2) The fair value of derivative liabilities is reported with other liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial position, with the exception of certain embedded derivative liabilities. Embedded derivative liabilities with a fair value of \$49.2 million and \$6.6 million as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, are reported with contractholder funds on the consolidated statements of financial position.

Credit Derivatives Sold

When we sell credit protection, we are exposed to the underlying credit risk similar to purchasing a fixed maturity security instrument. The majority of our credit derivative contracts sold reference a single name or reference security (referred to as single name credit default swaps). The remainder of our credit derivatives reference either a basket or index of securities. These instruments are either referenced in an

over-the-counter credit derivative transaction, or embedded within an investment structure that has been fully consolidated into our financial statements.

These credit derivative transactions are subject to events of default defined within the terms of the contract, which normally consist of bankruptcy, failure to pay, or modified restructuring of the reference entity and/or issue. If a default event occurs for a reference name or security, we are obligated to pay the counterparty an amount equal to the notional amount of the credit derivative transaction. As a result, our maximum future payment is equal to the notional amount of the credit derivative. In certain cases, we also have purchased credit protection with identical underlyings to certain of our sold protection transactions. The effect of this purchased protection would reduce our total maximum future payments by \$10.0 million as of both June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. These purchased credit derivative transactions had a net liability fair value of \$0.8 million as of both June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. Our potential loss could also be reduced by any amount recovered in the default proceedings of the underlying credit name.

We purchased certain investment structures with embedded credit features that are fully consolidated into our financial statements. This consolidation results in recognition of the underlying credit derivatives and collateral within the structure, typically high quality fixed maturities that are owned by a special purpose vehicle. These credit derivatives reference a single name or several names in a basket structure. In the event of default, the collateral within the structure would typically be liquidated to pay the claims of the credit derivative counterparty.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

4. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

The following tables show our credit default swap protection sold by types of contract, types of referenced/underlying asset class and external agency rating for the underlying reference security. The maximum future payments are undiscounted and have not been reduced by the effect of any offsetting transactions, collateral or recourse features described above.

	June 30, 2011			Weighted average expected life (in years)
	Notional amount	Fair value (in millions)	Maximum future payments	
Single name credit default swaps				
Corporate debt				
AA	\$ 125.0	\$ (0.2)	\$ 125.0	3.5
A	539.0	1.0	539.0	2.5
BBB	80.0	0.2	80.0	1.3
Structured finance				
B	9.9	(7.4)	9.9	1.0
C	32.0	(27.1)	32.0	9.4
Near default	3.8	(3.7)	3.8	4.0
Total single name credit default swaps	789.7	(37.2)	789.7	2.8
Basket and index credit default swaps				
Corporate debt				
A	6.0		6.0	0.5
CCC	135.0	(108.2)	135.0	5.7
CC	15.0	(7.0)	15.0	1.5
Government/municipalities				
A	40.0	(8.0)	40.0	4.9
Structured finance				
AA	20.0	(4.0)	20.0	3.9
BBB	5.0	(1.6)	5.0	14.4
Total basket and index credit default swaps	221.0	(128.8)	221.0	5.2
Total credit default swap protection sold	\$ 1,010.7	\$ (166.0)	\$ 1,010.7	3.3

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

4. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

	December 31, 2010			Weighted average expected life (in years)
	Notional amount	Fair value (in millions)	Maximum future payments	
Single name credit default swaps				
Corporate debt				
AA	\$ 135.0	\$ (0.5)	\$ 135.0	3.9
A	564.0	0.9	564.0	2.9
BBB	150.0	0.3	150.0	1.1
Structured finance				
B	25.9	(20.0)	25.9	5.9
CCC	22.0	(18.4)	22.0	9.4
Total single name credit default swaps	896.9	(37.7)	896.9	3.0
Basket and index credit default swaps				
Corporate debt				
A	6.0		6.0	1.0
CCC	125.0	(103.0)	125.0	6.2
CC	15.0	(8.5)	15.0	2.0
Government/municipalities				
A	40.0	(11.2)	40.0	5.4
Structured finance				
AA	20.0	(2.0)	20.0	4.4
BBB	5.0	(0.3)	5.0	14.9
Total basket and index credit default swaps	211.0	(125.0)	211.0	5.6
Total credit default swap protection sold	\$ 1,107.9	\$ (162.7)	\$ 1,107.9	3.5

We also have invested in fixed maturities classified as available-for-sale that contain credit default swaps that do not require bifurcation and fixed maturities classified as trading that contain credit default swaps. These securities are subject to the credit risk of the issuer, normally a special purpose vehicle, which consists of the underlying credit default swaps and high quality fixed maturities that serve as collateral. A default event occurs if the cumulative losses exceed a specified attachment point, which is typically not the first loss of the portfolio. If a default event occurs that exceeds the specified attachment point, our investment may not be fully returned. We would have no future potential payments under these investments. The following tables show, by the types of referenced/underlying asset class and external rating, our fixed maturities with embedded credit derivatives.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

4. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

	June 30, 2011		Weighted average expected life (in years)
	Amortized cost	Carrying value	
	(in millions)		
Corporate debt			
BB	\$ 16.7	\$ 16.7	5.5
CCC	25.0	22.7	2.0
CC	12.0	2.7	4.5
Total corporate debt	53.7	42.1	3.6
Structured finance			
AA	5.5	5.5	7.8
BBB	27.2	23.8	5.0
BB	15.0	13.4	3.0
B	11.0	11.0	5.9
CCC	7.0	7.2	5.4
C	0.7	0.7	9.4
Total structured finance	66.4	61.6	5.0
Total fixed maturities with credit derivatives	\$ 120.1	\$ 103.7	4.4

	December 31, 2010		Weighted average expected life (in years)
	Amortized cost	Carrying value	
	(in millions)		
Corporate debt			
BB	\$ 18.1	\$ 18.1	6.0
CCC	50.0	46.2	2.1
CC	12.1	1.6	4.9
Total corporate debt	80.2	65.9	3.4
Structured finance			
AA	5.2	5.2	5.8
BBB	26.8	23.1	5.5
BB	15.5	15.0	3.7
B	10.5	10.5	6.4
CCC	9.2	8.7	5.9
C	13.5	5.8	12.8
Total structured finance	80.7	68.3	6.6
Total fixed maturities with credit derivatives	\$ 160.9	\$ 134.2	5.0

Fair Value Hedges

We use fixed-to-floating rate interest rate swaps to more closely align the interest rate characteristics of certain assets and liabilities. In general, these swaps are used in asset and liability management to modify duration, which is a measure of sensitivity to interest rate changes.

We enter into currency exchange swap agreements to convert certain foreign denominated assets and liabilities into U.S. dollar floating-rate denominated instruments to eliminate the exposure to future currency volatility on those items.

We also sell callable investment-type insurance contracts and use cancellable interest rate swaps to hedge the changes in fair value of the callable feature.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

4. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

The net interest effect of interest rate swap and currency swap transactions for derivatives in fair value hedges is recorded as an adjustment to income or expense of the underlying hedged item in our consolidated statements of operations.

Hedge effectiveness testing for fair value relationships is performed utilizing a regression analysis approach for both prospective and retrospective evaluations. This regression analysis will consider multiple data points for the assessment that the hedge continues to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value. In certain periods, the comparison of the change in value of the derivative and the change in the value of the hedged item may not be offsetting at a specific period in time due to small movements in value. However, any amounts recorded as fair value hedges have shown to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value both for present and future periods.

The following table shows the effect of derivatives in fair value hedging relationships and the related hedged items on the consolidated statements of operations. All gains or losses on derivatives were included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness.

Derivatives in fair value hedging relationships	Amount of gain (loss) recognized in net income on derivatives for the three months ended June 30, (1)		Hedged items in fair value hedging relationships	Amount of gain (loss) recognized in net income on related hedged item for the three months ended June 30, (1)	
	2011	2010		2011	2010
	(in millions)			(in millions)	
Interest rate contracts	\$ (51.0)	\$ (116.8)	Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 49.9	\$ 113.8
			Investment-type insurance		
Interest rate contracts	(1.2)	(4.8)	contracts	1.0	7.7
Foreign exchange contracts	(1.6)	6.3	Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	1.6	(5.6)
			Investment-type insurance		
Foreign exchange contracts	7.1	(5.0)	contracts	(5.9)	7.0
Total	\$ (46.7)	\$ (120.3)	Total	\$ 46.6	\$ 122.9

Derivatives in fair value hedging relationships	Amount of gain (loss) recognized in net income on derivatives for the six months ended June 30, (1)		Hedged items in fair value hedging relationships	Amount of gain (loss) recognized in net income on related hedged item for the six months ended June 30, (1)	
	2011	2010		2011	2010
	(in millions)			(in millions)	
Interest rate contracts	\$ (11.3)	\$ (153.3)	Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 11.9	\$ 149.9
			Investment-type insurance		
Interest rate contracts	(2.2)	1.7	contracts	2.4	1.6

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

Foreign exchange contracts	(3.3)	10.9	Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	3.6	(9.6)
			Investment-type insurance		
Foreign exchange contracts	14.4	(43.4)	contracts	(14.1)	44.7
Total	\$ (2.4)	\$ (184.1)	Total	\$ 3.8	\$ 186.6

(1) The gain (loss) on both derivatives and hedged items in fair value relationships is reported in net realized capital gains (losses) on the consolidated statements of operations. The net amount represents the ineffective portion of our fair value hedges.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

4. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table shows the periodic settlements on interest rate contracts and foreign exchange contracts in fair value hedging relationships.

Hedged item	Amount of gain (loss) for the three months ended June 30,		Amount of gain (loss) for the six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale (1)	\$ (40.3)	\$ (40.5)	\$ (80.1)	\$ (82.4)
Investment-type insurance contracts (2)	11.1	21.2	22.6	42.7

(1) Reported in net investment income on the consolidated statements of operations.

(2) Reported in benefits, claims and settlement expenses on the consolidated statements of operations.

Cash Flow Hedges

We utilize floating-to-fixed rate interest rate swaps to eliminate the variability in cash flows of recognized financial assets and liabilities and forecasted transactions.

We enter into currency exchange swap agreements to convert both principal and interest payments of certain foreign denominated assets and liabilities into U.S. dollar denominated fixed-rate instruments to eliminate the exposure to future currency volatility on those items.

The net interest effect of interest rate swap and currency swap transactions for derivatives in cash flow hedges is recorded as an adjustment to income or expense of the underlying hedged item in our consolidated statements of operations.

