

ING U.S., Inc.
Form S-1
March 10, 2014
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 10, 2014

Registration No. 333-

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

ING U.S., INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

6311
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)
230 Park Avenue

52-1222820
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

New York, New York 10169

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(212) 309-8200

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Bridget M. Healy

Executive Vice President and

Chief Legal Officer

ING U.S., Inc.

230 Park Avenue

New York, New York 10169

(212) 309-8200

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public:

As soon as practicable after this registration statement becomes effective.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
 Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Proposed	Amount of Registration Fee
	Maximum Aggregate Offering Price ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share	\$100,000,000	\$12,880.00

- (1) Includes the number of shares of common stock that the underwriters have the option to purchase.
- (2) Estimated solely for the purpose of computing the amount of the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933.

The registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We and the Selling Stockholder may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting offers to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where such offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED MARCH 10, 2014

Preliminary Prospectus

Shares

Common Stock

ING Groep N.V. (ING Group or the Selling Stockholder) is offering _____ shares of the common stock of ING U.S., Inc. ING U.S., Inc. will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares sold by the Selling Stockholder.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol VOYA . We expect to rebrand from ING U.S. to Voya Financial over time, beginning soon after this offering. See Business Our Brand . The last reported sale price of our common stock on the NYSE on March 7, 2014 was \$37.01 per share.

Investing in our common stock involves risk. See Risk Factors on page 16 to read about factors you should consider before buying shares of our common stock.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Per Share Total

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Public offering price	\$	\$
Underwriting discount ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$
Proceeds, before expenses, to the Selling Stockholder	\$	\$

⁽¹⁾ The underwriters will receive compensation in addition to the underwriting discount. See Underwriting . To the extent that the underwriters sell more than shares, the underwriters have the option to purchase up to an additional shares from the Selling Stockholder at the public offering price less the underwriting discount.

The underwriters expect to deliver the shares against payment in New York, New York on , 2014.

Morgan Stanley

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Citigroup

BofA Merrill Lynch

Prospectus dated , 2014.

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None of ING U.S., Inc., the Selling Stockholder, or the underwriters have authorized anyone to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this prospectus or in any free writing prospectuses prepared by, or on behalf of, ING U.S., Inc. or to which ING U.S., Inc. has referred you. ING U.S., Inc., the Selling Stockholder and the underwriters take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. This prospectus is an offer to sell only the shares offered hereby, but only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. The information contained in this prospectus is current only as of its date.

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NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include statements relating to future developments in our business or expectations for our future financial performance and any statement not involving a historical fact. Forward-looking statements use words such as anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, intend, plan, and other words and terms of similar meaning in connection with a discussion of future operating or financial performance. Actual results, performance or events may differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statement due to, among other things, (i) general economic conditions, particularly economic conditions in our core markets, (ii) performance of financial markets, including emerging markets, (iii) the frequency and severity of insured loss events, (iv) mortality and morbidity levels, (v) persistency and lapse levels, (vi) interest rates, (vii) currency exchange rates, (viii) general competitive factors, (ix) changes in laws and regulations and (x) changes in the policies of governments and/or regulatory authorities. Factors that may cause actual results to differ from those in any forward-looking statement also include those described under Risk Factors, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Trends and Uncertainties and Business Closed Blocks CBVA.

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MARKET DATA

In this prospectus, we present certain market and industry data and statistics. This information is based on third-party sources which we believe to be reliable. Market ranking information is generally based on industry surveys and therefore the reported rankings reflect the rankings only of those companies who voluntarily participate in these surveys. Accordingly, our market ranking among all competitors may be lower than the market ranking set forth in such surveys. In some cases, we have supplemented these third-party survey rankings with our own information, such as where we believe we know the market ranking of particular companies who do not participate in the surveys.

In this prospectus, the term *customers* refers to retirement plan sponsors, retirement plan participants, institutional investment clients, retail investors, corporations or professional groups offering employee benefits solutions, insurance policyholders, annuity contract holders, individuals with contractual relationships with financial advisors and holders of Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) or other individual retirement, investment or insurance products sold by us.

Market data sources used with respect to our various segments include:

Retirement

Our Retirement segment sources our market segment leadership positions within the retirement industry from market surveys conducted by LIMRA, an insurance and financial services industry organization, and industry-recognized publications such as *Pensions & Investments*, *PlanSponsor Magazine* and *InvestmentNews.com*. Retirement tracks market segment leadership positions by assets under management (AUM) or assets under administration (AUA), number of defined contribution plans, number of defined contribution plan participants and sales (takeover assets and contributions).

Annuities

Our Annuities segment sources our market segment leadership positions within the annuities industry primarily from LIMRA market surveys. Annuities tracks market segment leadership positions by assets under management.

Investment Management

Our Investment Management segment sources our market segment leadership positions within the investment management industry from *Morningstar* fund data and industry-recognized publications such as *Cogent Research* and *Pension & Investments*. Investment Management tracks market segment leadership positions by AUM; percentage of mutual funds that exceed their Morningstar category average (asset weighted, five-year basis); percentage of mutual funds that have lower volatility than their Morningstar competitor average (asset weighted, five-year basis); and survey ranking on loyalty, favorable impression and nine brand attributes by clients (plan sponsors) among defined contribution investment managers.

Individual Life

Our Individual Life segment sources our market segment leadership positions within the individual life insurance industry primarily from LIMRA market surveys. Individual Life tracks market segment leadership positions by premiums sold.

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Employee Benefits

Our Employee Benefits segment sources our market segment leadership positions within the employee benefits industry from LIMRA market surveys and *MyHealthguide* newsletter rankings. Stop loss market rankings are derived from *MyHealthguide*, which does not include most managed healthcare providers in their market positions survey. The *MyHealthguide* survey is a recurring publication that compiles a ranking of medical stop loss providers and their most recently sourced annual premium data. Employee Benefits tracks market segment leadership positions by new premiums and in-force premiums.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus and does not contain all of the information that you should consider before deciding to invest in our common stock. Before investing in our common stock, you should carefully read this entire prospectus, including our Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes thereto and the information set forth under the sections Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, in each case included in this prospectus. Unless the context otherwise requires, we use in this prospectus the term ING U.S., Inc. to refer to ING U.S., Inc., and we use the terms Company, we, us and our to refer to ING U.S., Inc. together with its consolidated subsidiaries.

Our Company

We are a premier retirement, investment and insurance company serving the financial needs of approximately 13 million individual and institutional customers in the United States as of December 31, 2013. Our vision is to be America's Retirement Company. Our approximately 7,000 employees (as of December 31, 2013) are focused on executing our mission to make a secure financial future possible—one person, one family and one institution at a time. Through our retirement, investment management and insurance businesses, we help our customers save, grow, protect and enjoy their wealth to and through retirement. We offer our products and services through a broad group of financial intermediaries, independent producers, affiliated advisors and dedicated sales specialists throughout the United States.

Our extensive scale and breadth of product offerings are designed to help Americans achieve their retirement savings, investment income and protection goals. Our strategy is centered on preparing customers for Retirement Readiness—being emotionally and economically secure and ready for their retirement. We believe that the rapid aging of the U.S. population, weakening of traditional social safety nets, shifting of responsibility for retirement planning from institutions to individuals and growth in total retirement account assets will drive significant demand for our products and services going forward. We believe that we are well positioned to deliver on this Retirement Readiness need.

We believe that we help our customers achieve four essential financial goals, as they prepare for, enter and enjoy their retirement years.

Save. Our products enable our customers to save for retirement by establishing investment accounts through their employers or individually.

Grow. We provide advisory programs, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), fixed annuities, brokerage accounts, mutual funds and accumulation insurance products to help our customers achieve their financial objectives.

Protect. Our specialized retirement and insurance products, such as universal life (UL), indexed universal life (IUL), term life and stable value products, allow our customers to protect against unforeseen life events and mitigate market risk.

Enjoy. Our income products such as target date funds, guaranteed income funds, fixed annuities, IRAs, mutual funds and accumulation insurance products enable our customers to meet income needs through retirement and achieve wealth transfer objectives.

We tailor our products to meet the unique needs of our individual and institutional customers. Our individual businesses are primarily focused on the middle and mass affluent markets; however we serve customers across the full income spectrum, especially in our Institutional Retirement Plans business, Retail and Alternative Fund businesses, and Employee Benefits segment. Similarly, our institutional businesses serve a broad range of customers, with customized offerings to the small-mid, large and mega market segments.

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We believe that with our leading market positions, investment expertise, and distribution reach we are well positioned to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns and earnings growth for our shareholders over time.

We operate our principal businesses through three business lines: Retirement Solutions, Investment Management and Insurance Solutions. We refer to these business lines as our ongoing business. In addition, we also have Closed Blocks and Corporate reporting segments. Closed Blocks consists of three businesses where we have placed our portfolios in run-off Closed Block Variable Annuity, or CBVA, Closed Block Institutional Spread Products and Closed Block Other. Our Corporate segment includes our corporate activities and corporate-level assets and financial obligations.

The following chart presents the key products we offer across each of our businesses.

Retirement Solutions. We are a leading provider of retirement services and products in the United States, with \$131.9 billion of assets under management (AUM) and \$237.8 billion of assets under administration (AUA) as of December 31, 2013. We provide an extensive product range addressing both the accumulation and income distribution needs of customers, through a broad distribution footprint of nearly 2,400 affiliated representatives and thousands of non-affiliated agents and third party administrators (TPAs) as of December 31, 2013. Our Retirement Solutions business comprises two financial reporting segments: Retirement and Annuities.

Retirement provides tax-deferred, employer-sponsored retirement savings plans and administrative services to approximately 47,000 plan sponsors covering more than 5 million plan participants in corporate, education, healthcare and government markets as of December 31, 2013. Retirement also provides IRAs, and other retail financial products as well as comprehensive financial advisory services to individual customers. We serve a broad spectrum of employers ranging from small companies to the very largest of corporations and government entities. As of the latest Pensions and Investments survey published in March 2013, we rank second in the U.S. defined contribution plan market by number of record kept plan sponsors, third by number of plan participants served, and fifth by assets under management and administration as of September 30, 2013. Retirement had \$343 billion of AUM and AUA as of December 31, 2013, of which \$93 billion was full service business, \$247 billion was recordkeeping and stable value business and \$3 billion was Individual Markets business.

Annuities provides fixed and indexed annuities, tax-qualified mutual fund custodial products and payout annuities for pre-retirement wealth accumulation and post-retirement income management sold through multiple channels, and had \$26.6 billion of AUM as of December 31, 2013.

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Investment Management. We are a prominent full-service asset manager with \$199.3 billion of AUM and \$58.5 billion of AUA as of December 31, 2013, delivering client-oriented investment solutions and advisory services. We serve both individual and institutional customers, offering them domestic and international fixed income, equity, multi-asset and alternative investment products and solutions across a range of geographies, investment styles and capitalization spectrums.

As of December 31, 2013, we managed \$120.3 billion in our commercial business (comprised of \$75.2 billion for third-party institutions and individual investors, and \$45.1 billion in separate account assets for our Retirement Solutions, Insurance Solutions and Closed Block businesses) and \$79.0 billion in general account assets. We are particularly focused on growing our commercial business, in which we achieved 8.6% organic AUM growth for the year ended December 31, 2013.

We have a highly scalable business model and are among the twenty largest managers of institutional tax-exempt assets in the U.S. and ranked number one among defined contribution investment managers in client loyalty and favorability in 2011.

As of December 31, 2013, our retail mutual fund portfolio assets totaled \$24.9 billion. On a five year asset weighted basis, 73% of our Investment Management managed funds (i.e., variable portfolios and mutual funds) beat their Morningstar category average and 81% had lower volatility than their Morningstar competitor average as of December 31, 2013.

Insurance Solutions. We are one of the top providers of life insurance in the United States. Based on the LIMRA survey as of December 31, 2013, for premiums sold, our term and universal life products ranked thirteenth and twenty-fourth, respectively. The rankings reflect our recent focus on selling more capital efficient products, such as accumulation focused UL. We were also the sixth ranked provider of medical stop loss coverage in the United States based on annual premiums as reported by *MyHealthguide* in June 2013. Our Insurance Solutions business comprises two financial reporting segments: Individual Life and Employee Benefits.

Individual Life provides wealth protection and transfer opportunities through universal, variable, whole life and term life products, distributed through independent channels to meet the needs of a broad range of customers from the middle-market through affluent market segments. As of December 31, 2013, the Individual Life distribution model is supported by independent life sales agents (over 2,200 independent general agents with access to over 96,000 producers), strategic distribution (approximately 35 independent managing directors supporting approximately 7,200 additional producers) and specialty markets (95 general agents with access to over 7,100 producers).

Employee Benefits provides stop loss, group life, voluntary employee-paid and disability products to mid-sized and large businesses. As of December 31, 2013, the Company has 58 employee benefits sales representatives, across 19 sales offices, with average industry experience of 17 years. Approximately 58.3%, 23.4% and 10.3% of Employee Benefit sales were attributed to stop loss, life and voluntary products, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Closed Blocks. We separated our CBVA and Closed Block Institutional Spread Products segments from our other operations and made a strategic decision to stop actively writing new retail variable annuity products with substantial guarantee features and to run-off the institutional spread products portfolio over time. Accordingly, these segments have been classified as closed blocks and are managed separately from our ongoing business.

CBVA. In 2009, we decided to cease sales of retail variable annuity products with substantial guarantee features (the last policies were issued in early 2010) and placed this portfolio in run-off. Subsequently, we refined our hedge program to seek to dynamically protect regulatory and rating agency capital of the variable annuities block for adverse equity market movements. In addition, since 2010, we have increased statutory reserves considerably, added significant interest rate risk protection and have more closely aligned our policyholder behavior assumptions with experience. Our focus in managing our

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CBVA segment is on protecting regulatory and rating agency capital from equity market movements via hedging and judiciously looking for opportunities to accelerate the run-off of the block, where possible. We believe that our hedge program, combined with our statutory reserves of \$3.3 billion as of December 31, 2013, related to the variable annuity block, provides adequate resources to fund a wide range of, but not all, possible market scenarios as well as a margin for adverse policyholder behavior.

Closed Block Institutional Spread Products. In 2009, we also placed the institutional spread products portfolio in run-off. As of December 31, 2013, remaining assets in the institutional spread products portfolio had an amortized cost of \$2.5 billion, down from a peak of \$14.3 billion in 2008.

As of December 31, 2013, we had \$510.5 billion in total AUM and AUA and total shareholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) (AOCI) and noncontrolling interests, of \$11.4 billion. In the year ended December 31, 2013, we generated \$758.1 million of income (loss) before income taxes, \$600.5 million of net income (loss) available to ING U.S., Inc.'s common shareholders and \$1.3 billion of operating earnings before income taxes. Operating earnings before income taxes is not a financial measure recognized under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP).

The following table presents the relative contributions of each of our reporting segments to our AUM and AUA, and to total operating earnings before income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2013. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Company Consolidated for a reconciliation of operating earnings before income taxes to Income (loss) before income taxes.

Business Line and Segments	AUM and AUA (As of December 31, 2013) \$ in millions	Total Operating Earnings Before Income Taxes (Year Ended December 31, 2013)	
		\$ in millions	%
Retirement Solutions:			
Retirement	\$ 343,014.0	\$ 595.8	47.0%
Annuities	26,646.7	293.8	23.2
Investment Management	257,748.8	178.1	14.0
Insurance Solutions:			
Individual Life	15,995.6	254.8	20.1
Employee Benefits	1,755.1	106.1	8.3
Eliminations/Other	(183,585.9)		
Total Ongoing Business	\$ 461,574.3	\$ 1,428.6	112.6%
Corporate		(210.6)	(16.6)
Closed Blocks ⁽¹⁾	48,953.5	50.6	4.0
Total ING U.S.	\$ 510,527.8	\$ 1,268.6	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Our CBVA segment is managed to focus on protecting regulatory and rating agency capital rather than achieving operating metrics and, therefore, its results of operations are not reflected within operating earnings before income taxes.

Recent Events

Redomestication of SLDI. Effective December 20, 2013, our reinsurance subsidiary, Security Life of Denver International Limited (SLDI) redomesticated from the Cayman Islands to the State of Arizona. SLDI was approved as an Arizona-domiciled captive reinsurer by the Arizona Department of Insurance (ADOI). For additional information, See Regulation Insurance Regulation .

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Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement. On February 14, 2014, we revised the terms of our Revolving Credit Agreement (the "Revolving Credit Agreement"), dated as of April 20, 2012, by entering into an Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement (the "Amended and Restated Credit Agreement") with a syndicate of banks. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement modifies the terms by extending the term of the agreement to February 14, 2018, reducing the total amount of Letters of Credit (LOCs) that may be issued from \$3.5 billion to \$3.0 billion and reducing the current cost of LOC issuance fees from 200 basis points (bps) to 175 bps.

Market Environment and Opportunities

The current macroeconomic backdrop and financial market uncertainty, as well as the weakening of historical safety nets provided by governments and employers, such as Social Security and defined benefit plans, are increasing the need for Americans to plan for their own long-term financial security. Our products and services are designed to help individuals achieve their retirement savings, investment income and protection goals. We believe that we are uniquely positioned to benefit from a number of significant demographic and market trends, including the following:

Rapid growth in aging U.S. population. In a 2012 study, the U.S. Census Bureau estimated that the number of Americans aged 65 and older will more than double between 2012 and 2060, increasing from 43.1 million in 2012 to 92.0 million in 2060. This older segment of the population would represent just over one-in-five U.S. residents by the end of the period, up from one-in-seven at the end of 2012.

Fraying of traditional social safety nets. The U.S. Government Accountability Office has indicated that increasing life expectancy has created a risk that many retirees will outlive their retirement assets. Additionally, employer-sponsored private sector pension plans face severe funding deficits. According to a report by Mercer Consulting, a consulting and research firm, the aggregate funding deficit for pension plans sponsored by companies included on the Standard & Poor's 1500 Index (S&P 1500) was \$276 billion as of February 28, 2014. Americans realize that funding deficits in government and employer-sponsored pension plans leave them exposed to retirement income shortfalls. According to a 2012 LIMRA study, more than 64% of individuals aged 55 to 70 do not expect to receive enough income from Social Security and employer pensions to cover their basic living expenses through their retirement years.

Growth in the retirement savings market. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that private sector participation in defined benefit plans declined from 80% of full time employees in 1985 to 19% in 2012, while employee participation in defined contribution plans increased from 41% to 51% over the same period. Between 1985 and 2011, the total number of defined contribution plans grew 38%, from 461,963 to 638,390, while over the same time period the number of defined benefit plans decreased 73%, from 170,172 to 45,256. According to Cerulli Associates, a financial services research firm, total U.S. retirement account assets are expected to grow 38% from \$16 trillion in 2011 to \$22 trillion by 2016. The paradigm shift in savings responsibilities from institutions to individuals will drive much of this growth into the defined contribution and IRA markets, with defined contribution plan assets expected to grow from \$4.8 trillion to \$5.8 trillion and IRA assets expected to grow from \$5.2 trillion to \$7.6 trillion between 2011 and 2016. In addition, the anticipated growth of the rollover market presents a considerable long-term opportunity: according to a 2013 LIMRA survey, assets rolled into IRAs exceeded \$350 billion per year in 2011 (up 90% from 10 years prior) and are expected to reach approximately \$575 billion per year by 2016.

Insufficient life insurance coverage. According to the most recent study published by LIMRA in September 2013, 58 million or approximately half of all U.S. households do not believe they have sufficient life insurance coverage. The average U.S. household with life insurance coverage only owns enough to replace 3.5 years of income, as compared to the 7- to 12-year average recommended range as sourced by LIMRA.

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We believe these market trends will drive increasing demand for our Retirement Solutions, Investment Management and Insurance Solutions businesses, and highlight the value of our holistic investment advisory approach as a means to help customers realize their retirement savings and income goals.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe that we have a number of competitive strengths which will allow us to capitalize on attractive market opportunities as we develop and grow our business in a consistent and prudent manner.

Leadership positions in our ongoing business with a broad range of product offerings capable of meeting the evolving financial needs of customers throughout their lives. We have leading positions in our Retirement Solutions and Insurance Solutions businesses and a prominent Investment Management business with top-tier investment performance across an array of asset classes. Few of our competitors have the breadth and scale across savings and financial protection products that customers will need throughout their lives.

Our Retirement Solutions business ranks as the number two provider of defined contribution retirement plans in the U.S. as measured by the number of plan sponsors, and number three as measured by the number of plan participants for which we provide recordkeeping services as of September 30, 2013. We are one of the few retirement services providers in the U.S. capable of using our industry presence and scale to efficiently support small, mid, large and mega-sized employers in the 401(k), 403(b) and 457 market segments.

Our Investment Management business is a leading U.S. based asset manager, with 73% of our Investment Management managed funds (i.e., variable portfolios and mutual funds) beating their Morningstar category average and 81% having lower volatility than their Morningstar competitor average on a five-year asset-weighted basis as of December 31, 2013.

Our Insurance Solutions business provides a full range of product capabilities and was the thirteenth largest writer of term life, and the twenty-fourth largest writer of universal life based on premiums sold in the United States as of December 31, 2013. We were also the sixth largest provider of medical stop loss coverage in the United States based on annual premiums as reported by *MyHealthguide* on June 3, 2013.

Relationships with approximately 13 million customers as of December 31, 2013. We believe the size, scope and long-standing market presence of our businesses provide us with access to millions of individual customers, relationships with and relevance to distributors across the financial services landscape, economies of scale, and an understanding of and ability to leverage best practices across our organization. We can offer customers with whom we have built a relationship, either through their employer or directly, a suite of products that can meet most of their lifetime protection and accumulation needs.

Our institutional businesses provide us with the ability to access millions of individual customers in a cost-effective manner, and our comprehensive product suite gives us the opportunity to convert these touch points into long-term customer relationships.

Our access to individuals at critical points in their lives and our ability to offer tailored protection, retirement, investment and savings products enables us to cultivate deep, long-lasting and profitable customer relationships. Our product suite includes individual retirement accounts (IRAs), mutual funds and annuities which enables us to maintain a relationship with individuals entering retirement or exiting their current plan for any other reason. According to a 2011 report by LIMRA, approximately 75% of roll-over assets are captured by an institution with which the customer had a prior relationship.

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Extensive, multi-channel distribution network with strong producer relationships. We offer customers access to our products and services through a national, multi-channel distribution network that includes approximately 220,000 individual points of contact associated with both affiliated and unaffiliated distributors as of December 31, 2013.

Our distribution network consists of product and business specific channels, meeting the unique requirements and preferences of our customers in each of our businesses, and includes direct, institutional, intermediary, strategic and internal wholesale channels.

We cultivate long-standing, loyal relationships with our distribution partners by providing innovative products, highly responsive service and efficient technology solutions.

As a strong and preferred distribution partner, we focus on supporting our independent distribution partners and have extensive experience in channel conflict resolutions.

The strong relationships in our well-established and extensive multi-channel distribution networks are a key aspect of achieving our long term goals.

Scalable operating platform. We have developed a highly scalable business model which positions us well for future growth opportunities. Our operating platform supports both current and significantly higher volumes of business, positioning us favorably for margin expansion in the future.

Our Retirement Solutions business has operational centers of excellence that are leveraged across the Institutional Retirement Plans (full service and recordkeeping) and Individual Markets businesses to efficiently and cost effectively provide high quality services to all clients.

Our Investment Management business has developed product manufacturing capabilities that would enable the business to manage a significant amount of additional assets with limited increase in costs.

Our Insurance Solutions business has scalable operational models that provide us the capability to add new business at attractive marginal costs and to quickly increase capacity to take advantage of attractive market conditions.

Renewed financial strength. We have taken decisive actions to strengthen our balance sheet over the last four years by repositioning and reducing the risk of our investment portfolio, hedging our closed block against market-related volatility, deleveraging our capital structure and bolstering our holding company liquidity position.

Our U.S. insurance subsidiaries have maintained an estimated combined company action level risk-based capital ratio (RBC ratio) at or above 425% as of the end of each quarter during 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Our investment portfolio of \$87.1 billion as of December 31, 2013, comprises approximately 83.5% fixed maturity securities, of which 95.9% have been assigned credit quality ratings of 1 or 2 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC).

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Between December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2013, we reduced our Alt-A exposure 93.1% from \$4.5 billion to \$307.4 million, our subprime holdings 83.1% from \$3.6 billion to \$614.7 million and our commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) exposure 63.5% from \$9.4 billion to \$3.4 billion based on amortized cost. As of December 31, 2013, we had no direct sovereign exposure to Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain or Italy (peripheral Europe) and no direct exposure to financial institutions based in those countries.

We decided to cease sales of retail variable annuity products with substantial guarantee features (the last policies were issued in early 2010) and placed this portfolio and the institutional spread products portfolio in run-off. Subsequently, we refined our hedge program to dynamically protect

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regulatory and rating agency capital of the variable annuities block for adverse equity market movements. In addition, since 2010, we have increased statutory reserves considerably, added significant interest rate risk protection and have more closely aligned our policyholder behavior assumptions with experience.

We enhanced our capital structure and significantly reduced financial leverage.

Stringent risk management approach. Over the past few years, we have become increasingly focused on risk management and risk control. We have established an independent risk management function with responsibility for all risk management across the organization enabling clear separation of duties between risk, finance and investment functions.

We have comprehensive risk management and control procedures at all levels of our organization that support business strategies, formulate risk appetite, implement risk related policies and monitor limits.

We adhere to a strong policy and reporting framework that guides a multi-tiered risk governance structure in the assessment and management of risk and includes a daily feedback mechanism.

We follow disciplined processes to assess, measure, report and manage risks, including product development and pricing, asset/liability management (ALM), capital management and risk mitigating activities such as hedging and reinsurance.

We maintain a dynamic hedge program that seeks to protect against select equity market and interest rate risks.

Highly experienced management team, supported by deep bench of talent. Our senior management team has extensive experience in the retirement, investment management and insurance sectors and is supported by a diverse group of talented executives throughout the Company.

Our 9 executive officers average over 25 years of financial services experience and are actively instilling a performance-driven, execution-oriented culture across our organization.

6 of our 9 executive officers have joined the Company since the financial crisis of 2008-2009, and have successfully put in place a set of strategies that are helping to define our Company today, including risk management initiatives, balance sheet discipline, and product portfolio improvements.

Summary Risk Factors

Our business is subject to numerous risks described in the section entitled **Risk Factors** and elsewhere in this prospectus. You should carefully consider these risks before making an investment. Some of these risks include:

Continued difficult conditions in the global capital markets and the economy generally have affected and may continue to affect our business and results of operations;

The level of interest rates may adversely affect our profitability, particularly in the event of a continuation of the current low interest rate environment or a period of rapidly increasing interest rates;

A downgrade or a potential downgrade in our financial strength or credit ratings could result in a loss of business and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition;

The inability of counterparties to meet their financial obligations could have an adverse effect on our results of operations;

Our investment portfolio is subject to several risks that may diminish the value of our invested assets and the investment returns credited to customers, which could reduce our sales, revenues, AUM and results of operations;

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We may face significant losses if mortality rates, morbidity rates, persistency rates or other underwriting assumptions differ significantly from our pricing expectations;

We expect that our ability to use beneficial U.S. tax attributes will be subject to limitations;

The performance of our CBVA segment depends on assumptions that may not be accurate;

Our Variable Annuity Hedge Program may not be effective and may be more costly than anticipated;

Our businesses and those of our majority shareholder and its affiliates are heavily regulated and changes in regulation or the application of regulation may reduce our profitability;

ING Group's continuing significant interest in us may result in conflicts of interest;

Our continuing relationship with ING Group, our majority shareholder, and with affiliates of ING Group, may affect our ability to operate and finance our business as we deem appropriate and changes with respect to ING Group could negatively impact us;

Our separation from ING Group could adversely affect our business and profitability due to ING Group's strong brand and reputation;

We expect to incur incremental costs as a standalone public company; and

The ability of our insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends and other distributions to ING U.S., Inc. will depend on their earnings, surplus, tax considerations, covenants contained in financing agreements and is limited by state insurance laws.

Our Business Strategy

Building on our core strengths, we intend to pursue strategies to deliver consistent earnings growth with attractive risk-adjusted returns while maintaining a strong balance sheet. The immediate focus of our strategy is to improve the operating return on equity (operating ROE) of our ongoing business. We have identified more than thirty ROE-enhancing projects across our businesses and functions intended to improve operating ROE of our ongoing business to a goal in the range of 12% to 13% by 2016. The operating return on capital (operating ROC) of our ongoing business increased from 7.2% in 2012 to 8.6% in 2013 and is expected to increase to a goal in the range of 10% to 11% by 2016. Operating ROE and operating ROC are non-GAAP financial measures. For additional detail on our ROC expansion goal and the calculation of operating ROE and operating ROC and reconciliations, see Business Operating Return on Capital Goal . The cornerstones of our prudent ROE and ROC expansion strategy are the following:

Improve the profitability of our existing franchises. We have identified and are actively pursuing several initiatives to improve profitability across our businesses. These initiatives include maintaining strict pricing discipline for new sales, re-pricing existing blocks of business that do not meet our return hurdles, allowing the run-off of unprofitable books that cannot be re-priced and adjusting policyholder crediting rates. For instance, we recently instituted price increases across certain term and universal life products, positioning them to earn double-digit returns. We are working to reduce our operating and information technology overhead by leveraging our procurement capabilities to reduce expenses, increasing our use of business process outsourcing services and employing Six Sigma statistical management techniques. We believe these initiatives will enhance our margins and support improved earnings and increased cash flow distributions from our operating subsidiaries to ING U.S., Inc. going forward.

Focus on capital management across all businesses. We are highly focused on effectively managing the demands for capital across our businesses. We have prioritized growth in our higher return, less capital intensive Retirement Solutions and Investment Management businesses. Our Insurance Solutions business is focused on selling capital-efficient products such as indexed products in Individual Life and Employee Benefits products. The overall objective of these policies is to realign our businesses in a manner that will maximize free cash flow generation.

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Leverage leading market positions, investment performance, and distribution strength to drive profitable growth in select markets. Within Retirement Solutions, we are targeting the small-mid corporate and education retirement plan markets. We will target growth in the healthcare and government markets selectively based on opportunities for economically sustainable value delivery with acceptable returns. We are also seeking to expand relationships with our large recordkeeping-only clients by offering the full breadth of ING U.S.'s capabilities, including Retirement Readiness solutions, for their plan participants. Within Investment Management, we are focused on leveraging our strong investment track record and historical performance to attract new institutional and individual customers in our third party business and to increase the share of proprietary assets under the management of Retirement Solutions. Given our scalable operating platform we believe our growth will produce margin expansion in these segments. Also, although we are deemphasizing parts of our Insurance Solutions business, it provides key capabilities, broad distribution and seasoned underwriting that complement Retirement Solutions and Investment Management in helping customers attain their financial goals.

Transcend boundaries between workplace benefits and personal financial products. We aim to deliver comprehensive solutions across our customer base by combining the capabilities of our three ongoing businesses. This combination of capabilities differentiates us from other financial services firms and allows us to capitalize on favorable demographic and social trends. For individuals, we intend to provide value-added services and increase the number of our products they consume. In Retirement Solutions, we have been seeking greater access to employees in employer-sponsored plans. We believe that such direct access will allow us to convert institutional relationships into individual ones and enable us to offer individuals entering retirement or exiting their current employer-sponsored plan for any other reason suitable products in which they can invest their retirement plan assets. In Insurance Solutions, we have been working with employer clients to offer a broader array of voluntary products to address the needs of their employees. Ultimately, we aspire to bridge the gap between workplace benefits and personal financial products in order to benefit our customers.