The maximum length of time that we are hedging our exposure to the variability in future cash flows for forecasted transactions, excluding those related to the payments of variable interest on existing financial assets and liabilities, is 9.0 years. At June 30, 2011, we had \$68.4 million of gross unrealized gains reported in AOCI on the consolidated statements of financial position related to active hedges of forecasted transactions. If a hedged forecasted transaction is no longer probable of occurring, cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued. If it is probable that the

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

hedged forecasted transaction will not occur, the deferred gain or loss is immediately reclassified from OCI into net income. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, there were no gross unrealized gains or losses reclassified from AOCI into net realized capital gains (losses) as a result of the determination that hedged cash flows of a forecasted liability issuance were probable of not occurring.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

4. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table shows the effect of derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships on the consolidated statements of operations and consolidated statements of financial position. All gains or losses on derivatives were included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness.

Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships	Related hedged item	Amount of gain (loss) recognized in AOCI on derivatives (effective portion) for the three months ended June 30,		Location of gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into net income (effective portion)	Amount of gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI on derivatives (effective portion) for the three months ended June 30,	
		2011 (in millions)	2010 (in millions)		2011 (in millions)	2010 (in millions)
Interest rate contracts	Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ (4.4)	\$ (20.8)	Net investment income	\$ 1.8	\$ 1.6
Interest rate contracts	Investment-type insurance contracts	9.7	40.9	Benefits, claims and settlement expenses	(0.2)	(0.2)
Interest rate contracts	Debt			Operating expense	(1.3)	(1.2)
Foreign exchange contracts	Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	(24.6)	173.8	Net investment income		
Foreign exchange contracts	Investment-type insurance contracts	(60.6)	(167.7)	Benefits, claims and settlement expenses	(0.2)	(1.5)
				Net realized capital gains (losses)	25.5	
Total		\$ (79.9)	\$ 26.2	Total	\$ 25.6	\$ (1.3)

Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships	Related hedged item	Amount of gain (loss) recognized in AOCI on derivatives (effective portion) for the six months ended June 30,		Location of gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into net income (effective portion)	Amount of gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI on derivatives (effective portion) for the six months ended June 30,	
		2011 (in millions)	2010 (in millions)		2011 (in millions)	2010 (in millions)
Interest rate contracts	Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$	\$ (27.2)	Net investment income	\$ 3.6	\$ 3.3
Interest rate contracts	Investment-type insurance contracts	5.0	43.5	Benefits, claims and settlement expenses	(0.5)	(0.5)
Interest rate contracts	Debt			Operating expense	(2.6)	(2.3)
Foreign exchange contracts	Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	(67.4)	267.8	Net investment income		
Foreign exchange contracts	Investment-type insurance contracts	(15.6)	(243.3)	Benefits, claims and settlement expenses	(1.7)	(3.0)
				Net realized capital gains (losses)	28.8	
Total		\$ (78.0)	\$ 40.8	Total	\$ 27.6	\$ (2.5)

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

4. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table shows the periodic settlements on interest rate contracts and foreign exchange contracts in cash flow hedging relationships.

Hedged item	Amount of gain (loss) for the three months ended June 30,		Amount of gain (loss) for the six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale (1)	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.0	\$ 5.4	\$ 6.0
Investment-type insurance contracts (2)	(3.7)	(3.3)	(6.3)	(7.3)

(1) Reported in net investment income on the consolidated statements of operations.

(2) Reported in benefits, claims and settlement expenses on the consolidated statements of operations.

The ineffective portion of our cash flow hedges is reported in net realized capital gains (losses) on the consolidated statements of operations. The net gain resulting from the ineffective portion of foreign currency contracts in cash flow hedging relationships was \$0.1 and \$1.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and \$0.2 million and \$1.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

We expect to reclassify net losses of \$0.5 million from AOCI into net income in the next 12 months, which includes both net deferred losses on discontinued hedges and on periodic settlements of active hedges. Actual amounts may vary from this amount as a result of market conditions.

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments

Our use of futures, certain swaptions and swaps, collars, options and forwards are effective from an economic standpoint, but they have not been designated as hedges for financial reporting purposes. As such, periodic changes in the market value of these instruments, which includes mark-to-market gains and losses as well as periodic and final settlements, primarily flow directly into net realized capital gains (losses) on the consolidated statements of operations. Gains and losses on certain derivatives used in relation to certain trading portfolios are reported in net investment income on the consolidated statements of operations.

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

The following tables show the effect of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments, including market value changes of embedded derivatives that have been bifurcated from the host contract, on the consolidated statements of operations.

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Amount of gain (loss) recognized in net income on derivatives for the three months ended June 30,		Amount of gain (loss) recognized in net income on derivatives for the six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Interest rate contracts	\$ 11.7	\$ (5.2)	\$ 16.0	\$ 17.9
Foreign exchange contracts	(30.0)	(57.3)	(11.0)	(78.9)
Equity contracts	9.9	65.6	(12.7)	50.9
Credit contracts	5.4	(19.1)	3.0	(17.2)
Other contracts	(51.0)	(75.6)	(56.0)	(67.7)
Total	\$ (54.0)	\$ (91.6)	\$ (60.7)	\$ (95.0)

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

5. Income Taxes

The effective income tax rate for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, was lower than the U.S. corporate income tax rate of 35% (U.S. statutory rate) primarily due to income tax deductions allowed for corporate dividends received, taxes on our share of earnings generated from equity method investments reflected in net investment income and the inclusion of income attributable to noncontrolling interest in income before income taxes with no corresponding change in income taxes reported by us as the controlling interest.

The effective income tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2010, was lower than the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to a realized capital gain on the restructuring of an equity method investment that is eligible for the indefinite investment exception and income tax deductions allowed for corporate dividends received.

The effective income tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2010, was lower than the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to income tax deductions allowed for corporate dividends received, a realized capital gain on the restructuring of an equity method investment that is eligible for the indefinite investment exception and taxes on our share of earnings generated from equity method investments reflected in net investment income.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) previously completed examination of our consolidated federal income tax returns for years prior to 2004. During the second quarter of 2011, the IRS completed its examination of tax years 2004 through 2008 resulting in proposed assessments. We do not expect the results of these audits or developments in other tax areas for all open tax years to significantly change the possible increase in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits, but the outcome of tax reviews is uncertain and unforeseen results can occur. Consistent with December 31, 2010, we do not believe there is a reasonable possibility that the total amount of our unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease in the next twelve months.

6. Employee and Agent Benefits

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

Pension benefits		Other postretirement benefits	
For the three months ended		For the three months ended	
June 30,		June 30,	
2011	2010	2011	2010

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

	(in millions)							
Service cost	\$	10.9	\$	11.4	\$	0.3	\$	2.8
Interest cost		27.2		26.4		2.2		5.3
Expected return on plan assets		(29.3)		(24.6)		(8.8)		(7.5)
Amortization of prior service benefit		(2.5)		(2.5)		(7.4)		(0.5)
Recognized net actuarial loss		13.3		16.9		0.1		1.2
Amounts recognized due to special events		(0.4)				(1.7)		
Net periodic benefit cost (income)	\$	19.2	\$	27.6	\$	(15.3)	\$	1.3

	Pension benefits				Other postretirement benefits			
	For the six months ended				For the six months ended			
	June 30,				June 30,			
	2011		2010		2011		2010	
	(in millions)							
Service cost	\$	21.8	\$	22.8	\$	0.6	\$	5.6
Interest cost		54.0		52.8		4.4		10.6
Expected return on plan assets		(57.5)		(49.2)		(17.3)		(15.0)
Amortization of prior service benefit		(5.0)		(5.0)		(14.8)		(1.0)
Recognized net actuarial loss		29.0		33.8		0.2		2.4
Amounts recognized due to special events		(0.7)				(2.9)		
Net periodic benefit cost (income)	\$	41.6	\$	55.2	\$	(29.8)	\$	2.6

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

6. Employee and Agent Benefits (continued)

Impact from Exit of Group Medical Insurance Business

Our September 30, 2010, announcement to exit the group medical insurance business resulted in a curtailment associated with the pension and other postretirement benefits of the impacted employees. We have determined that the curtailment will result in a gain, which will be recognized quarterly in our consolidated financial statements as impacted employees are terminated. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, the curtailment gain recognized was \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million for the pension benefits, respectively, and \$1.7 million and \$2.9 million for the other postretirement benefits, respectively, from the accelerated recognition of the existing prior service benefits.

Contributions

Our funding policy for our qualified pension plan is to fund the plan annually in an amount at least equal to the minimum annual contribution required under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and, generally, not greater than the maximum amount that can be deducted for federal income tax purposes. The minimum annual contribution for 2011 will be zero so we will not be required to fund our qualified pension plan during 2011. However, it is possible that we may fund the qualified and nonqualified pension plans in 2011 for a combined total of \$60.0 million to \$90.0 million. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, we contributed \$16.2 million and \$32.4 million to these plans, respectively.

7. Contingencies, Guarantees and Indemnifications

Litigation and Regulatory Contingencies

We are regularly involved in litigation, both as a defendant and as a plaintiff, but primarily as a defendant. Litigation naming us as a defendant ordinarily arises out of our business operations as a provider of asset management and accumulation products and services, life, health and disability insurance. Some of the lawsuits may be class actions, or purport to be, and some may include claims for unspecified or substantial punitive and treble damages.

We may discuss such litigation in one of three ways. We accrue a charge to income and disclose legal matters for which the chance of loss is probable and for which the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. We may disclose contingencies for which the chance of loss is reasonably possible, and provide an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made. Finally, we may voluntarily disclose loss contingencies for which the chance of loss is remote in order to provide information concerning matters that potentially expose us to possible losses.

In addition, regulatory bodies such as state insurance departments, the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, the Department of Labor and other regulatory agencies regularly make inquiries and conduct examinations or investigations concerning our compliance with, among other things, insurance laws, securities laws, ERISA and laws governing the activities of broker-dealers. We receive requests from regulators and other governmental authorities relating to industry issues and may receive additional requests, including subpoenas and interrogatories, in the future.

On November 8, 2006, a trustee of Fairmount Park Inc. Retirement Savings Plan filed a putative class action lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois against Principal Life. Principal Life's motion to transfer venue was granted and the case is now pending in the Southern District of Iowa. The complaint alleged, among other things, that Principal Life breached its alleged fiduciary duties while performing services to 401(k) plans by failing to disclose, or adequately disclose, to employers or plan participants the fact that Principal Life receives revenue sharing fees from mutual funds that are included in its pre-packaged 401(k) plans and allegedly failed to use the revenue to defray the expenses of the services provided to the plans. Plaintiff further alleged that these acts constitute prohibited transactions under ERISA. Plaintiff sought to certify a class of all retirement plans to which Principal Life was a service provider and for which Principal Life received and retained revenue sharing fees from mutual funds. On August 27, 2008, the plaintiff's motion for class certification was denied. On June 13, 2011, the court entered a consent judgment resolving the claims of the plaintiff. On July 12, 2011, plaintiff filed a notice of appeal related to the issue of the denial of class certification. Principal Life continues to aggressively defend the lawsuit.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

7. Contingencies, Guarantees and Indemnifications (continued)

On October 28, 2009, Judith Curran filed a derivative action lawsuit on behalf of Principal Funds, Inc. Strategic Asset Management Portfolios in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa against Principal Management Corporation, Principal Global Investors, LLC, and Principal Funds Distributor, Inc. (the Curran Defendants). The lawsuit alleges the Curran Defendants breached their fiduciary duty under Section 36(b) of the Investment Company Act by charging advisory fees and distribution fees that were excessive. The Curran Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the case on January 29, 2010. That motion was granted in part and overruled in part. Principal Global Investors, LLC was dismissed from the suit. The remaining Curran Defendants are aggressively defending the lawsuit.

On December 2, 2009 and December 4, 2009, two plaintiffs, Cruise and Mullaney, each filed putative class action lawsuits in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against us, Principal Life, Principal Global Investors, LLC, and Principal Real Estate Investors, LLC (the Cruise/Mullaney Defendants). The lawsuits alleged the Cruise/Mullaney Defendants failed to manage the Principal U.S. Property Separate Account (PUSPSA) in the best interests of investors, improperly imposed a withdrawal freeze on September 26, 2008, and instituted a withdrawal queue to honor withdrawal requests as sufficient liquidity became available. Plaintiffs allege these actions constitute a breach of fiduciary duties under ERISA. Plaintiffs seek to certify a class including all qualified ERISA plans and the participants of those plans that invested in PUSPSA between September 26, 2008, and the present that have suffered losses caused by the queue. The two lawsuits, as well as two subsequently filed complaints asserting similar claims, have been consolidated and are now known as In re Principal U.S. Property Account Litigation. On April 22, 2010, an order was entered granting the motion made by the Cruise/Mullaney Defendants for change of venue to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa. Plaintiffs filed an Amended Consolidated Complaint adding five new plaintiffs on November 22, 2010, and the Cruise/Mullaney Defendants moved to dismiss the amended complaint. The court denied the Cruise/Mullaney Defendants motion to dismiss on May 17, 2011. The Cruise/Mullaney Defendants are aggressively defending the lawsuit.

While the outcome of any pending or future litigation or regulatory matter cannot be predicted, management does not believe that any such matter will have a material adverse effect on our business or financial position. As of June 30, 2011, there were no estimated losses accrued related to the legal matters discussed above because we believe the loss from these matters is not probable and cannot be reasonably estimated.

We believe all of the litigation contingencies discussed above involve a chance of loss that is either remote or reasonably possible. All of these matters involve unspecified claim amounts, in which the respective plaintiffs seek an indeterminate amount of damages. To the extent such matters present a reasonably possible chance of loss, we are not able to estimate the possible loss or range of loss associated therewith.

The outcome of such matters is always uncertain, and unforeseen results can occur. It is possible that such outcomes could require us to pay damages or make other expenditures or establish accruals in amounts that we could not estimate at June 30, 2011.

Guarantees and Indemnifications

In the normal course of business, we have provided guarantees to third parties primarily related to a former subsidiary and joint ventures. These agreements generally expire through 2019. The maximum exposure under these agreements as of June 30, 2011, was approximately \$220.0 million. At inception, the fair value of such guarantees was insignificant. In addition, we believe the likelihood is remote that material payments will be required. Therefore, any liability accrued within our consolidated statements of financial position is insignificant. Should we be required to perform under these guarantees, we generally could recover a portion of the loss from third parties through recourse provisions included in agreements with such parties, the sale of assets held as collateral that can be liquidated in the event that performance is required under the guarantees or other recourse generally available to us; therefore, such guarantees would not result in a material adverse effect on our business or financial position. While the likelihood is remote, such outcomes could materially affect net income in a particular quarter or annual period.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

7. Contingencies, Guarantees and Indemnifications (continued)

We are also subject to various other indemnification obligations issued in conjunction with divestitures, acquisitions and financing transactions whose terms range in duration and often are not explicitly defined. Certain portions of these indemnifications may be capped, while other portions are not subject to such limitations; therefore, the overall maximum amount of the obligation under the indemnifications cannot be reasonably estimated. At inception, the fair value of such indemnifications was insignificant. In addition, we believe the likelihood is remote that material payments will be required. Therefore, any liability accrued within our consolidated statements of financial position is insignificant. While we are unable to estimate with certainty the ultimate legal and financial liability with respect to these indemnifications, we believe that performance under these indemnifications would not result in a material adverse effect on our business or financial position. While the likelihood is remote, performance under these indemnifications could materially affect net income in a particular quarter or annual period.

8. Stockholders Equity**Reconciliation of Outstanding Shares**

	Series A preferred stock	Series B preferred stock (in millions)	Common stock
Outstanding shares at January 1, 2010	3.0	10.0	319.0
Shares issued			0.9
Treasury stock acquired			(0.1)
Outstanding shares at June 30, 2010	3.0	10.0	319.8
Outstanding shares at January 1, 2011	3.0	10.0	320.4
Shares issued			1.2
Treasury stock acquired			(7.9)
Outstanding shares at June 30, 2011	3.0	10.0	313.7

In May 2011, our Board of Directors reinstated the November 2007 share repurchase program, which had previously been suspended.

Comprehensive Income

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Net income	\$ 289.9	\$ 144.2	\$ 513.0	\$ 347.8
Net change in unrealized gains on fixed maturities, available-for-sale	302.4	799.7	568.3	1,762.3
Net change in noncredit component of impairment losses on fixed maturities, available-for-sale (1)	9.7	(52.6)	48.1	(58.0)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on equity securities, available-for-sale	5.3	(7.6)	17.2	(6.3)
Net change in unrealized losses on equity method subsidiaries and noncontrolling interest adjustments	(14.7)	(68.4)	(11.6)	(92.5)
Adjustments for assumed changes in amortization patterns	(78.8)	(173.9)	(142.7)	(377.4)
Adjustments for assumed changes in policyholder liabilities	12.8	(90.5)	38.5	(133.9)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments	(9.4)	48.0	(18.0)	49.1
Change in net foreign currency translation adjustment	66.2	(74.5)	94.0	(80.3)
Change in unrecognized postretirement benefit obligation	(33.8)	15.0	41.9	30.2
Provision for deferred income taxes	(86.4)	(168.5)	(209.3)	(412.9)
Comprehensive income	\$ 463.2	\$ 370.9	\$ 939.4	\$ 1,028.1

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

8. Stockholders Equity (continued)

(1) Represents the net impact of (1) unrealized gains resulting from reclassification of previously recognized noncredit impairment losses from OCI to net realized capital gains (losses) for fixed maturities with bifurcated OTTI that had additional credit losses or fixed maturities that previously had bifurcated OTTI that have now been sold or are intended to be sold and (2) unrealized losses resulting from reclassification of noncredit impairment losses for fixed maturities with bifurcated OTTI from net realized capital gains (losses) to OCI.

9. Fair Value Measurements

We use fair value measurements to record fair value of certain assets and liabilities and to estimate fair value of financial instruments not recorded at fair value but required to be disclosed at fair value. Certain financial instruments, particularly policyholder liabilities other than investment-type insurance contracts, are excluded from these fair value disclosure requirements.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value and estimated fair value of financial instruments were as follows:

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	(in millions)			
Assets (liabilities)				
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 48,947.5	\$ 48,947.5	\$ 48,636.3	\$ 48,636.3
Fixed maturities, trading	954.7	954.7	1,120.3	1,120.3
Equity securities, available-for-sale	156.1	156.1	169.9	169.9
Equity securities, trading	429.0	429.0	316.9	316.9
Mortgage loans	10,808.5	11,143.4	11,125.1	11,197.8
Policy loans	890.3	994.8	903.9	1,012.1
Other investments	363.5	363.5	311.3	311.3
Cash and cash equivalents	2,169.6	2,169.6	1,877.4	1,877.4
Derivative assets	1,019.1	1,019.1	1,083.2	1,083.2
Separate account assets	73,077.1	73,077.1	69,555.3	69,555.3
Cash collateral	206.7	206.7	236.0	236.0
Investment-type insurance contracts	(31,835.7)	(31,721.9)	(32,720.1)	(32,828.6)
Short-term debt	(107.9)	(107.9)	(107.9)	(107.9)

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

Long-term debt	(1,582.1)	(1,779.7)	(1,583.7)	(1,756.3)
Separate account liabilities	(65,548.9)	(64,464.2)	(62,681.4)	(61,594.1)
Derivative liabilities	(1,273.9)	(1,273.9)	(1,274.5)	(1,274.5)
Bank deposits	(2,127.5)	(2,135.4)	(2,161.2)	(2,172.9)
Cash collateral payable	(203.2)	(203.2)	(236.0)	(236.0)
Other liabilities	(252.4)	(252.4)	(250.3)	(250.3)

Valuation Hierarchy

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price). The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

- **Level 1** Fair values are based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Our Level 1 assets and liabilities primarily include exchange traded equity securities, mutual funds and U.S. Treasury bonds.
- **Level 2** Fair values are based on inputs other than quoted prices within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Our Level 2 assets and liabilities primarily include fixed maturities (including public and private bonds), equity securities, over-the-counter derivatives and other investments for which public quotations are not available but that are priced by third-party pricing services or internal models using substantially all observable inputs.
- **Level 3** Fair values are based on significant unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Our Level 3 assets and liabilities include certain fixed maturities, private equity securities, real estate and commercial mortgage loan investments of our separate accounts, commercial mortgage loan investments and obligations of consolidated VIEs for which the fair value option was elected, complex derivatives and embedded derivatives that must be priced using broker quotes or other valuation methods that utilize at least one significant unobservable input.