Protect our balance sheet by prudently managing risks. Risk management is pervasive in everything we do as a Company. The coordination of our strategic, financial and risk functions has been critical to helping us focus on risk reduction initiatives as well as determining where to invest for the future. We have substantially reduced the risk of our investment portfolio since 2008 and intend to continue managing it conservatively. On the liability side, we have significantly deleveraged our capital structure, are keenly focused on managing tail risks and have implemented a hedge program that seeks to substantially mitigate the effect of market shocks on our regulatory and rating agency capital adequacy, especially as it relates to the CBVA segment. Our hedge program is regularly evaluated and revised in light of changing market conditions and to manage the trade-offs between capital preservation, cash flow, earnings and underlying economics.

Our Selling Stockholder

Following the offering, ING Group will own approximately % of our outstanding common stock (before any exercise of the underwriters option to purchase additional shares). ING Group has informed us that it will divest its remaining holdings of our common stock in line with ING Group's restructuring plan as agreed with the European Commission (EC). See ING Group Restructuring Plan with European Commission .

ING Group Restructuring Plan with European Commission

Prior to our initial public offering in May 2013, we were a wholly owned subsidiary of ING Group. In October 2009, ING Group submitted a restructuring plan (the 2009 Restructuring Plan) to the EC in order to receive approval for state aid (the Dutch State Transactions) granted to ING Group by the Kingdom of the Netherlands (the Dutch State) in November 2008 and March 2009. To receive approval for this state aid, ING Group was required to divest its insurance and investment management businesses, including the Company. In

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this prospectus, we refer to any sale or other divestment of all or a portion of ING U.S., Inc. common stock by ING Group, including this offering, as a Divestment Transaction. On November 19, 2012, ING Group and the EC announced that the EC approved amendments to the 2009 Restructuring Plan (the 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan). On November 6, 2013, ING Group announced that the EC approved amendments to the 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan (the 2013 Amended Restructuring Plan). The 2013 Amended Restructuring Plan has not amended any commitments that are applicable or relevant to ING U.S.

The 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan requires ING Group to divest at least 25% of the Company by December 31, 2013, more than 50% of the Company by December 31, 2014, and 100% of the Company by December 31, 2016. ING Group divested 25% of the Company on May 7, 2013, in our initial public offering and an additional 4% on May 31, 2013 following the exercise by the underwriters in the initial public offering of an option to purchase additional shares. ING Group divested an additional 14% of the Company on October 29, 2013, in a registered offering. The divestment of 50% of the Company is measured in terms of a divestment of over 50% of the shares of ING U.S., Inc., the loss of ING Group's majority of directors on ING U.S., Inc.'s board of directors and the accounting deconsolidation of the Company (in line with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) accounting rules). In case ING Group does not satisfy its commitment to timely divest the Company as agreed with the EC, or in case of any other material non-compliance with the 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan, the Dutch State will renotify the recapitalization measure to the EC. In such a case, the EC may require additional restructuring measures or take enforcement actions against ING Group, or, at the request of ING Group and the Dutch State, could allow ING Group more time to complete the divestment. The 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan also contains provisions that could limit our business activities, including restricting our ability to make certain acquisitions or to conduct certain financing and investment activities. For additional information on the separation from ING Group and the 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan, see Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Separation from, and Continuing Relationship with, ING Group and Regulation Dutch State Transactions and Restructuring Plan .

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Our Corporate Information

Prior to our initial public offering in May 2013, we were a wholly owned subsidiary of ING Group, a global financial institution of Dutch origin offering banking, retirement, insurance and investment management services. ING Group entered the United States life insurance market in 1975 through the acquisition of Wisconsin National Life Insurance Company, followed in 1976 with its acquisition of Midwestern United Life Insurance Company and Security Life of Denver Insurance Company in 1977. ING Group significantly expanded its presence in the United States in the late 1990s and 2000s with the acquisitions of Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa (1997), Furman Selz, an investment advisory company (1997), ReliaStar Life Insurance Company (including Pilgrim Capital Corporation) (2000), Aetna Life Insurance and Annuity Company (including Aeltus Investment Management) (2000) and CitiStreet (2008).

ING U.S., Inc. is a holding company incorporated in Delaware on April 7, 1999. It changed its name from ING America Insurance Holdings, Inc. to ING U.S., Inc. on June 14, 2012. Our initial public offering was completed on May 7, 2013. Our principal executive office is located at 230 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10169 and our telephone number is (212) 309-8200. Our website address is *ing.us*. The information contained on, or that can be accessed through, our website is not part of, and is not incorporated into, this prospectus.

We operate our businesses through a number of direct and indirect subsidiaries. The following organizational chart presents the ownership and jurisdiction of incorporation of our principal subsidiaries:

The chart above presents:

ING U.S., Inc.

Our principal intermediate holding company, Lion Connecticut Holdings Inc. (Lion Holdings), which is the direct parent of a number of our insurance and non-insurance operating entities.

Our principal operating entities that will be the primary sources of cash distributions to ING U.S., Inc. Specifically, these entities are our principal insurance operating companies ING Life Insurance and Annuity Company (ILIAC), ING USA Annuity and Life Insurance Company (ING USA), Security Life of Denver Insurance Company (SLD) and ReliaStar Life Insurance Company (RLI) and ING Investment Management LLC, the holding company for entities that operate our Investment Management business.

SLDI, our captive reinsurance subsidiary, which was previously domiciled in the Cayman Islands, and was redomesticated to the State of Arizona, effective December 20, 2013.

In connection with our rebranding discussed in Business Our Brand below, we intend to change our legal name to Voya Financial, Inc. in April 2014 by means of a short-form merger under the Delaware General Corporation Law (DGCL) with a wholly owned subsidiary formed for that purpose.

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Except for other supplemental data, the following summary consolidated financial data for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 and as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 are derived from our audited Consolidated Financial Statements, which are included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Prospective investors should read these summary consolidated financial data together with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(\$ in millions, except for ratios)	As of or for the Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Consolidated Operating Results			
Net investment income	\$ 4,689.0	\$ 4,697.9	\$ 4,968.8
Fee income	3,666.3	3,515.4	3,603.6
Premiums	1,956.3	1,861.1	1,770.0
Net realized capital gains (losses)	(2,534.8)	(1,280.8)	(1,531.4)
Total revenues	8,758.5	9,615.3	9,718.8
Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders	4,497.8	4,861.6	5,742.0
Operating expenses	2,686.7	3,155.0	3,030.8
Net amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs and value of business acquired	442.8	722.3	387.0
Interest expense	184.8	153.7	139.3
Total benefits and expenses	8,000.4	9,009.3	9,441.0
Income (loss) before income taxes	758.1	606.0	277.8
Net income (loss)	790.6	611.2	102.8
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	190.1	138.2	190.9
Net income (loss) available to ING U.S., Inc.'s common shareholders	600.5	473.0	(88.1)
Consolidated Financial Position			
Total investments	\$ 87,050.8	\$ 95,487.6	\$ 92,819.2
Assets held in separate accounts	106,827.1	97,667.4	88,714.5
Total assets	221,023.2	216,394.2	203,572.8
Future policy benefits and contract owner account balances	84,006.7	86,055.7	88,358.4
Short-term debt		1,064.6	1,054.6
Long-term debt	3,514.7	3,171.1	1,343.1
Liabilities related to separate accounts	106,827.1	97,667.4	88,714.5
Total ING U.S., Inc. shareholders' equity, excluding AOCI [†]	11,423.1	10,164.2	9,758.9
Total ING U.S., Inc. shareholders' equity	13,272.2	13,874.9	12,353.9

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(\$ in millions, except for ratios)	As of or for the Year Ended		
	2013	December 31, 2012	2011
Segment Data⁽²⁾			
Operating earnings before income taxes			
Retirement Solutions			
<i>Retirement</i>	\$595.8	\$ 448.6	\$ 441.9
<i>Annuities</i>	293.8	102.2	387.6
Investment Management	178.1	134.5	87.5
Insurance Solutions			
<i>Individual Life</i>	254.8	196.2	279.3
<i>Employee Benefits</i>	106.1	109.4	83.3
Total Ongoing Business			
Corporate	(210.6)	(182.3)	(230.2)
Closed Blocks			
<i>Closed Block Institutional Spread Products</i>	35.9	45.7	83.2
<i>Closed Block Other</i>	14.7	64.0	(13.0)
Total Closed Blocks⁽³⁾			
	50.6	109.7	70.2
Total operating earnings before income taxes	\$ 1,268.6	\$ 918.3	\$ 1,119.6
Other Supplemental Data (unaudited)			
AUM and AUA	\$510,527.8	\$ 461,000.6	\$ 438,046.4
TAC ⁽⁴⁾	7,068.4	7,871.9	8,071.0
RBC ratio ⁽⁵⁾	503%	526%	488%
<p>(1) ING U.S., Inc. shareholders' equity, excluding AOCI, is derived by subtracting AOCI from ING U.S., Inc. shareholders' equity both components of which are presented in the respective Consolidated Balance Sheets. For a description of AOCI, see the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) note to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We provide shareholders' equity, excluding AOCI, because it is a common measure used by insurance analysts and investment professionals in their evaluations.</p> <p>(2) Operating earnings before income taxes is a non-GAAP financial measure. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Operating Measures for more details and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Company Consolidated for a reconciliation to Income (loss) before income taxes.</p> <p>(3) Our CBVA segment is managed to focus on protecting regulatory and rating agency capital rather than achieving operating metrics and, therefore, its results of operations are not reflected within operating earnings before income taxes.</p> <p>(4) Estimated total adjusted capital (TAC) of our U.S. insurance subsidiaries on a combined basis.</p> <p>(5) Estimated combined RBC ratio for our four principal U.S. insurance subsidiaries.</p>			

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You should carefully consider the following risks and other information in this prospectus, including our Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes, before you decide to purchase our common stock. Additional risks and uncertainties of which we are not presently aware or that we currently deem immaterial could also affect our business operations and financial condition. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially affected. As a result, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you could lose part or all of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business - General

Continued difficult conditions in the global capital markets and the economy generally have affected and may continue to affect our business and results of operations.

Our business and results of operations are materially affected by conditions in the global capital markets and the economy generally. Concerns over the slow economic recovery, the shutdown of the U.S. government, the level of U.S. national debt (including periodic debates in the U.S. Congress regarding the national debt ceiling), the European sovereign debt crisis, the ability of certain countries to remain in the euro zone, unemployment, the availability and cost of credit, the U.S. housing market, inflation levels, energy costs and geopolitical issues have contributed to increased volatility and diminished expectations for the economy and the markets. In 2011, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P) lowered its long term sovereign credit rating on the United States from AAA to AA+. In addition, significant concerns regarding the sovereign debt of Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain, as well as certain other countries, in some cases have required countries to obtain emergency financing. The financial turmoil in Europe continues to be a long-term threat to global capital markets and remains a challenge to global financial stability. If these or other countries require additional financial support or if sovereign credit ratings decline further, yields on the sovereign debt of certain countries may increase, the cost of borrowing may increase and credit may become more limited. Additionally, the possibility of capital market volatility spreading through a highly integrated and interdependent banking system remains elevated. In the event of any default or similar event with respect to a sovereign issuer, some financial institutions may suffer significant losses for which they would require additional capital, which may not be available. These factors, combined with volatile oil prices, reduced business and consumer confidence and continued high unemployment, have negatively impacted the U.S. economy. Furthermore, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the Federal Reserve) has begun to scale back programs that have in recent years fostered a historically low interest rate environment, which could generate volatility in debt and equity markets including, but not limited to, rapid increases in interest rates and associated declining values on fixed income investments. Our results of operations, investment portfolio and AUM are exposed to these risks and may be adversely affected as a result. In addition, in the event of extreme prolonged market events, such as the recent global credit crisis, we could incur significant losses.

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

We provide a number of insurance, annuity, retirement and investment products that expose us to risks associated with fluctuations in interest rates, market indices, securities prices, default rates, the value of real estate assets, currency exchange rates and credit spreads. The profitability of many of our insurance, annuity, retirement and investment products depends in part on the value of the general accounts and separate accounts supporting them, which may fluctuate substantially depending on the foregoing conditions.

Volatility or downturns in the equity markets can cause a reduction in fee income we earn from managing investment portfolios for third parties and fee income on certain annuity, retirement and

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investment products. Because these products and services generate fees related primarily to the value of AUM, a decline in the equity markets could reduce our revenues because of the reduction in the value of the investments we manage.

A change in market conditions, including prolonged periods of high or low inflation or interest rates, could cause a change in consumer sentiment and adversely affect sales and could cause the actual persistency of these products to vary from their anticipated persistency (the probability that a product will remain in force from one period to the next) and adversely affect profitability. Changing economic conditions or adverse public perception of financial institutions can influence customer behavior, which can result in, among other things, an increase or decrease in claims, lapses, withdrawals, deposits or surrenders in certain products, any of which could adversely affect profitability.

An equity market decline, decreases in prevailing interest rates, or a prolonged period of low interest rates could result in the value of guaranteed minimum benefits contained in certain of our life insurance, annuity and retirement products being higher than current account values or higher than anticipated in our pricing assumptions, requiring us to materially increase reserves for such products, and may result in a decrease in customer lapses, thereby increasing the cost to us. In addition, such a scenario could lead to increased amortization and/or unfavorable unlocking of our deferred acquisition cost (DAC) and value of business acquired (VOBA).

Reductions in employment levels of our existing employer customers may result in a reduction in underlying employee participation levels, contributions, deposits and premium income for certain of our retirement products. Participants within the retirement plans for which we provide certain services may elect to effect withdrawals from these plans, or reduce or stop their payroll deferrals to these plans, which would reduce assets under management or administration and our revenues.

We have significant investment and derivative portfolios that include, among other investments, corporate securities, asset-backed securities (ABS), equities and commercial mortgages. Economic conditions as well as adverse capital market and credit conditions, interest rate changes, changes in mortgage prepayment behavior or declines in the value of underlying collateral will impact the credit quality, liquidity and value of our investment and derivative portfolios, potentially resulting in higher capital charges and unrealized or realized losses and decreased investment income. The value of our investments and derivative portfolios may also be impacted by reductions in price transparency, changes in the assumptions or methodology we use to estimate fair value and changes in investor confidence or preferences, which could potentially result in higher realized or unrealized losses and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. Market volatility may also make it difficult to value certain of our securities if trading becomes less frequent.

Market conditions determine the availability and cost of the reinsurance protection we purchase and may result in additional expenses for reinsurance or an inability to obtain sufficient reinsurance on acceptable terms, which could adversely affect the profitability of future business and the availability of capital to support new sales.

Hedging instruments we use to manage product and other risks might not perform as intended or expected, which could result in higher realized losses and unanticipated cash needs to collateralize or settle such transactions. Adverse market conditions can limit the availability and increase the costs of hedging instruments, and such costs may not be recovered in the pricing of the underlying products being hedged. In addition, hedging counterparties may fail to perform their obligations resulting in unhedged exposures and losses on positions that are not collateralized.

Regardless of market conditions, certain investments we hold, including privately placed fixed income investments, investments in private equity funds and commercial mortgages, are relatively illiquid. If we need to sell these investments, we may have difficulty selling them in a timely manner or at a price equal to what we could otherwise realize by holding the investment to maturity.

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We are exposed to interest rate and equity risk based upon the discount rate and expected long-term rate of return assumptions associated with our pension and other retirement benefit obligations. Sustained declines in long-term interest rates or equity returns could have a negative effect on the funded status of these plans and/or increase our future funding costs.

Fluctuations in our operating results and our investment portfolio may impact our tax profile, our ability to optimally utilize tax attributes and our deferred income tax assets. See We expect that our ability to use beneficial U.S. tax attributes will be subject to limitations.

A default by any financial institution or by a sovereign could lead to additional defaults by other market participants. The failure of a sufficiently large and influential institution could disrupt securities markets or clearance and settlement systems and lead to a chain of defaults, because the commercial and financial soundness of many financial institutions may be closely related as a result of credit, trading, clearing or other relationships. Even the perceived lack of creditworthiness of a counterparty may lead to market-wide liquidity problems and losses or defaults by us or by other institutions. This risk is sometimes referred to as systemic risk and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges with which we interact on a daily basis. Systemic risk could have a material adverse effect on our ability to raise new funding and on our business, results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and/or business prospects. In addition, such a failure could impact future product sales as a potential result of reduced confidence in the financial services industry.

Widening credit spreads, if not offset by equal or greater declines in the risk-free interest rate, would also cause the total interest rate payable on newly issued securities to increase, and thus would have the same effect as an increase in underlying interest rates with respect to the valuation of our current portfolio.

Continuing market turmoil has resulted in, and may continue to raise the possibility of, legislative, regulatory and governmental actions. We cannot predict whether or when such actions may occur, or what impact, if any, such actions could have on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Adverse capital and credit market conditions may impact our ability to access liquidity and capital, as well as the cost of credit and capital.

Adverse capital market conditions may affect the availability and cost of borrowed funds, thereby impacting our ability to support or grow our businesses. We need liquidity to pay our operating expenses, interest on our debt and dividends on our capital stock, maintain our securities lending activities and replace certain maturing liabilities. Without sufficient liquidity, we will be forced to curtail our operations and our business will suffer. As a holding company with no direct operations, our principal assets are the capital stock of our subsidiaries. Payments of dividends and advances or repayment of funds to us by our insurance subsidiaries are restricted by the applicable laws and regulations of their respective jurisdictions, including laws establishing minimum solvency and liquidity thresholds.

For our insurance and other subsidiaries, the principal sources of liquidity are insurance premiums and fees, annuity deposits and cash flow from investments and assets. At the holding company level, sources of liquidity in normal markets also include a variety of short-term liquid investments and short-and long-term instruments, including credit facilities, equity securities and medium-and long-term debt.

In the event current resources do not satisfy our needs, we may have to seek additional financing. The availability of additional financing will depend on a variety of factors such as market conditions, the general availability of credit, the volume of trading activities, the overall availability of credit to the financial services industry and our credit ratings and credit capacity, as well as the possibility that customers or lenders could develop a negative perception of our long- or short-term financial prospects. Similarly, our access to funds may be limited if regulatory authorities or rating agencies take negative actions against us. If our internal sources of

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liquidity prove to be insufficient, there is a risk that we may not be able to successfully obtain additional financing on favorable terms, or at all. Any actions we might take to access financing may cause rating agencies to reevaluate our ratings.

Disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the capital and credit markets, such as that experienced over the past few years, may also limit our access to capital. Such market conditions may in the future limit our ability to raise additional capital to support business growth, or to counter-balance the consequences of losses or increased regulatory reserves and rating agency capital requirements. This could force us to (1) delay raising capital, (2) reduce, cancel or postpone interest payments on our debt, (3) issue capital of different types or under different terms than we would otherwise or (4) incur a higher cost of capital than in a more stable market environment. This would have the potential to decrease both our profitability and our financial flexibility. Our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, statutory capital and rating agency capital position could be materially and adversely affected by disruptions in the financial markets.

The level of interest rates may adversely affect our profitability, particularly in the event of a continuation of the current low interest rate environment or a period of rapidly increasing interest rates.

Changes in prevailing interest rates may negatively affect our business including the level of net interest margin we earn. In a period of changing interest rates, interest expense may increase and interest credited to policyholders may change at different rates than the interest earned on assets. Accordingly, changes in interest rates could decrease net interest margin. Changes in interest rates may negatively affect the value of our assets and our ability to realize gains or avoid losses from the sale of those assets, all of which also ultimately affect earnings. In addition, our insurance and annuity products and certain of our retirement and investment products are sensitive to inflation rate fluctuations. A sustained increase in the inflation rate in our principal markets may also negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operation. For example, a sustained increase in the inflation rate may result in an increase in nominal market interest rates. A failure to accurately anticipate higher inflation and factor it into our product pricing assumptions may result in mispricing of our products, which could materially and adversely impact our results of operations.

During periods of declining interest rates or a prolonged period of low interest rates, life insurance and annuity products may be relatively more attractive to consumers due to minimum guarantees that are frequently mandated by regulators, resulting in increased premium payments on products with flexible premium features and a higher percentage of insurance and annuity contracts remaining in force from year-to-year than we anticipated in our pricing, potentially resulting in greater claims costs than we expected and asset liability cash flow mismatches. A decrease in interest rates or a prolonged period of low interest rates may also require additional provisions for guarantees included in life insurance and annuity contracts, as the guarantees become more valuable to policyholders. During a period of decreasing interest rates or a prolonged period of low interest rates, our investment earnings may decrease because the interest earnings on our recently purchased fixed income investments will likely have declined in parallel with market interest rates. In addition, a prolonged low interest rate period may result in higher costs for certain derivative instruments that may be used to hedge certain of our product risks. Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and callable fixed income securities in our investment portfolios will be more likely to be prepaid or redeemed as borrowers seek to borrow at lower interest rates. Consequently, we may be required to reinvest the proceeds in securities bearing lower interest rates. Accordingly, during periods of declining interest rates, our profitability may suffer as the result of a decrease in the spread between interest rates credited to policyholders and contract owners and returns on our investment portfolios. An extended period of declining interest rates or a prolonged period of low interest rates may also cause us to change our long-term view of the interest rates that we can earn on our investments. Such a change in our view would cause us to change the long-term interest rate that we assume in our calculation of insurance assets and liabilities under U.S. GAAP. This revision would result in increased reserves, accelerated amortization of DAC and other unfavorable consequences. In addition, certain statutory capital and reserve requirements are based on formulas or models that consider interest rates, and an extended period of low interest rates may increase the statutory capital we are required to hold and the amount of assets we must maintain to support statutory reserves.

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Despite an increase in long-term interest rates in 2013, interest rates remain low by historical standards. We believe a continuation of the current low interest rate environment would also negatively affect our financial performance. See Business Operating Return on Capital Goal. In addition, we expect that a continuation of the current low interest rate environment would reduce our total company estimated combined RBC ratio (which includes the effect from the Closed Blocks) in an amount that could be material.

Conversely, in periods of rapidly increasing interest rates, policy loans, withdrawals from, and/or surrenders of, life insurance and annuity contracts and certain guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) may increase as policyholders choose to seek higher investment returns. Obtaining cash to satisfy these obligations may require us to liquidate fixed income investments at a time when market prices for those assets are depressed because of increases in interest rates. This may result in realized investment losses. Regardless of whether we realize an investment loss, such cash payments would result in a decrease in total invested assets and may decrease our net income and capitalization levels. Premature withdrawals may also cause us to accelerate amortization of DAC, which would also reduce our net income. An increase in market interest rates could also have a material adverse effect on the value of our investment portfolio by, for example, decreasing the estimated fair values of the fixed income securities within our investment portfolio. An increase in market interest rates could also create a significant collateral posting requirement associated with our interest rate hedge programs and Federal Home Loan Bank funding agreements, which could materially and adversely affect liquidity. In addition, an increase in market interest rates could require us to pay higher interest rates on debt securities we may issue in the financial markets from time to time to finance our operations, which would increase our interest expenses and reduce our results of operations. An increase in interest rates could result in decreased fee income associated with a decline in the value of variable annuity account balances invested in fixed income funds, which also might affect the value of the underlying guarantees within these variable annuities. Lastly, certain statutory reserve requirements are based on formulas or models that consider forward interest rates and an increase in forward interest rates may increase the statutory reserves we are required to hold thereby reducing statutory capital.

A downgrade or a potential downgrade in our financial strength or credit ratings could result in a loss of business and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Ratings are important to our business. Credit ratings represent the opinions of rating agencies regarding an entity's ability to repay its indebtedness. Our credit ratings are important to our ability to raise capital through the issuance of debt and to the cost of such financing. Financial strength ratings, which are sometimes referred to as claims-paying ratings, represent the opinions of rating agencies regarding the financial ability of an insurance company to meet its obligations under an insurance policy. Financial strength ratings are important factors affecting public confidence in insurers, including our insurance company subsidiaries. The financial strength ratings of our insurance subsidiaries are important to our ability to sell our products and services to our customers. Ratings are not recommendations to buy our securities. Each of the rating agencies reviews its ratings periodically, and our current ratings may not be maintained in the future.

Our ratings could be downgraded at any time and without notice by any rating agency. For a description of material rating actions that have occurred from the beginning of 2011 through the date of this prospectus, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Ratings .

A downgrade of the financial strength rating of one of our four principal insurance subsidiaries (ING USA, ILIAC, SLD and RLI, and collectively, the Principal Insurance Subsidiaries) could affect our competitive position by making it more difficult for us to market our products as potential customers may select companies with higher financial strength ratings and by leading to increased withdrawals by current customers seeking companies with higher financial strength ratings. This could lead to a decrease in AUM and result in lower fee income. Furthermore, sales of assets to meet customer withdrawal demands could also result in losses, depending on market conditions. In addition, a downgrade in either our financial strength or credit ratings could potentially, among other things, increase our borrowing costs and make it more difficult to access financing; adversely affect access to the commercial paper market or the availability of LOCs and other financial guarantees; result in

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additional collateral requirements, or other required payments or termination rights under derivative contracts or other agreements; and/or impair, or cause the termination of, our relationships with creditors, broker-dealers, distributors, reinsurers or trading counterparties, which could potentially negatively affect our profitability, liquidity and/or capital. In addition, we use assumptions of market participants in estimating the fair value of our liabilities, including insurance liabilities that are classified as embedded derivatives under U.S. GAAP. These assumptions include our nonperformance risk (i.e., the risk that the obligations will not be fulfilled). Therefore, changes in our credit or financial strength ratings may affect the fair value of our liabilities.

As rating agencies continue to evaluate the financial services industry, it is possible that rating agencies will heighten the level of scrutiny that they apply to financial institutions, increase the frequency and scope of their credit reviews, request additional information from the companies that they rate and potentially adjust upward the capital and other requirements employed in the rating agency models for maintenance of certain ratings levels. It is possible that the outcome of any such review of us would have additional adverse ratings consequences, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. We may need to take actions in response to changing standards or capital requirements set by any of the rating agencies which could cause our business and operations to suffer. We cannot predict what additional actions rating agencies may take, or what actions we may take in response to the actions of rating agencies.

We receive an explicit guarantee of our liabilities under one International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) master agreement from NN Group N.V. (NN Group), a wholly owned subsidiary of ING Group. NN Group is successor to ING Verzekeringen N.V. (ING V) which was previously our indirect parent. Previously, ING V also provided a guarantee of our commercial paper program which has been terminated. Also, ING Bank N.V. (ING Bank), an affiliate, provides certain LOC facilities to the Company. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Historical Related Party Transactions Financing Arrangements Letter of Credit Facilities . A downgrade of ING Bank could negatively impact our ability to utilize these facilities as reinsurance collateral. Additionally, certain of our securities are guaranteed by our majority shareholder, ING Group. A downgrade of the credit ratings of ING Group could result in downgrades of these securities. For information on additional collateral requirements in case of a downgrade of our or NN Group 's ratings, see Management 's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Potential Impact of a Ratings Downgrade .

Because we operate in highly competitive markets, we may not be able to increase or maintain our market share, which may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

In each of our businesses we face intense competition, including from domestic and foreign insurance companies, broker-dealers, financial advisors, asset managers and diversified financial institutions, both for the ultimate customers for our products and for distribution through independent distribution channels. We compete based on a number of factors including brand recognition, reputation, quality of service, quality of investment advice, investment performance of our products, product features, scope of distribution, price, perceived financial strength and credit ratings. A decline in our competitive position as to one or more of these factors could adversely affect our profitability. In addition, we may in the future sacrifice our competitive or market position in order to improve our profitability. Many of our competitors are large and well-established and some have greater market share or breadth of distribution, offer a broader range of products, services or features, assume a greater level of risk, or have higher claims-paying or credit ratings than we do.

In recent years, there has been substantial consolidation among companies in the financial services industry resulting in increased competition from large, well-capitalized financial services firms. Future economic turmoil may accelerate additional consolidation activity. Many of our competitors also have been able to increase their distribution systems through mergers or contractual arrangements. Furthermore, larger competitors may have lower operating costs and have an ability to absorb greater risk, while maintaining financial strength ratings, allowing them to price products more competitively. These competitive pressures could result in increased pressure on the pricing of certain of our products and services, and could harm our ability to maintain or increase

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profitability. In addition, if our financial strength and credit ratings are lower than our competitors, we may experience increased surrenders and/or a significant decline in sales. The competitive landscape in which we operate may be further affected by the government sponsored programs in the United States and similar governmental actions outside of the United States in response to the dislocations in financial markets. Competitors that receive governmental financing, guarantees or other assistance, or that are not subject to the same regulatory constraints, may have or obtain pricing or other competitive advantages. Due to the competitive nature of the financial services industry, there can be no assurance that we will continue to effectively compete within the industry or that competition will not have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our risk management policies and procedures, including hedging programs, may prove inadequate for the risks we face, which could negatively affect our business or result in losses.

We have developed risk management policies and procedures, including hedging programs that utilize derivative financial instruments, and expect to continue to do so in the future. Nonetheless, our policies and procedures to identify, monitor and manage risks may not be fully effective, particularly during extremely turbulent times. Many of our methods of managing risk and exposures are based upon observed historical market behavior or statistics based on historical models. As a result, these methods may not predict future exposures, which could be significantly greater than historical measures indicate. Other risk management methods depend on the evaluation of information regarding markets, customers, catastrophe occurrence or other matters that is publicly available or otherwise accessible to us. This information may not always be accurate, complete, up-to-date or properly evaluated. Management of operational, legal and regulatory risks requires, among other things, policies and procedures to record and verify large numbers of transactions and events. These policies and procedures may not be fully effective.

We employ various strategies, including hedging and reinsurance, with the objective of mitigating risks inherent in our business and operations. These risks include current or future changes in the fair value of our assets and liabilities, current or future changes in cash flows, the effect of interest rates, equity markets and credit spread changes, the occurrence of credit defaults, currency fluctuations and changes in mortality and longevity. We seek to control these risks by, among other things, entering into reinsurance contracts and derivative instruments, such as swaps, options, futures and forward contracts. See Reinsurance subjects us to the credit risk of reinsurers and may not be available, affordable or adequate to protect us against losses for a description of risks associated with our use of reinsurance. Developing an effective strategy for dealing with these risks is complex, and no strategy can completely insulate us from such risks. Our hedging strategies also rely on assumptions and projections regarding our assets, liabilities, general market factors and the creditworthiness of our counterparties that may prove to be incorrect or prove to be inadequate. Accordingly, our hedging activities may not have the desired beneficial impact on our results of operations or financial condition. Hedging strategies involve transaction costs and other costs, and if we terminate a hedging arrangement, we may also be required to pay additional costs, such as transaction fees or breakage costs. We may incur losses on transactions after taking into account our hedging strategies. In particular, certain of our hedging strategies focus on the protection of regulatory and rating agency capital, rather than U.S. GAAP earnings. Because our regulatory capital and rating agency capital react differently to market movements than our Variable Annuity Guarantee Hedge Program target, we have executed a capital hedge overlay (CHO) program to generally target these differences. As U.S. GAAP accounting differs from the methods used to determine regulatory reserves and rating agency capital requirements, our hedge programs may create earnings volatility in our U.S. GAAP financial statements. Further, the nature, timing, design or execution of our hedging transactions could actually increase our risks and losses. Our hedging strategies and the derivatives that we use, or may use in the future, may not adequately mitigate or offset the hedged risk and our hedging transactions may result in losses.