Determination of Fair Value

The following discussion describes the valuation methodologies and inputs used for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis or disclosed at fair value. The techniques utilized in estimating the fair values of financial instruments are reliant on the assumptions used. Care should be exercised in deriving conclusions about our business, its value or financial position based on the fair value information of financial instruments presented below.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on available market information and judgments about the financial instrument. Such estimates do not consider the tax impact of the realization of unrealized gains or losses. In addition, the disclosed fair value may not be realized in the immediate settlement of the financial instrument. We validate prices through an investment analyst review process, which includes validation through direct interaction with external sources, review of recent trade activity or use of internal models. In circumstances where broker quotes are used to value an instrument, we generally receive one non-binding quote. Broker quotes are validated through an investment analyst review process, which includes validation through direct interaction with external sources and use of internal models or other relevant information. We did not make any significant changes to our valuation processes during 2011.

Fixed Maturities

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

Fixed maturities include bonds, ABS, redeemable preferred stock and certain nonredeemable preferred stock. When available, the fair value of fixed maturities is based on quoted prices of identical assets in active markets. These are reflected in Level 1 and primarily include U.S. Treasury bonds and actively traded redeemable corporate preferred securities.

When quoted prices are not available, our first priority is to obtain prices from third party pricing vendors. We have regular interaction with these vendors to ensure we understand their pricing methodologies and to confirm they are utilizing observable market information. Their methodologies vary by asset class and include inputs such as estimated cash flows, benchmark yields, reported trades, broker quotes, credit quality, industry events and economic events. Fixed maturities with validated prices from pricing services, which includes the majority of our public fixed maturities in all asset classes, are generally reflected in Level 2. Also included in Level 2 are corporate bonds where quoted market prices are not available, for which a matrix pricing valuation approach is used. In this approach, securities are grouped into pricing categories that vary by sector, rating and average life. Each pricing category is assigned a risk spread based on studies of observable public market data from the investment professionals assigned to specific security classes. The expected cash flows of the security are then discounted back at the current Treasury curve plus the appropriate risk spread. Although the matrix valuation approach provides a fair valuation of each pricing category, the valuation of an individual security within each pricing category may actually be impacted by company specific factors.

If we are unable to price a fixed maturity security using prices from third party pricing vendors or other sources specific to the asset class, we may obtain a broker quote or utilize an internal pricing model specific to the asset utilizing relevant market information, to the extent available, which are reflected in Level 3 and can include fixed maturities across all asset classes. These models primarily use projected cash flows discounted using a rate derived from market interest rate curves and relevant risk spreads. As of June 30, 2011, less than 1% of our fixed maturities were valued using internal pricing models, which were classified as Level 3 assets accordingly.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The primary inputs, by asset class, for valuations of the majority of our Level 2 investments from third party pricing vendors or our internal pricing valuation approach are described below.

U.S. Government and Agencies/Non-U.S. Governments. Inputs include recently executed market transactions, interest rate yield curves, maturity dates, market price quotations and credit spreads relating to similar instruments.

State and Political Subdivisions. Inputs include Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board reported trades, U.S. Treasury and other benchmark curves, material event notices, new issue data, and issuer financial statements.

Corporate. Inputs include recently executed transactions, market price quotations, benchmark yields, issuer spreads and observations of equity and credit default swap curves related to the issuer. For private placement corporate securities valued through the matrix valuation approach inputs include the current U.S. Treasury curve and risk spreads based on sector, rating and average life of the issuance.

RMBS, CMBS, CDOs and Other Debt Obligations. Inputs include cash flows, priority of the tranche in the capital structure, expected time to maturity for the specific tranche, reinvestment period remaining and performance of the underlying collateral including prepayments, defaults, deferrals, loss severity of defaulted collateral and, for RMBS, prepayment speed assumptions. Other inputs include market indices and recently executed market transactions.

Equity Securities

Equity securities include mutual funds, common stock and nonredeemable preferred stock. Fair values of equity securities are determined using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets when available, which are reflected in Level 1. When quoted prices are not available, we may utilize internal valuation methodologies appropriate for the specific asset that use observable inputs such as underlying share prices, which are reflected in Level 2. Fair values might also be determined using broker quotes or through the use of internal models or analysis that incorporate significant assumptions deemed appropriate given the circumstances and consistent with what other market participants would use when pricing such securities, which are reflected in Level 3.

Mortgage Loans

Mortgage loans are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair values of commercial and residential mortgage loans are primarily determined by discounting the expected cash flows at current treasury rates plus an applicable risk spread, which reflects credit quality and maturity of the loans. The risk spread is based on market clearing levels for loans with comparable credit quality, maturities and risk. The fair value of mortgage loans may also be based on the fair value of the underlying real estate collateral less cost to sell, which is estimated using appraised values.

Policy Loans

Policy loans are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair values of policy loans are estimated by discounting expected cash flows using a risk-free rate based on the U.S. Treasury curve.

Derivatives

The fair values of exchange-traded derivatives are determined through quoted market prices, which are reflected in Level 1. Exchange-traded derivatives include interest rate and equity futures that are settled daily such that their fair value is not reflected in the consolidated statements of financial position. The fair values of over-the-counter derivative instruments are determined using either pricing valuation models that utilize market observable inputs or broker quotes. The majority of our over-the-counter derivatives are valued with models that use market observable inputs, which are reflected in Level 2. Significant inputs include contractual terms, interest rates, currency exchange rates, credit spread curves, equity prices, and volatilities. These valuation models consider projected discounted cash flows, relevant swap curves, and appropriate implied volatilities. Certain over-the-counter derivatives utilize unobservable market data, primarily independent broker quotes that are nonbinding quotes based on models that do not reflect the result of market transactions, which are reflected in Level 3.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Our derivative contracts are generally documented under ISDA Master Agreements, which provide for legally enforceable set-off and close-out netting of exposures to specific counterparties. Collateral arrangements are bilateral and based on current ratings of each entity. We utilize the LIBOR interest rate curve to value our positions, which includes a credit spread. This credit spread incorporates an appropriate level of nonperformance risk into our valuations given the current ratings of our counterparties, as well as the collateral agreements in place. Counterparty credit risk is routinely monitored to ensure our adjustment for non-performance risk is appropriate.

Interest Rate Contracts. We use discounted cash flow valuation techniques to determine the fair value of interest rate swaps using observable swap curves as the inputs. These are reflected in Level 2. In addition, we have a limited number of complex inflation-linked interest rate swaps and interest rate collars that are valued using broker quotes. These are reflected in Level 3. We use option pricing models to determine the fair value of swaptions using observable swap interest rate curves and observable implied volatilities as inputs. These are reflected in Level 2.

Foreign Exchange Contracts. We use discounted cash flow valuation techniques that utilize observable swap curves and exchange rates as the inputs to determine the fair value of foreign currency swaps. These are reflected in Level 2. In addition, we have a limited number of non-standard currency swaps that are valued using broker quotes. These are reflected within Level 3. Currency forwards are valued using observable market inputs, including forward currency exchange rates. These are reflected in Level 2.

Equity Contracts. We use an option pricing model using observable implied volatilities, dividend yields, index prices and swap curves as the inputs to determine the fair value of equity options. These are reflected in Level 2.

Credit Contracts. We use either the ISDA Credit Default Swap Standard discounted cash flow model that utilizes observable default probabilities and recovery rates as inputs or broker prices to determine the fair value of credit default swaps. These are reflected in Level 3.

Other Investments

Other investments reported at fair value primarily include seed money investments, for which the fair value is determined using the net asset value of the fund. The net asset value of the fund represents the price at which we feel we would be able to initiate a transaction. Seed money investments in mutual funds for which the net asset value is published are reflected in Level 1. Seed money investments in mutual funds or other investment funds in markets that do not have a published net asset value are reflected in Level 2.

Other investments reported at fair value also include commercial mortgage loans of consolidated VIEs for which the fair value option was elected, which are reflected in Level 3. Fair value of these commercial mortgage loans is computed utilizing a discount rate based on the current market. The market discount rate is then adjusted based on various factors that differentiate it from our pool of loans.

The carrying amounts of other assets classified as other investments in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position, which are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis, approximate their fair values.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Certain cash equivalents are reported at fair value on a recurring basis and include money market instruments and other short-term investments with maturities of less than three months. Fair values of these cash equivalents may be determined using public quotations, when available, which are reflected in Level 1. When public quotations are not available, because of the highly liquid nature of these assets, carrying amounts may be used to approximate fair values, which are reflected in Level 2.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents that are not reported at fair value on a recurring basis approximate their fair value.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Separate Account Assets

Separate account assets include equity securities, debt securities and derivative instruments, for which fair values are determined as previously described, and are reflected in Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3. Separate account assets also include commercial mortgage loans, for which the fair value is estimated by discounting the expected total cash flows using market rates that are applicable to the yield, credit quality and maturity of the loans. The market clearing spreads vary based on mortgage type, weighted average life, rating and liquidity. These are reflected in Level 3. Finally, separate account assets include real estate, for which the fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow valuation models that utilize public real estate market data inputs such as transaction prices, market rents, vacancy levels, leasing absorption, market cap rates and discount rates. In addition, each property is appraised annually by an independent appraiser. The real estate within the separate accounts is reflected in Level 3.

Cash Collateral and Cash Collateral Payable

Cash collateral is not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The carrying amounts of cash collateral received and posted under derivative credit support annex (collateral) agreements and the carrying amount of the payable associated with our obligation to return the cash collateral received approximate their fair value.

Investment-Type Insurance Contracts

Investment-type insurance contracts are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The fair values of our reserves and liabilities for investment-type insurance contracts are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on current interest rates, including non-performance risk, being offered for similar contracts with maturities consistent with those remaining for the investment-type contracts being valued. Investment-type insurance contracts include insurance, annuity and other policy contracts that do not involve significant mortality or morbidity risk and are only a portion of the policyholder liabilities appearing in the consolidated statements of financial position. Insurance contracts include insurance, annuity and other policy contracts that do involve significant mortality or morbidity risk. The fair values for our insurance contracts, other than investment-type contracts, are not required to be disclosed.

Certain annuity contracts and other investment-type insurance contracts include embedded derivatives that have been bifurcated from the host contract and that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, which are reflected in Level 3. The key assumptions for calculating the fair value of the embedded derivative liabilities are market assumptions (such as equity market returns, interest rate levels, market volatility and

correlations) and policyholder behavior assumptions (such as lapse, mortality, utilization and withdrawal patterns). They are valued using a combination of historical data and actuarial judgment. Stochastic models are used to value the embedded derivatives that incorporate a spread reflecting our own creditworthiness and risk margins.

The assumption for our own non-performance risk for investment-type insurance contracts and any embedded derivatives bifurcated from certain annuity and investment-type insurance contracts is based on the current market credit spreads for debt-like instruments that we have issued and are available in the market.

Short-Term Debt

Short-term debt is not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The carrying amount of short-term debt approximates its fair value because of the relatively short time between origination of the debt instrument and its maturity.

Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt is not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair values for debt issues are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis based on our incremental borrowing rate for similar borrowing arrangements.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Separate Account Liabilities

Separate account liabilities are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair values of separate account liabilities, excluding insurance-related elements, are estimated based on market assumptions around what a potential acquirer would pay for the associated block of business, including both the separate account assets and liabilities. As the applicable separate account assets are already reflected at fair value, any adjustment to the fair value of the block is an assumed adjustment to the separate account liabilities. To compute fair value, the separate account liabilities are originally set to equal separate account assets because these are pass-through contracts. The separate account liabilities are reduced by the amount of future fees expected to be collected that are intended to offset upfront acquisition costs already incurred that a potential acquirer would not have to pay. The estimated future fees are adjusted by an adverse deviation discount and the amount is then discounted at a risk-free rate as measured by the yield on U.S. Treasury securities at maturities aligned with the estimated timing of fee collection.

Bank Deposits

Bank deposits are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The fair value of deposits of our Principal Bank subsidiary with no stated maturity, such as demand deposits, savings, and interest-bearing demand accounts, is equal to the amount payable on demand (i.e., their carrying amounts). The fair value of certificates of deposit is based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The discount is estimated using the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Other Liabilities

Certain obligations reported in other liabilities include embedded derivatives to deliver underlying securities of structured investments to third parties. The fair value of the embedded derivatives is calculated based on the value of the underlying securities. We have an embedded derivative in which the fair value of the underlying securities is calculated utilizing the yield, credit quality and average maturity of each security, which is reflected in Level 3.

Additionally, obligations of consolidated VIEs for which the fair value option was elected are included in other liabilities. These obligations are valued either based on prices obtained from third party pricing vendors as utilized and described in our discussion of how fair value is determined for fixed maturities, which are reflected in Level 2, or broker quotes, which are reflected in Level 3.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)**Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis**

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below.

	Assets / (liabilities) measured at fair value	As of June 30, 2011		
		Fair value hierarchy level		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
(in millions)				
Assets				
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:				
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 752.2	\$ 35.0	\$ 717.2	\$
Non-U.S. governments	851.1		827.8	23.3
States and political subdivisions	2,852.0		2,852.0	
Corporate	33,781.0	92.5	33,153.9	534.6
Residential mortgage-backed pass-through securities	3,200.7		3,200.7	
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	3,861.9		3,850.6	11.3
Collateralized debt obligations	332.6		221.7	110.9
Other debt obligations	3,316.0		3,278.9	37.1
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale	48,947.5	127.5	48,102.8	717.2
Fixed maturities, trading	954.7	121.7	611.5	221.5
Equity securities, available-for-sale	156.1	104.9	2.8	48.4
Equity securities, trading	429.0	310.8	118.2	
Derivative assets (1)	1,019.1		985.4	33.7
Other investments (2)	208.8	19.4	82.0	107.4
Cash equivalents (3)	1,383.7	207.3	1,176.4	
Sub-total excluding separate account assets	53,098.9	891.6	51,079.1	1,128.2
Separate account assets	73,077.1	50,233.7	18,939.0	3,904.4
Total assets	\$ 126,176.0	\$ 51,125.3	\$ 70,018.1	\$ 5,032.6
Liabilities				
Investment-type insurance contracts (4)	\$ (49.2)	\$	\$	\$ (49.2)
Derivative liabilities (1)	(1,273.9)		(1,095.1)	(178.8)
Other liabilities (4)	(252.4)		(73.6)	(178.8)
Total liabilities	\$ (1,575.5)	\$	\$ (1,168.7)	\$ (406.8)
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ 124,600.5	\$ 51,125.3	\$ 68,849.4	\$ 4,625.8

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

	Assets / (liabilities) measured at fair value	As of December 31, 2010			
		Level 1	Fair value hierarchy level		Level 3
			Level 2	(in millions)	
Assets					
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:					
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 769.3	\$ 229.6	\$ 539.7	\$	
Non-U.S. governments	872.6		848.1	24.5	
States and political subdivisions	2,656.4		2,656.4		
Corporate	33,892.5	95.4	33,245.0	552.1	
Residential mortgage-backed pass-through securities	3,196.2		3,196.2		
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	3,842.2		3,826.0	16.2	
Collateralized debt obligations	293.0		183.7	109.3	
Other debt obligations	3,114.1		3,025.3	88.8	
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale	48,636.3	325.0	47,520.4	790.9	
Fixed maturities, trading	1,120.3	159.8	691.4	269.1	
Equity securities, available-for-sale	169.9	124.1	2.6	43.2	
Equity securities, trading	316.9	212.9	104.0		
Derivative assets (1)	1,083.2		1,049.9	33.3	
Other investments (2)	210.7	14.1	68.3	128.3	
Cash equivalents (3)	1,247.2	217.3	1,029.9		
Sub-total excluding separate account assets	52,784.5	1,053.2	50,466.5	1,264.8	
Separate account assets	69,555.3	51,012.9	14,770.9	3,771.5	
Total assets	\$ 122,339.8	\$ 52,066.1	\$ 65,237.4	\$ 5,036.3	
Liabilities					
Investment-type insurance contracts (4)	\$ (6.6)	\$	\$	\$ (6.6)	
Derivative liabilities (1)	(1,274.5)		(1,093.0)	(181.5)	
Other liabilities (4)	(250.3)		(93.5)	(156.8)	
Total liabilities	\$ (1,531.4)	\$	\$ (1,186.5)	\$ (344.9)	
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ 120,808.4	\$ 52,066.1	\$ 64,050.9	\$ 4,691.4	

(1) Within the consolidated statements of financial position, derivative assets are reported with other investments and derivative liabilities are reported with other liabilities. Refer to Note 4, Derivative Financial Instruments, for further information on fair value by class of derivative instruments. Our derivatives are primarily Level 2, with the exception of certain credit default swaps and other swaps that are Level 3.

(2) Primarily includes seed money investments and commercial mortgage loans of consolidated VIEs reported at fair value.

(3) Includes money market instruments and short-term investments with a maturity date of three months or less when purchased.

(4) Includes bifurcated embedded derivatives that are reported at fair value within the same line item in the consolidated statements of financial position in which the host contract is reported. Other liabilities also include obligations of consolidated VIEs reported at fair value.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)**Changes in Level 3 fair value measurements**

The reconciliation for all assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) are summarized as follows:

	For the three months ended June 30, 2011						Ending asset / (liability) balance as of June 30, 2011	Changes in unrealized gains (losses) included in net income relating to positions still held (1)
	Beginning asset / (liability) balance as of March 31, 2011	Total realized/unrealized gains (losses) Included in net income (1)	Included in other comprehensive income	Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements (5) (in millions)	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3		
Assets								
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:								
Non-U.S. governments	\$ 24.5	\$	\$ 0.2	\$ (1.4)	\$	\$	\$ 23.3	\$
Corporate	545.2	(1.0)	(4.6)	(23.4)	18.4		534.6	(1.1)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	19.0		(0.3)	(0.3)		(7.1)	11.3	
Collateralized debt obligations	111.1	(0.8)	0.6				110.9	(0.7)
Other debt obligations	88.5		0.4	(28.9)	8.2	(31.1)	37.1	
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale	788.3	(1.8)	(3.7)	(54.0)	26.6	(38.2)	717.2	(1.8)
Fixed maturities, trading	269.6	(0.3)		(28.4)		(19.4)	221.5	(0.4)
Equity securities, available-for-sale	48.2	(4.5)	4.7				48.4	(4.5)
Derivative assets	39.4	5.7	(0.1)	(11.3)			33.7	5.7
Other investments	122.2			(14.8)			107.4	
Separate account assets (2)	3,799.5	161.9	0.2	(52.3)		(4.9)	3,904.4	161.9
Liabilities								
Investment-type insurance contracts	(4.2)	(51.9)		6.9			(49.2)	(53.5)
Derivative liabilities	(185.0)	5.5	0.4	0.3			(178.8)	6.3
Other liabilities (3)	(158.9)	(6.1)	(9.3)	(4.5)			(178.8)	(6.1)

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

	For the three months ended June 30, 2010					Ending asset / (liability) balance as of June 30, 2010	Changes in unrealized gains (losses) included in net income relating to positions still held (1)
	Beginning asset / (liability) balance as of March 31, 2010	Total realized/unrealized gains (losses) Included in net income (1)	Included in other comprehensive income	Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements (4)	Transfers in (out) of Level 3		
Assets							
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale							
Non-U.S. governments	\$ 24.5	\$	\$	\$ 0.1	\$	\$ 24.6	\$
State and political subdivisions			0.9		11.5	12.4	
Corporate	716.5	13.2	3.4	(72.1)	(33.0)	628.0	7.0
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	47.7		0.5	(1.6)	(19.5)	27.1	
Collateralized debt obligations	273.9	(3.2)	(10.3)	(31.1)	(63.7)	165.6	(3.2)
Other debt obligations	112.1		2.0	5.9	(37.8)	82.2	
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale	1,174.7	10.0	(3.5)	(98.8)	(142.5)	939.9	3.8
Fixed maturities, trading	267.5	(5.9)		(21.0)		240.6	(6.1)
Equity securities, available-for-sale	42.9	(0.3)	(3.7)	4.8	0.1	43.8	(0.3)
Derivative assets	42.8	(5.3)		(0.1)		37.4	(5.3)
Other investments	117.3	17.2		(4.1)		130.4	17.2
Separate account assets(2)	4,068.7	80.5	(0.4)	(215.2)	26.8	3,960.4	79.1
Liabilities							
Investment-type insurance contracts	(8.5)	(76.2)		6.5		(78.2)	(75.2)
Derivative liabilities	(209.1)	(25.8)	(1.5)			(236.4)	(24.1)
Other liabilities (3)	(143.5)	10.4	(7.7)	(4.5)		(145.3)	10.4