Past or future misconduct by our employees, agents, intermediaries, representatives of our broker-dealer subsidiaries or employees of our vendors could result in violations of law by us or our subsidiaries, regulatory sanctions and/or serious reputational or financial harm and the precautions we take to prevent and detect this

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activity may not be effective in all cases. Although we employ controls and procedures designed to monitor associates' business decisions and to prevent us from taking excessive or inappropriate risks, associates may take such risks regardless of such controls and procedures. Our compensation policies and practices are reviewed by us as part of our overall risk management program, but it is possible that such compensation policies and practices could inadvertently incentivize excessive or inappropriate risk taking. If our associates take excessive or inappropriate risks, those risks could harm our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

The inability of counterparties to meet their financial obligations could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Third parties that owe us money, securities or other assets may not pay or perform under their obligations. These parties include the issuers or guarantors of securities we hold, customers, reinsurers, trading counterparties, securities lending and repurchase counterparties, counterparties under swaps, credit default and other derivative contracts, clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses and other financial intermediaries. Defaults by one or more of these parties on their obligations to us due to bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, downturns in the economy or real estate values, operational failure or other factors, or even rumors about potential defaults by one or more of these parties, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

We routinely execute a high volume of transactions such as unsecured debt instruments, derivative transactions and equity investments with counterparties and customers in the financial services industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial and investment banks, mutual and hedge funds, institutional clients, futures clearing merchants, swap dealers, insurance companies and other institutions, resulting in large periodic settlement amounts which may result in our having significant credit exposure to one or more of such counterparties or customers. Many of these transactions comprise derivative instruments with a number of counterparties in order to hedge various risks, including equity and interest rate market risk features within many of our insurance and annuity products. Our obligations under our products are not changed by our hedging activities and we are liable for our obligations even if our derivative counterparties do not pay us. As a result, we face concentration risk with respect to liabilities or amounts we expect to collect from specific counterparties and customers. A default by, or even concerns about the creditworthiness of, one or more of these counterparties or customers could have an adverse effect on our results of operations or liquidity. There is no assurance that losses on, or impairments to the carrying value of, these assets due to counterparty credit risk would not materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We are also subject to the risk that our rights against third parties may not be enforceable in all circumstances. The deterioration or perceived deterioration in the credit quality of third parties whose securities or obligations we hold could result in losses and/or adversely affect our ability to rehypothecate or otherwise use those securities or obligations for liquidity purposes. While in many cases we are permitted to require additional collateral from counterparties that experience financial difficulty, disputes may arise as to the amount of collateral we are entitled to receive and the value of pledged assets. Our credit risk may also be exacerbated when the collateral we hold cannot be realized or is liquidated at prices not sufficient to recover the full amount of the loan or derivative exposure that is due to us, which is most likely to occur during periods of illiquidity and depressed asset valuations, such as those experienced during the recent financial crisis. The termination of contracts and the foreclosure on collateral may subject us to claims for the improper exercise of rights under the contracts. Bankruptcies, downgrades and disputes with counterparties as to the valuation of collateral tend to increase in times of market stress and illiquidity.

Requirements to post collateral or make payments related to changes in market value of specified assets may adversely affect liquidity.

The amount of collateral we may be required to post under short-term financing agreements and derivative transactions may increase under certain circumstances. Pursuant to the terms of some transactions, we could be required to make payment to our counterparties related to any change in the market value of the specified

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collateral assets. Such requirements could have an adverse effect on liquidity. Furthermore, with respect to any such payments, we may have unsecured risk to the counterparty as these amounts may not be required to be segregated from the counterparty's other funds, may not be held in a third-party custodial account and may not be required to be paid to us by the counterparty until the termination of the transaction. Additionally, the implementation of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act) and the resultant changes in collateral requirements may increase the need for liquidity and eligible collateral assets in excess of what is already being held.

For a discussion on certain obligations we have with respect to the posting of collateral upon the occurrence of certain events, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Potential Impact of a Ratings Downgrade.

Our investment portfolio is subject to several risks that may diminish the value of our invested assets and the investment returns credited to customers, which could reduce our sales, revenues, AUM and results of operations.

Fixed income securities represent a significant portion of our investment portfolio. We are subject to the risk that the issuers, or guarantors, of fixed income securities we own may default on principal and interest payments they owe us. We are also subject to the risk that the underlying collateral within ABS, including mortgage-backed securities, may default on principal and interest payments causing an adverse change in cash flows. The occurrence of a major economic downturn, acts of corporate malfeasance, widening mortgage or credit spreads, or other events that adversely affect the issuers, guarantors or underlying collateral of these securities could cause the estimated fair value of our fixed income securities portfolio and our earnings to decline and the default rate of the fixed income securities in our investment portfolio to increase. A ratings downgrade affecting issuers or guarantors of securities in our investment portfolio, or similar trends that could worsen the credit quality of such issuers, or guarantors could also have a similar effect. Similarly, a ratings downgrade affecting a security we hold could indicate the credit quality of that security has deteriorated and could increase the capital we must hold to support that security to maintain our RBC ratio. See

A decrease in the RBC ratio (as a result of a reduction in statutory surplus and/or increase in risk-based capital (RBC) requirements) of our insurance subsidiaries could result in increased scrutiny by insurance regulators and rating agencies and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We are also subject to the risk that cash flows resulting from the payments on pools of mortgages that serve as collateral underlying the mortgage-backed securities we own may differ from our expectations in timing or size. Cash flow variability arising from an unexpected acceleration in mortgage prepayment behavior can be significant, and could cause a decline in the estimated fair value of certain interest-only securities within our mortgage-backed securities portfolio. Any event reducing the estimated fair value of these securities, other than on a temporary basis, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We derive operating revenues from providing investment management and related services. Our revenues depend largely on the value and mix of AUM. Our investment management related revenues are derived primarily from fees based on a percentage of the value of AUM. Any decrease in the value or amount of our AUM because of market volatility or other factors negatively impacts our revenues and income. Global economic conditions, changes in the equity markets, currency exchange rates, interest rates, inflation rates, the yield curve, defaults by derivative counterparties and other factors that are difficult to predict affect the mix, market values and levels of our AUM. The funds we manage may be subject to an unanticipated large number of redemptions as a result of such events, causing the funds to sell securities they hold, possibly at a loss, or draw on any available lines of credit to obtain cash, or use securities held in the applicable fund, to settle these redemptions. We may, in our discretion, also provide financial support to a fund to enable it to maintain sufficient liquidity in such an event. Additionally, changing market conditions may cause a shift in our asset mix towards fixed-income products and a related decline in our revenue and income, as we generally derive higher fee revenues and income from equity products than from fixed-income products we manage. Any decrease in the level of our AUM resulting from price declines, interest rate volatility or uncertainty, increased redemptions or other factors could negatively impact our revenues and income.

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From time to time we invest our capital to seed a particular investment strategy or investment portfolio. We may also co-invest in funds or take an equity ownership interest in certain structured finance/investment vehicles that we manage for our customers. Any decrease in the value of such investments could negatively affect our revenues and income.

Our investment performance is critical to the success of our investment management and related services business, as well as to the profitability of our insurance, annuity and retirement products. Poor investment performance as compared to third-party benchmarks or competitor products could lead to a decrease in sales of investment products we manage and lead to redemptions from existing products, generally lowering the overall level of AUM and reducing the management fees we earn. We cannot assure you that past or present investment performance in the investment products we manage will be indicative of future performance. Any poor investment performance may negatively impact our revenues and income.

Some of our investments are relatively illiquid and are in asset classes that have been experiencing significant market valuation fluctuations.

We hold certain assets that may lack liquidity, such as privately placed fixed income securities, commercial mortgage loans, policy loans and limited partnership interests. These asset classes represented 28.4% of the carrying value of our total cash and invested assets as of December 31, 2013. If we require significant amounts of cash on short notice in excess of normal cash requirements or are required to post or return collateral in connection with our investment portfolio, derivatives transactions or securities lending activities, we may have difficulty selling these investments in a timely manner, be forced to sell them for less than we otherwise would have been able to realize, or both.

The reported values of our relatively illiquid types of investments do not necessarily reflect the current market price for the asset. If we were forced to sell certain of our assets in the current market, there can be no assurance that we would be able to sell them for the prices at which we have recorded them and we might be forced to sell them at significantly lower prices.

We invest a portion of our invested assets in investment funds, many of which make private equity investments. The amount and timing of income from such investment funds tends to be uneven as a result of the performance of the underlying investments, including private equity investments. The timing of distributions from the funds, which depends on particular events relating to the underlying investments, as well as the funds' schedules for making distributions and their needs for cash, can be difficult to predict. As a result, the amount of income that we record from these investments can vary substantially from quarter to quarter. Recent equity and credit market volatility may reduce investment income for these types of investments.

Our CMO-B portfolio exposes us to market and behavior risks.

We manage a portfolio of various collateralized mortgage obligation (CMO) tranches in combination with financial derivatives as part of a proprietary strategy we refer to as CMO-B, as described under Investments CMO-B Portfolio . As of December 31, 2013, our CMO-B portfolio had \$3.4 billion in total assets, consisting of notional or principal securities backed by mortgages secured by single-family residential real estate, and including interest-only securities, principal-only securities, inverse-floating rate (principal) securities and inverse interest-only securities. The CMO-B portfolio is subject to a number of market and behavior risks, including interest rate risk and prepayment risk. Interest rate risk represents the potential for adverse changes in portfolio value resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. Prepayment risk represents the potential for adverse changes in portfolio value resulting from changes in residential mortgage prepayment speed, which in turn depends on a number of factors, including conditions in both credit markets and housing markets. As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, approximately 38.3%, 33.1% and 32.8%, respectively, of the Company's total CMO holdings were invested in those types of CMOs, such as interest-only or principal-only strips, which are subject to more prepayment and extension risk than traditional CMOs. In addition, government policy changes affecting residential housing and residential housing finance,

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such as government agency reform and government sponsored refinancing programs, and Federal Reserve Bank purchases of agency mortgage securities, or QE3, could alter prepayment behavior and result in adverse changes to portfolio values. While we actively monitor our exposure to these and other risks inherent in this strategy, we cannot assure you that our hedging and risk management strategies will be effective; any failure to manage these risks effectively could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, although we believe our CMO-B portfolio has performed well for a number of years, and particularly well since the recent financial crisis, primarily due to persistently low levels of short-term interest rates and mortgage prepayments in an atmosphere of tightened housing-related credit availability, this portfolio may not continue to perform as well in the future. A rebound in home prices, the concern over further introduction of or changes to government policies aimed at altering payment behavior, and increased availability of housing-related credit in 2013 have combined to lower interest only (IO) and inverse IO valuations modestly in the twelve months ended December 31, 2013. To the extent these conditions persist in the coming quarters, we expect prepayment speeds may increase and the results of our CMO-B portfolio would likely underperform those of recent periods.

Defaults or delinquencies in our commercial mortgage loan portfolio may adversely affect our profitability.

The commercial mortgage loans we hold face both default and delinquency risk. We establish loan specific estimated impairments at the balance sheet date. These impairments are based on the excess carrying value of the loan over the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate, the estimated fair value of the loan's collateral if the loan is in the process of foreclosure or otherwise collateral dependent, or the loan's observable market price. We also establish valuation allowances for loan losses when, based on past experience, it is probable that a credit event has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. These valuation allowances are based on loan risk characteristics, historical default rates and loss severities, real estate market fundamentals and outlook as well as other relevant factors. As of December 31, 2013, our commercial loan portfolio included \$5.1 million (0.1%) of commercial loans that were 90 or more days past due, and no commercial mortgage loans were in the process of foreclosure. The performance of our commercial mortgage loan investments may fluctuate in the future. In addition, legislative proposals that would allow or require modifications to the terms of commercial mortgage loans could be enacted. We cannot predict whether these proposals will be adopted, or what impact, if any, such laws, if enacted, could have on our business or investments. An increase in the delinquency and default rate of our commercial mortgage loan portfolio could adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Further, any geographic or sector concentration of our commercial mortgage loans may have adverse effects on our investment portfolios and consequently on our results of operations or financial condition. While we generally seek to mitigate the risk of sector concentration by having a broadly diversified portfolio, events or developments that have a negative effect on any particular geographic region or sector may have a greater adverse effect on the investment portfolios to the extent that the portfolios are concentrated, which could affect our results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, liability under environmental protection laws resulting from our commercial mortgage loan portfolio and real estate investments could affect our results of operations or financial condition. Under the laws of several states, contamination of a property may give rise to a lien on the property to secure recovery of the costs of cleanup. In some states, such a lien has priority over the lien of an existing mortgage against the property, which would impair our ability to foreclose on that property should the related loan be in default. In addition, under the laws of some states and under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, we may be liable for costs of addressing releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that require remedy at a property securing a mortgage loan held by us, regardless of whether or not the environmental damage or threat was caused by the obligor, which could harm our results of operations and financial condition. We also may face this liability after foreclosing on a property securing a mortgage loan held by us.

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Our operations are complex and a failure to properly perform services could have an adverse effect on our revenues and income.

Our operations include, among other things, retirement plan administration, policy administration, portfolio management, investment advice, retail and wholesale brokerage, fund administration, shareholder services, benefits processing and servicing, contract and sales and servicing, transfer agency, underwriting, distribution, custodial, trustee and other fiduciary services. In order to be competitive, we must properly perform our administrative and related responsibilities, including recordkeeping and accounting, regulatory compliance, security pricing, corporate actions, compliance with investment restrictions, daily net asset value computations, account reconciliations and required distributions to fund shareholders. Further, certain of our investment management subsidiaries may act as general partner for various investment partnerships, which may subject them to liability for the partnerships' liabilities. If we fail to properly perform and monitor our operations, our business could suffer and our revenues and income could be adversely affected.

Our products and services are complex and are frequently sold through intermediaries, and a failure to properly perform services or the misrepresentation of our products or services could have an adverse effect on our revenues and income.

Many of our products and services are complex and are frequently sold through intermediaries. In particular, our insurance businesses are reliant on intermediaries to describe and explain their products to potential customers. The intentional or unintentional misrepresentation of our products and services in advertising materials or other external communications, or inappropriate activities by our personnel or an intermediary, could adversely affect our reputation and business prospects, as well as lead to potential regulatory actions or litigation.

Revenues, earnings and income from our investment management business operations could be adversely affected if the terms of our asset management agreements are significantly altered or the agreements are terminated.

Our revenues from our investment management business operations are dependent on fees earned under asset management and related services agreements that we have with the clients and funds we advise. Operating revenues for this segment were \$607.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$545.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 and \$491.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, and could be adversely affected if these agreements are altered significantly or terminated. The decline in revenue that might result from alteration or termination of our asset management services agreements could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations or financial condition. Operating earnings before income taxes was \$178.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$134.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 and \$87.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. In addition, under certain laws, most notably the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act") and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Advisers Act"), advisory contracts may require approval or consent from clients or fund shareholders in the event of an assignment of the contract or a change in control of the investment adviser. Were a transaction to result in an assignment or change in control, the inability to obtain consent or approval from clients or shareholders of mutual funds or other investment funds could result in a significant reduction in advisory fees.

The valuation of many of our financial instruments includes methodologies, estimations and assumptions that are subject to differing interpretations and could result in changes to investment valuations that may materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The following financial instruments are carried at fair value in our financial statements: fixed income securities, equity securities, derivatives, embedded derivatives, assets and liabilities related to consolidated investment entities, and separate account assets. We have categorized these instruments into a three-level hierarchy, based on the priority of the inputs to the respective valuation technique. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest

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priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3), while quoted prices in markets that are not active or valuation techniques requiring inputs that are observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability are Level 2.

Factors considered in estimating fair values of securities, and derivatives and embedded derivatives related to our securities include coupon rate, maturity, principal paydown including prepayments, estimated duration, call provisions, sinking fund requirements, credit rating, industry sector of the issuer and quoted market prices of comparable securities. Factors considered in estimating the fair values of embedded derivatives and derivatives related to product guarantees (collectively, guaranteed benefit derivatives) include risk-free interest rates, long-term equity implied volatility, interest rate implied volatility, correlations among mutual funds associated with variable annuity contracts, correlations between interest rates and equity funds and actuarial assumptions such as mortality rates, lapse rates and benefit utilization, as well as the amount and timing of policyholder deposits and partial withdrawals. The impact of our risk of nonperformance is also reflected in the estimated fair value of guaranteed benefit derivatives. In many situations, inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In these situations, we will determine the level in which the fair value falls based upon the lowest level input that is significant to the determination of the fair value.

The determinations of fair values are made at a specific point in time, based on available market information and judgments about financial instruments, including estimates of the timing and amounts of expected future cash flows and the credit standing of the issuer or counterparty. The use of different methodologies and assumptions may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

During periods of market disruption, including periods of rapidly changing credit spreads or illiquidity, it has been and will likely continue to be difficult to value certain of our securities, such as certain mortgage-backed securities, if trading becomes less frequent and/or market data becomes less observable. There may be certain asset classes that were in active markets with significant observable data that could become illiquid in a difficult financial environment. In such cases, more securities may fall to Level 3 and thus require more subjectivity and management judgment in determining fair value. As such, valuations may include inputs and assumptions that are less observable or require greater estimation, thereby resulting in values that may differ materially from the value at which the investments may be ultimately sold. Further, rapidly changing and unprecedented credit and equity market conditions could materially impact the valuation of securities as reported within the financial statements, and the period-to-period changes in value could vary significantly. Decreases in value could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. As of December 31, 2013, 6.6%, 92.3% and 1.1% of our available-for-sale securities were considered to be Level 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

The determination of the amount of allowances and impairments taken on our investments is subjective and could materially and adversely impact our results of operations or financial condition. Gross unrealized losses may be realized or result in future impairments, resulting in a reduction in our net income (loss).

We evaluate investment securities held by us for impairment on a quarterly basis. This review is subjective and requires a high degree of judgment. For fixed income securities held, an impairment loss is recognized if the fair value of the debt security is less than the carrying value and we no longer have the intent to hold the debt security; if it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the debt security before recovery of the amortized cost basis; or if a credit loss has occurred.

When we do not intend to sell a security in an unrealized loss position, potential credit related other-than-temporary impairments (OTTI) are considered using a variety of factors, including the length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, adverse conditions specifically related to the industry, geographic area in which the issuer conducts business, financial condition of the issuer or underlying collateral of a security, payment structure of the security, changes in credit rating of the security by the rating agencies, volatility of the fair value changes and other events that adversely affect the issuer. In addition, we take into account relevant broad market and economic data in making impairment decisions.

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As part of the impairment review process, we utilize a variety of assumptions and estimates to make a judgment on how fixed income securities will perform in the future. It is possible that securities in our fixed income portfolio will perform worse than our expectations. There is an ongoing risk that further declines in fair value may occur and additional OTTI may be recorded in future periods, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Furthermore, historical trends may not be indicative of future impairments or allowances.

Fixed income and equity securities classified as available-for-sale are reported at their estimated fair value. Unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale securities are recognized as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) and are therefore excluded from net income (loss). The accumulated change in estimated fair value of these available-for-sale securities is recognized in net income (loss) when the gain or loss is realized upon the sale of the security or in the event that the decline in estimated fair value is determined to be other-than-temporary and an impairment charge to earnings is taken. Such realized losses or impairments may have a material adverse effect on our net income (loss) in a particular interim or annual period. For example, we recorded OTTI of \$35.7 million, \$55.1 million, and \$502.7 million in net realized capital losses for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

Our participation in a securities lending program and a repurchase program subjects us to potential liquidity and other risks.

We engage in a securities lending program whereby certain securities from our portfolio are loaned to other institutions for short periods of time. Initial collateral, primarily cash, is required at a rate of 102% of the market value of the loaned securities. For certain transactions, a lending agent may be used and the agent may retain some or all of the collateral deposited by the borrower and transfer the remaining collateral to us. Collateral retained by the agent is invested in liquid assets on our behalf. The market value of the loaned securities is monitored on a daily basis with additional collateral obtained or refunded as the market value of the loaned securities fluctuates.

We also participate in a repurchase program whereby we sell fixed income securities to a third party, primarily major brokerage firms or commercial banks, with a concurrent agreement to repurchase those same securities at a determined future date. Our policy requires that, at all times during the term of the repurchase agreements, cash or other types of collateral types provided is sufficient to allow the counterparty to fund substantially all of the cost of purchasing replacement assets. The cash proceeds received under the repurchase program are typically invested in fixed income securities and cannot be returned prior to the scheduled repurchase date; however, market conditions on the repurchase date may limit our ability to enter into new agreements. The repurchase of securities or our inability to enter into new repurchase agreements would require us to return the cash collateral proceeds associated with such transactions on the repurchase or maturity date.

For both securities lending and repurchase transactions, in some cases, the maturity of the securities held as invested collateral (i.e., securities that we have purchased with cash collateral received) may exceed the term of the related securities on loan and the estimated fair value may fall below the amount of cash received as collateral and invested. If we are required to return significant amounts of cash collateral on short notice and we are forced to sell securities to meet the return obligation, we may have difficulty selling such collateral that is invested in securities in a timely manner, be forced to sell securities in a volatile or illiquid market for less than we otherwise would have been able to realize under normal market conditions, or both. In addition, under adverse capital market and economic conditions, liquidity may broadly deteriorate, which would further restrict our ability to sell securities. If we decrease the amount of our securities lending and repurchase activities over time, the amount of net investment income generated by these activities will also likely decline. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Securities Lending .

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We establish and hold reserves to pay future policy benefits and claims. Our reserves do not represent an exact calculation of liability, but rather are actuarial or statistical estimates based on data and models that include many assumptions and projections, which are inherently uncertain and involve the exercise of significant judgment, including assumptions as to the levels and/or timing of receipt or payment of premiums, benefits, claims, expenses, interest credits, investment results (including equity market returns), retirement, mortality, morbidity and persistency. We periodically review the adequacy of reserves and the underlying assumptions. We cannot, however, determine with precision the amounts that we will pay for, or the timing of payment of, actual benefits, claims and expenses or whether the assets supporting our policy liabilities, together with future premiums, will grow to the level assumed prior to payment of benefits or claims. If actual experience differs significantly from assumptions or estimates, reserves may not be adequate. If we conclude that our reserves, together with future premiums, are insufficient to cover future policy benefits and claims, we would be required to increase our reserves and incur income statement charges for the period in which we make the determination, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We may face significant losses if mortality rates, morbidity rates, persistency rates or other underwriting assumptions differ significantly from our pricing expectations.

We set prices for many of our insurance and annuity products based upon expected claims and payment patterns, using assumptions for mortality rates, or likelihood of death, and morbidity rates, or likelihood of sickness, of our policyholders. In addition to the potential effect of natural or man-made disasters, significant changes in mortality or morbidity could emerge gradually over time due to changes in the natural environment, the health habits of the insured population, technologies and treatments for disease or disability, the economic environment, or other factors. The long-term profitability of our insurance and annuity products depends upon how our actual mortality rates, and to a lesser extent actual morbidity rates, compare to our pricing assumptions. In addition, prolonged or severe adverse mortality or morbidity experience could result in increased reinsurance costs, and ultimately, reinsurers might not offer coverage at all. If we are unable to maintain our current level of reinsurance or purchase new reinsurance protection in amounts that we consider sufficient, we would have to accept an increase in our net risk exposures, revise our pricing to reflect higher reinsurance premiums, or otherwise modify our product offering.

Pricing of our insurance and annuity products is also based in part upon expected persistency of these products, which is the probability that a policy will remain in force from one period to the next. Persistency of our annuity products may be significantly and adversely impacted by the increasing value of guaranteed minimum benefits contained in many of our variable annuity products due to poor equity market performance or extended periods of low interest rates as well as other factors. The minimum interest rate guarantees in our fixed annuities may also be more valuable in extended periods of low interest rates. Persistency could be adversely affected generally by developments adversely affecting customer perception of us. Results may also vary based on differences between actual and expected premium deposits and withdrawals for these products. Many of our deferred annuity products also contain optional benefits that may be exercised at certain points within a contract. We set prices for such products using assumptions for the rate of election of deferred annuity living benefits and other optional benefits offered to our contract owners. The profitability of our deferred annuity products may be less than expected, depending upon how actual contract owner decisions to elect or delay the utilization of such benefits compare to our pricing assumptions. The development of a secondary market for life insurance, including stranger-owned life insurance, life settlements or viaticals and investor-owned life insurance, and the potential development of third-party investor strategies in the annuities business, could also adversely affect the profitability of existing business and our pricing assumptions for new business. Actual persistency that is lower than our persistency assumptions could have an adverse effect on profitability, especially in the early years of a policy, primarily because we would be required to accelerate the amortization of expenses we defer in connection with the acquisition of the policy. Actual persistency that is higher than our persistency assumptions could have an adverse effect on profitability in the later years of a block of business because the anticipated claims

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experience is higher in these later years. If actual persistency is significantly different from that assumed in our current reserving assumptions, our reserves for future policy benefits may prove to be inadequate. Although some of our products permit us to increase premiums or adjust other charges and credits during the life of the policy, the adjustments permitted under the terms of the policies may not be sufficient to maintain profitability. Many of our products, however, do not permit us to increase premiums or adjust charges and credits during the life of the policy or during the initial guarantee term of the policy. Even if permitted under the policy, we may not be able or willing to raise premiums or adjust other charges for regulatory or competitive reasons.

Pricing of our products is also based on long-term assumptions regarding interest rates, investment returns and operating costs. Management establishes target returns for each product based upon these factors, the other underwriting assumptions noted above and the average amount of regulatory and rating agency capital that we must hold to support in-force contracts. We monitor and manage pricing and sales to achieve target returns. Profitability from new business emerges over a period of years, depending on the nature and life of the product, and is subject to variability as actual results may differ from pricing assumptions. Our profitability depends on multiple factors, including the comparison of actual mortality, morbidity and persistency rates and policyholder behavior to our assumptions; the adequacy of investment margins; our management of market and credit risks associated with investments; our ability to maintain premiums and contract charges at a level adequate to cover mortality, benefits and contract administration expenses; the adequacy of contract charges and availability of revenue from providers of investment options offered in variable contracts to cover the cost of product features and other expenses; and management of operating costs and expenses.

Unfavorable developments in interest rates, credit spreads and policyholder behavior can result in adverse financial consequences related to our stable value products, and our hedge program and risk mitigation features may not successfully offset these consequences.

We offer stable value products primarily as a fixed rate, liquid asset allocation option for employees of our plan sponsor customers within the defined contribution funding plans offered by our Retirement business. These products are designed to provide a guaranteed annual credited rate (currently between zero and three percent) on the invested assets in addition to enabling participants the right to withdraw and transfer funds at book value.

The sensitivity of our statutory reserves and surplus established for the stable value products to changes in interest rates, credit spreads and policyholder behavior will vary depending on the magnitude of these changes, as well as on the book value of assets, the market value of assets, the guaranteed credited rates available to customers and other product features. Realization or re-measurement of these risks may result in an increase in the reserves for stable value products, and could materially and adversely affect our financial position or results of operations. In particular, in extended low interest rate environments, we bear exposure to the risk that reserves must be added to fund book value withdrawals and transfers when guaranteed annual credited rates exceed the earned rate on invested assets. In a rising interest rate environment, we are exposed to the risk of financial disintermediation through a potential increase in the level of book value withdrawals.

To the extent that our hedge program and other risk mitigating features do not operate as intended or are not fully effective, we remain exposed to the risks described above.

We may be required to accelerate the amortization of DAC, deferred sales inducements (DSI) and/or VOBA, any of which could adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

DAC represents the incremental costs related directly to the acquisition of new and renewal insurance and annuity contracts. DSI represents amounts that are credited to a policyholder's account balance as an inducement to purchase a contract. VOBA represents the present value of estimated cash flows embedded in acquired business, plus renewal commissions and certain other costs on such acquired business. Capitalized costs associated with DAC, DSI and VOBA are amortized in proportion to actual and estimated gross profits, gross premiums or gross revenues depending on the type of contract. Management, on an ongoing basis, tests the DAC, DSI and VOBA recorded on our balance sheets to determine if these amounts are recoverable under current

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assumptions. In addition, management regularly reviews the estimates and assumptions underlying DAC, DSI and VOBA. The projection of estimated gross profits, gross premiums or gross revenues requires the use of certain assumptions, principally related to separate account fund returns in excess of amounts credited to policyholders, policyholder behavior such as surrender and lapse rates, interest margin, expense margin, mortality, future impairments and hedging costs. Estimating future gross profits, gross premiums or gross revenues is a complex process requiring considerable judgment and the forecasting of events well into the future. If these assumptions prove to be inaccurate, if an estimation technique used to estimate future gross profits, gross premiums or gross revenues is changed, or if significant or sustained equity market declines occur and/or persist, we could be required to accelerate the amortization of DAC, DSI and VOBA, which would result in a charge to earnings. Such adjustments could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Reinsurance subjects us to the credit risk of reinsurers and may not be available, affordable or adequate to protect us against losses.

We cede life insurance policies and annuity contracts or certain risks related to life insurance policies and annuity contracts to other insurance companies using various forms of reinsurance, including coinsurance, modified coinsurance, funds withheld, monthly renewable term and yearly renewable term. However, we remain liable to the underlying policyholders, even if the reinsurer defaults on its obligations with respect to the ceded business. If a reinsurer fails to meet its obligations under the reinsurance contract, we will be forced to cover the claims on the reinsured policies. In addition, a reinsurer insolvency may cause us to lose our reserve credits on the ceded business, in which case we would be required to establish additional statutory reserves.

In addition, if a reinsurer does not have accredited reinsurer status, or if a currently accredited reinsurer loses that status, in any state where we are licensed to do business, we are not entitled to take credit for reinsurance in that state if the reinsurer does not post sufficient qualifying collateral (either qualifying assets in a qualifying trust or qualifying LOCs). In this event, we would be required to establish additional statutory reserves. Similarly, the credit for reinsurance taken by our insurance subsidiaries under reinsurance agreements with affiliated and unaffiliated non-accredited reinsurers is, under certain conditions, dependent upon the non-accredited reinsurer's ability to obtain and provide sufficient qualifying assets in a qualifying trust or qualifying LOCs issued by qualifying lending banks. LOCs, when available, continue to be very expensive in the current economic environment. Because of this, some of our affiliated reinsurers have established and will continue to pursue alternative sources for qualifying reinsurance collateral. If these steps are unsuccessful, or if unaffiliated non-accredited reinsurers that have reinsured business from our insurance subsidiaries are unsuccessful in obtaining sources of qualifying reinsurance collateral, our insurance subsidiaries might not be able to obtain full statutory reserve credit. Loss of reserve credit by an insurance subsidiary would require it to establish additional statutory reserves and would result in a decrease in the level of its capital, which could have a material adverse effect on our profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

We had \$176.6 million and \$385.0 million of unsecured unaffiliated reinsurance recoverable balances as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. These reinsurance recoverable balances are periodically assessed for uncollectability and there were no significant allowances for uncollectible reinsurance as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

The collectability of reinsurance recoverables is subject to uncertainty arising from a number of factors, including whether the insured losses meet the qualifying conditions of the reinsurance contract, whether reinsurers or their affiliates have the financial capacity and willingness to make payments under the terms of the reinsurance contract, and the degree to which our reinsurance balances are secured by sufficient qualifying assets in qualifying trusts or qualifying LOCs issued by qualifying lender banks. Although a substantial portion of our reinsurance exposure is secured by assets held in trusts or LOCs, the inability to collect a material recovery from a reinsurer could have a material adverse effect on our profitability, results of operation and financial condition.

The premium rates and other fees that we charge are based, in part, on the assumption that reinsurance will be available at a certain cost. Some of our reinsurance contracts contain provisions that limit the reinsurer's

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ability to increase rates on in-force business; however, some do not. If a reinsurer raises the rates that it charges on a block of in-force business, in some instances, we will not be able to pass the increased costs onto our customers and our profitability will be negatively impacted. Additionally, such a rate increase could result in our recapturing of the business, which may result in a need to maintain additional reserves, reduce reinsurance receivables and expose us to greater risks. If reinsurers raise the rates that they charge on new business, we may be forced to raise the premiums that we charge, which could have a negative impact on our competitive position.

A decrease in the RBC ratio (as a result of a reduction in statutory surplus and/or increase in RBC requirements) of our insurance subsidiaries could result in increased scrutiny by insurance regulators and rating agencies and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The NAIC has established regulations that provide minimum capitalization requirements based on RBC formulas for insurance companies. The RBC formula for life insurance companies establishes capital requirements relating to asset, insurance, interest rate and business risks, including equity, interest rate and expense recovery risks associated with variable annuities and group annuities that contain guaranteed minimum death and living benefits. Each of our insurance subsidiaries is subject to RBC standards and/or other minimum statutory capital and surplus requirements imposed under the laws of its respective jurisdiction of domicile.

In any particular year, statutory surplus amounts and RBC ratios may increase or decrease depending on a variety of factors, including the amount of statutory income or losses generated by the insurance subsidiary (which itself is sensitive to equity market and credit market conditions), the amount of additional capital such insurer must hold to support business growth, changes in equity market levels, the value and credit ratings of certain fixed-income and equity securities in its investment portfolio, the value of certain derivative instruments that do not receive hedge accounting and changes in interest rates, as well as changes to the RBC formulas and the interpretation of the NAIC's instructions with respect to RBC calculation methodologies. Many of these factors are outside of our control. Our financial strength and credit ratings are significantly influenced by statutory surplus amounts and RBC ratios. In addition, rating agencies may implement changes to their own internal models, which differ from the RBC capital model, that have the effect of increasing or decreasing the amount of statutory capital we or our insurance subsidiaries should hold relative to the rating agencies' expectations. In extreme scenarios of equity market declines, sustained periods of low interest rates, rapidly rising interest rates or credit spread widening, the amount of additional statutory reserves that an insurance subsidiary is required to hold for certain types of GICs and variable annuity guarantees and stable value contracts may increase at a greater than linear rate. This increase in reserves would decrease the statutory surplus available for use in calculating the subsidiary's RBC ratios. To the extent that an insurance subsidiary's RBC ratios are deemed to be insufficient, we may seek to take actions either to increase the capitalization of the insurer or to reduce the capitalization requirements. If we were unable to accomplish such actions, the rating agencies may view this as a reason for a ratings downgrade.

The failure of any of our insurance subsidiaries to meet its applicable RBC requirements or minimum capital and surplus requirements could subject it to further examination or corrective action imposed by insurance regulators, including limitations on its ability to write additional business, supervision by regulators or seizure or liquidation. Any corrective action imposed could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. A decline in RBC ratios, whether or not it results in a failure to meet applicable RBC requirements, may still limit the ability of an insurance subsidiary to make dividends or distributions to us, could result in a loss of customers or new business, and could be a factor in causing ratings agencies to downgrade the insurer's financial strength ratings, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our statutory reserve financings may be subject to cost increases and new financings may be subject to limited market capacity.

We have financing facilities in place for our previously written business and have remaining capacity in existing facilities to support writings through the end of 2014 or later. However certain of these facilities mature

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prior to the run off of the reserve liability so that we are subject to cost increases or unavailability of capacity upon the refinancing. If we are unable to refinance such facilities, or if the cost of such facilities were to significantly increase, we would be required to increase statutory reserves or incur higher operating or tax costs. For more details, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Credit Facilities and Subsidiary Credit Support Arrangements.

A significant portion of our institutional funding originates from two Federal Home Loan Banks, which subjects us to liquidity risks associated with sourcing a large concentration of our funding from two counterparties.

A significant portion of our institutional funding agreements originates from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka and the Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines (each an FHLB), which primarily serve as sources of funding for our Closed Block Institutional Spread Products segment. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had issued \$1.8 billion and \$2.6 billion, respectively, of non-putable funding agreements and obtained a \$265 million LOC in exchange for eligible collateral in the form of cash, mortgage backed securities and U.S. Treasury securities. Should the FHLBs choose to change their definition of eligible collateral, or if the market value of the pledged collateral decreases in value due to changes in interest rates or credit ratings, we may be required to post additional amounts of collateral in the form of cash or other eligible collateral. Additionally, we may be required to find other sources to replace this funding if we lose access to FHLB funding. This could occur if our creditworthiness falls below either of the FHLB's requirements or if legislative or other political actions cause changes to the FHLBs mandate or to the eligibility of life insurance companies to be members of the FHLB system.

Any failure to protect the confidentiality of customer information could adversely affect our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

Our businesses and relationships with customers are dependent upon our ability to maintain the confidentiality of our and our customers' trade secrets and confidential information (including customer transactional data and personal data about our employees, our customers and the employees and customers of our customers). Pursuant to federal laws, various federal regulatory and law enforcement agencies have established rules protecting the privacy and security of personal information. In addition, most states have enacted laws, which vary significantly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, to safeguard the privacy and security of personal information. Certain of our employees and contractors and many representatives of our broker-dealer subsidiaries have access to and routinely process personal information of customers through a variety of media, including the internet and software applications. We rely on various internal processes and controls to protect the confidentiality of customer information that is accessible to, or in the possession of, us, our employees, contractors and sales representatives. It is possible that an employee, contractor or sales representative could, intentionally or unintentionally, disclose or misappropriate confidential customer information. If we fail to maintain adequate internal controls, including any failure to implement newly-required additional controls, or if our employees, contractors or sales representatives fail to comply with our policies and procedures, misappropriation or intentional or unintentional inappropriate disclosure or misuse of customer information could occur. Such internal control inadequacies or non-compliance could materially damage our reputation, result in regulatory action or lead to civil or criminal penalties, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in accounting standards could adversely impact our reported results of operations and our reported financial condition.

Our financial statements are subject to the application of U.S. GAAP, which is periodically revised or expanded. Accordingly, from time to time we are required to adopt new or revised accounting standards issued by recognized authoritative bodies, including the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). For example, the adoption of the provision of Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2010-26, Financial Services: Insurance (Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 944): Accounting for Costs Associated with Acquiring or

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Renewing Insurance Contracts decreased our retained earnings by \$1.2 billion as of January 1, 2011. It is possible that future accounting standards we are required to adopt could change the current accounting treatment that we apply to our consolidated financial statements and that such changes could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, FASB is working on several projects with the International Accounting Standards Board, which could result in significant changes as U.S. GAAP converges with IFRS, including how we account for our insurance policies, annuity contracts and financial instruments and how our financial statements are presented. Furthermore, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is considering whether and how to incorporate IFRS into the U.S. financial reporting system. The changes to U.S. GAAP and ultimate conversion to IFRS, if undertaken, could affect the way we account for and report significant areas of our business, could impose special demands on us in the areas of governance, employee training, internal controls and disclosure and will likely affect how we manage our business.

We may be required to establish an additional valuation allowance against the deferred income tax asset if our business does not generate sufficient taxable income or if our tax planning strategies are modified. Increases in the deferred tax valuation allowance could have a material adverse effect on results of operations and financial condition.

Deferred income tax represents the tax effect of the differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets represent the tax benefit of future deductible temporary differences, operating loss carryforwards and tax credits carryforward. We periodically evaluate and test our ability to realize our deferred tax assets. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. In assessing the more likely than not criteria, we consider future taxable income as well as prudent tax planning strategies. Future facts, circumstances, tax law changes and FASB developments may result in an increase in the valuation allowance. An increase in the valuation allowance could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

As of December 31, 2013, we have recognized deferred tax assets based on tax planning related to unrealized gains on investment assets. To the extent these unrealized gains decrease, the tax benefit will be reduced by increasing the tax valuation allowance. For example, if interest rates increase, the amount of the unrealized gains will, most likely, decrease, with all other things constant. The decrease in the deferred tax asset may be recorded as a tax expense in tax on continuing operations based on the intra period tax allocation rules described in ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes .

We expect that our ability to use beneficial U.S. tax attributes will be subject to limitations.

Section 382 (Section 382) and Section 383 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Internal Revenue Code) operate as anti-abuse rules, the general purpose of which is to prevent trafficking in tax losses and credits, but which can apply without regard to whether a loss trafficking transaction occurs or is intended. These rules are triggered when an ownership change generally defined as when the ownership of a company, or its parent, changes by more than 50% (measured by value) on a cumulative basis in any three year period occurs (Section 382 event). If triggered, the amount of the taxable income for any post-change year which may be offset by a pre-change loss is subject to an annual limitation. Generally speaking, this limitation is derived by multiplying the fair market value of the stock of the taxpayer immediately before the date of the ownership change by the applicable federal long-term tax-exempt rate. In addition, to the extent that a company has a net unrealized built-in loss or deduction at the time of an ownership change, Sections 382 and 383 limit the utilization of any such loss or deduction which is realized and recognized during the five-year period following the ownership change.

Under the current base case for ING Group's divestiture of its remaining ownership stake in the Company, including the effects of this offering, it is likely that an ownership change will occur by December 31, 2014. As

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discussed in Summary ING Group Restructuring Plan with European Commission, ING Group is required, under the terms of the 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan, to fully divest its ownership of the Company by the end of 2016. Depending on the size and timing of this offering and of future offerings, the Company may be subject to a second Section 382 event as ING Group completes its divestment as discussed in

Summary ING Group Restructuring Plan with European Commission . Although we are unaware of any specific adverse impact from such an event, a second 382 event could impose additional limitations on the use of then existing realized and built-in losses and other tax attributes and may have a material adverse effect on the Company's tax expense and equity position.

In addition, in November 2008, ING Group issued 10 billion of core Tier 1 securities to the Dutch State in connection with a capital infusion that would need to be taken into account for purposes of determining if an ownership change has occurred. ING Group redeemed approximately half (5 billion) of these securities in December 2009 (and issued new shares to the public at that time); an additional 20% (2 billion) in May 2011; 7.5% (0.75 billion) in November 2012; and 7.5% (0.75 billion) in November 2013. As part of the 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan, ING Group has committed to repay the remaining 1.5 billion of Core Tier 1 securities, plus a 50% premium in two equal tranches in the next two years. Based on the current repayment schedule, the two tranches are expected to be repaid in March 2014 and May 2015. The redemption by ING Group of an additional amount of these securities or other transfers of securities may, depending on the facts and circumstances, trigger an ownership change, as described above.

Under U.S. GAAP, as of December 31, 2013, our tax attributes included a valuation allowance of \$2.8 billion. We are uncertain as to the ultimate financial impact of an ownership change. Using amounts available at December 31, 2013, we estimate that the deferred tax asset potentially subject to an additional tax valuation allowance is \$315 million to \$350 million (mainly as a result of built-in losses). Such an additional tax valuation allowance may be recorded as a tax expense in tax on continuing operations, which could change following the final Section 382 calculations. The actual impact on the valuation allowance is dependent mainly on the level of unrealized capital gains and losses at the time of the ownership change, the calculated Section 382 limitation, the estimated reversal pattern of capital losses otherwise supported by tax planning strategies, the estimated reversal pattern of unrealized capital gains comprising such strategies, the estimated reversal pattern of unrealized built-in capital losses subject to the limitation and the level of the valuation allowance otherwise held prior to the Section 382 event.

Under statutory accounting, a Section 382 event could reduce the admitted deferred tax asset by \$39 million if measured as of December 31, 2013. This amount could change following the final Section 382 calculations. The reduction in the admitted deferred tax asset could adversely impact our insurance company subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends or other distributions (directly or indirectly) to ING U.S., Inc. This in turn could negatively impact our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders and to service our debt. The actual impact is dependent mainly on the level of unrealized gains and losses at the time of the ownership change and the calculated Section 382 limitation.

Using the estimated Section 382 value of the Company based on a share price of \$35.15 per share as of December 31, 2013 and other information available as of December 31, 2013, we estimate that it is unlikely that the deferred tax asset, the tax valuation allowance or the admitted deferred tax asset will change as a result of a Section 382 event.

Numerous aspects of the application of Section 382 are subject to potential challenge by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Among these are our calculation of the value of the Company at the time of an ownership change and our calculations of the losses and deductions which may be subject to the recognized built-in loss rules. If the IRS were to successfully challenge these calculations, our ability to obtain tax benefits from existing and future losses and deductions could be adversely affected.

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Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation contains provisions designed to preserve our ability to use beneficial U.S. tax attributes and avoid triggering the Section 382 limitation prior to the time when ING Group's divestment of its remaining ownership stake in the Company would otherwise trigger the limitation. See Description of Capital Stock Ownership Limitations.

Our business may be negatively affected by adverse publicity or increased governmental and regulatory actions with respect to us, other well-known companies or the financial services industry in general.

Governmental scrutiny with respect to matters relating to compensation and other business practices in the financial services industry has increased dramatically in the past several years and has resulted in more aggressive and intense regulatory supervision and the application and enforcement of more stringent standards. The recent financial crisis and the current political and public sentiment regarding financial institutions has resulted in a significant amount of adverse press coverage, as well as adverse statements or charges by regulators and elected officials. Press coverage and other public statements that assert some form of wrongdoing, regardless of the factual basis for the assertions being made, could result in some type of inquiry or investigation by regulators, legislators and/or law enforcement officials or in lawsuits. Responding to these inquiries, investigations and lawsuits, regardless of the ultimate outcome of the proceeding, is time-consuming and expensive and can divert the time and effort of our senior management from its business. Future legislation or regulation or governmental views on compensation may result in us altering compensation practices in ways that could adversely affect our ability to attract and retain talented employees. Adverse publicity, governmental scrutiny, pending or future investigations by regulators or law enforcement agencies and/or legal proceedings involving us or our affiliates, including ING Group, can also have a negative impact on our reputation and on the morale and performance of employees, and on business retention and new sales, which could adversely affect our businesses and results of operations.

Litigation may adversely affect our profitability and financial condition.

We are, and may be in the future, subject to legal actions in the ordinary course of insurance, investment management and other business operations. Some of these legal proceedings may be brought on behalf of a class. Plaintiffs may seek large or indeterminate amounts of damage, including compensatory, liquidated, treble and/or punitive damages. Our reserves for litigation may prove to be inadequate and insurance coverage may not be available or may be declined for certain matters. It is possible that our results of operations or cash flow in a particular interim or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. Given the large or indeterminate amounts sometimes sought, and the inherent unpredictability of litigation, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation matters could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

A loss of, or significant change in, key product distribution relationships could materially affect sales.

We distribute certain products under agreements with affiliated distributors and other members of the financial services industry that are not affiliated with us. We compete with other financial institutions to attract and retain commercial relationships in each of these channels, and our success in competing for sales through these distribution intermediaries depends upon factors such as the amount of sales commissions and fees we pay, the breadth of our product offerings, the strength of our brand, our perceived stability and financial strength ratings, and the marketing and services we provide to, and the strength of the relationships we maintain with, individual distributors. An interruption or significant change in certain key relationships could materially affect our ability to market our products and could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. Distributors may elect to alter, reduce or terminate their distribution relationships with us, including for such reasons as changes in our distribution strategy, adverse developments in our business, adverse rating agency actions or concerns about market-related risks. Alternatively, we may terminate one or more distribution agreements due to, for example, a loss of confidence in, or a change in control of, one of the distributors, which could reduce sales.

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We are also at risk that key distribution partners may merge or change their business models in ways that affect how our products are sold, either in response to changing business priorities or as a result of shifts in regulatory supervision or potential changes in state and federal laws and regulations regarding standards of conduct applicable to distributors when providing investment advice to retail and other customers.

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

We are exposed to various risks arising from natural disasters, including hurricanes, climate change, floods, earthquakes, tornadoes and pandemic disease, as well as man-made disasters and core infrastructure failures, including acts of terrorism, military actions, power grid and telephone/internet infrastructure failures, which may adversely affect AUM, results of operations and financial condition by causing, among other things:

losses in our investment portfolio due to significant volatility in global financial markets or the failure of counterparties to perform;

changes in the rate of mortality, claims, withdrawals, lapses and surrenders of existing policies and contracts, as well as sales of new policies and contracts; and

disruption of our normal business operations due to catastrophic property damage, loss of life, or disruption of public and private infrastructure, including communications and financial services.

There can be no assurance that our business continuation and crisis management plan or insurance coverages would be effective in mitigating any negative effects on operations or profitability in the event of a disaster, nor can we provide assurance that the business continuation and crisis management plans of the independent distributors and outside vendors on whom we rely for certain services and products would be effective in mitigating any negative effects on the provision of such services and products in the event of a disaster.

Claims resulting from a catastrophic event could also materially harm the financial condition of our reinsurers, which would increase the probability of default on reinsurance recoveries. Our ability to write new business could also be adversely affected.

In addition, the jurisdictions in which our insurance subsidiaries are admitted to transact business require life insurers doing business within the jurisdiction to participate in guaranty associations, which raise funds to pay contractual benefits owed pursuant to insurance policies issued by impaired, insolvent or failed insurers. It is possible that a catastrophic event could require extraordinary assessments on our insurance companies, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The loss of key personnel could negatively affect our financial results and impair our ability to implement our business strategy.

Our success depends in large part on our ability to attract and retain key people. Intense competition exists for key employees with demonstrated ability, and we may be unable to hire or retain such employees. Our key employees include investment professionals, such as portfolio managers, sales and distribution professionals, actuarial and finance professionals and information technology professionals. While we do not believe that the departure of any particular individual would cause a material adverse effect on our operations, the unexpected loss of several of our senior management, portfolio managers or other key employees could have a material adverse effect on our operations due to the loss of their skills, knowledge of our business, and their years of industry experience as well as the potential difficulty of promptly finding qualified replacement employees. We also rely upon the knowledge and experience of employees involved in functions that require technical expertise in order to provide for sound operational controls for our overall enterprise, including the accurate and timely preparation of required regulatory filings and U.S. GAAP and statutory financial statements and operation of internal controls. A loss of such employees could adversely impact our ability to execute key operational functions and could adversely affect our operational controls, including internal controls over financial reporting.

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

We are highly dependent on automated and information technology systems to record and process our internal transactions and transactions involving our customers, as well as to calculate reserves, value invested assets and complete certain other components of our U.S. GAAP and statutory financial statements. We could experience a failure of one of these systems, our employees or agents could fail to monitor and implement enhancements or other modifications to a system in a timely and effective manner, or our employees or agents could fail to complete all necessary data reconciliation or other conversion controls when implementing a new software system or implementing modifications to an existing system. Despite the implementation of security and back-up measures, our information technology systems may be vulnerable to physical or electronic intrusions, viruses or other attacks, programming errors and similar disruptions. We may also be subject to disruptions of any of these systems arising from events that are wholly or partially beyond our control (for example, natural disasters, acts of terrorism, epidemics, computer viruses and electrical/telecommunications outages). All of these risks are also applicable where we rely on outside vendors to provide services to us and our customers. The failure of any one of these systems for any reason, or errors made by our employees or agents, could in each case cause significant interruptions to our operations, which could harm our reputation, adversely affect our internal control over financial reporting, or have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, businesses in the United States and in other countries have increasingly become the targets of cyberattacks, hacking or similar illegal or unauthorized intrusions into computer systems and networks. Such events are often highly publicized, result in the theft of significant amounts of information, and cause extensive damage to the reputation of the targeted business, in addition to leading to significant expenses associated with investigation, remediation and customer protection measures. Although we have not yet suffered such an incident of any materiality, we could be the subject of such an attack, and, although we seek to limit our vulnerability to such events through technological and other means, it is not possible to anticipate all potential forms of cyberattack or to guarantee our ability to fully defend against all such attacks. In addition, due to the sensitive nature of much of the financial and similar personal information we maintain, we may be at particular risk for targeting.

We retain confidential information in our information technology systems, and we rely on industry standard commercial technologies to maintain the security of those systems. Anyone who is able to circumvent our security measures and penetrate our information technology systems could access, view, misappropriate, alter, or delete information in the systems, including personally identifiable customer information and proprietary business information. Information security risks also exist with respect to the use of portable electronic devices, such as laptops, which are particularly vulnerable to loss and theft. In addition, an increasing number of jurisdictions require that customers be notified if a security breach results in the disclosure of personally identifiable customer information. Any attack or other breach of the security of our information technology systems that compromises information that is subject to legislative or regulatory privacy protections, or that otherwise results in inappropriate disclosure or use of personally identifiable customer information could damage our reputation in the marketplace, deter purchases of our products, subject us to heightened regulatory scrutiny, sanctions, significant civil and criminal liability or other adverse legal consequences and require us to incur significant technical, legal and other expenses.

Third parties to whom we outsource certain of our functions are also subject to the risks outlined above, any one of which could result in our incurring substantial costs and other negative consequences, including a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we experience difficulties arising from outsourcing relationships, our ability to conduct business may be compromised, which may have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

As we continue to focus on reducing the expense necessary to support our operations, we have increasingly used outsourcing strategies for certain technology and business functions. If third-party providers experience

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disruptions or do not perform as anticipated, or we experience problems with a transition, we may experience operational difficulties, an inability to meet obligations, including, but not limited to, policyholder obligations, increased costs and a loss of business that may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. For other risks associated with our outsourcing of certain functions, see

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

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

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

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

We may incur further liabilities in respect of our defined benefit retirement plans for our employees if the value of plan assets is not sufficient to cover potential obligations, including as a result of differences between results underlying actuarial assumptions and models.

We operate various defined benefit retirement plans covering a significant number of our employees. The liability recognized in our consolidated balance sheet in respect of our defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligations at the balance sheet date, less the fair value of each plan's assets. We determine our defined benefit plan obligations based on external actuarial models and calculations using the projected unit credit method. Inherent in these actuarial models are assumptions including discount rates, rates of increase in future salary and benefit levels, mortality rates, consumer price index and the expected return on plan assets. These assumptions are updated annually based on available market data and the expected performance of plan assets. Nevertheless, the actuarial assumptions may differ significantly from actual results due to changes in market conditions, economic and mortality trends and other assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions could have a significant impact on our present and future liabilities to and costs associated with our defined benefit retirement plans and may result in increased expenses and reduce our profitability.

When contributing to the plan, we will take into consideration the minimum and maximum amounts required by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), the attained funding target percentage of the plan, the variable-rate premiums that may be required by the U.S. Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC), and any funding relief that might be enacted by Congress, such as the interest rate stabilization corridor rules used for discounting pension liabilities contained in the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21). Based on our actuarial assumptions, incorporating the provisions of MAP-21 reduced the required contributions to the plan in 2013. However, reduced funding levels in the near term could lead to increased PBGC variable-rate premiums and/or increases in plan funding in following years.

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Although our retail variable annuity products are now managed within our CBVA segment, we continue to offer variable annuity products and other products with similar features in our ongoing business.

In 2009, we decided to cease sales of retail variable annuities with substantial guarantee features and now manage that business within our CBVA segment. However, we continue to offer variable annuity products in our ongoing business as well as products that have some of the features of variable annuities such as guaranteed benefits. For example, certain of the deferred annuities sold by our Retirement segment are on group and individual variable annuity policy forms, since these product types allow customers to allocate their retirement savings to a variety of different investment options. These products may contain guaranteed death benefit features, but they do not offer guaranteed living benefit features of the type found within the CBVA segment.

The Retirement segment has recently introduced an optional guaranteed retirement income portfolio (GRIP) feature that, if elected by an employee of one of our plan sponsor customers, provides guaranteed lifetime withdrawal benefits (GLWB) to such employees. The GLWB is offered through a multi-insurer model, whereby we and two unaffiliated insurers provide GLWB coverage to participating employees. In contrast to the retail guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits for life (GMWBL) provisions formerly offered by the CBVA segment, the GLWB provisions within GRIP do not offer rollup benefits; furthermore, we reprice the GLWB amount purchased by contributions to the GRIP feature on a quarterly basis. In addition, the investment elections available to participating employees have substantially less flexibility than the elections offered to retail customers of the CBVA segment. We also have the right to cease accepting new contributions to the GRIP feature, subject to providing 180 days advance notice to the plan sponsor.

Our Annuities segment also offers optional guaranteed withdrawal benefit provisions on its indexed annuity products.

To the extent that these risk-control provisions do not mitigate the risks of the GLWB and to the extent that we continue to offer variable annuity products and products with similar features in our ongoing business, the risks described below under Risks Related to Our CBVA Segment will impact our ongoing business.

Risks Related to Our CBVA Segment

Although we no longer actively market retail variable annuities, our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity will continue to be affected by our CBVA segment for the foreseeable future.

Our CBVA segment consists of retail variable annuity insurance policies sold primarily from 2001 to early 2010, when the block entered run-off. This segment represented 16.7% of our total AUM as of December 31, 2013, income (loss) before income taxes was (\$1,209.3) million, (\$692.3) million, and (\$564.5) million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. Revenues for the segment were (\$726.2) million, (\$70.0) million and \$794.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. See Business Closed Blocks CBVA. These products offered long-term savings vehicles in which customers (policyholders) made deposits that were invested, largely at the customer's direction, in a variety of U.S. and international equity, fixed income, real estate and other investment options. In addition, these products provided customers with the option to purchase living benefit riders, including GMWBL, guaranteed minimum income benefits (GMIB), guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits (GMAB) and guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB). All retail variable annuity products include guaranteed minimum death benefits (GMDB). In 2009, we decided to cease sales of retail variable annuity products with substantial guarantee features. In early 2010, we ceased all new sales of these products with substantial guarantees, although we continue to accept new deposits in accordance with, and subject to the limitations of, the provisions of existing contracts.

Market movements and actuarial assumption changes (including, with respect to policyholder behavior and mortality) can result in material adverse impacts to our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. Because policyholders have various contractual rights to defer withdrawals, annuitization and/or maturity of their contracts, the nature and period of contract maturity is subject to policyholder behavior and is therefore

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indeterminate. Future market movements and changes in actuarial assumptions can result in significant earnings and liquidity impacts, as well as increases in regulatory reserve and capital requirements for the CBVA segment. The latter may necessitate additional capital contributions into the business and/or adversely impact dividend capacity.

Our CBVA segment is subject to market risks.

Our CBVA segment is subject to a number of market risks, primarily associated with U.S. and other global equity market values and interest rates. For example, declining equity market values, increasing equity market volatility, declining interest rates or a prolonged period of low interest rates can result in an increase in the valuation of future policy benefits, reducing our net income. Declining market values for bonds and equities also reduce the account balances of our variable annuity contracts, and since we collect fees and risk charges based on these account balances, our net income may be further reduced.

Declining interest rates, a prolonged period of low interest rates, increased equity market volatility or declining equity market values may also subject us to increased hedging costs. Market events can cause an increase in the amount of statutory reserves that our insurance subsidiaries are required to hold for variable annuity guarantees, lowering their statutory surplus, which would adversely impact their ability to pay dividends to us. An increase in interest rates could result in decreased fee income associated with a decline in the value of variable annuity account balances invested in fixed income funds, which also might affect the value of the underlying guarantees within these variable annuities.

The performance of our CBVA segment depends on assumptions that may not be accurate.

Our CBVA segment is subject to risks associated with the future behavior of policyholders and future claims payment patterns, using assumptions for mortality experience, lapse rates, GMIB annuitization rates, and GMWB/GMWBL withdrawal rates. We are required to make assumptions about these behaviors and patterns, which may not reflect the actual behaviors and patterns we experience in the future.

In particular, we have only minimal experience on policyholder behavior for our GMIB and GMWBL products and, as a result, future experience could lead to significant changes in our assumptions. Our GMIB contracts have a ten-year waiting period before annuitization is available, with most of these GMIB contracts issued during the period 2004 to 2006. These contracts first become eligible to annuitize during the period from 2014 through 2016, but contain significant incentives to delay annuitization beyond the first eligibility date. As a result, to date we have only a statistically small sample of experience used to set annuitization rates. Therefore, we anticipate that observable experience data will become statistically credible later this decade, when a large volume of GMIB benefits begin to reach their maximum benefit over the four-year period from 2019 to 2022. It is possible, however, that policyholders may choose to annuitize soon after the first annuitization date, rather than delay annuitization to receive increased guarantee benefits, in which case we may have increasingly statistically credible experience as early as the period from 2014 through 2016.

Similarly, most of our GMWBL contracts are still in the first four to six policy years, so our assumptions for withdrawal from contracts with GMWBL benefits may change as experience emerges. In addition, like our GMIB contracts, many of our GMWBL contracts contain significant incentives to delay withdrawal. We expect customer decisions on annuitization and withdrawal will be influenced by customers' financial plans and needs as well as by interest rate and market conditions over time and by the availability and features of competing products. If emerging experience deviates from our assumptions on either GMIB annuitization or GMWBL withdrawal, we could experience gains or losses and a significant decrease or increase to reserve and capital requirements.

We also make estimates of expected lapse of these products, which is the probability that a policy will not remain in force from one period to the next. Lapse rates of our annuity products may be significantly impacted by the value of guaranteed minimum benefits relative to the value of the underlying separate accounts (account

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value or account balance). In general, policies with guarantees that are in the money (i.e., where the notional benefit amount is in excess of the account value) are assumed to be less likely to lapse. Conversely, out of the money guarantees are assumed to be more likely to lapse as the policyholder has less incentive to retain the policy. Lapse rates could also be adversely affected generally by developments that affect customer perception of us.

We make estimates of expected election rates of living benefits for these products and of the rate of election of certain optional benefits that may be exercised. The profitability of our deferred annuity products depends upon actual contract owner decisions to elect or delay the utilization of such benefits. The development of a secondary market for third-party investor strategies in the annuities business could also adversely affect the profitability of existing business by reducing lapse rates of in-the-money contracts in excess of current expectations or by causing living benefits to be elected at points in time that are more unfavorable than our current expectations. Actual lapse rates that are lower than our lapse rate assumptions could have an adverse effect on profitability in the later years of a block of business because the anticipated claims experience may be higher than expected in these later years. If actual lapse rates are significantly different from those assumed in our current reserving assumptions, our reserves for future policy benefits may prove to be inadequate.

Our variable annuity lapse rate experience has varied significantly over the period from 2006 to the present, reflecting among other factors, both pre-and post-financial crisis experience. During the early years of this period, our variable annuity policyholder lapse rate experience was higher than our current best estimate of policyholder lapse behavior would have indicated; in the later part of this period, after mid-2009, it was lower. Management's current best estimate of variable annuity policyholder lapse behavior incorporates actual experience over the entire period, as we believe that over the duration of the CBVA policies we will experience the full range of policyholder behavior and market conditions. If our future experience were to approximate our lapse experience from later in the period, we would likely need to increase reserves by an amount that could be material.

We make estimates regarding mortality, which refers to the ceasing of life contingent benefit payments due to the death of the annuitant. Mortality is also the incidence of death amongst policyholders triggering the payment of Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefits. We use a combination of actual and industry experience when setting our mortality assumptions. If actual mortality rates differ adversely from those assumed in our current reserving assumptions, our reserves for future policy benefits may prove to be inadequate.

We review overall policyholder experience annually (including lapse, annuitization, withdrawal and mortality), or more frequently if necessary. As customer experience continues to materialize, we may adjust our assumptions. The magnitude of any required changes could be material and adverse to the results of operations or financial condition of the Company. We increased reserves in the fourth quarter of 2011 after a comprehensive review of our assumptions relating to lapses, mortality, annuitization of income benefits and utilization of withdrawal benefits. The review in 2011 included an analysis of a larger body of actual experience than was previously available, including a longer period with low equity markets and interest rates, which we believe provided greater insight into anticipated policyholder behavior for contracts that are in the money. This resulted in an increase of U.S. GAAP reserves of \$741 million and gross U.S. statutory reserves of \$2,776 million in the fourth quarter of 2011. It is possible that future assumption changes could produce reserve changes of this magnitude or even greater. Any such increase to reserves could require us to make material additional capital contributions to one or more of our insurance company subsidiaries or could otherwise be material and adverse to the results of operations or financial condition of the Company.