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

	Beginning asset / liability)	For the six months ended June 30, 2011					Ending asset / (liability) balance as of June 30, 2011	Changes in unrealized gains (losses) included in net income relating to positions still held (1)
		Total realized/unrealized gains (losses)	Included in other comprehensive income	Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements(5)	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3		
	balance as of December 31, 2010	Included in net income (1)		(in millions)				
Assets								
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:								
Non-U.S. governments	\$ 24.5	\$	\$ 0.2	\$ (1.4)	\$	\$ 23.3	\$	
Corporate	552.1	(8.9)	0.1	(34.6)	45.9	(20.0)	534.6	(2.3)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	16.2		2.3	(0.1)		(7.1)	11.3	
Collateralized debt obligations	109.3	(11.1)	15.3	(1.3)		(1.3)	110.9	(0.7)
Other debt obligations	88.8		0.9	(30.1)	8.6	(31.1)	37.1	
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale	790.9	(20.0)	18.8	(67.5)	54.5	(59.5)	717.2	(3.0)
Fixed maturities, trading	269.1	(4.4)		(23.8)		(19.4)	221.5	(3.6)
Equity securities, available-for-sale	43.2	(4.5)	9.7				48.4	(4.5)
Derivative assets	33.3	12.0	(0.2)	(11.4)			33.7	10.7
Other investments	128.3	(2.1)		(18.8)			107.4	(2.1)
Separate account assets (2)	3,771.5	235.6	(0.1)	(69.6)	3.1	(36.1)	3,904.4	231.1
Liabilities								
Investment-type insurance contracts	(6.6)	(56.4)			13.8		(49.2)	(56.2)
Derivative liabilities	(181.5)	6.9	2.4	(6.6)			(178.8)	8.8
Other liabilities (3)	(156.8)	(1.7)	(9.1)	(11.2)			(178.8)	(1.7)

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

	Beginning asset / (liability) balance as of December 31, 2009	For the six months ended June 30, 2010				Ending asset / (liability) balance as of June 30, 2010	Changes in unrealized gains (losses) included in net income relating to positions still held (1)
		Total realized/unrealized gains (losses) Included in net income (1)	Included in other comprehensive income	Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements (4)	Transfers in (out) of Level 3		
(in millions)							
Assets							
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale							
Non-U.S. governments	\$ 16.1	\$	\$ 0.1	\$ 8.4	\$	\$ 24.6	\$
State and political subdivisions	11.5		0.9			12.4	
Corporate	737.3	17.6	11.2	(142.3)	4.2	628.0	1.3
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	34.3		1.0	11.3	(19.5)	27.1	
Collateralized debt obligations	296.8	(14.8)	12.1	(42.7)	(85.8)	165.6	(3.2)
Other debt obligations	76.6		3.0	40.4	(37.8)	82.2	
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale	1,172.6	2.8	28.3	(124.9)	(138.9)	939.9	(1.9)
Fixed maturities, trading	63.5	1.4		175.7		240.6	1.1
Equity securities, available-for-sale	71.7	2.5	(10.4)	(18.5)	(1.5)	43.8	2.5
Derivative assets	54.4	(14.3)		(2.7)		37.4	(13.2)
Other investments		20.9		109.5		130.4	20.9
Separate account assets (2)	4,120.7	58.2	(0.6)	(237.2)	19.3	3,960.4	58.1
Liabilities							
Investment-type insurance contracts	(23.6)	(68.2)		13.6		(78.2)	(68.0)
Derivative liabilities	(93.7)	(21.3)	(2.3)	(119.1)		(236.4)	(21.4)
Other liabilities (3)	(89.1)	10.8	(27.5)	(39.5)		(145.3)	10.7

(1) Both realized gains (losses) and mark-to-market unrealized gains (losses) are generally reported in net realized capital gains (losses) within the consolidated statements of operations. Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on certain fixed maturities, trading and certain derivatives used in relation to certain trading portfolios are reported in net investment income within the consolidated statements of operations.

(2) Gains and losses for separate account assets do not impact net income as the change in value of separate account assets is offset by a change in value of separate account liabilities. Foreign currency translation adjustments related to the Principal International segment separate account assets are recorded in AOCI and are offset by foreign currency translation adjustments of the corresponding separate account liabilities.

(3) Certain embedded derivatives reported in other liabilities are part of a cash flow hedge, with the effective portion of the unrealized gains (losses) recorded in AOCI.

(4) As a result of our implementation of new authoritative guidance related to the accounting for VIEs effective January 1, 2010, certain previously unconsolidated VIEs were consolidated and certain previously consolidated VIEs were deconsolidated. The fair value of the Level 3 assets and liabilities of the newly consolidated and deconsolidated VIEs is primarily included in fixed maturities, trading; other investments; derivative liabilities and other liabilities.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

(5) Gross purchases, sales, issuances and settlements were:

	For the three months ended June 30, 2011				Net purchases, sales, issuances and settlements
	Purchases	Sales	Issuances (in millions)	Settlements	
Assets					
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:					
Non-U.S. governments	\$ 2.5	\$ (3.9)	\$	\$	\$ (1.4)
Corporate	0.8			(24.2)	(23.4)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities				(0.3)	(0.3)
Other debt obligations				(28.9)	(28.9)
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale	3.3	(3.9)		(53.4)	(54.0)
Fixed maturities, trading		(0.4)		(28.0)	(28.4)
Derivative assets	0.8	(12.1)			(11.3)
Other investments				(14.8)	(14.8)
Separate account assets	38.2	(79.9)	2.3	(12.9)	(52.3)
Liabilities					
Investment-type insurance contracts			5.7	1.2	6.9
Derivative liabilities	(0.5)	0.8			0.3
Other liabilities				(4.5)	(4.5)

	For the six months ended June 30, 2011				Net purchases, sales, issuances and settlements
	Purchases	Sales	Issuances (in millions)	Settlements	
Assets					
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:					
Non-U.S. governments	\$ 2.5	\$ (3.9)	\$	\$	\$ (1.4)
Corporate	8.4	(16.5)		(26.5)	(34.6)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities				(0.1)	(0.1)
Collateralized debt obligations	0.3	(0.4)		(1.2)	(1.3)
Other debt obligations				(30.1)	(30.1)
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale	11.2	(20.8)		(57.9)	(67.5)
Fixed maturities, trading	10.0	(5.7)		(28.1)	(23.8)
Derivative assets	0.8	(12.2)			(11.4)
Other investments				(18.8)	(18.8)
Separate account assets	73.4	(124.6)	2.3	(20.7)	(69.6)

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

Liabilities

Investment-type insurance contracts			12.0	1.8	13.8
Derivative liabilities	(9.9)	3.3			(6.6)
Other liabilities	(2.1)			(9.1)	(11.2)

Transfers

Transfers between fair value hierarchy levels are recognized at the beginning of the reporting period.

Assets transferred into Level 3 during the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, were \$26.6 million and \$64.5 million, respectively, and during the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, were \$57.6 million and \$154.5 million, respectively. The majority of assets transferred into Level 3 include assets added to our watch list that were previously priced using a matrix pricing valuation approach that may no longer be relevant when applied to asset-specific situations.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Assets transferred out of Level 3 during the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 were \$62.5 million and \$180.1 million, respectively, and during the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, were \$115.0 million and \$275.6 million, respectively. The majority of assets that transferred out of Level 3 include those for which we are now able to obtain pricing from a recognized third party pricing vendor.

We had significant transfers of separate account assets between Level 1 and Level 2, primarily related to foreign equity securities. When these securities are valued at the local close price of the exchange where the assets traded, they are reflected in Level 1. When events materially affecting the value occur between the close of the local exchange and the New York Stock Exchange, we use adjusted prices determined by a third party pricing vendor to update the foreign market closing prices and the fair value is reflected in Level 2. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, \$3,549.7 million and \$3,552.0 million, respectively, of separate account assets transferred out of Level 1 into Level 2. During both the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, \$3,128.3 million of separate account assets transferred out of Level 1 into Level 2. During the six months ended June 30, 2010, \$3,300.3 million of separate account assets transferred out of Level 2 into Level 1.

Other transfers into and out of Level 2 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, primarily included those that transferred out of and into Level 3, respectively.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. During the six months ended June 30, 2011, certain mortgage loans had been marked to fair value of \$97.4 million. The net impact of impairments and improvements in estimated fair value of previously impaired loans resulted in a net loss of \$14.8 million and \$14.0 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively, that was recorded in net realized capital gains (losses) as part of the mortgage loan valuation allowance. These collateral-dependent mortgage loans are a Level 3 fair value measurement, as fair value is based on the fair value of the underlying real estate collateral, which is estimated using appraised values that involve at least one significant unobservable input.

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, certain mortgage servicing rights had been marked to fair value of \$1.0 million. The net impact of impairments and subsequent improvements in estimated fair value of previously impaired mortgage servicing rights resulted in a net loss of \$0.1 million and zero for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively, that was recorded in operating expenses. These mortgage servicing rights are a Level 3 fair value measurement, as fair value is determined by calculating the present value of the future servicing cash flows from the underlying mortgage loans.

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, certain mortgage loans had been marked to fair value of \$135.1 million. The net impact of impairments and improvements in estimated fair value of previously impaired loans resulted in a net loss of \$4.3 million and \$12.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, that was recorded in net realized capital gains (losses) as part of the mortgage loan valuation allowance. These collateral-dependent mortgage loans are a Level 3 fair value measurement, as fair value is based on the fair value of the underlying real estate collateral, which is estimated using appraised values that involve at least one significant unobservable input.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, certain real estate had been written down to fair value of \$1.4 million. This write down resulted in a loss of \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, that was recorded in net realized capital gains (losses). This is a Level 3 fair value measurement, as the fair value of real estate is estimated using appraised values that involve significant unobservable inputs.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, certain mortgage servicing rights had been written down to fair value of \$5.1 million. The net impact of impairments and improvements in estimated fair value of previously impaired mortgage servicing rights resulted in a net loss of \$0.6 million for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, that was recorded in operating expenses. These mortgage servicing rights are a Level 3 fair value measurement, as fair value is determined by calculating the present value of the future servicing cash flows from the underlying mortgage loans.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Fair Value Option

As a result of our implementation of new authoritative guidance related to the accounting for VIEs effective January 1, 2010, we elected fair value accounting for certain assets and liabilities of newly consolidated VIEs for which it was not practicable for us to determine the carrying value. The fair value option was elected for commercial mortgage loans reported with other investments and obligations reported with other liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial position. The changes in fair value of these items are reported in net realized capital gains (losses) on the consolidated statements of operations.