During the third quarters of 2013 and 2012 we conducted periodic reviews of actuarial assumptions, including policyholder behavior assumptions. As a result of the 2013 review, we incurred a loss of \$185.3 million, which included \$117.9 million of unfavorable mortality assumption changes and \$85.5 million of unfavorable policyholder behavior assumption changes. As a result of the 2012 review, we recorded a loss of \$151.7 million, of which \$114.6 million was driven primarily by an update to lapse rates on variable annuity contracts with lifetime living benefit guarantees and \$37.1 million was related to changes in cash flow projections and volatility assumptions on certain products. These changes in lapse assumptions, taken together

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with the update to lapse assumptions we made in late 2011, moved our assumptions to be in line with lapse experience over the study period of 2006 to present. Although we believe it is appropriate to consider actual experience over that entire period in setting our assumptions, this recent change also causes our assumption to move considerably closer to our actual lapse experience for the period from mid-2009 to present. However, as described in the previous paragraph, future reserve increases in connection with experience updates could be material and adverse to the results of operations or financial condition of the Company. Any such increase to reserves could require us to make material additional capital contributions to one or more of our insurance company subsidiaries or could otherwise be material and adverse to the results of operations or financial condition of the Company. We will continue to monitor the emergence of experience. We review our assumptions at least annually, and, if necessary, update our assumptions more frequently as additional information becomes available. If adjustments to policyholder behavior assumptions (e.g., lapse, annuitization and withdrawal) are necessary, which is ordinary course for interest-sensitive long-dated liabilities, we anticipate that the financial impact of such a change will likely be in a range, either up or down, that is generally consistent with the impact experienced in the past two years.

Our Variable Annuity Hedge Program currently focuses on the protection of regulatory and rating agency capital from market movements and less on the U.S. GAAP earnings impact of this block, which could result in materially lower or more volatile U.S. GAAP earnings.

Our Variable Annuity Hedge Program currently focuses on the protection of regulatory and rating agency capital from equity market movements and less on the U.S. GAAP earnings impact of this block. U.S. GAAP accounting differs from the methods used to determine regulatory and rating agency capital measures. Therefore our Variable Annuity Hedge Program may create earnings volatility in our U.S. GAAP financial statements, or produce lower U.S. GAAP income or even U.S. GAAP losses compared to what our unhedged results would have been. In general, in any given period rising equity market values can produce losses in our Variable Annuity Hedge Program that substantially exceed the benefit we derive from the associated decrease in valuation of the future policy benefits associated with CBVA products on a U.S. GAAP basis, and the impact of declining equity markets can produce gains in our Variable Annuity Hedge Program that substantially exceed the loss we derive from the associated increase in valuation of the future policy benefits on a U.S. GAAP basis. We recorded net gains (losses) related to incurred guaranteed benefits and guaranteed benefit hedging, including the CHO program, but excluding the effect of nonperformance risk, of (\$1,674.3) million, (\$1,209.3) million, and (\$2,192.2) million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Company Consolidated.

As stated above, the primary focus of the hedge program is to protect regulatory and rating agency capital from equity market movements. Hedge ineffectiveness, along with other aspects not directly hedged (including unexpected policyholder experience), may cause losses of regulatory or rating agency capital. Regulatory and rating agency capital requirements may move disproportionately (i.e., they may change by different amounts as market conditions and other factors change), and, therefore, this could also cause our hedge program to not realize its key objective of protecting both regulatory and rating agency capital from equity market movements.

Our Variable Annuity Hedge Program may not be effective and may be more costly than anticipated.

We periodically re-evaluate our Variable Annuity Hedge Program to respond to changing market conditions and balance the trade-offs among several important factors, including regulatory reserves, rating agency capital, underlying economics, earnings and other factors. While our Variable Annuity Hedge Program is intended to balance numerous critical metrics, we are subject to the risk that our strategies and other management decisions may prove ineffective or that unexpected policyholder experience, alone or in combination with unfavorable market events, may produce losses or unanticipated cash needs beyond the scope of the risk management strategies employed. The Variable Annuity Hedge Program assumes that hedge positions can be rebalanced during a market shock and that the performance of the derivative contracts reasonably matches the performance of the contract owners' variable fund returns. In addition, our Variable Annuity Hedge Program does not hedge certain non-market risks inherent in this segment, including business, credit, insurance and operational risks; any

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of these risks could cause us to experience unanticipated losses or cash needs. For example, hedging counterparties may fail to perform their obligations resulting in unhedged exposures and losses on positions that are not collateralized. Finally, the cost of the Variable Annuity Hedge Program itself may be greater than anticipated as adverse market conditions can limit the availability and increase the costs of the hedging instruments we employ, and such costs may not be recovered in the pricing of the underlying products being hedged. For example, the cost of hedging guaranteed minimum benefits increases as market volatilities increase and/or interest rates decrease, resulting in a reduction to net income.

Risks Related to Regulation

Our businesses and those of our majority shareholder and its affiliates are heavily regulated and changes in regulation or the application of regulation may reduce our profitability.

We are subject to detailed insurance, asset management and other financial services laws and government regulation. In addition to the insurance, asset management and other regulations and laws specific to the industries in which we operate, regulatory agencies have broad administrative power over many aspects of our business, which may include ethical issues, money laundering, privacy, recordkeeping and marketing and sales practices. Also, bank regulators and other supervisory authorities in the United States and elsewhere continue to scrutinize payment processing and other transactions under regulations governing such matters as money-laundering, prohibited transactions with countries subject to sanctions, and bribery or other anti-corruption measures. The financial market dislocations we have experienced have produced, and are expected to continue to produce, extensive changes in existing laws and regulations applicable to our businesses.

Compliance with applicable laws and regulations is time consuming and personnel-intensive, and changes in laws and regulations may materially increase the cost of compliance and other expenses of doing business. There are a number of risks that may arise where applicable regulations may be unclear, subject to multiple interpretations or under development or where regulations may conflict with one another, where regulators revise their previous guidance or courts overturn previous rulings, which could result in our failure to meet applicable standards. Regulators and other authorities have the power to bring administrative or judicial proceedings against us, which could result, among other things, in suspension or revocation of our licenses, cease and desist orders, fines, civil penalties, criminal penalties or other disciplinary action which could materially harm our results of operations and financial condition. If we fail to address, or appear to fail to address, appropriately any of these matters, our reputation could be harmed and we could be subject to additional legal risk, which could increase the size and number of claims and damages asserted against us or subject us to enforcement actions, fines and penalties. See Regulation for further discussion of the impact of regulations on our businesses.

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, signed into law on March 23, 2010, and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, signed into law on March 30, 2010 (together, the Health Care Act) significantly impacts how employers provide health care to employees and how individuals obtain health care insurance. There is uncertainty surrounding the impact of the Health Care Act on insurers which may create risks to products we offer, including Stop Loss Insurance sold to employers offering self-insured health plans. In addition, should the Treasury Department issue guidance concluding that insurers offering Stop Loss Insurance are considered health care providers, we may face adverse tax or other financial consequences.

As long as we remain affiliated with ING Group, we may be subject to laws, regulations, disclosures and restrictions to which we would not be subject as a standalone enterprise. These restrictions could be extensive and include limitations on the activities we may conduct and the way in which we organize and operate our businesses. Various jurisdictions in which ING Group and its subsidiaries operate, including the United States, apply prudential and other regulations to the holding companies and affiliates of financial institutions. If the applicable laws and regulations in any of these jurisdictions, or the application or interpretation of such laws and regulations by applicable regulators and other authorities, were to change, or if ING Group or one of its subsidiaries (other than the Company) were to change the nature of the regulated activities they conduct, we could in the future become subject to restrictions to which we are not currently subject, and to which we would

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not be subject as a standalone enterprise. This could require us to incur material compliance, reporting or other costs or to forego certain types of material revenues or we could otherwise be confronted with consequences that are material and adverse to us. We do not have any control over the activities conducted by ING Group or its subsidiaries (other than the Company). As one source of potential change in the regulations applied to ING Group and its subsidiaries, we expect that in 2014 the European Central Bank will assume responsibility for part of the prudential supervision of ING Bank and its holding company ING Group that is currently exercised by the Dutch Central Bank (*De Nederlandsche Bank*, or DNB). It is uncertain if and how this new supervisory structure will impact the Company.

In addition, the 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan contains provisions that could limit our business activities, including restricting our ability to make certain acquisitions or to conduct certain financing and investment activities. See Regulation Dutch State Transactions and Restructuring Plan.

If ING Group or one of its subsidiaries (other than the Company) were to change the nature of the regulated activities it conducts, we could in the future become subject to restrictions to which we are not currently subject, and to which we would not otherwise be subject as a standalone enterprise.

As long as we remain affiliated with ING Group, we may be subject to laws, regulations, disclosures and restrictions to which we would not be subject as a standalone enterprise. These restrictions could be extensive and include limitations on the activities we may conduct and the way in which we organize and operate our businesses. For instance, ING Group's wholly owned subsidiary, ING Bank, may from time to time consider whether to establish a branch office in the United States. If ING Bank were to establish a U.S. branch, ING Group, ING Bank and we would be subject to supervision and regulation by the Federal Reserve under various laws, including the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (BHCA), and the International Banking Act of 1978. If ING Bank were to establish a U.S. branch, the BHCA could impose restrictions on our non-financial activities until we are no longer deemed controlled by ING Group for BHCA purposes. As a result, we could be required to incur material compliance, reporting or other costs or to forego certain types of material revenues or could otherwise be confronted with consequences that are material and adverse to us.

Moreover, if ING Bank were to establish a U.S. branch while we remained affiliated with ING Group, several regulatory developments could materially impact our operations, including rules under the Dodd-Frank Act issued by U.S. regulators with respect to the Volcker Rule and heightened supervisory requirements and prudential standards. Under the final rules adopted by U.S. regulators on December 10, 2013, we would be subject to the Volcker Rule as an affiliate of a company that is treated as a bank holding company. The Volcker Rule significantly restricts the ability of U.S. bank holding companies and their affiliates to conduct proprietary trading in securities and derivatives as well as certain activities related to hedge funds and private equity funds. However, the rules provide an exemption for a regulated insurance company trading solely for its general account if, among other requirements, it is acting in compliance with insurance company investment laws and regulations. Although the full potential impact of the Volcker Rule on our operations will not be known with certainty until fully implemented, we would likely experience significant additional compliance and operational costs if we were to become subject to the Volcker Rule.

The BHCA, however, would provide ING Group, ING Bank and us a two-year period in which to comply with the BHCA activity restrictions, with the possibility of our obtaining up to three one-year extensions. Further, the Federal Reserve would have discretion to extend the Volcker Rule conformance period and application of any heightened supervisory requirements and prudential standards with respect to the Company until past December 31, 2016 (the date by which ING Group is required to fully divest the Company under the terms of its restructuring plan with the EC). There is no guarantee, however, that the Federal Reserve would grant these requests.

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Our insurance businesses are heavily regulated, and changes in regulation in the United States, enforcement actions and regulatory investigations may reduce profitability.

Our insurance operations are subject to comprehensive regulation and supervision throughout the United States. State insurance laws regulate most aspects of our insurance businesses, and our insurance subsidiaries are regulated by the insurance departments of the states in which they are domiciled and the states in which they are licensed. The primary purpose of state regulation is to protect policyholders, and not necessarily to protect creditors and investors. See Regulation Insurance Regulation .

State insurance guaranty associations have the right to assess insurance companies doing business in their state in order to help pay the obligations of insolvent insurance companies to policyholders and claimants. Because the amount and timing of an assessment is beyond our control, liabilities we have currently established for these potential assessments may not be adequate.

State insurance regulators, the NAIC and other regulatory agencies regularly reexamine existing laws and regulations applicable to insurance companies and their products. Changes in these laws and regulations, or in interpretations thereof, are often made for the benefit of the consumer at the expense of the insurer and could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition. We currently use our special purpose life reinsurance captive insurance company subsidiaries domiciled in Missouri (referred to in this prospectus as captive reinsurance subsidiaries) primarily to reinsure term life insurance, universal life insurance with secondary guarantees, and stable value annuity business. We also use our captive reinsurance subsidiary domiciled in Arizona (referred to in this prospectus as our Arizona captive) primarily to reinsure life insurance and annuity business from our insurance subsidiaries. In October 2011, the NAIC established a subgroup to study insurers use of captive reinsurance companies and special purpose vehicles to transfer insurance risk in relation to existing state laws and regulations, and to establish appropriate regulatory requirements to address concerns identified in the study. Additionally, in June 2013, the New York State Department of Financial Services (the NYDFS) released a report critical of certain captive reinsurance structures and calling, in part, for other state regulators to adopt a moratorium on approving such structures pending further review by state and federal regulators. Also, in December 2013, the United States Treasury Department's Federal Insurance Office (FIO) issued a report on how to modernize and improve the system of insurance regulation in the United States, recommending, in part, that states develop a uniform and transparent solvency oversight regime for the transfer of risk to reinsurance captives and adopt a uniform capital requirement for reinsurance captives, including a prohibition on transactions that do not constitute legitimate risk transfer. We cannot predict what actions and regulatory changes will result from the NAIC study, the NYDFS report or the FIO report. Any regulatory action that prohibits or limits our use of or materially increases our cost of using captive reinsurance companies, either retroactively or prospectively, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. For more detail, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Statutory Capital and Risk-Based Capital of Principal Insurance Subsidiaries Captive Reinsurance Subsidiaries .

Insurance regulators have implemented, or begun to implement significant changes in the way in which insurers must determine statutory reserves and capital, particularly for products with contractual guarantees such as variable annuities and universal life policies, and are considering further potentially significant changes in these requirements. The NAIC is currently working on comprehensive reforms related to life insurance reserves and the accounting for such reserves. The timing and extent of further changes to statutory reserves and reporting requirements are uncertain.

In addition, state insurance regulators are becoming more active in adopting and enforcing suitability standards with respect to sales of fixed, indexed and variable annuities. In particular, the NAIC has adopted a revised Suitability in Annuity Transactions Model Regulation (SAT), which will, if enacted by the states, place new responsibilities upon issuing insurance companies with respect to the suitability of annuity sales, including responsibilities for training agents. Several states have already enacted laws based on the SAT.

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In addition to the foregoing risks, the financial services industry is the focus of increased regulatory scrutiny as various state and federal governmental agencies and self-regulatory organizations conduct inquiries and investigations into the products and practices of the financial services industries. See the Note for *Commitments and Contingencies* in our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2013 for a description of certain regulatory inquiries affecting the Company. It is possible that future regulatory inquiries or investigations involving the insurance industry generally, or the Company specifically, could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

In some cases, this regulatory scrutiny has led to legislation and regulation, or proposed legislation and regulation that could significantly affect the financial services industry, or has resulted in regulatory penalties, settlements and litigation. New laws, regulations and other regulatory actions aimed at the business practices under scrutiny could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition. The adoption of new laws and regulations, enforcement actions, or litigation, whether or not involving us, could influence the manner in which we distribute our products, result in negative coverage of the industry by the media, cause significant harm to our reputation and materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Our products are subject to extensive regulation and failure to meet any of the complex product requirements may reduce profitability.

Our insurance, annuity, retirement and investment products are subject to a complex and extensive array of state and federal tax, securities, insurance and employee benefit plan laws and regulations, which are administered and enforced by a number of different governmental and self-regulatory authorities, including state insurance regulators, state securities administrators, state banking authorities, the SEC, FINRA, the Department of Labor (DOL), the IRS and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC).

For example, U.S. federal income tax law imposes requirements relating to insurance and annuity product design, administration and investments that are conditions for beneficial tax treatment of such products under the Internal Revenue Code. Additionally, state and federal securities and insurance laws impose requirements relating to insurance and annuity product design, offering and distribution and administration. Failure to administer product features in accordance with contract provisions or applicable law, or to meet any of these complex tax, securities, or insurance requirements could subject us to administrative penalties imposed by a particular governmental or self-regulatory authority, unanticipated costs associated with remedying such failure or other claims, harm to our reputation, interruption of our operations or adversely impact profitability.

The Dodd-Frank Act, its implementing regulations and other financial regulatory reform initiatives could have adverse consequences for the financial services industry, including us, and/or materially affect our results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Act was signed into law. It effects comprehensive changes to the regulation of financial services in the United States. The Dodd-Frank Act directs existing and newly-created government agencies and bodies to perform studies and promulgate a multitude of regulations implementing the law, a process that is underway and is expected to continue over the next few years. While some studies have already been completed and the rule-making process is well underway, there continues to be significant uncertainty regarding the results of ongoing studies and the ultimate requirements of regulations that have not yet been adopted. We cannot predict with certainty how the Dodd-Frank Act and such regulations will affect the financial markets generally, or impact our business, ratings, results of operations, financial condition or liquidity. Key aspects we have identified to date of the Dodd-Frank Act's potential impact on us include:

If designated by the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) as a nonbank financial company subject to supervision by the Federal Reserve, we would become subject to a comprehensive system of prudential regulation, including, among other matters, minimum capital requirements, liquidity standards, credit exposure requirements, overall risk management requirements, management interlock

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prohibitions, a requirement to maintain a plan for rapid and orderly dissolution in the event of severe financial distress, stress testing, additional fees and assessments and restrictions on proprietary trading and certain investments. The exact scope and consequences of these standards are subject to ongoing rulemaking activity by various federal banking regulators and therefore are currently unclear. However, this comprehensive system of prudential regulation, if applied to us, would significantly impact the manner in which we operate and could materially and adversely impact the profitability of one or more of our business lines or the level of capital required to support our activities. In designating non-bank financial companies for heightened prudential regulation by the Federal Reserve, the FSOC considers, among other matters, their size and potential impact on the financial stability of the United States. As long as the Company continues to be controlled by ING Group, the FSOC may consider the Company together with ING Group's other operations in the United States for purposes of making this determination. Therefore, while we believe it is unlikely that the Company, either on a standalone basis or together with ING Group's other operations in the United States, will ultimately receive this designation, there is a greater likelihood of such a designation being made for as long as we are controlled by ING Group.

Title II of the Dodd-Frank Act provides that a financial company, such as us, may be subject to a special orderly liquidation process outside the federal bankruptcy code, administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as receiver, upon a determination that it is in default or in danger of default and presents a systemic risk to U.S. financial stability. We cannot predict how rating agencies, or creditors of us or our subsidiaries, will evaluate this potential or whether it will impact our financing or hedging costs.

Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act creates a new framework for regulation of the over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives markets. New margin and capital requirements on market participants that will be contained in final regulations to be adopted by the SEC and the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) could substantially increase the cost of hedging and related operations, affect the profitability of our products or their attractiveness to our customers, or cause us to alter our hedging strategy or change the composition of the risks we do not hedge.

Pursuant to requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act, the SEC and CFTC are currently considering whether stable value contracts should be regulated as swap derivative contracts. In the event that stable value contracts become subject to such regulation, certain aspects of our business could be adversely impacted, including issuance of stable value contracts and management of assets pursuant to stable value mandates.

The Dodd-Frank Act establishes a Federal Insurance Office within the United States Department of the Treasury (Treasury Department) to be headed by a director appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. While not having a general supervisory or regulatory authority over the business of insurance, the director of this office performs various functions with respect to insurance, including participating in the FSOC's decisions regarding insurers to be designated for stricter regulation by the Federal Reserve. The Dodd-Frank Act also required the director of FIO to conduct a study on how to modernize and improve the system of insurance regulation in the United States, including by increasing national uniformity by federal involvement or effective action by the states. The director issued that report in December 2013, recommending, in part, increased federal involvement in certain areas of insurance regulation to improve uniformity, and setting out recommendations in areas of near-term reform for the states, including prudential and marketplace oversight. The report also recommended, in part, that states develop a uniform and transparent solvency oversight regime for the transfer of risk to reinsurance captives, and adopt a uniform capital requirement for reinsurance captives, including a prohibition on transactions that do not constitute legitimate risk transfer. FIO has an ongoing charge to monitor all aspects of the insurance industry and will monitor state regulatory developments, including those called for in its report and present options for federal involvement if deemed necessary.

Under the Dodd-Frank Act, various federal regulators have adopted the Volcker Rule, which places limitations and restrictions on the ability of certain deposit institutions and regulated banking entities,

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as well as their affiliates, to engage in certain proprietary trading or sponsor and invest in private funds. In the event that one of our affiliates becomes a depository institution or otherwise becomes subject to the Volcker Rule, our investment activities could be restricted.

The Dodd-Frank Act also includes various securities law reforms that may affect our business practices. See [Changes in U.S. federal and state securities laws and regulations may affect our operations and our profitability](#) below.

Although the full impact of the Dodd-Frank Act cannot be determined until the various studies mandated by the law are conducted and implementing regulations are adopted, many of the legislation's requirements could have profound and/or adverse consequences for the financial services industry, including for us. The Dodd-Frank Act could make it more expensive for us to conduct business, require us to make changes to our business model or satisfy increased capital requirements, subject us to greater regulatory scrutiny or to potential increases in whistleblower claims in light of the increased awards available to whistleblowers under the Act and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

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

In addition to the Dodd-Frank Act, regulators and lawmakers in non-U.S. jurisdictions are engaged in addressing the causes of the recent financial crisis and means of avoiding such crises in the future. Although currently we are not directly subject to non-U.S. regulation, we may be significantly affected by foreign regulatory actions, due to our being under the control of ING Group. We are unable to predict how any such regulations could affect the way ING Group conducts its business and manages capital, or to what extent any resulting changes in the way ING Group conducts its business or manages capital could affect our business, our relationship with ING Group or our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. For a further discussion of foreign regulation and its potential effect on us while we are controlled by ING Group, including the impact of the Solvency II Directive, see [Regulation International and National Regulatory Initiatives that May Affect Us as a Consequence of our Affiliation with ING Group](#).

Changes in U.S. federal and state securities laws and regulations may affect our operations and our profitability.

U.S. federal and state securities laws apply to sales of our mutual funds and to our variable annuity and variable life insurance products (which are considered to be both insurance products and securities) as well as to sales of third-party investment products. As a result, some of our subsidiaries and the products they offer are subject to regulation under these federal and state securities laws. Our insurance subsidiaries' separate accounts are registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act. Some variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by our insurance subsidiaries also are registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Other subsidiaries are registered as broker-dealers under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), are members of, and subject to, regulation by FINRA, and are also registered as broker-dealers in various states, as applicable. In addition, some of our subsidiaries are registered as investment advisers under the Investment Advisers Act.

Securities laws and regulations are primarily intended to ensure the integrity of the financial markets and to protect investors in the securities markets or investment advisory or brokerage clients. These laws and regulations generally grant supervisory agencies broad administrative powers, including the power to limit or restrict the conduct of business for failure to comply with those laws and regulations. A number of changes have recently been proposed to the laws and regulations that govern the conduct of our variable insurance products business and our distributors that could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. For example, the Dodd-Frank Act authorizes the SEC to establish a standard of conduct applicable to brokers and dealers when providing personalized investment advice to retail customers. This standard of conduct would be to act in the best interest of the customer without regard to the financial or other interest of the broker or dealer providing the advice. The SEC and FINRA have also recently announced that they will be making the

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marketing and recommendation of IRA rollovers an examination priority in 2014; accordingly, sales of rollover IRA products, particularly by ING U.S.-affiliated broker-dealer firms, could be affected by this heightened regulatory scrutiny. Further, proposals have been made that the SEC establish a self-regulatory organization with respect to registered investment advisers, which could increase the level of regulatory oversight over them. Changes to these laws or regulations that restrict the conduct of our business could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Changes to federal regulations could adversely affect our distribution model by restricting our ability to provide customers with advice.

The prohibited transaction rules of ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code generally restrict providing investment advice to ERISA plans and participants and IRAs if the investment recommendation results in fees paid to the individual advisor, his or her firm or their affiliates that vary according to the investment recommendation chosen. In March 2010, the DOL issued proposed regulations that provide limited relief from these investment advice restrictions. The DOL issued final rules in October of 2011 and did not provide additional relief regarding these restrictions. As a result, the ability of certain of our investment advisory subsidiaries and their advisory representatives to provide investment advice to ERISA plans and participants, and with respect to IRAs, will likely be significantly restricted. Also, the fee and revenue arrangements of certain advisory programs may be required to be revenue neutral, resulting in potential lost revenues for these investment advisers and their affiliates.

Other proposed regulatory initiatives under ERISA may negatively impact our broker-dealer subsidiaries. In particular, the DOL issued a proposed regulation in October 2010 that would, if adopted as proposed, significantly broaden the circumstances under which a person or entity providing investment advice with respect to ERISA plans or IRAs would be deemed a fiduciary under ERISA or the Internal Revenue Code. Although the DOL has withdrawn this proposal, it has indicated its intent to re-propose the regulation in a modified form in 2014. If adopted as proposed, the investment related information and support that our advisors and employees could provide to plan sponsors, participants and IRA holders on a non-fiduciary basis could be substantially limited beyond what is allowed under current law. This could have a material impact on the level and type of services we can provide as well as the nature and amount of compensation and fees we and our advisors and employees may receive for investment-related services. In addition, the proposed regulations may make it easier for the DOL in enforcement actions, and for plaintiffs attorneys in ERISA litigation, to attempt to extend fiduciary status to advisors who would not be deemed fiduciaries under current regulations. See Regulation Employee Retirement Income Security Act Considerations .

Finally, the DOL has issued a number of regulations recently, and may issue additional similar regulations, that increase the level of disclosure that must be provided to plan sponsors and participants. These ERISA disclosure requirements will likely increase the regulatory and compliance burden upon us, resulting in increased costs.

Changes in U.S. pension laws and regulations may affect our results of operations and our profitability.

Congress from time to time considers pension reform legislation that could decrease the attractiveness of certain of our retirement products and services to retirement plan sponsors and administrators or have an unfavorable effect on our ability to earn revenues from these products and services. In this regard, the Pension Protection Act of 2006 made significant changes in employer pension funding obligations associated with defined benefit pension plans that are likely to increase sponsors costs of maintaining these plans and imposed certain requirements on defined contribution plans. Over time, these changes could negatively impact our sales of defined benefit or defined contribution plan products and services and cause sponsors to discontinue existing plans for which we provide insurance, asset management, administrative, or other services. Certain tax-favored savings initiatives that have been proposed could hinder sales and persistency of our products and services that support employment based retirement plans.

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The Preservation of Access to Care for Medicare Beneficiaries and Pension Relief Act of 2010 also includes certain provisions for defined benefit pension plan funding relief. These provisions may impact the likelihood of corporate plan sponsors terminating their plans and/or engaging in transactions to partially or fully transfer pension obligations to an insurance company. As part of our retirement services segment, we offer general account and separate account group annuity products that enable a plan sponsor to transfer these risks, often in connection with the termination of defined benefit pension plans. Consequently, this legislation could indirectly affect the mix of our business, with fewer closeouts and more non-guaranteed funding products, and adversely impact our results of operations.

We may not be able to mitigate the reserve strain associated with Regulation XXX and NAIC Actuarial Guideline 38, potentially resulting in a negative impact on our capital position or in a need to increase prices and/or reduce sales of term or universal life products.

The NAIC Model Regulation entitled Valuation of Life Insurance Policies, commonly known as Regulation XXX or XXX, requires insurers to establish additional statutory reserves for certain term life insurance policies with long-term premium guarantees and for certain universal life policies with secondary guarantees. In addition, NAIC Actuarial Guideline 38 (AG38) clarifies the application of XXX with respect to certain universal life insurance policies with secondary guarantees. Many of our newly issued term insurance products and an increasing number of our universal life insurance products are affected by XXX and AG38, respectively. The application of both XXX and AG38 involves numerous interpretations. At times, there may be differences of opinion between management and state insurance departments regarding the application of these and other actuarial standards. Such differences of opinion may lead to a state insurance regulator requiring greater reserves to support insurance liabilities than management estimated.

We have implemented reinsurance and capital management actions to mitigate the capital impact of XXX and AG38, including the use of LOCs and the implementation of other transactions that provide acceptable collateral to support the reinsurance of the liabilities to wholly owned reinsurance captives or to third party reinsurers. These arrangements are subject to review and approval by state insurance regulators and review by rating agencies. In October 2011, the NAIC established a subgroup to study the use of captives and special purpose vehicles to transfer insurance risk in relation to existing state laws and regulations, and to establish appropriate regulatory requirements to address concerns identified in the study. Additionally, in June 2013, the NYDFS released a report critical of certain captive reinsurance structures and calling, in part, for other state regulators to adopt a moratorium on approving such structures pending further review by state and federal regulators. Also, in December 2013, FIO issued a report on how to modernize and improve the system of insurance regulation in the United States, recommending, in part, that states develop a uniform and transparent solvency oversight regime for the transfer of risk to reinsurance captives and adopt a uniform capital requirement for reinsurance captives, including a prohibition on transactions that do not constitute legitimate risk transfer. See Our insurance businesses are heavily regulated, and changes in regulation in the United States, enforcement actions and regulatory investigations may reduce profitability above and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Statutory Capital and Risk-Based Capital of Principal Insurance Subsidiaries Captive Reinsurance Subsidiaries . Rating agencies may include a portion of these LOCs or other collateral in their calculation of leverage calculations, which could increase their assessment of our leverage ratios and potentially impact our ratings. We cannot provide assurance that we will be able to continue to use captive reinsurance companies or that there will not be regulatory or rating agency challenges to the reinsurance and capital management actions we have taken to date or that acceptable collateral obtained through such transactions will continue to be available or available on a cost-effective basis. The result of those potential challenges, as well as the inability to obtain acceptable collateral, could require us to increase statutory reserves, incur higher operating and/or tax costs or reduce sales.

Certain of the reserve financing facilities we have put in place will mature prior to the run off of the liabilities they support. As a result, we cannot provide assurance that we will be able to continue to implement actions either to mitigate the impact of XXX and AG38 on future sales of term and universal life insurance

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products or maintain collateral support related to our captives or existing third party reinsurance arrangements to which one of our captive reinsurance subsidiaries is a party. If we are unable to continue to implement those actions or maintain existing collateral support, we may be required to increase statutory reserves or incur higher operating costs than we currently anticipate. Because term and universal life insurance are particularly price-sensitive products, any increase in premiums charged on these products to compensate us for the increased statutory reserve requirements or higher costs of reinsurance may result in a significant loss of volume and materially and adversely affect our life insurance business.

Changes in tax laws and interpretations of existing tax law could increase our tax costs, impact the ability of our insurance company subsidiaries to make distributions to ING U.S., Inc. or make our insurance, annuity and investment products less attractive to customers.

Changes in tax laws could increase our taxes and our effective tax rates. For example, the Obama Administration has proposed modifying the dividends received deduction for life insurance company separate accounts, and such a modification could significantly reduce the dividends received deduction that we are able to claim for dividends received in separate accounts. As such, the dividend received deduction is a significant component of the difference between our actual tax expense and the expected tax expense determined using the federal statutory income tax rate of 35%. Also, interpretation and enforcement of existing tax law could change and could be applied to us as part of an IRS examination and increase our tax costs. In the course of such examinations, we have also entered into agreements with the IRS to resolve issues related to tax accounting matters, such as whether certain derivative transactions qualify for hedge treatment, the proper treatment of valid tax hedge gains and losses and other than temporary impairment losses. These agreements may be superseded by future enacted laws, regulations or public guidance that increases our taxes and our effective tax rates. Further, changes in tax rates could affect the amount of our deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. One such change relates to the current debate over corporate tax reform and corporate tax rates. A reduction in the top federal tax rate would result in lower statutory deferred tax assets. Such a reduction in the statutory deferred tax asset may impact the ability of the affected insurance subsidiaries to make distributions to us and consequently could negatively impact our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders and to service our debt.

Changes in tax laws could make some of our insurance, annuity and investment products less attractive to customers. Current U.S. federal income tax law permits tax-deferred accumulation of income earned under life insurance and annuity products, and permits exclusion from taxation of death benefits paid under life insurance contracts. Changes in tax laws that restrict these tax benefits could make some of our products less attractive to customers. Reductions in individual income tax rates or estate tax rates could also make some of our products less advantageous to customers. Changes in federal tax laws that reduce the amount an individual can contribute on a pre-tax basis to an employer-provided, tax-deferred product (either directly by reducing current limits or indirectly by changing the tax treatment of such contributions from exclusions to deductions) or changes that would limit an individual's aggregate amount of tax-deferred savings could make our retirement products less attractive to consumers.

The American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 made permanent the current marginal income tax rates for individuals, as well as the estate tax threshold and applicable rate. The Bipartisan Budget Act signed into law in December 2013 provided a short-term compromise on spending levels, which was recently extended until March 2015. Congress may pursue the reduction or elimination of tax preferences associated with our industry and products yet this year or in 2015 if it pursues comprehensive tax reform premised on the notion of reducing corporate and personal rates by broadening the taxable income base and reducing tax preferences. We also believe that states that stand to lose tax revenue of their own will exert pressure on the federal government not to enact additional measures as part of comprehensive tax reform that would negatively impact them. Such a situation may result in more pressure on raising revenue from tax preferences associated with our Company and products.

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Risks Related to Our Separation from, and Continuing Relationship with, ING Group

ING Group's continuing significant interest in us may result in conflicts of interest.

Upon the completion of this offering, ING Group will own approximately % of our outstanding common stock (approximately % if the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares is exercised in full). For as long as ING Group continues to beneficially own more than 50% of our outstanding voting stock, ING Group generally will be able to determine the outcome of many corporate actions requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and the amendment of the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of ING U.S., Inc. ING Group is currently required pursuant to the 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan to divest all of its global insurance and investment management business. See Summary ING Group Restructuring Plan with European Commission . It is thus expected that ING Group will sell its controlling ownership interest in ING U.S., Inc. through one or more additional public offerings of our stock or, possibly, through one or more privately negotiated sales of our stock.

We have elected to be treated as a controlled company for purposes of the NYSE corporate governance rules, and accordingly, for as long as ING Group owns more than 50% of our outstanding common stock, we will not be subject to the requirement that a majority of our directors be independent as defined under such rules and that we have a compensation and benefits committee and a nominating and governance committee that meet the required director independence requirements. In addition, under the provisions of a shareholder agreement that we entered into with ING Group concurrently with the completion of our initial public offering, ING Group has consent rights with respect to certain corporate and business activities that we may undertake, including during periods where ING Group holds less than a majority of our common stock. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Continuing Relationship with ING Group Shareholder Agreement .

Because ING Group's interests may differ from those of other stockholders, actions ING Group takes or omits to take with respect to us, for as long as it is our controlling stockholder, including those corporate or business actions requiring its prior affirmative written consent or vote described above, may not be as favorable to other stockholders as they are to ING Group.

Conflicts of interest may arise between us and ING Group in a number of areas relating to our past and ongoing relationships. As a majority stockholder, ING Group has the ability to determine the entire membership of our Board of Directors. Four of our current directors are also officers or employees of ING Group. Because of their current or former positions with ING Group, these directors and a number of our officers own substantial amounts of ING Group stock and options to purchase ING Group stock. Ownership interests of our directors or officers in ING Group shares, or service of certain of our directors as officers of ING Group, may create, or may create the appearance of, conflicts of interest when a director is faced with a decision that could have different implications for the two companies. These potential conflicts could arise, for example, over matters such as the desirability of an acquisition opportunity, employee retention or recruiting, capital management or our dividend policy.

Our continuing relationship with ING Group, our majority shareholder, and with affiliates of ING Group, may affect our ability to operate and finance our business as we deem appropriate and changes with respect to ING Group could negatively impact us.

ING Group owns a majority of our common stock and we are a consolidated subsidiary of ING Group for purposes of its financial reporting. Circumstances affecting ING Group may have an impact on us and we cannot be certain how further changes in circumstances affecting ING Group may impact us.

In November 2008, the Dutch State purchased non-voting core Tier 1 securities from ING Group for a total consideration of 10 billion and in the first quarter of 2009 ING Group entered into an Alt-A Back-up Facility with the Dutch State (see Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Alt-A Back-up Facility). In connection with the Dutch State Transactions, ING Group accepted certain restrictions regarding the

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compensation of certain of its senior management positions. In addition, the Dutch State was granted the right to nominate two candidates for appointment to ING Group's Supervisory Board (the Supervisory Board) and the Dutch State's nominees have veto rights over certain material transactions, including the issuance or repurchase by ING Group of its shares.

In 2009, ING Group was required to submit a restructuring plan to the EC to obtain EC approval for the Dutch State Transactions under the EC state aid rules. On October 26, 2009, ING Group announced its 2009 Restructuring Plan, pursuant to which ING Group is required to divest its insurance and investment management businesses, including the Company. On November 19, 2012, ING Group and the EC announced that the EC approved the 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan. The 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan requires ING Group to divest at least 25% of the Company by December 31, 2013, more than 50% of the Company by December 31, 2014, and 100% of the Company by December 31, 2016. ING Group divested 25% of the Company on May 7, 2013, in our initial public offering and an additional 4% on May 31, 2013 following the exercise by the underwriters in the initial public offering of an option to purchase additional shares. ING Group divested an additional 14% of the Company on October 29, 2013, in a registered offering. The divestment of 50% of the Company is measured in terms of a divestment of over 50% of the shares of ING U.S., Inc., the loss of ING Group's majority of directors on ING U.S., Inc.'s board of directors and the accounting deconsolidation of the Company (in line with IFRS accounting rules). In case ING Group does not satisfy its commitment to timely divest the Company as agreed with the EC, or in case of any other material non-compliance with the 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan, the Dutch State will renotify the recapitalization measure to the EC. In such a case, the EC may require additional restructuring measures or take enforcement action against ING Group, or, at the request of ING Group and the Dutch State, could allow ING Group more time to complete the divestment.

The 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan also contains provisions that could limit our business activities, including restricting our ability to make certain acquisitions or to conduct certain financing and investment activities. See Regulation Dutch State Transactions and Restructuring Plan.

We cannot accurately predict whether any restrictions and limitations imposed on ING Group on account of the Dutch State Transactions, or the implementation of the 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan (or any further amendment thereof), will have a negative effect on our businesses and financial flexibility or result in conflicts between the interests of ING Group and our interests. In addition, it is difficult for us to predict whether any changes to, or termination of, the Dutch State Transactions could occur as a result of the 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan (or any further amendment thereof) and whether any effect on our business would result from that. We also note that we cannot predict the possible effect of ING Group not satisfying its commitment to divest the Company as agreed with the EC, for instance, by having a remaining ownership interest in the Company and its subsidiaries beyond any deadline agreed with the EC.

Our separation from ING Group could adversely affect our business and profitability due to ING Group's strong brand and reputation.

Prior to our initial public offering, as a wholly owned subsidiary of ING Group, we marketed our products and services using the ING brand name and logo. We believe the association with ING Group provided us with preferred status among our customers, vendors and other persons due to ING Group's globally recognized brand, perceived high quality products and services and strong capital base and financial strength.

Our new status as a separate, publicly traded company could adversely affect our ability to attract and retain customers, which could result in reduced sales of our products. In connection with our initial public offering, we entered into a licensing agreement, pursuant to which we have a license to use certain trademarks (including the ING name and logo) for a limited period of time following the completion of our initial public offering. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Continuing Relationship with ING Group Transitional Intellectual Property License Agreement. Based on current expectations, ING U.S., Inc. will change its legal name to Voya Financial, Inc. in April 2014; and in May 2014 our Investment Management and Employee Benefits businesses will begin using the Voya Financial brand. In September 2014, our remaining businesses will

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begin using the Voya Financial brand and all remaining ING U.S. legal entities that currently have names incorporating the ING brand will change their names to reflect the Voya brand. We anticipate that the process of changing all marketing materials, operating materials and legal entity names containing the word ING or Lion to our new brand name will take approximately 24 months and will cost between \$40 million and \$50 million, excluding incremental advertising expenses. Some of our existing policyholders, contract owners and other customers may choose to stop doing business with us, which could increase the rate of surrenders and withdrawals in our policies and contracts. In addition, other potential policyholders and contract owners may decide not to purchase our products because we no longer will be a part of ING Group.

Our separation from ING Group could prompt some third parties to re-price, modify or terminate their distribution or vendor relationships with us. Our ability to attract and retain highly qualified independent sales intermediaries and dedicated sales specialists for our products may also be negatively affected. We may be required to lower the prices of our products, increase our sales commissions and fees, change long-term selling and marketing agreements and take other action to maintain our relationship with our sales intermediaries and distribution partners, all of which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. We cannot accurately predict the effect that our separation from ING Group will have on our business, sales intermediaries, customers or employees.

The terms of our arrangements with ING Group may be more favorable than we will be able to obtain from an unaffiliated third-party. We may be unable to replace the services ING Group provides us in a timely manner or on comparable terms.

As ING Group is our majority shareholder, we have benefited, and after our initial public offering we continue to benefit, from certain contractual arrangements between ING Group and ING Bank and various third party vendors. These contractual arrangements permit ING Group affiliates such as the Company to make use of the software licenses and related services provided thereunder. There is no assurance that, once we are no longer entitled to benefit from these arrangements, we will be able to obtain these services at the same levels or obtain the same benefits through new, independent relationships with third party vendors. Likewise, we may not be able to replace these services and arrangements in a timely manner or on terms and conditions, including cost, as favorable as those we have previously received as a subsidiary of ING Group.

In addition, as described in Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Historical Related Party Transactions Financing Arrangements Guarantees, certain of our indebtedness and other obligations continue to benefit from guarantees provided by ING Group or NN Group. As this indebtedness and these obligations mature or are terminated, to the extent we replace them with new indebtedness or other obligations, we do not expect such new indebtedness or other obligations to be guaranteed by ING Group or NN Group. Therefore, such new indebtedness or other obligations may be on terms that are less favorable to us than the indebtedness or other obligations being replaced.

Our certificate of incorporation limits certain liabilities and obligations of our directors to us or you.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that none of our directors will be personally liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty, except for liability for breach of a director's duty of loyalty, acts or omissions by a director not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, dividend payments or stock repurchases that are unlawful under Delaware law or any transaction in which a director has derived an improper personal benefit. See Description of Capital Stock Limitation of Liability and Indemnification of Directors and Officers .

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation also provides that certain of our directors, who have also served or may serve as directors, officers, employees or agents of ING Group, are relieved of the obligation to refer potential business opportunities to the Company or to notify the Company of potential business opportunities of which they become aware, and they may instead refer such opportunities to ING Group, subject to certain limited exceptions. See Description of Capital Stock Potential Business Opportunities .

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If ING Group sells a controlling interest in our company to a third party in a private transaction, you may not realize any change-of-control premium on shares of our common stock and we may become subject to the control of a presently unknown third party.

If, following the completion of this offering, ING Group continues to own a majority of our common stock, it will have the ability, should it choose to do so, to sell some or all of its shares of our common stock in a privately negotiated transaction. If such a transaction were to be sufficient in size, it could result in a change of control of the Company. The ability of ING Group to privately sell such shares of our common stock, with no requirement for a concurrent offer to be made to acquire all of the shares of our common stock that will be publicly traded hereafter, could prevent you from realizing any change-of-control premium on your shares of our common stock that may otherwise accrue to ING Group upon its private sale of our common stock. Additionally, if ING Group privately sells a significant equity interest in us, we may become subject to the control of a presently unknown third party. Such third party may have conflicts of interest with the interests of other stockholders.

We expect to incur incremental costs as a standalone public company.

We have needed to replicate or replace certain functions, systems and infrastructure to which we no longer have the same access after our initial public offering. We have also needed to make infrastructure investments in order to operate without the same access to ING Group's existing operational and administrative infrastructure. These initiatives may be costly to implement. Due to the scope and complexity of the underlying projects relative to these efforts, the amount of total costs could be materially higher than our estimate, and the timing of the incurrence of these costs may be subject to change.

Until our initial public offering, ING Group performed or supported many important corporate functions for our operations, including investor relations, advertising and brand management, corporate audit, certain risk management functions, corporate insurance, corporate governance and other services. Our Consolidated Financial Statements reflect charges for these services. There is no assurance that these services will be sustained at the same levels as when we were receiving such services from ING Group prior to our initial public offering or that we will obtain the same benefits. Now that we operate these functions independently, if we do not have our own adequate systems and business functions in place, or are unable to obtain them from other providers, we may not be able to operate our business effectively or at comparable costs and our profitability may decline. In addition, our business has benefited from ING Group's purchasing power when procuring goods and services. As a standalone company, we may be unable to obtain such goods and services at comparable prices or on terms as favorable as those obtained prior to our initial public offering, which could decrease our overall profitability.

As a standalone public company, we expend additional time and resources to comply with rules and regulations that did not previously apply to us.

As a standalone public company, the various rules and regulations of the SEC, as well as the rules of the NYSE, require us to implement and maintain additional corporate governance practices and adhere to a variety of reporting requirements. Compliance with these public company obligations increases our legal and financial compliance costs and could place additional demands on our finance and accounting staff and on our financial, accounting and information systems.

In particular, as a public company, our management will be required to conduct an annual evaluation of our internal controls over financial reporting and include a report of management on our internal controls in our annual reports on Form 10-K. In addition, we will be required to have our independent registered public accounting firm attest to the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Auditing Standard No. 5. Under current rules, we will be subject to these requirements beginning with our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ending December 31, 2014. If we are unable to conclude that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting, or if our registered public accounting firm is unable to provide us with an attestation and an unqualified report as to the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting, investors could lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which could result in a decrease in the value of our common stock.

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Our historical consolidated financial data are not necessarily representative of the results we would have achieved as a standalone company and may not be a reliable indicator of our future results.

Our historical consolidated financial data included in this prospectus do not necessarily reflect the financial condition, results of operations or cash flows we would have achieved as a standalone company during the periods presented or those we will achieve in the future. For example, we have adjusted our capital structure to more closely align with peer U.S. public companies. As a result, financial metrics that are influenced by our capital structure, such as interest expense and return on equity, are not necessarily indicative for historical periods of the performance we may achieve as a standalone company following our initial public offering. In addition, significant increases may occur in our cost structure as a result of our initial public offering, including costs related to public company reporting, investor relations and compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Also, as described in [Item 1](#), our separation from ING Group could adversely affect our business and profitability due to ING Group's strong brand and reputation, we anticipate incurring substantial expenses in connection with rebranding our Company.

As a result of these matters, among others, it may be difficult for investors to compare our future results to historical results or to evaluate our relative performance or trends in our business.

Risks Related to This Offering and Ownership of Our Common Stock

In addition to the risks included in this section, see [Item 1](#). We expect that our ability to use beneficial U.S. tax attributes will be subject to limitations relating to provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation that limit the amount of our common stock that an investor can acquire.

The price of our common stock may be volatile and may be affected by market conditions beyond our control.

Some factors that may cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate, in addition to the other risks mentioned in this section of the prospectus, are:

our operating and financial performance and prospects;

our announcements or our competitors' announcements regarding new products or services, enhancements, significant contracts, acquisitions or strategic investments;

changes in earnings estimates or recommendations by securities analysts who cover our common stock;

fluctuations in our quarterly financial results or the quarterly financial results of companies perceived to be similar to us;

changes in our capital structure, such as future issuances of securities, sales of large blocks of common stock by our stockholders, including ING Group, or the incurrence of additional debt;

departure of key personnel;

reputational issues;

changes in general economic and market conditions;

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changes in industry conditions or perceptions or changes in the market outlook for the insurance industry; and

changes in applicable laws, rules or regulations, regulatory actions affecting us and other dynamics.

The stock market has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations in recent years. The market prices of securities of insurance and financial services companies have experienced fluctuations that often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating results of these companies. These market fluctuations could result in extreme volatility in the price of shares of our common stock, which could cause a decline in the value of your investment. You should also be aware that price volatility may be greater if the public float and trading volume of shares of our common stock is low.

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Future sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock may depress the price of our shares.

If our stockholders sell a large number of shares of our common stock, or if we issue a large number of shares of our common stock in connection with future acquisitions, financings, or other circumstances, the market price of shares of our common stock could decline significantly. Moreover, the perception in the public market that our stockholders might sell shares of our common stock could depress the market price of those shares. In addition, sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock by ING Group pursuant to the 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

All the shares sold in this offering will be freely tradable without restriction, except for shares acquired by any of our affiliates, including ING Group. Immediately after this offering, the public market for our common stock will include the _____ shares of common stock that are being sold in this offering (or _____ shares if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares in full); the 74,971,003 shares of common stock sold in our initial public offering; and the 37,950,000 shares of common stock sold in a registered offering on October 29, 2013. In addition, we have registered shares of common stock that are reserved for issuance under our employee benefit plans. See Compensation of Executive Officers and Directors Equity Compensation Shares Subject to the Omnibus Plan. The shares under our employee benefit plans can be sold in the public market upon issuance, subject to restrictions under the securities laws applicable to resales by affiliates. In addition, we have entered into a registration rights agreement with ING Group pursuant to which we are obligated to register ING Group's shares of our common stock for public resale upon request by ING Group. See Description of Capital Stock Registration Rights Agreement .

We, ING Group and our directors and executive officers have entered into lock-up arrangements under which we and they have agreed that we and they will not sell, directly or indirectly, any common stock for a period of _____ days from the date of this prospectus (subject to certain exceptions) without the prior written consent of Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated. See Underwriting .

Provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws, of Delaware corporate and of state insurance laws, may prevent or delay an acquisition of us, which could decrease the trading price of our common stock.

State laws, provisions of ING U.S.'s certificate of incorporation and by-laws may delay, deter, prevent or render more difficult a takeover attempt that our stockholders might consider in their best interests. For example, such laws or provisions may prevent our stockholders from receiving the benefit from any premium to the market price of our common stock offered by a bidder in a takeover context. Even in the absence of a takeover attempt, the existence of these provisions may adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common stock if they are viewed as discouraging takeover attempts in the future.

The insurance laws and regulations of the various states in which our insurance subsidiaries are organized may delay or impede a business combination involving the Company. State insurance laws prohibit an entity from acquiring control of an insurance company without the prior approval of the domestic insurance regulator. Under most states' statutes, an entity is presumed to have control of an insurance company if it owns, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the voting stock of that insurance company or its parent company. These regulatory restrictions may delay, deter or prevent a potential merger or sale of our company, even if our Board of Directors decides that it is in the best interests of stockholders for us to merge or be sold. These restrictions also may delay sales by us or acquisitions by third parties of our insurance subsidiaries. In addition, the Investment Company Act would require approval by the contract owners of our variable contracts in order to effectuate a change of control of any affiliated investment adviser to a mutual fund underlying our variable contracts. Further, FINRA approval would be necessary for a change of control of any FINRA registered broker-dealer that is a direct or indirect subsidiary of the Company.

Section 203 of the DGCL may affect the ability of an interested stockholder to engage in certain business combinations, including mergers, consolidations or acquisitions of additional shares, for a period of three years

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following the time that the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. An interested stockholder is defined to include persons owning directly or indirectly 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of a corporation.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated by-laws include provisions that may have anti-takeover effects and may delay, deter or prevent a takeover attempt that our stockholders might consider in their best interests. For example, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws prohibit stockholders from calling special meetings of our stockholders and, from and after such time as ING Group ceases to beneficially own at least 50% of our outstanding common stock, from taking action by written consent. See

Description of Capital Stock Certain Anti-Takeover Provisions of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, our Amended and Restated Bylaws and Applicable Law .

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation also includes provisions designed to preserve the benefit of certain tax attributes of the Company, which limit the amount of our common stock that an investor can acquire. See Description of Capital Stock Ownership Limitations .

Risks Related to Our Holding Company Structure

As holding companies, ING U.S., Inc. and Lion Holdings depend on the ability of their subsidiaries to transfer funds to them to meet their obligations.

ING U.S., Inc. is the holding company for all our operations, and dividends, returns of capital and interest income on intercompany indebtedness from ING U.S., Inc.'s subsidiaries are the principal sources of funds available to ING U.S., Inc. to pay principal and interest on its outstanding indebtedness, to pay corporate operating expenses, to pay any stockholder dividends and to meet its other obligations. These subsidiaries are legally distinct from ING U.S., Inc. and, except in the case of Lion Holdings, which is the guarantor of certain of our outstanding indebtedness, have no obligation to pay amounts due on the debt of ING U.S., Inc. or to make funds available to ING U.S., Inc. for such payments. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends or other distributions to ING U.S., Inc. in the future will depend on their earnings, tax considerations, covenants contained in any financing or other agreements and applicable regulatory restrictions. In addition, such payments may be limited as a result of claims against our subsidiaries by their creditors, including suppliers, vendors, lessors and employees. The ability of our insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends and make other distributions to ING U.S., Inc. will further depend on their ability to meet applicable regulatory standards and receive regulatory approvals, as discussed below under The ability of our insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends and other distributions to ING U.S., Inc. and Lion Holdings is further limited by state insurance laws, and our insurance subsidiaries may not generate sufficient statutory earnings or have sufficient statutory surplus to enable them to pay ordinary dividends.

Lion Holdings is wholly owned by ING U.S., Inc. and is also a holding company, and accordingly its ability to make payments under its guarantees of our indebtedness is subject to restrictions and limitations similar to ING U.S., Inc. Neither ING U.S., Inc., nor Lion Holdings, has significant sources of cash flow other than from our subsidiaries that do not guarantee such indebtedness.

If the ability of our insurance or non-insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions or payments to ING U.S., Inc. and Lion Holdings is materially restricted by regulatory requirements, other cash needs, bankruptcy or insolvency, or our need to maintain the financial strength ratings of our insurance subsidiaries, or is limited due to operating results or other factors, we may be required to raise cash through the incurrence of debt, the issuance of equity or the sale of assets. However, there is no assurance that we would be able to raise cash by these means. This could materially and adversely affect the ability of ING U.S., Inc. and Lion Holdings to pay their obligations.

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The ability of our insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends and other distributions to ING U.S., Inc. and Lion Holdings is further limited by state insurance laws, and our insurance subsidiaries may not generate sufficient statutory earnings or have sufficient statutory surplus to enable them to pay ordinary dividends.

The payment of dividends and other distributions to ING U.S., Inc. and Lion Holdings by our insurance subsidiaries is regulated by state insurance laws and regulations.

The jurisdictions in which our insurance subsidiaries are domiciled impose certain restrictions on the ability to pay dividends to their respective parents. These restrictions are based, in part, on the prior year's statutory income and surplus. In general, dividends up to specified levels are considered ordinary and may be paid without prior regulatory approval. Dividends in larger amounts, or extraordinary dividends, are subject to approval by the insurance commissioner of the relevant state of domicile. Under the insurance laws applicable to our insurance subsidiaries domiciled in Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, an extraordinary dividend or distribution is defined as a dividend or distribution that, together with other dividends and distributions made within the preceding twelve months, exceeds the greater of (1) 10% of the insurer's policyholder surplus as of the preceding December 31 or (2) the insurer's net gain from operations for the twelve-month period ended the preceding December 31, in each case determined in accordance with statutory accounting principles. New York has similar restrictions, except that New York's statutory definition of extraordinary dividend or distribution is an aggregate amount in any calendar year that exceeds the lesser of (1) 10% of policyholder's surplus as of the preceding December 31 or (2) the insurer's net gain from operations for the twelve-month period ended the preceding December 31, not including realized capital gains. In addition, under the insurance laws of the states of domicile of our Principal Insurance Subsidiaries, no dividend or other distribution exceeding an amount equal to an insurance company's earned surplus may be paid without the domiciliary insurance regulator's prior approval. From time to time, the NAIC and various state insurance regulators have considered, and may in the future consider, proposals to further limit dividend payments that an insurance company may make without regulatory approval. No assurance is given that more stringent restrictions will not be adopted from time to time by jurisdictions in which our insurance subsidiaries are domiciled, and such restrictions could have the effect, under certain circumstances, of significantly reducing dividends or other amounts payable to ING U.S., Inc. or Lion Holdings by our insurance subsidiaries without prior approval by regulatory authorities. In addition, in the future, we may become subject to debt instruments or other agreements that limit the ability of our insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions. The ability of our insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions is also limited by our need to maintain the financial strength ratings assigned to such subsidiaries by the rating agencies. These ratings depend to a large extent on the capitalization levels of our insurance subsidiaries.

Prior to our initial public offering, our Principal Insurance Subsidiaries domiciled in Colorado, Iowa and Minnesota each had negative earned surplus accounts, and therefore had no ordinary dividend capacity. In order to obtain dividends or distributions from these insurance companies, we historically obtained approval from the insurance companies' respective state regulators, which could be granted or withheld in the regulators' discretion, for extraordinary dividends or distributions. On May 8, 2013, following the completion of our IPO and payment of \$1,434.0 million of extraordinary distributions, these insurance companies each reset, on a one-time basis, their respective negative unassigned funds account as of December 31, 2012 (as reported in their respective 2012 statutory annual statements) to zero (with an offsetting reduction in gross paid-in capital and contributed surplus). These resets were made pursuant to permitted practices in accordance with statutory accounting practices granted by their respective domiciliary insurance regulators. A detailed description of the permitted practices is included in Regulation Insurance Holding Company Regulation .

This reset allows our Principal Insurance Subsidiaries domiciled in Colorado, Iowa and Minnesota to build up ordinary dividend capacity to the extent their operating results subsequent to December 31, 2012 generate positive earned surplus. Under applicable domiciliary insurance regulations, our Principal Insurance Subsidiaries must deduct any extraordinary distributions or dividends paid in the preceding twelve months in calculating dividend capacity. We expect that these insurance subsidiaries will have ordinary dividend capacity only after

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twelve months have passed since the date the extraordinary distributions described above were paid. ILIAC had ordinary dividend capacity before such date and paid an ordinary dividend of \$90 million to Lion Holdings in December 2013.

Our Principal Insurance Subsidiaries, however, may not succeed in building up sufficient positive earned surplus within those timeframes or at all. If our Principal Insurance Subsidiaries do not succeed in building up sufficient positive earned surplus to have ordinary dividend capacity, then we may seek extraordinary dividends or distributions (for which prior approval of their respective domiciliary insurance regulators would be required, and can be granted or withheld in the discretion of the regulators). There can be no assurance that our Principal Insurance Subsidiaries will receive approval for extraordinary distribution payments in the future.

The payment of dividends by our captive reinsurance subsidiaries is regulated by their respective governing licensing orders and restrictions in their respective insurance securitization agreements. Generally, our captive reinsurance subsidiaries may not declare or pay dividends in any form to their parent companies other than in accordance with their respective insurance securitization transaction agreements and their respective governing licensing orders, and in no event may the dividends decrease the capital of the captive below the minimum capital requirement applicable to it, and, after giving effect to the dividends, the assets of the captive paying the dividend must be sufficient to satisfy its domiciliary insurance regulator that it can meet its obligations. Likewise, our Arizona captive may not declare or pay dividends in any form to us other than in accordance with its annual capital and dividend plan as approved by the ADOI, which includes a minimum capital requirement.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of shares in this offering.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We intend to pay quarterly cash dividends on our common stock, although any declaration of dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on our financial condition, earnings, cash needs, regulatory constraints, capital requirements (including requirements of our subsidiaries) and any other factors that the Board of Directors deems relevant in making such a determination. In addition, we have issued junior subordinated debt securities that limit our ability to pay dividends on or repurchase our common stock in certain circumstances. Therefore, there can be no assurance that we will pay any dividends in the future to holders of our common stock, or as to the amount of any such dividends.

Delaware law requires that dividends be paid only out of surplus, which is defined as the fair market value of our net assets, minus our stated capital; or out of the current or the immediately preceding year's earnings. We are a holding company, and we have no direct operations. All of our business operations are conducted through our subsidiaries. The states in which our insurance subsidiaries are domiciled impose certain restrictions on our insurance subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends to us. These restrictions are based in part on the prior year's statutory income and surplus. Such restrictions, or any future restrictions adopted by the states in which our insurance subsidiaries are domiciled, could have the effect, under certain circumstances, of significantly reducing dividends or other amounts payable to us by our subsidiaries without affirmative approval of state regulatory authorities. For more details, see Risk Factors Risks Related to our Holding Company Structure.

On February 6, 2014, our Board of Directors declared a dividend on our common stock of \$0.01 per share, which will be paid on March 31, 2014 to shareholders of record as of February 28, 2014. Dividends of the same amount per share were paid on December 30, 2013 and October 1, 2013. No other dividend has been declared since May 2, 2013.

PRICE RANGE OF ING U.S., INC. COMMON STOCK

ING U.S., Inc. common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol VOYA. From May 2, 2013 (the initial listing date of ING U.S. common stock) to June 28, 2013, the high and low reported prices for ING U.S., Inc. common stock on the NYSE were \$29.06 and \$19.20 per share, respectively; from July 1, 2013 to September 30, 2013, the high and low reported prices for ING U.S., Inc. common stock on the NYSE were \$32.70 and \$26.97 per share, respectively; from October 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, the high and low reported prices for ING U.S., Inc. common stock on the NYSE were \$36.08 and \$28.64, respectively; and from January 1, 2014 to March 7, 2014, the high and low reported prices for ING U.S., Inc. common stock on the NYSE were \$37.31 and \$32.70, respectively.

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The following table presents our capitalization as of December 31, 2013.

You should read this table together with the sections entitled "Selected Consolidated Financial Data", "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	As of December 31, 2013	
(\$ in millions)		
Short-term debt:		
Short-term debt	\$	
Current portion of long-term debt		
Total short-term debt	\$	
Long-term debt:		
Long-term debt, capital leases and notes payable, net of current portion	\$	3,514.7
Total long-term debt	\$	3,514.7
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 900,000,000 shares authorized; 261,754,931 shares issued; 261,675,811 shares outstanding, net of 79,120 treasury shares	\$	2.6
Additional paid-in capital		23,563.7
Retained earnings (deficit):		
Appropriated-consolidated investment entities		18.4
Unappropriated		(12,161.6)
Total shareholders' equity (excluding AOCI and non-controlling interest)	\$	11,423.1
Total capitalization (total debt plus shareholders' equity excluding items noted above)	\$	14,937.8

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The following selected unaudited consolidated financial data for each of the quarters in the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 have been derived from the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and, in the opinion of the management of the Company, reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for the fair presentation of such date for the respective interim periods. The results of operations for these periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that might be expected for any future period.