The fair value and aggregate contractual principal amounts of commercial mortgage loans for which the fair value option has been elected were \$107.4 million and \$105.5 million as of June 30, 2011, and \$128.3 million and \$124.4 million as of December 31, 2010, respectively. The change in fair value of the loans resulted in a zero and \$17.2 million pre-tax gain for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and a \$(2.1) million and \$20.9 million pre-tax gain (loss) for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, none of which related to instrument-specific credit risk. None of these loans were more than 90 days past due or in nonaccrual status. Interest income on these commercial mortgage loans is included in net investment income on the consolidated statements of operations and is recorded based on the effective interest rates as determined at the closing of the loan. Interest income recorded on these commercial mortgage loans was \$2.1 million and \$2.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and \$4.6 million and \$5.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The fair value and aggregate unpaid principal amounts of obligations for which the fair value option has been elected were \$98.4 million and \$178.8 million as of June 30, 2011, and \$114.5 million and \$186.5 million as of December 31, 2010, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, the change in fair value of the obligations resulted in a pre-tax gain (loss) of \$(6.1) million and \$8.7 million, which includes a pre-tax gain (loss) of \$(6.1) million and \$10.4 million related to instrument-specific credit risk that is estimated based on credit spreads and quality ratings, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, the change in fair value of the obligations resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$0.2 million and \$5.7 million, which includes a pre-tax gain (loss) of \$(1.7) million and \$10.8 million related to instrument-specific credit risk that is estimated based on credit spreads and quality ratings, respectively. Interest expense recorded on these obligations is included in operating expenses on the consolidated statements of operations and was \$1.7 million and \$2.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and \$3.6 million and \$4.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

10. Segment Information

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

We provide financial products and services through the following segments: Retirement and Investor Services, Principal Global Investors, Principal International and U.S. Insurance Solutions. In addition, there is a Corporate segment. The segments are managed and reported separately because they provide different products and services, have different strategies or have different markets and distribution channels.

The Retirement and Investor Services segment provides retirement and related financial products and services primarily to businesses, their employees and other individuals.

The Principal Global Investors segment provides asset management services to our asset accumulation business, our insurance operations, the Corporate segment and third-party clients.

The Principal International segment has operations in Brazil, Chile, China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Singapore and Thailand. We focus on countries with large middle classes, favorable demographics and growing long-term savings, ideally with defined contribution markets. We entered these countries through acquisitions, start-up operations and joint ventures.

The U.S. Insurance Solutions segment provides individual life insurance and specialty benefits, which consists of group dental and vision insurance, individual and group disability insurance, group life insurance, wellness services and non-medical fee-for-service claims administration, throughout the United States.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

10. Segment Information (continued)

The Corporate segment manages the assets representing capital that has not been allocated to any other segment. Financial results of the Corporate segment primarily reflect our financing activities (including interest expense and preferred stock dividends), income on capital not allocated to other segments, inter-segment eliminations, income tax risks and certain income, expenses and other after-tax adjustments not allocated to the segments based on the nature of such items.

Management uses segment operating earnings in goal setting, as a basis for determining employee compensation and in evaluating performance on a basis comparable to that used by securities analysts. We determine segment operating earnings by adjusting U.S. GAAP net income for net realized capital gains (losses), as adjusted, and other after-tax adjustments which management believes are not indicative of overall operating trends. Net realized capital gains (losses), as adjusted, are net of income taxes, related changes in the amortization pattern of DPAC and sales inducements, recognition of deferred front-end fee revenues for sales charges on retirement products and services, net realized capital gains and losses distributed, noncontrolling interest capital gains and losses and certain market value adjustments to fee revenues. Net realized capital gains (losses), as adjusted, exclude periodic settlements and accruals on derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments and exclude certain market value adjustments of embedded derivatives and realized capital gains (losses) associated with our exited group medical insurance business. Segment operating revenues exclude net realized capital gains (losses) (except periodic settlements and accruals on derivatives not designated as hedging instruments), including their impact on recognition of front-end fee revenues and certain market value adjustments to fee revenues and revenue from our exited group medical insurance business. Segment operating revenues include operating revenues from real estate properties that qualify for discontinued operations. While these items may be significant components in understanding and assessing the consolidated financial performance, management believes the presentation of segment operating earnings enhances the understanding of our results of operations by highlighting earnings attributable to the normal, ongoing operations of the business.

The accounting policies of the segments are consistent with the accounting policies for the consolidated financial statements, with the exception of income tax allocation. The Corporate segment functions to absorb the risk inherent in interpreting and applying tax law. The segments are allocated tax adjustments consistent with the positions we took on tax returns. The Corporate segment results reflect any differences between the tax returns and the estimated resolution of any disputes.

The following tables summarize selected financial information by segment and reconcile segment totals to those reported in the consolidated financial statements:

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010
	(in millions)		
Assets:			
Retirement and Investor Services	\$ 112,628.6	\$	110,043.0
Principal Global Investors	1,459.2		1,308.1
Principal International	13,640.6		12,774.5

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

U.S. Insurance Solutions	17,216.8	16,558.2
Corporate	4,333.2	4,947.3
Total consolidated assets	\$ 149,278.4	\$ 145,631.1

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

10. Segment Information (continued)

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Operating revenues by segment:				
Retirement and Investor Services	\$ 1,044.1	\$ 1,021.3	\$ 2,061.9	\$ 2,034.0
Principal Global Investors	136.3	114.3	261.6	228.1
Principal International	227.4	188.2	433.6	369.3
U.S. Insurance Solutions	781.1	687.3	1,512.3	1,379.4
Corporate	(39.9)	(34.9)	(73.7)	(62.1)
Total segment operating revenues	2,149.0	1,976.2	4,195.7	3,948.7
Net realized capital gains (losses) (except periodic settlements and accruals on non-hedge derivatives), including recognition of front-end fee revenues and certain market value adjustments to fee revenues	12.2	(87.4)	(69.6)	(157.2)
Exited group medical insurance business	180.8	344.8	435.7	706.1
Total revenues per consolidated statements of operations	\$ 2,342.0	\$ 2,233.6	\$ 4,561.8	\$ 4,497.6
Operating earnings (loss) by segment, net of related income taxes:				
Retirement and Investor Services	\$ 161.3	\$ 129.0	\$ 320.6	\$ 286.0
Principal Global Investors	20.8	12.3	37.4	24.3
Principal International	37.5	35.0	66.0	72.9
U.S. Insurance Solutions	49.5	50.0	109.0	94.1
Corporate	(31.8)	(35.9)	(63.9)	(65.5)
Total segment operating earnings, net of related income taxes	237.3	190.4	469.1	411.8
Net realized capital gains (losses), as adjusted (1)	21.4	(69.3)	(31.2)	(126.0)
Other after-tax adjustments (2)	(0.7)	12.9	16.4	39.0
Net income available to common stockholders per consolidated statements of operations	\$ 258.0	\$ 134.0	\$ 454.3	\$ 324.8

(1) Net realized capital gains (losses), as adjusted, is derived as follows:

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

10. Segment Information (continued)

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Net realized capital gains (losses):				
Net realized capital gains (losses)	\$ 37.7	\$ (66.4)	\$ (20.3)	\$ (111.9)
Periodic settlements and accruals on non-hedge derivatives	(25.5)	(24.6)	(47.8)	(49.3)
Certain market value adjustments to fee revenues	(0.1)		(0.1)	
Recognition of front-end fee revenues	0.1	3.6	(1.4)	4.0
Net realized capital gains (losses), net of related revenue adjustments	12.2	(87.4)	(69.6)	(157.2)
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition and sales inducement costs	(17.7)	(29.8)	7.9	(44.6)
Capital gains distributed	(3.0)	(0.3)	(11.7)	(2.3)
Certain market value adjustments of embedded derivatives	60.0	3.6	63.8	5.8
Net realized capital (gains) losses associated with exited group medical insurance business	(0.1)	0.1	(0.2)	0.6
Noncontrolling interest capital gains	(19.3)	(0.7)	(36.8)	(4.7)
Income tax effect	(10.7)	45.2	15.4	76.4
Net realized capital gains (losses), as adjusted	\$ 21.4	\$ (69.3)	\$ (31.2)	\$ (126.0)

(2) For the three months ended June 30, 2011, other after-tax adjustments included the negative effect of a contribution made to The Principal Financial Group Foundation, Inc. (\$19.5 million) and the positive effect of gains associated with our exited group medical insurance business that does not yet qualify for discontinued operations accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP (\$18.8 million).

For the three months ended June 30, 2010, other after-tax adjustments of \$12.9 million included the positive effect of gains associated with our exited group medical insurance business that does not yet qualify for discontinued operations accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP.

For the six months ended June 30, 2011, other after-tax adjustments included the positive effect of gains associated with our exited group medical insurance business that does not yet qualify for discontinued operations accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP (\$35.9 million) and the negative effect of a contribution made to The Principal Financial Group Foundation, Inc. (\$19.5 million).

For the six months ended June 30, 2010, other after-tax adjustments included the positive effect of gains associated with our exited group medical insurance business that does not yet qualify for discontinued operations accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP (\$46.8 million) and the negative effect resulting from the tax impact of healthcare reform, which eliminates the tax deductibility of retiree prescription drug expenses

related to our employees incurred after 2012 (\$7.8 million).

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

10. Segment Information (continued)

The following table summarizes operating revenues for our products and services:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Retirement and Investor Services:				
Full-service accumulation	\$ 342.2	\$ 332.7	\$ 685.5	\$ 663.0
Principal Funds	144.2	125.2	285.8	248.6
Individual annuities	288.2	255.2	562.4	506.3
Bank and trust services	24.6	21.8	48.4	44.9
Eliminations	(28.5)	(24.2)	(57.4)	(49.8)
Total Accumulation	770.7	710.7	1,524.7	1,413.0
Investment only	127.8	162.8	263.4	338.3
Full-service payout	145.6	147.8	273.8	282.7
Total Guaranteed	273.4	310.6	537.2	621.0
Total Retirement and Investor Services	1,044.1	1,021.3	2,061.9	2,034.0
Principal Global Investors (1)	136.3	114.3	261.6	228.1
Principal International	227.4	188.2	433.6	369.3
U.S. Insurance Solutions:				
Individual life insurance	403.9	335.4	761.4	680.4
Specialty benefits insurance	377.2	351.9	750.9	699.0
Total U.S. Insurance Solutions	781.1	687.3	1,512.3	1,379.4
Corporate	(39.9)	(34.9)	(73.7)	(62.1)
Total operating revenues	\$ 2,149.0	\$ 1,976.2	\$ 4,195.7	\$ 3,948.7
Total operating revenues	\$ 2,149.0	\$ 1,976.2	\$ 4,195.7	\$ 3,948.7
Net realized capital gains (losses) (except periodic settlements and accruals on non-hedge derivatives), including recognition of front-end fee revenues and certain market value adjustments to fee revenues	12.2	(87.4)	(69.6)	(157.2)
Exited group medical insurance business	180.8	344.8	435.7	706.1
Total revenues per consolidated statements of operations	\$ 2,342.0	\$ 2,233.6	\$ 4,561.8	\$ 4,497.6

(1) Reflects inter-segment revenues of \$55.8 million and \$49.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and \$107.5 million and \$99.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively. These revenues are eliminated within the Corporate segment.

11. Stock-Based Compensation Plans

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

As of June 30, 2011, we have the 2010 Stock Incentive Plan, the Employee Stock Purchase Plan, the 2005 Directors Stock Plan, the Stock Incentive Plan, the Directors Stock Plan and the Long-Term Performance Plan (Stock-Based Compensation Plans). As of May 17, 2005, no new grants will be made under the Stock Incentive Plan, the Directors Stock Plan or the Long-Term Performance Plan.

As of June 30, 2011, the maximum number of new shares of common stock that were available for grant under the 2010 Stock Incentive Plan and the 2005 Directors Stock Plan was 10.6 million.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

11. Stock-Based Compensation Plans (continued)

The compensation cost that was charged against income for stock-based awards granted under the Stock-Based Compensation Plans was as follows:

	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
	(in millions)	
Compensation cost	\$ 23.4	\$ 25.4
Related income tax benefit	8.0	8.7
Capitalized as part of an asset	1.4	1.3

Nonqualified Stock Options

Nonqualified stock options were granted to certain employees under the 2010 Stock Incentive Plan. Total options granted were 0.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The fair value of these options was determined using the Black-Scholes option valuation model assuming a weighted-average dividend yield of 1.6 percent, a weighted-average expected volatility of 67.9 percent, a weighted-average risk-free interest rate of 2.5 percent and a weighted-average expected term of 6 years. The weighted-average estimated fair value of stock options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2011, was \$18.82 per share.

As of June 30, 2011, there were \$8.4 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested stock options. The costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average service period of approximately 1.6 years.

Performance Share Awards

Performance share awards were granted to certain employees under the 2010 Stock Incentive Plan. Total performance share awards granted were 0.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The performance share awards granted represent initial target awards and do not reflect potential increases or decreases resulting from the final performance objective to be determined at the end of the performance period. The actual number of shares to be awarded at the end of each performance period will range between 0% and 150% of the initial target awards. The fair value of performance share awards is determined based on the closing stock price of our common shares on the grant date. The weighted-average grant date fair value of these performance share awards granted was \$34.26 per common share.

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

As of June 30, 2011, there were \$9.1 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested performance share awards granted. The costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average service period of approximately 1.5 years.

Restricted Stock Units

Restricted stock units were issued to certain employees and agents pursuant to the 2010 Stock Incentive Plan and non-employee directors pursuant to the 2005 Directors Stock Plan. Total restricted stock units granted were 0.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The fair value of restricted stock units is determined based on the closing stock price of our common shares on the grant date. The weighted-average grant date fair value of these restricted stock units granted was \$34.11 per common share.

As of June 30, 2011, there were \$41.1 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested restricted stock unit awards granted. The costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.1 years.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan, employees purchased 0.4 million shares for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The weighted-average fair value of the discount on the stock purchased was \$4.56 per share.

As of June 30, 2011, a total of 7.2 million of new shares are available to be made issuable by us for this plan.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

12. Earnings Per Common Share

The computations of the basic and diluted per share amounts were as follows:

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions, except per share data)			
Net income	\$ 289.9	\$ 144.2	\$ 513.0	\$ 347.8
Subtract:				
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	23.6	1.9	42.2	6.5
Preferred stock dividends	8.3	8.3	16.5	16.5
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 258.0	\$ 134.0	\$ 454.3	\$ 324.8
Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic	320.0	320.1	320.7	319.9
Dilutive effects:				
Stock options	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9
Restricted stock units	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Performance share awards	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Diluted	323.2	322.9	324.0	322.5
Net income per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.02
Diluted	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.01

The calculation of diluted earnings per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, excludes the incremental effect related to certain outstanding stock-based compensation grants due to their anti-dilutive effect.

13. Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

Principal Life has established special purpose entities to issue secured medium-term notes. Under the program, the payment obligations of principal and interest on the notes are secured by funding agreements issued by Principal Life. Principal Life's payment obligations on the funding agreements are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by PFG. All of the outstanding stock of Principal Life is indirectly owned by PFG and PFG is the only guarantor of the payment obligations of the funding agreements.

The following tables set forth condensed consolidating financial information of (i) PFG, (ii) Principal Life, (iii) Principal Financial Services, Inc. (PFS) and all other direct and indirect subsidiaries of PFG on a combined basis and (iv) the eliminations necessary to arrive at the information for PFG on a consolidated basis as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, and for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

In presenting the condensed consolidating financial statements, the equity method of accounting has been applied to (i) PFG's interest in PFS, (ii) Principal Life's interest in all direct subsidiaries of Principal Life and (iii) PFS's interest in Principal Life even though all such subsidiaries meet the requirements to be consolidated under U.S. GAAP. Earnings of subsidiaries are, therefore, reflected in the parent's investment and earnings. All intercompany balances and transactions, including elimination of the parent's investment in subsidiaries, between PFG, Principal Life and PFS and all other subsidiaries have been eliminated, as shown in the column Eliminations. These condensed consolidating financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements. The financial information may not necessarily be indicative of results of operations, cash flows or financial position had the subsidiaries operated as independent entities.

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

13. Condensed Consolidating Financial Information (continued)**Condensed Consolidating Statements of Financial Position****June 30, 2011**

	Principal Financial Group, Inc. Parent Only	Principal Life Insurance Company Only	Principal Financial Services, Inc. and Other Subsidiaries Combined (in millions)	Eliminations	Principal Financial Group, Inc. Consolidated
Assets					
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$	\$ 42,830.2	\$ 6,526.8	\$ (409.5)	\$ 48,947.5
Fixed maturities, trading	219.9	399.5	335.3		954.7
Equity securities, available-for-sale		152.1	4.0		156.1
Equity securities, trading		0.3	428.7		429.0
Mortgage loans		9,174.2	2,016.9	(382.6)	10,808.5
Real estate		9.3	994.6	(1.4)	1,002.5
Policy loans		863.8	26.5		890.3
Investment in unconsolidated entities	10,631.5	3,145.4	5,308.1	(18,295.2)	789.8
Other investments	5.7	1,835.5	864.5	(728.2)	1,977.5
Cash and cash equivalents	786.5	477.4	984.8	(79.1)	2,169.6
Accrued investment income	1.5	563.0	61.8	(3.8)	622.5
Premiums due and other receivables	155.6	1,005.9	590.6	(390.4)	1,361.7
Deferred policy acquisition costs		3,037.3	297.9		3,335.2
Property and equipment		384.4	64.1		448.5
Goodwill		54.3	291.3		345.6
Other intangibles		29.9	797.5		827.4
Separate account assets		65,618.6	7,458.5		73,077.1
Other assets	34.4	662.5	861.5	(423.5)	1,134.9
Total assets	\$ 11,835.1	\$ 130,243.6	\$ 27,913.4	\$ (20,713.7)	\$ 149,278.4
Liabilities					
Contractholder funds	\$	\$ 36,506.7	\$ 378.3	\$ (260.4)	\$ 36,624.6
Future policy benefits and claims		16,055.6	4,158.6	(72.8)	20,141.4
Other policyholder funds		532.0	26.1	(0.1)	558.0
Short-term debt			107.9		107.9
Long-term debt	1,351.7	99.5	544.1	(413.2)	1,582.1
Income taxes currently payable	(16.6)	(414.1)	64.9	368.3	2.5
Deferred income taxes	(19.1)	495.8	318.1	(15.0)	779.8
Separate account liabilities		65,618.6	7,458.5		73,077.1
Other liabilities	116.9	3,261.4	3,955.6	(1,596.5)	5,737.4
Total liabilities	1,432.9	122,155.5	17,012.1	(1,989.7)	138,610.8
Stockholders equity					

Edgar Filing: PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 10-Q

Series A preferred stock					
Series B preferred stock	0.1				0.1
Common stock	4.5	2.5		(2.5)	4.5
Additional paid-in capital	9,593.7	5,653.1	7,845.8	(13,498.9)	9,593.7
Retained earnings	5,066.6	1,878.4	2,046.0	(3,924.4)	5,066.6
Accumulated other comprehensive income	698.8	554.1	739.7	(1,293.8)	698.8
Treasury stock, at cost	(4,961.5)				(4,961.5)
Total stockholders' equity attributable to PFG	10,402.2	8,088.1	10,631.5	(18,719.6)	10,402.2
Noncontrolling interest			269.8	(4.4)	265.4
Total stockholders' equity	10,402.2	8,088.1	10,901.3	(18,724.0)	10,667.6
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 11,835.1	\$ 130,243.6	\$ 27,913.4	\$ (20,713.7)	\$ 149,278.4

Table of Contents

Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
June 30, 2011
(Unaudited)

13. Condensed Consolidating Financial Information (continued)**Condensed Consolidating Statements of Financial Position****December 31, 2010**

	Principal Financial Group, Inc. Parent Only	Principal Life Insurance Company Only	Principal Financial Services, Inc. and Other Subsidiaries Combined (in millions)	Eliminations	Principal Financial Group, Inc. Consolidated
Assets					
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 199.9	\$ 42,478.2	\$ 6,381.9	\$ (423.7)	\$ 48,636.3
Fixed maturities, trading	274.9	475.8	369.6		1,120.3
Equity securities, available-for-sale		165.8			