(\$ in millions, except for share amounts)	March 31	Three Months Ended		December 31
		June 30	September 30 (unaudited)	
2013				
Total revenues	\$ 1,818.6	\$ 2,140.6	\$ 2,435.3	\$ 2,364.0
Total benefits and expenses	2,032.9	2,215.8	2,015.3	1,736.4
Income (loss) before income taxes	(214.3)	(75.2)	420.0	627.6
Net income (loss)	(225.5)	(85.3)	447.7	653.7
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(13.5)	(3.1)	101.1	105.6
Net income (loss) available to ING U.S., Inc.'s common shareholders	(212.0)	(82.2)	346.6	548.1
Net income (loss) available to ING U.S., Inc.'s common shareholders per common share:				
Basic	(0.92)	(0.33)	1.33	2.10
Diluted	(0.92)	(0.33)	1.32	2.08
2012				
Total revenues	\$ 1,485.3	\$ 3,361.9	\$ 2,564.3	\$ 2,203.8
Total benefits and expenses	1,998.2	2,508.8	2,190.4	2,311.9
Income (loss) before income taxes	(512.9)	853.1	373.9	(108.1)
Net income (loss)	(520.8)	852.1	386.8	(106.9)
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(15.6)	217.7	20.3	(84.2)
Net income (loss) available to ING U.S., Inc.'s common shareholder	(505.2)	634.4	366.5	(22.7)
Net income (loss) available to ING U.S., Inc.'s common shareholders per common share:				
Basic	(2.20)	2.76	1.59	(0.10)
Diluted	(2.20)	2.76	1.59	(0.10)
2011				
Total revenues	\$ 2,246.2	\$ 2,989.4	\$ 3,622.6	\$ 860.6
Total benefits and expenses	2,083.7	2,296.7	2,767.4	2,293.2
Income (loss) before income taxes	162.5	692.7	855.2	(1,432.6)
Net income (loss)	243.4	549.5	1,032.6	(1,722.7)
Less: Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(51.3)	183.0	(8.7)	67.9
Net income (loss) available to ING U.S., Inc.'s common shareholder	294.7	366.5	1,041.3	(1,790.6)
Net income (loss) available to ING U.S., Inc.'s common shareholders per common share:				
Basic	1.28	1.59	4.53	(7.78)
Diluted	1.28	1.59	4.53	(7.78)

Table of Contents**SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following selected consolidated financial data for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, 2011 and 2010 and as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 are derived from our audited Consolidated Financial Statements, which are included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected consolidated financial data for the year ended December 31, 2009 and as of December 31, 2010 are derived from our audited Consolidated Financial Statements, which are not included in this prospectus. The selected unaudited consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2009 is derived from our unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements for such dates, which are not included in this prospectus.

Prospective investors should read these selected consolidated financial data together with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(\$ in millions, except for share data)	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Consolidated Operating Results					
Net investment income	\$ 4,689.0	\$ 4,697.9	\$ 4,968.8	\$ 4,987.0	\$ 5,568.6
Fee income	3,666.3	3,515.4	3,603.6	3,516.5	3,325.1
Premiums	1,956.3	1,861.1	1,770.0	1,707.5	1,985.5
Net realized capital gains (losses)	(2,534.8)	(1,280.8)	(1,531.4)	(1,678.0)	(2,178.7)
Total revenues	8,758.5	9,615.3	9,718.8	9,274.2	9,364.2
Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders	4,497.8	4,861.6	5,742.0	5,027.3	5,629.9
Operating expenses	2,686.7	3,155.0	3,030.8	3,033.5	3,352.2
Net amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs and value of business acquired	442.8	722.3	387.0	746.6	1,052.3
Interest expense	184.8	153.7	139.3	332.5	385.5
Total benefits and expenses	8,000.4	9,009.3	9,441.0	9,236.4	10,472.8
Income (loss) before income taxes	758.1	606.0	277.8	37.8	(1,108.6)
Net income (loss)	790.6	611.2	102.8	(133.2)	(810.6)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	190.1	138.2	190.9	(10.3)	(207.4)
Net income (loss) available to ING U.S., Inc.'s common shareholders	600.5	473.0	(88.1)	(122.9)	(603.2)
Earnings Per Share⁽¹⁾					
Net income (loss) available to ING U.S., Inc.'s common shareholders per common share:					
Basic	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.06	\$ (0.38)	\$ (0.53)	\$ (2.62)
Diluted	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.06	\$ (0.38)	\$ (0.53)	\$ (2.62)
Common shares outstanding (in millions)	261.7	230.0	230.0	230.0	230.0

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(\$ in millions)

	As of December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009 (Unaudited)
Consolidated Financial Position					
Total investments	\$ 87,050.8	\$ 95,487.6	\$ 92,819.2	\$ 86,886.1	\$ 83,128.8
Assets held in separate accounts	106,827.1	97,667.4	88,714.5	95,588.1	88,849.4
Total assets	221,023.2	216,394.2	203,572.8	204,376.5	194,621.2
Future policy benefits and contract owner account balances	84,006.7	86,055.7	88,358.4	83,642.8	84,402.0
Short-term debt		1,064.6	1,054.6	5,464.6	4,811.6
Long-term debt	3,514.7	3,171.1	1,343.1	2,784.0	7,001.3
Liabilities related to separate accounts	106,827.1	97,667.4	88,714.5	95,588.1	88,849.4
Total ING U.S., Inc. shareholders' equity, excluding AOCI ⁽¹⁾	11,423.1	10,164.2	9,758.9	5,857.5	2,310.0
Total ING U.S., Inc. shareholders' equity	13,272.2	13,874.9	12,353.9	6,830.8	967.1

⁽¹⁾ Shares outstanding and per-share amounts give retroactive effect to the 2,295.248835-to-1 stock split effected on April 11, 2013.

⁽²⁾ Shareholders' equity, excluding AOCI, is derived by subtracting AOCI from ING U.S., Inc. shareholders' equity both components of which are presented in the respective Consolidated Balance Sheets. For a description of AOCI, see the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) note to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We provide shareholders' equity, excluding AOCI, because it is a common measure used by insurance analysts and investment professionals in their evaluations.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

(Dollar amounts in millions, unless otherwise stated)

For the purposes of this discussion, the Company, we, our, us and ING U.S., Inc. refer to ING U.S., Inc. and its subsidiaries. As of the date of this prospectus, ING Group is our majority shareholder.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. In addition to historical data, this discussion contains forward-looking statements about our business, operations and financial performance based on current expectations that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. See Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.

Overview

We provide our principal products and services in three ongoing businesses: Retirement Solutions, Investment Management and Insurance Solutions, and report our results for these ongoing businesses through five segments.

The Retirement Solutions business provides its products and services through two segments: Retirement and Annuities:

Our *Retirement* segment provides tax-deferred, employer-sponsored retirement savings plans and administrative services in corporate, education, healthcare and government markets. Our Retirement segment also provides rollover IRAs and other retail financial products as well as comprehensive financial advisory services to individual customers. Our retirement products and services are distributed through multiple intermediary channels, including TPAs, independent and national wirehouse affiliated brokers and registered investment advisors, in addition to independent sales agents and consulting firms. We also have a direct sales team for large defined contribution plans and stable value business, as well as a team of affiliated brokers who sell our products both in person and via telephone.

Our *Annuities* segment provides fixed and indexed annuities, tax-qualified mutual fund custodial products and payout annuities for pre-retirement wealth accumulation and post-retirement income management. Annuity products are primarily distributed by independent marketing organizations, independent broker-dealers, banks, independent insurance agents, pension professionals and affiliated broker-dealers.

The Investment Management business provides its products and services through a single segment, also called Investment Management:

Our *Investment Management* business provides investment products and retirement solutions to both individual and institutional customers by offering domestic and international fixed income, equity, multi-asset and alternative products and solutions across a range of asset classes, geographies, market sectors, investment styles and capitalization spectrums. Investment Management products and services are primarily marketed to institutional clients, including public, corporate and union retirement plans, endowments and foundations and insurance companies, as well as individual investors and the general accounts of our insurance company subsidiaries. Investment Management products and services are distributed through a combination of our direct sales force, consultant channel and intermediary partners (such as banks, broker-dealers and independent financial advisers).

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The Insurance Solutions business provides its products and services through two segments: Individual Life and Employee Benefits:

Our *Individual Life* segment provides wealth protection and transfer opportunities through universal, variable, whole life and term life products. Our customers range across a variety of age groups and income levels. We distribute our product offering through three main channels: our independent sales channel, our strategic distribution channel and our specialty markets channel. Our independent sales channel consists of a large network of independent general agents and marketing companies who interact with the majority of licensed independent life insurance agents in the United States. Our strategic distribution channel encompasses a network of independent managing directors who support a large team of producers who engage with our broker-dealers to sell a range of products including our branded life, annuity and mutual funds. Finally, our specialty markets channel focuses on alternative distribution and consists of a large team of producers, in addition to banks, life insurance quote agencies and internet direct marketers.

Our *Employee Benefits* segment provides stop loss, group life, voluntary employee-paid and disability products to mid-sized and large businesses. We reinsure substantially all of our new disability sales to a third party. To distribute our products, we utilize brokers, consultants and third-party administrators. In the voluntary market, policies are marketed to employees at the worksite through enrollment firms, technology partners and brokers.

In addition to our ongoing business, we also have Closed Blocks and Corporate reporting segments. Corporate includes our corporate operations and corporate level assets and financial obligations. The Corporate segment includes investment income on assets backing surplus in excess of amounts held at the segment level, financing and interest expenses, other items not allocated to segments, such as certain expenses and liabilities of employee benefit plans and intercompany eliminations.

Closed Blocks consists of three separate reporting segments that include run-off and legacy business lines that are no longer being actively marketed or sold, but are managed to protect regulatory and rating agency capital from equity market movements. The CBVA segment consists of variable annuity contracts that were designed to offer long-term savings products in which individual contract owners made deposits that are maintained in separate accounts. These products included options for policyholders to purchase living benefit riders. In 2009, we separated our CBVA segment from our other operations, placing it in run-off, and made a strategic decision to stop actively writing new retail variable annuity products with substantial guarantee features (the last policies were issued in 2010 and the block shifted to run-off). The Closed Block Institutional Spread Products segment historically issued GICs and funding agreements and invested amounts raised to earn a spread. While the business in the Closed Block Institutional Spread Products segment is being managed in active run-off, we continue to issue liabilities from time to time to replace liabilities that are maturing. The Closed Block Other segment consists primarily of retained and run-off activity related to divestments, including our group reinsurance and individual reinsurance businesses, three broker dealers and Life Insurance Company of Georgia. Closed Block Other also includes certain reimbursed expenses related to ING Group's Latin America business, which was sold in December 2011. Accordingly, these segments have been classified as closed blocks and are managed separately from our ongoing business.

Trends and Uncertainties

Throughout this Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A), we discuss a number of trends and uncertainties that we believe may materially affect our future liquidity, financial condition or results of operations. Where these trends or uncertainties are specific to a particular aspect of our business, we often include such a discussion under the relevant caption of this MD&A, as part of our broader analysis of that area of our business. In addition, the following factors represent some of the key general trends and uncertainties that have influenced the development of our business and our historical financial performance and that we believe will continue to influence our business and financial performance in the future.

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Market Conditions

While extraordinary monetary accommodation has suppressed volatility in rate, credit and domestic equity markets, we are cognizant of the potential for an increase in volatility upon the normalization of monetary policy. In the short to medium-term, this potential for increased volatility, coupled with prevailing low interest rates, can pressure sales and reduce demand as consumers hesitate to make financial decisions. In addition, this environment could make it difficult to manufacture products that are consistently both attractive to customers and profitable. Financial performance can be affected adversely by market volatility as fees driven by AUM fluctuate, hedging costs increase and revenue declines due to reduced sales and increased outflows. In the long-term, however, we believe the recent financial crisis and resultant lingering uncertainty will motivate individuals to seek solutions combining elements of capital preservation, income and growth. Thus, as a company with strong retirement, investment management and insurance capabilities, we believe current market conditions may ultimately enhance the attractiveness of our broad portfolio of products and services. We will need to continue to monitor the behavior of our customers, as evidenced by mortality rates, morbidity rates, annuitization rates and lapse rates, which adjusts in response to changes in market conditions in order to ensure that our products and services remain attractive as well as profitable.

Interest Rate Environment

Yields across domestic fixed income classes moved notably higher in 2013; however, interest rates remain low by historical standards. The prolonged low interest rate environment has affected and may continue to affect the demand for our products in various ways. In the short- to medium-term, we may experience lower sales and reduced demand as the low interest rate environment makes it difficult to manufacture products that are consistently both attractive to customers and profitable.

Our financial performance may also be affected adversely by the current low interest rate environment. The interest rate environment has historically influenced our business and financial performance, and we believe it will continue to do so in the future for several reasons, including the following:

Our general account investment portfolio, which was approximately \$85 billion as of December 31, 2013, consists predominantly of fixed income investments and currently has an average yield of approximately 5.0%. In the near term and absent further material change in yields available on fixed income investments, we expect the yield we earn on new investments will be lower than the yields we earn on maturing investments, which were generally purchased in environments where interest rates were higher than current levels. We currently anticipate that proceeds that are reinvested in fixed income investments during 2014 will earn an average yield in the range of 4.25% to 4.50%. If interest rates were to rise, we expect the yield on our new money investments would also rise and gradually converge toward the yield of those maturing assets. In addition, while less material to financial results than new money investment rates, movements in prevailing interest rates also influence the prices of fixed income investments that we sell on the secondary market rather than holding until maturity or repayment, with rising interest rates generally leading to lower prices in the secondary market, and falling interest rates generally leading to higher prices.

Certain of our products pay guaranteed minimum rates. For example, fixed accounts and a portion of the stable value accounts included within defined contribution retirement plans, UL policies and individual fixed annuities include guaranteed minimum credited rates. We are required to pay these guaranteed minimum rates even if earnings on our investment portfolio decline, with the resulting investment margin compression negatively impacting earnings. In addition, we expect more policyholders to hold policies (lower lapses) with comparatively high guaranteed rates longer in a low interest rate environment. Conversely, a rise in average yield on our investment portfolio would positively impact earnings if the average interest rate we pay on our products does not rise correspondingly. Similarly, we expect policyholders would be less likely to hold policies (higher lapses) with existing guarantees as interest rates rise.

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Our CBVA segment provides certain guaranteed minimum benefits. A prolonged low interest rate environment may subject us to increased hedging costs or an increase in the amount of statutory reserves that our insurance subsidiaries are required to hold for these variable annuity guarantees, lowering their statutory surplus, which would adversely affect their ability to pay dividends to us. A prolonged low interest rate environment may also affect the perceived value of guaranteed minimum income benefits, which in turn may lead to a higher rate of annuitization of those products over time. For additional information on the CBVA segment's sensitivity to interest rates, see *Business Closed Block CBVA* and *Quantative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*.

In the long-term, however, we believe the recent financial crisis and resultant lingering uncertainty will motivate individuals to seek solutions combining elements of capital preservation, income and growth. Thus, as a company with strong retirement, investment management and insurance capabilities, we believe current market conditions may ultimately enhance the attractiveness of our broad portfolio of products and services. We will need to continue to monitor the behavior of our customers, as evidenced by annuitization rates and lapse rates, which adjusts in response to changes in market conditions, in order to ensure that our products and services remain attractive as well as profitable.

The Impact of our CBVA Segment on U.S. GAAP Earnings

Our ongoing management of our CBVA segment is focused on preserving our current capitalization status through careful risk management and hedging. Because U.S. GAAP accounting differs from the methods used to determine regulatory and rating agency capital measures, our hedge programs may create earnings volatility in our U.S. GAAP financial statements.

Governmental and Public Policy Impact on Demand for Our Products

The demand for our products is influenced by a dynamic combination of governmental and public policy factors. We anticipate that legislative and other governmental activity and our ability to flexibly respond to changes resulting from such activity will be crucial to our long-term financial performance. In particular, the demand for our products is influenced by the following factors:

Availability and quality of public retirement solutions: The lack of comprehensive or sufficient government-sponsored retirement solutions has been a significant driver of the popularity of private sector retirement products. We believe that concerns regarding Social Security and the reduced enrollment in defined benefit retirement plans may further increase the demand for private sector retirement solutions. The impact of any legislative actions or new government programs relating to retirement solutions on our business and financial performance will depend substantially on the level of private sector involvement and our ability to participate in any such programs. We believe we are well positioned to take advantage of any future developments involving participation in any such programs by private sector providers.

Tax-advantaged status: Many of the retirement savings, accumulation and protection products we sell qualify for tax-advantaged status. Changes in U.S. tax laws that alter the tax benefits of certain investment vehicles could have a material effect on demand for our products.

Aging of the U.S. Population

We believe that the aging of the U.S. population will affect both the demand for our products and the levels of our AUM and AUA. As the baby boomer generation prepares for retirement, we believe that demand for retirement savings, growth and income products will grow. The impact of this growth may be offset to some extent by asset outflows as an increasing percentage of the population begins withdrawing assets to convert their savings into income.

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Competition

Our ongoing business operates in highly competitive markets. We face a variety of large and small industry participants, including diversified financial institutions, investment managers and insurance companies. These companies compete in one form or another for the growing pool of retirement assets driven by a number of exogenous factors such as the continued aging of the U.S. population and the reduction in safety nets provided by governments and corporations. In many segments, product differentiation is difficult as product development and life cycles have shortened. In addition, we have experienced pressure on fees as product unbundling and lower cost alternatives have emerged. As a result, scale and the ability to provide value-added services and build long-term relationships are important factors to compete effectively. We believe that our leading presence in the retirement market and resulting relationships with millions of participants, diverse range of capabilities (as a provider of retirement, investment management and insurance products and services) and broad distribution network uniquely position us to effectively serve consumers' increasing demand for retirement savings, income and protection solutions.

Seasonality

Our ongoing business results can vary from quarter to quarter as a result of seasonal factors. For example, the first quarters of each year typically have elevated operating expenses, reflecting higher payroll taxes and certain other annual expenses that are concentrated in the first quarter. These incremental expenses typically add approximately \$10 to \$15 million to our operating expenses in the first quarter. The first quarters also tend to have lower investment income from carried interest income from Investment Management and a higher Group Life loss ratio in Employee Benefits. In addition, the fourth quarters tend to have higher levels of performance fees in Investment Management.

Operating Measures

This management's discussion and analysis includes discussion of operating earnings before income taxes and operating revenues, each of which is a measure that is not determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, because our management uses these measures to manage our businesses and allocate our resources. We also discuss these measures generally because we believe that they provide our investors with useful information regarding our financial performance. In particular, these measures facilitate a comparison of period-to-period results without the effect of the volatility created by certain changes in the financial markets that affect our financial results as reported under U.S. GAAP. Other companies may use similarly titled non-U.S. GAAP financial measures that are calculated differently from the way we calculate such measures, and accordingly, our non-U.S. GAAP financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies.

We also discuss certain operating measures, described below, as well as operating earnings before income taxes and operating revenue which provide useful information about our businesses and the operational factors underlying our financial performance. See Note 20, Segments for a description of the adjustments made to reconcile Income (loss) before income taxes to Operating earnings before income taxes and the adjustments made to reconcile Total revenues to Operating revenues.

Operating Earnings before Income Taxes

Operating earnings before income taxes is an internal measure we use to evaluate segment performance. Operating earnings before income taxes does not replace Net income (loss) as the U.S. GAAP measure of the consolidated results of operations and consists of operating revenues less operating benefits and expenses. Each segment's Operating earnings before income taxes is calculated by adjusting Income (loss) before income taxes for the following items:

Net investment gains (losses), net of related amortization of DAC, VOBA, sales inducements and unearned revenue. Net investment gains (losses) include gains (losses) on the sale of securities,

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impairments, changes in the fair value of investments using the fair value option (FVO) unrelated to the implied loan-backed security income recognition for certain mortgage-backed obligations and changes in the fair value of derivative instruments, excluding realized gains (losses) associated with swap settlements and accrued interest;

Net guaranteed benefit hedging gains (losses), which include changes in the fair value of derivatives related to guaranteed benefits, net of related reserve increases (decreases) and net of related amortization of DAC, VOBA and sales inducements, less the estimated cost of these benefits. The estimated cost, which is reflected in operating results, reflects the expected cost of these benefits if markets perform in line with our long-term expectations and includes the cost of hedging. All other derivative and reserve changes related to guaranteed benefits are excluded from operating results, including the impacts related to changes in our nonperformance spread;

Income (loss) related to business exited through reinsurance or divestment;

Income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests;

Income (loss) related to early extinguishment of debt;

Impairment of goodwill, value of management contract rights and value of customer relationships acquired;

Immediate recognition of net actuarial gains (losses) related to our pension and other postretirement benefit obligations and gains (losses) from plan amendments and curtailments; and

Other items, including restructuring expenses (severance, lease write-offs, etc.), integration expenses related to our acquisition of CitiStreet and certain third-party expenses and deal incentives related to the divestment of ING U.S., Inc. by ING Group. Our CBVA segment is managed to focus on protecting regulatory and rating agency capital rather than achieving operating metrics and, therefore, its results of operations are not reflected within operating earnings before income taxes. When we present the adjustments to Income (loss) before income taxes on a consolidated basis, each adjustment excludes the relative portions attributable to our CBVA segment.

The most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure to Operating earnings before income taxes is Income (loss) before income taxes. For a reconciliation of Operating earnings before income taxes to Income (loss) before income taxes, see Results of Operations Company Consolidated below.

Operating Revenues

Operating revenues is a measure of our segment revenues. We calculate operating revenues by adjusting each segment's revenue for the following items:

Net realized investment gains (losses) and related charges and adjustments, which include gains (losses) on the sale of securities, impairments, changes in the fair value of investments using the FVO unrelated to the implied loan-backed security income recognition for certain mortgage-backed obligations and changes in the fair value of derivative instruments, excluding realized gains (losses) associated with swap settlements and accrued interest. These items are net of related amortization of unearned revenue;

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Gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivatives related to guaranteed benefits, which include changes in the fair value of derivatives related to guaranteed benefits, less the estimated cost of these benefits. The estimated cost, which is reflected in operating results, reflects the expected cost of these benefits if markets perform in line with our long-term expectations and includes the cost of hedging. All other derivative and reserve changes related to guaranteed benefits are excluded from operating revenues, including the impacts related to changes in our nonperformance spread;

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Revenues related to businesses exited through reinsurance or divestment;

Revenues attributable to noncontrolling interests;

Other adjustments to operating revenues primarily reflect fee income earned by our broker dealers for sales of non-proprietary products, which are reflected net of commission expense in our segments' operating revenues as well as other items where the income is passed on to third parties.

Operating revenues also excludes the revenues of our CBVA segment, since this segment is managed to focus on protecting regulatory and rating agency capital rather than achieving operating metrics. When we present the adjustments to Total revenues on a consolidated basis, each adjustment excludes the relative portions attributable to our CBVA segment.

The most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure to Operating revenues is Total revenues. For a reconciliation of Operating revenue to Total revenues, see "Results of Operations - Company Consolidated" below.

AUM and AUA

A substantial portion of our fees, other charges and margins are based on AUM. AUM represents on-balance sheet assets supporting customer account values/liabilities and surplus as well as off-balance sheet institutional/mutual funds. Customer account values reflect the amount of policyholder equity that has accumulated within retirement, annuity and UL products. AUM includes general account assets managed by our Investment Management segment in which we bear the investment risk, separate account assets in which the contract owner bears the investment risk and institutional/mutual funds, which are excluded from our balance sheet. AUM-based revenues increase or decrease with a rise or fall in the amount of AUM, whether caused by changes in capital markets or by net flows.

AUM is principally affected by net deposits (i.e., new deposits, less surrenders and other outflows) and investment performance (i.e., interest credited to contract owner accounts for assets that earn a fixed return or market performance for assets that earn a variable return). Separate account AUM and institutional/mutual fund AUM include assets managed by our Investment Management segment, as well as assets managed by third-party investment managers. Our Investment Management segment reflects the revenues earned for managing affiliated assets for our other segments (based on arm's length agreements) as well as assets managed for third parties. Our consolidated AUM includes eliminations of AUM managed by our Investment Management segment that is also reflected in other segments' AUM and adjustments for AUM not reflected in any segments.

AUA represents accumulated assets on contracts pursuant to which we either provide administrative services or product guarantees for assets managed by third parties. These contracts are not insurance contracts and the assets are excluded from the Consolidated Financial Statements. Fees earned on AUA can be based on the number of participants, asset levels and/or the level of services or product guarantees that are provided.

Sales Statistics

In our discussion of our segment results under "Results of Operations - Segment by Segment," we sometimes refer to sales activity for various products. The term "sales" is used differently for different products, as described more fully below. These sales statistics do not correspond to revenues under U.S. GAAP and are used by us as operating measures underlying our financial performance.

Net flows are deposits less redemptions (including benefits and other product charges).

Sales for Individual Life products are based on a calculation of weighted average annual premiums (WAP). Sales for Employee Benefits products are based on a calculation of annual premiums, which represents regular premiums on new policies, plus a portion of new single premiums.

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WAP is defined as the amount of premium for a policy's first year that is eligible for the highest first year commission rate, plus a varying portion of any premium in excess of this base amount, depending on the product. WAP is a key measure of recent sales performance of our products and is an indicator of the general growth or decline in certain lines of business. WAP is not equal to premium revenue under U.S. GAAP. Renewal premiums on existing policies are included in U.S. GAAP premium revenue in addition to first year premiums and thus changes in persistency of existing in-force business can potentially offset growth from current year sales.

Total gross premiums and deposits are defined as premium revenue and deposits for policies written and assumed. This measure provides information as to growth and persistency trends related to premium and deposits.

Other Measures

Total annualized in-force premiums are defined as a full year of premium at the rate in effect at the end of the period. This measure provides information as to the growth and persistency trends in premium revenue.

Interest adjusted loss ratios are defined as the ratio of benefits expense to premium revenue exclusive of the discount component in the change in benefit reserve. This measure reports the loss ratio related to mortality on life products and morbidity on health products.

In-force face amount is defined as the total life insurance coverage in effect as of the end of the period presented for business written and assumed. This measure provides information as to changes in policy growth and persistency with respect to death benefit coverage.

In-force policy count is defined as the number of policies written and assumed with coverage in effect as of the end of the period. This measure provides information as to policy growth and persistency.

New business policy count (paid) is defined as the number of policies issued during the period for which initial premiums have been paid by the policyholder. This measure provides information as to policy growth from sales during the period.

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The following table summarizes the consolidated financial information for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenues:			
Net investment income	\$ 4,689.0	\$ 4,697.9	\$ 4,968.8
Fee income	3,666.3	3,515.4	3,603.6
Premiums	1,956.3	1,861.1	1,770.0
Net realized capital gains (losses)	(2,534.8)	(1,280.8)	(1,531.4)
Other revenue	433.0	378.5	428.2
Income (loss) related to consolidated investment entities:			
Net investment income	545.2	556.6	528.4
Changes in fair value related to collateralized loan obligations	3.5	(113.4)	(48.8)
Total revenues	8,758.5	9,615.3	9,718.8
Benefits and expenses:			
Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders	4,497.8	4,861.6	5,742.0
Operating expenses	2,686.7	3,155.0	3,030.8
Net amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs and value of business acquired	442.8	722.3	387.0
Interest expense	184.8	153.7	139.3
Operating expenses related to consolidated investment entities:			
Interest expense	180.6	106.4	68.4
Other expense	7.7	10.3	73.5
Total benefits and expenses	8,000.4	9,009.3	9,441.0
Income (loss) before income taxes	758.1	606.0	277.8
Income tax expense (benefit)	(32.5)	(5.2)	175.0
Net income (loss)	790.6	611.2	102.8
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	190.1	138.2	190.9
Net income (loss) available to our common shareholders	\$ 600.5	\$ 473.0	\$ (88.1)

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The following table summarizes AUM and AUA as of the dates indicated:

(\$ in millions)	2013	As of December 31, 2012	2011
AUM and AUA			
<i>Retirement Solutions:</i>			
Retirement	\$ 343,014.0	\$ 304,146.7	\$ 287,843.7
Annuities	26,646.7	26,101.1	27,690.2
<i>Investment Management</i>	257,748.8	236,446.8	225,114.0
<i>Insurance Solutions:</i>			
Individual Life	15,995.6	15,322.5	14,769.8
Employee Benefits	1,755.1	1,759.5	1,741.2
<i>Eliminations/Other</i>	(183,585.9)	(170,346.5)	(167,939.3)
 Total Ongoing Businesses	 461,574.3	 413,430.1	 389,219.6
<i>Closed Blocks:</i>			
Closed Block Variable Annuity	45,699.0	43,198.4	42,645.5
Closed Block Institutional Spread Products	2,711.6	3,805.6	5,581.7
Closed Block Other	542.9	566.5	599.6
 Total Closed Blocks	 48,953.5	 47,570.5	 48,826.8
 Total AUM and AUA	 \$ 510,527.8	 \$ 461,000.6	 \$ 438,046.4
 AUM	 \$ 274,341.9	 \$ 247,325.1	 \$ 229,680.4
AUA	236,185.9	213,675.5	208,366.0
 Total AUM and AUA	 \$ 510,527.8	 \$ 461,000.6	 \$ 438,046.4

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The following table summarizes the relative contributions of each segment to Operating earnings before income taxes for the periods indicated, and a reconciliation of Operating earnings before income taxes to Income (loss) before income taxes:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
<i>Retirement Solutions:</i>			
Retirement	\$ 595.8	\$ 448.6	\$ 441.9
Annuities	293.8	102.2	387.6
<i>Investment Management</i>	178.1	134.5	87.5
<i>Insurance Solutions:</i>			
Individual Life	254.8	196.2	279.3
Employee Benefits	106.1	109.4	83.3
Total Ongoing Business	1,428.6	990.9	1,279.6
Corporate	(210.6)	(182.3)	(230.2)
<i>Closed Blocks:</i>			
Closed Block Institutional Spread Products	35.9	45.7	83.2
Closed Block Other	14.7	64.0	(13.0)
Total Closed Blocks ⁽¹⁾	50.6	109.7	70.2
Total operating earnings before income taxes	1,268.6	918.3	1,119.6
<i>Adjustments:</i>			
Closed Block Variable Annuity	(1,209.3)	(692.3)	(564.5)
Net investment gains (losses) and related charges and adjustments	212.1	455.5	71.8
Net guaranteed benefit hedging gains (losses) and related charges and adjustments	19.4	97.2	(269.4)
Loss related to businesses exited through reinsurance or divestment	(59.8)	(45.8)	(35.1)
Income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	190.1	138.2	190.9
Immediate recognition of net actuarial gains (losses) related to pension and other postretirement benefit obligations and gains (losses) from plan amendments and curtailments	405.2	(165.0)	(157.8)
Other adjustments to operating earnings	(68.2)	(100.1)	(77.7)
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 758.1	\$ 606.0	\$ 277.8

⁽¹⁾ Our CBVA segment is managed to focus on protecting regulatory and rating agency capital rather than achieving operating metrics and, therefore, its results of operations are not reflected within Operating earnings before income taxes.

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The following table summarizes the relative contributions of each segment to Operating revenues for the periods indicated and a reconciliation of Operating revenues to Total revenues:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
<i>Retirement Solutions:</i>			
Retirement	\$ 2,399.4	\$ 2,271.9	\$ 2,225.4
Annuities	1,244.6	1,307.0	1,401.4
<i>Investment Management</i>	607.7	545.5	491.9
<i>Insurance Solutions:</i>			
Individual Life	2,791.9	2,793.9	2,785.0
Employee Benefits	1,262.5	1,251.2	1,246.2
Total Ongoing Business	8,306.1	8,169.5	8,149.9
Corporate	87.4	65.9	(13.7)
<i>Closed Blocks:</i>			
Closed Block Institutional Spread Products	109.1	127.2	188.1
Closed Block Other	27.7	43.8	52.2
Total Closed Blocks ⁽¹⁾	136.8	171.0	240.3
Total operating revenues	8,530.3	8,406.4	8,376.5
<i>Adjustments:</i>			
Closed Block Variable Annuity	(726.2)	(70.0)	794.9
Net realized investment gains (losses) and related charges and adjustments	157.4	603.4	219.2
Gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivatives related to guaranteed benefits	104.0	83.1	(399.0)
Revenues related to businesses exited through reinsurance or divestment	(76.2)	64.6	116.1
Revenues (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	411.2	313.8	399.1
Other adjustments to operating revenues	358.0	214.0	212.0
Total revenues	\$ 8,758.5	\$ 9,615.3	\$ 9,718.8

⁽¹⁾ Our CBVA segment is managed to focus on protecting regulatory and rating agency capital rather than achieving operating metrics and, therefore, its results of operations are not reflected within Operating revenues.

We believe the following tables will help investors better understand the components of the reconciliation between Operating earnings before income taxes and Income (loss) before income taxes related to Net investment gains (losses) and Net guaranteed benefits hedging gains (losses) and related charges and adjustments.

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The following table summarizes the adjustment to Income (loss) before taxes related to Total investment gains (losses) and the related *Net amortization of DAC/VOBA* and other intangibles for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Other-than-temporary impairments	\$ (35.7)	\$ (55.1)	\$ (502.7)
CMO-B fair value adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(87.3)	221.1	326.5
Gains (losses) on the sale of securities	116.0	436.2	568.4
Other, including changes in the fair value of derivatives	170.9	10.7	(119.3)
Total investment gains (losses)	163.9	612.9	272.9
Net amortization of DAC/VOBA and other intangibles on above	60.8	(130.8)	(137.6)
Net investment gains (losses), including Closed Block Variable Annuity	224.7	482.1	135.3
Less: Closed Block Variable Annuity net investment gains (losses) and related charges and adjustments	12.6	26.6	63.5
Net investment gains (losses)	\$ 212.1	\$ 455.5	\$ 71.8

⁽¹⁾ For a description of our CMO-B portfolio, see [Investments CMO-B Portfolio](#).

The following table summarizes the adjustment to Income (loss) before taxes related to Guaranteed benefit hedging gains (losses) net of DAC/VOBA and other intangibles amortization for the periods indicated. This table excludes CBVA.

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Gain (loss), excluding nonperformance risk	\$ 113.0	\$ 188.2	\$ (377.9)
Gain (loss) due to nonperformance risk	(55.8)	(114.2)	(21.3)
Net gain (loss) prior to related amortization of DAC/VOBA and sales inducements	57.2	74.0	(399.2)
Net amortization of DAC/VOBA and sales inducements	(37.8)	23.2	129.8
Net guaranteed benefit hedging gains (losses) and related charges and adjustments	\$ 19.4	\$ 97.2	\$ (269.4)

Notable Items

We believe the following tables will help investors identify more easily some of the larger causes of changes in our Operating earnings before income taxes during the periods discussed. The tables highlight notable items that are included in Operating earnings before income taxes from the following categories: (1) large gains or losses that are not indicative of performance in the period; (2) significant gains (losses) resulting from transactions to change our capital structure; and (3) items that typically recur but can be volatile from period-to-period (e.g., DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking). In addition, we included the historic Interest expense because Interest expense has changed significantly over the period given the change in debt. There may be other items not included in the following table that caused increases (decreases) in Operating earnings before taxes for the periods presented. See the descriptions within the [Results of Operations](#) section for a more comprehensive discussion of the causes of changes in Operating earnings before income taxes.

Each quarter, we update our DAC/VOBA and other intangibles based on actual historical gross profits and projections of estimated gross profits. Also, generally during the third quarter, we complete our annual review of assumptions, including projection model inputs, in each of our segments (except for Investment Management, for which assumption reviews are not relevant). As a result of these reviews, we typically make a number of changes to our assumptions. The unlocking related to these quarterly updates and the third quarter annual assumption reviews is

included in DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking.

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During 2013, the Company received distributions of cash and securities in conjunction with a Lehman Brothers bankruptcy settlement (*Lehman Recovery*). In 2008, Lehman Brothers acted as a prime broker for assets held in partnership owned by the Company. In 2008, these partnership assets were written down to the then-assumed realizable value. The amount of the current distribution in excess of the book value of these assets of \$135.2 million is being recognized as *Net investment income* within Operating earnings before income taxes, which excludes \$9.0 million in *Net investment income* for the CBVA segment.

During 2013, the Company disposed of certain Low Income Housing Tax Credit partnerships (*LIHTC*) as a means of exiting this asset class and as a result recognized losses in *Net investment income* of \$31.6 million.

Collectively the Lehman Recovery and LIHTC losses, net of DAC/VOBA and other intangibles impacts, are referred to as *Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC*.

During 2012, the Company entered into an agreement to sell certain general account private equity limited partnership holdings (*sale of certain alternative investments*), which resulted in a loss, which was recognized in investment income. See *-Investments Sale of Certain Alternative Investments* for further description.

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Interest expense (including interest rate swap settlements)	\$ (179.7)	\$ (127.8)	\$ (185.7)
DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	133.2	(77.0)	303.8
Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC	87.0		
Loss on sale of alternative investments ⁽³⁾		(92.0)	
Reserve increase related to use of SSDMF			(68.9)

⁽¹⁾ Unlocking related to the Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC is excluded from DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking for the year ended December 31, 2013 (and included in Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC).

⁽²⁾ Includes the impacts of the annual review of assumptions.

⁽³⁾ See *-Investments Sale of Certain Alternative Investments* for a description.

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The following table summarizes the net impact to Operating earnings before income taxes of the Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC and the related amortization and unlocking of DAC/VOBA and other intangibles by segment:

(\$ in millions)	Net investment income (loss)	Year Ended December 31, 2013		Net gain from Lehman Recovery/ LIHTC
		DAC/VOBA and other intangibles amortization ⁽¹⁾	DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking ⁽¹⁾	
Retirement	\$ 15.2	\$ (7.0)	\$ 4.7	\$ 12.9
Annuities	20.3	(11.4)	4.6	13.5
Investment Management	13.2			13.2
Individual Life	47.2	(25.1)	17.6	39.7
Employee Benefits	4.3			4.3
Corporate	3.2			3.2
Closed Block Institutional Spread Products	(0.4)			(0.4)
Closed Block Other	0.6			0.6
Net gain included in segment Operating earnings before income taxes ⁽²⁾	\$ 103.6	\$ (43.5)	\$ 26.9	\$ 87.0

(1) DAC/VOBA and other intangibles amortization and DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking are included in *Fee income, Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders* and *Net amortization of DAC/VOBA* (See *Unlocking of DAC/VOBA and other Contract Owner/Policyholder Intangibles* section).

(2) Amount excludes net gain for the CBVA segment of \$9.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2013.

The following table summarizes the impact to Operating earnings before income taxes of the net loss on the sale of certain alternative investments in the prior period (see *Investments Sale of Certain Alternative Investments* for further description by segment):

(\$ in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2012
Retirement	\$ (48.1)
Annuities	(18.0)
Investment Management	2.2
Individual Life	(13.1)
Employee Benefits	(5.1)
Closed Block Institutional Spread Products	(8.0)
Closed Block Other	(1.9)
Net loss included in segment Operating earnings before income taxes ⁽¹⁾	\$ (92.0)

(1) Amount excludes net gain for the CBVA segment of \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Terminology Definitions

Net realized capital gains (losses), net realized investment gains (losses) and related charges and adjustments and *net guaranteed benefit hedging losses and related charges and adjustments* include changes in the fair value of derivatives. Increases in the fair value of derivative assets or decreases in the fair value of derivative liabilities result in gains. Decreases in the fair value of derivative assets or increases in the fair value of derivative liabilities result in losses.

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In addition, we have certain products that contain guarantees that are embedded derivatives related to guaranteed benefits, while other products contain such guarantees that are considered derivatives (collectively guaranteed benefit derivatives).

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012***Net Income (Loss)***

Net investment income decreased \$8.9 million from \$4,697.9 million to \$4,689.0 million primarily as a result of portfolio restructuring in the prior period, the impact of the continued low interest rate environment on reinvestment rates, and lower average volumes in our Annuities and Closed Block Institutional Spread Products segments. Partially offsetting the overall decline is higher prepayment fee income, net investment income from Lehman Recovery/LHTC in the current period, a loss on sale of certain alternative investments in the prior period and an increase in assets in our Retirement segment.

The decline in the volumes of our Annuities segment is a result of the continuing run-off of MYGAs. Our Closed Block Institutional Spreads Products business experienced a decline as a result of a decrease in block size.

Fee income increased \$150.9 million from \$3,515.4 million to \$3,666.3 million primarily due to an increase in fees in our Retirement, CBVA and Investment Management segments associated with higher AUM.

Premiums increased \$95.2 million from \$1,861.1 million to \$1,956.3 million primarily due to higher premiums associated with the annuitization of life contingent contracts in our CBVA segment, which are offset by a reserve increase in the corresponding *Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders*.

Net realized capital losses increased \$1,254.0 million from \$1,280.8 million to \$2,534.8 million primarily due to changes in fair value of derivatives from the CBVA segment liability hedge and CHO program, lower net realized investment gains, and changes in fair value of guaranteed benefit derivatives due to nonperformance risk in our CBVA segment. Lower gains on guaranteed benefit derivative hedging, excluding nonperformance risk, in our Retirement Solutions business were mostly offset by changes in the fair value of guaranteed benefit derivatives related to nonperformance risk. In addition, losses resulting from market value changes in the derivative associated with business reinsured are entirely offset by the corresponding *Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders*. The increased losses, discussed in further detail below, were partially offset by changes in fair value of guaranteed benefit derivatives, excluding nonperformance risk in our CBVA segment.

Changes in fair value of derivatives from the CBVA segment liability hedge and CHO program resulted in an increase in losses of \$1,683.9 million, from a loss of \$1,801.5 million to a loss of \$3,485.4 million, primarily as a result of rising interest rates and higher equity market growth. The hedge program in the CBVA segment focuses on protecting regulatory and rating agency capital from equity market movements rather than mitigating earnings volatility. Lower net realized investment gains of \$449.0 million, as a result of net realized gains of \$163.9 million in the current period compared to gains of \$612.9 million in the prior period, were primarily driven by changes in fair value adjustments on our CMO-B portfolio and lower gains on the sale of securities, partially offset by derivative mark to market adjustments as a result of rising interest rates. Changes in the fair value of guaranteed benefit derivatives due to nonperformance risk in our CBVA segment resulted in an increase in Net realized capital losses of \$50.9 million, from a loss of \$443.6 million to a loss of \$494.5 million. Lower gains on guaranteed benefit derivative hedging, excluding nonperformance risk in our Retirement Solutions business were primarily driven by changes in the fair value of derivatives associated with the Stable Value hedge program put in place during the prior period, in addition to reductions in expected future guaranteed interest rates on certain Stabilizer contracts in the prior period. These were partially offset by higher gains resulting from rising interest rates and equity market movements and changes in the fair value of guaranteed benefit derivatives related to nonperformance risk.

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Higher losses in the current period are partially offset by gains from changes in fair value of guaranteed benefit derivatives in our CBVA segment. Gains on guaranteed benefit derivatives, excluding nonperformance risk in our CBVA segment increased \$923.6 million, from \$833.9 million to \$1,757.5 million, driven by higher equity market growth, rising interest rates and favorable changes in volatility in the current period compared to the prior period.

Other revenue increased \$54.5 million from \$378.5 million to \$433.0 million primarily due to higher income earned by our Retirement segment's broker dealers for sales on non-proprietary products, which is partially offset by the corresponding higher broker-dealer expenses within *Operating expenses*. Changes in market value adjustments related to retirement plan sponsors upon surrender and an increase in production and performance related fees earned by our Investment Management segment also contributed to the increase.

Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders decreased \$363.8 million from \$4,861.6 million to \$4,497.8 million primarily due to a decrease in reserves in our CBVA segment and a decline in the funds withheld reserve with business reinsured resulting from market value changes in the related assets, the latter of which is entirely offset by a corresponding amount recorded in Net realized capital gains (losses). A decline in guaranteed benefit reserves in our CBVA segment driven by more favorable fund returns in the current period compared to the prior period is partially offset by an increase in reserves associated with the annuitization of life contingent contracts in our CBVA segment, which corresponds to the increase in *Premiums* described above. In addition, decreases in interest credited in our Annuities segment due to declining reserves for MYGAs and lower crediting rates, favorable reserve changes and intangible unlocking in our Individual Life segment, and declining contract owner account balances for the Closed Block Institutional Spread Products segment contributed to the decrease.

Operating expenses decreased \$468.3 million from \$3,155.0 million to \$2,686.7 million primarily due to lower pension expenses in the current period related to the immediate recognition of actuarial gains, compared to losses in the prior period, largely due to changes in equity markets and interest rates as well as a curtailment in the third quarter of 2012. Additionally, lower LOC costs in the current period for our CBVA segment and for our Individual Life segment, lower sales related expenses in our Individual Life segment in the current period, and lower costs in the current period related to the divestment of the Company by ING Group all contributed to a decrease in *Operating expenses*. These decreases were offset by higher expenses in our Closed Block Other segment as a result of a reimbursement of expenses by ING Group during the prior period, higher broker-dealer and other asset-based expenses in our Retirement segment, higher commission expenses in our CBVA segment associated with higher AUM, an increase in variable expenses in our Investment Management segment and higher variable compensation costs in the current period compared to the prior period.

Net amortization of DAC/VOBA decreased \$279.5 million from \$722.3 million to \$442.8 million. The decrease is primarily driven by favorable unlocking in the current period compared to the prior period as a result of prospective assumption changes in our Retirement and Annuities segments, as well as lower amortization associated with a decline in net realized investment gains in the current period compared to the prior period.

Interest expense increased \$31.1 million from \$153.7 million to \$184.8 million primarily due to additional interest and debt issuance costs associated as a result of changes in debt structure. See a description of the changes in debt structure under *Liquidity and Capital Resources* Debt Securities.

Income (loss) before income taxes increased \$152.1 million from \$606.0 million to \$758.1 million driven primarily by the immediate recognition of actuarial gains on pensions in the current period compared to losses in the prior period, Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC in the current period and the loss on the sale of certain alternative investments in the prior period, lower amortization of DAC/VOBA, and higher Fee income. This was partially offset by higher losses related to the incurred guaranteed benefits and guarantee hedge program in our CBVA segment and changes in the fair value of guaranteed benefit derivatives due to nonperformance risk, a decline in net investment gains and lower investment income on the CMO-B and alternative investment portfolios as a result of portfolio restructuring in the prior period.

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Income tax benefit increased \$27.3 million from \$5.2 million to \$32.5 million. The low effective tax rate is because the tax expense (benefit) on Income (loss) before income taxes is mostly offset by increases/decreases in valuation allowances. Tax capital gains (losses) are generally not offset by changes in valuation allowances, which resulted in an \$88.9 million increase in the income tax benefit. This increase in the tax benefit for capital gains (losses) was partially offset by a decrease in the benefit and valuation allowance from tax credits of \$62.9 million.

Operating Earnings before Income Taxes

Operating earnings before income taxes increased \$350.3 million from \$918.3 million to \$1,268.6 million as a result of several factors. Higher Fee income in our Retirement and Investment Management segments and improved margins in our Annuities segment related to MYGA run-off contributed to the increase. In addition, higher *Net investment income* was due to the Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC in the current period and the loss on the sale of certain alternative investments in the prior period was offset by lower investment income in our Retirement Solutions and Insurance Solutions businesses as a result of portfolio restructuring in the prior period. DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking improved to \$133.2 million in the current period compared to \$(77.0) million in the prior period, largely as a result of favorable prospective assumption changes of \$84.8 million in the current period. Offsetting these increases was higher Interest expense in our Corporate segment.

Adjustments from Income (Loss) before Income Taxes to Operating Earnings before Income Taxes

Closed Block Variable Annuity is discussed in Results of Operations Segment by Segment CBVA.

Net investment gains decreased \$243.4 million from \$455.5 million to \$212.1 million primarily driven by changes in fair value adjustments on our CMO-B portfolio and lower gains on the sale of securities, as well as derivative mark to market adjustments. Higher gains on derivative mark to market adjustments were primarily due to rising interest rates, resulting in favorable changes to the fair value of derivatives that are hedging the Company's exposure to various market risks within the investment portfolio.

Net guaranteed benefit hedging gains (losses) and related charges and adjustments decreased \$77.8 million from \$97.2 million to \$19.4 million. Lower gains on guaranteed benefit derivative hedging, net amortization of DAC/VOBA, and other intangibles, were primarily driven by changes in the fair value of derivatives associated with the Stable Value hedge program put in place during the prior period, in addition to reductions in expected future guaranteed interest rates on certain Stabilizer contracts in the prior period. These were partially offset by higher gains resulting from rising interest rates and equity market movements and changes in the fair value of guaranteed benefit derivatives related to nonperformance risk.

Loss related to businesses exited through reinsurance or divestment increased \$14.0 million from \$45.8 million to \$59.8 million primarily due to higher costs associated with the business transferred from us to Hannover Re.

Immediate recognition of net actuarial gains (losses) related to pension and other postretirement benefit obligations and gains (losses) from plan adjustments and curtailments increased \$570.2 million. We immediately recognize actuarial gains and losses. A net actuarial gain of \$405.2 million was recorded in 2013, driven primarily due to strong investment returns in the assets of the pension plan and an increase in the discount rate used to value benefit obligations. A net actuarial loss of \$165.0 million was recorded in 2012, driven primarily by the net impact of a decrease in the discount rate and a curtailment.

Other adjustments to operating earnings changed \$31.9 million from \$(100.1) million to \$(68.2) million primarily due to lower costs in the current period related to the divestment of the Company by ING Group and integration expenses in the prior period related to our acquisition of Citistreet.

Table of Contents***Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011******Net Income (Loss)***

Net investment income decreased \$270.9 million from \$4,968.8 million to \$4,697.9 million partially due to a \$91.9 million loss on the sale of certain alternative investments (see table above). Further decreases were due to lower investment income resulting from investment portfolio changes to improve capital, such as the sale of CMO-B assets, a decline in average assets in our Closed Block Institutional Spread Products segment and due to lapses in MYGAs. The decline in the assets of the Closed Block Institutional Spread Products is due to the continued run-off of this business. Certain MYGAs, mostly sold in 2002, have reached the end of their current guarantee period in 2012. Most of these MYGAs have high crediting rates and the supporting assets generate returns below the targets set when the contracts were issued, negatively impacting returns in our Annuities segment. During the year ended December 31, 2012, approximately \$3.0 billion of the MYGAs reached the end of their current guarantee period, and approximately 66% of those policies up for renewal lapsed. The high lapse rate was expected as renewal crediting rates offered are lower than the credited rates during the initial term. The run-off of these MYGA contracts enhanced the results of our Annuities segment during 2012. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in assets in our Retirement segment driven by positive net flows, including customer transfers from variable separate accounts as well as improved performance of funds and partnership income from our Investment Management segment.

Fee income decreased \$88.2 million from \$3,603.6 million to \$3,515.4 million primarily due to a decline in average AUM in the CBVA segment as well as higher unearned revenue amortization in our Individual Life segment in 2011 related to the emergence of gross profits for a particular block.

Premiums increased \$91.1 million from \$1,770.0 million to \$1,861.1 million primarily due to growth in renewal premiums in our Life Insurance Solutions segment.

Net realized capital losses decreased \$250.6 million from \$1,531.4 million to \$1,280.8 million primarily due to higher net realized investments gains as well as favorable derivative results in our Retirement Solutions business, offset by changes in fair value of guaranteed benefit derivatives due to nonperformance risk and higher losses on derivatives from the CBVA segment liability hedges and CHO program. Higher net realized investment gains were primarily due to a \$447.6 million reduction in OTTI in 2012 compared to 2011. The favorable derivative results in our Retirement Solutions business were driven by \$566.1 million in higher gains on guaranteed benefit derivatives, excluding nonperformance risk. The gains in 2012 on guaranteed benefit derivatives were mostly due to a reduction in expected future guaranteed interest rates on certain Stabilizer contracts, compared to losses in 2011 due to declining interest rates.

Partially offsetting these favorable items were changes in fair value of guaranteed benefit derivatives due to nonperformance risk, changes in fair value of derivatives from the CBVA segment liability hedges, and losses on the CHO program. Changes in the fair value of guaranteed benefit derivatives in the Retirement, Annuities and CBVA segments due to nonperformance risk resulted in a decrease in income of \$1,053.5 million (from a gain of \$495.7 million in 2011 to a loss of \$557.8 million in 2012). The changes in derivative gains (losses) from the CBVA segment liability hedges reduced income by \$2,526.3 million. This decrease was driven by significant gains in 2011 due primarily to interest rate decreases during that period compared to significant losses in 2012 due primarily to the equity market increase during that period. In addition, an increase in losses on the CHO program (from a loss of \$129.9 million in 2011 to a loss of \$351.0 million in 2012) resulted in a decrease to income of \$221.1 million. The higher losses in 2012 were the result of the equity market increase in 2012 and higher notional amounts for hedging the associated underlying risk, as a result of assumption changes made in late 2011. The hedge program in the CBVA segment focuses on protecting regulatory and rating agency capital rather than mitigating earnings volatility and, as a result, the losses in 2012 are more than offset by a \$2,969.4 million in gains (from a loss of \$2,135.5 million to a gain of \$833.9 million in 2012) from changes in fair value of guaranteed benefit derivatives, excluding nonperformance risk.

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Other revenue decreased \$49.7 million from \$428.2 million to \$378.5 million due to changes in market value adjustment related to plan sponsors upon surrender, lower surrender fees on the CBVA segment as that business runs off and a reduction in the deferred gain amortization on the divested group reinsurance business. Partially offsetting these decreases is an increase in service fees earned by our Investment Management segment.

Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders decreased \$880.4 million from \$5,742.0 million to \$4,861.6 million primarily due to an increase in reserves in the CBVA segment due to updating lapse and other policyholder behavior assumptions in the fourth quarter of 2011, and a reduction in interest credited due to declining contract owner account balances for the Closed Block Institutional Spread Products segment and declining reserves for MYGAs. A reduction in average crediting rates across several product lines as well as favorable claim results in our Employee Benefits segment also contributed to the decrease. These reductions were partially offset by reserve changes and claim experience in our Individual Life segment due to a combination of growth in the business and adverse mortality results, net of reinsurance and reserve changes. Growth in general account assets in our Retirement segment also contributed to the increase.

Operating expenses increased \$124.2 million from \$3,030.8 million to \$3,155.0 million primarily due to higher LOC costs related to the contingent capital LOC for our CBVA segment and for our Individual Life segment, a reduction in incentive compensation expense in 2011 that did not recur in 2012 and an increase in expenses due to growth in the business. Partially offsetting these increases were lower expenses in our Retirement business due to a reduction in recordkeeping cases, as well as a \$22.0 million reimbursement of expenses by ING Group in 2012. These expenses were paid in 2011 by ING U.S., Inc. on behalf of ING Group's Latin America business. In 2011, operating expenses included \$24.6 million of previously unreimbursed expenses.

Net amortization of DAC/VOBA increased \$335.3 million from \$387.0 million to \$722.3 million. The increase is primarily related to favorable unlocking in 2011 and unfavorable unlocking in 2012, primarily in our Annuities segment, due to prospective assumption changes related to investment margins in 2011 and decreased projected margins on MYGA policies in 2012, respectively.

Income before income taxes increased \$328.2 million from \$277.8 million to \$606.0 million primarily due to an improvement in net realized investment gains as well as favorable results from hedging activity in our Retirement Solutions business, higher assets and margins in our Retirement segment, improved fund performance in our Investment Management segment, and favorable claim results in our Employee Benefit segment. Offsetting these increases were losses on guaranteed benefit derivatives due to nonperformance risk and higher losses on derivatives from the CBVA segment liability hedges and CHO program, and the \$91.9 million loss on the sale of certain alternative investments. Adverse mortality and reserve changes in our Individual Life segment and unfavorable changes in DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking also contributed to the decrease.

Income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$5.2 million. We anticipate an effective tax rate of approximately 0%, as the tax expense (benefit) on Net income (loss) before income taxes should be offset by increases/decreases in valuation allowances. The Income tax expense (benefit) for 2011 was \$175.0 million, which is higher than the tax at the statutory rate, primarily as a result of an increase in the valuation allowances of \$175.0 million, the tax impact of non-deductible expenses of \$32.0 million, offset by the \$74.0 million impact of the dividends received deduction and \$67.0 million of favorable impact from noncontrolling interests. The increase in the valuation allowance was due primarily to continued tax losses, the benefit of which is uncertain.

Operating Earnings before Income Taxes

Operating earnings before income taxes decreased \$201.3 million from \$1,119.6 million to \$918.3 million primarily due to unfavorable DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking in 2012 of \$77.0 million compared to favorable unlocking in 2011 of \$303.8 million, the \$92.0 million loss in 2012 related to the sale of certain

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alternative investments, and adverse mortality and reserve changes in our Individual Life segment. These decreases were partially offset by the favorable impacts to income from an increase in assets and margins in our Retirement segment, improved investment margins in our Annuities segment and favorable claim results in our Employee Benefits segment.

Adjustments from Income (Loss) before Income Taxes to Operating Earnings before Income Taxes

CBVA is discussed in Results of Operations Segment by Segment CBVA.

Net investment gains increased \$383.7 million from \$71.8 million to \$455.5 million, primarily due to a \$447.6 million reduction in OTTI, partially offset by a reduction in gains on CMO-B fair value adjustments and gains on sales of securities.

Net guaranteed benefit hedging gains (losses) and related charges and adjustments changed by \$366.6 million from a loss of \$269.4 million to a gain of \$97.2 million. Excluding nonperformance risk, we incurred a \$377.9 million loss in 2011 primarily due to the decrease in interest rates during 2011, compared to a gain of \$188.2 million in 2012, primarily due to a reduction in expected future guaranteed interest rates in certain Stabilizer contracts in our Retirement segment. This favorable impact was partially offset by a decrease in the fair value of guaranteed benefits related to nonperformance risk from a \$21.3 million loss in 2011 to a \$114.2 million loss in 2012. DAC/VOBA amortization related to the respective gain (loss) accounted for the remaining \$106.6 million change.

Losses related to businesses exited through reinsurance or divestment increased \$10.7 million from \$35.1 million to \$45.8 million primarily due to a reduction in the amortization of a deferred gain on the group reinsurance business that was divested at the end of 2009, partially offset by higher LOC costs in 2012 on the individual reinsurance business that was divested in prior years but where we remained responsible for a portion of the LOC costs.

Losses related to the immediate recognition of net actuarial gains (losses) related to pension and other postretirement benefit obligations and losses from plan adjustments and curtailments increased \$7.2 million from \$157.8 million to \$165.0 million. The loss in both years is primarily due to a remeasurement loss, which resulted from the revaluation of our Retirement Plan's assets and obligations. The remeasurement loss in both years is due primarily to a decrease in the discount rate of plan liabilities which resulted from the declining interest rate environment.

Other adjustments to operating earnings changed \$22.4 million from \$(77.7) million to \$(100.1) million due to increased expenses related to the divestment of the Company by ING Group.

Results of Operations Ongoing Business

We consider the Retirement, Annuities, Investment Management, Individual Life, and Employee Benefits segments as our ongoing businesses. The following table summarizes Operating earnings before income taxes of our ongoing businesses for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Operating earnings before income taxes	\$ 1,428.6	\$ 990.9	\$ 1,279.6

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The following table summarizes certain notable items that resulted in volatility in Operating earnings before income taxes:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 133.2	\$ (77.0)	\$ 303.8
Loss on sale of alternative investments		(82.1)	
Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC	83.6		

(1) Unlocking related to the Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC is excluded from DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking for the year ended December 31, 2013 (and included in Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC).

(2) Includes the impacts of the annual review of assumptions. See Unlocking of DAC/VOBA and other Contract Owner/Policyholder Intangibles for further description.

Ongoing Business Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012

Operating earnings before income taxes increased \$437.7 million from \$990.9 million to \$1,428.6 million as a result of several factors. Higher *Fee income* in our Retirement and Investment Management segments and improved margins in our Annuities segment related to MYGA run-off contributed to the increase. In addition, higher *Net investment income* due to the Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC in the current period and the loss on the sale of certain alternative investments in the prior period was offset by lower investment income in our Retirement Solutions and Insurance Solutions businesses as a result of portfolio restructuring in the prior period. DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking improved to \$133.2 million in the current period compared to \$(77.0) million in the prior period, largely as a result of favorable prospective assumption changes of \$84.8 million in the current period.

Ongoing Business Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011

Operating earnings before income taxes decreased \$288.7 million from \$1,279.6 million to \$990.9 million primarily due to unfavorable DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking in 2012 of \$77.0 million compared to favorable unlocking in 2011 of \$303.8 million, the \$82.1 million loss in 2012 related to the sale of certain alternative investments, and adverse mortality and reserve changes in our Individual Life segment. These decreases were partially offset by the favorable impacts to income from an increase in assets and margins in our Retirement segment, improved investment margins in our Annuities segment and favorable claim results in our Employee Benefits segment. See Results of Operations Segment by Segment.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations Segment by Segment****Retirement Solutions Retirement**

The following table summarizes Operating earnings before income taxes of our Retirement segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Operating revenues:			
Net investment income and net realized gains (losses)	\$ 1,569.6	\$ 1,499.9	\$ 1,435.9
Fee income	759.9	715.0	713.5
Premiums	5.7	4.9	8.1
Other revenue	64.2	52.1	67.9
Total operating revenues	2,399.4	2,271.9	2,225.4
Operating benefits and expenses:			
Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders	848.4	842.2	826.2
Operating expenses	839.9	824.9	844.5
Net amortization of DAC/VOBA	115.3	155.0	111.1
Interest expense		1.2	1.7
Total operating benefits and expenses	1,803.6	1,823.3	1,783.5
Operating earnings before income taxes	\$ 595.8	\$ 448.6	\$ 441.9

The following table summarizes certain notable items that represented the volatility in Operating earnings before income taxes for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 45.6	\$ 5.8	\$ 44.2
Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC	12.9		
Loss on sale of alternative investments		(48.1)	

(1) Unlocking related to the Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC is excluded from DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking for the year ended December 31, 2013 (and included in Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC).

(2) Includes the impacts of the annual review of assumptions. See Unlocking of DAC/VOBA and other Contract Owner/Policyholder Intangibles for further description.

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The following tables summarize AUM and AUA for our Retirement segment as of the dates indicated:

(\$ in millions)	As of December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Corporate market	\$ 40,123.7	\$ 33,265.9	\$ 29,134.4
Tax exempt market	53,200.5	46,986.1	42,691.3
Total full service plans	93,324.2	80,252.0	71,825.7
Stable value ⁽¹⁾	8,914.3	7,792.1	5,560.9
Individual market	2,998.4	2,427.1	2,091.1
Total AUM	105,236.9	90,471.2	79,477.7
AUA	237,777.1	213,675.5	208,366.0
Total AUM and AUA	\$ 343,014.0	\$ 304,146.7	\$ 287,843.7

⁽¹⁾ Consists of assets where we are the investment manager.

(\$ in millions)	As of December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
General Account	\$ 28,169.2	\$ 27,222.6	\$ 25,528.3
Separate Account	57,654.0	49,425.4	42,920.8
Mutual Fund/Institutional Funds	19,413.7	13,823.2	11,028.6
AUA	237,777.1	213,675.5	208,366.0
Total AUM and AUA	\$ 343,014.0	\$ 304,146.7	\$ 287,843.7

The following table summarizes a rollforward of AUM for our Retirement segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Balance as of beginning of period	\$ 90,471.2	\$ 79,477.7	\$ 76,537.8
Deposits	14,856.0	14,457.0	13,162.1
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(12,397.5)	(10,991.4)	(10,160.4)
Net flows	2,458.5	3,465.6	3,001.7
Interest credited and investment performance	12,307.2	7,527.9	(61.8)
Balance as of end of period	\$ 105,236.9	\$ 90,471.2	\$ 79,477.7

Retirement Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012*Operating revenues*

Net investment income and net realized gains (losses) increased \$69.7 million from \$1,499.9 million to \$1,569.6 million primarily due to \$15.2 million of net investment income from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC in the current period compared to a \$48.1 million loss on the sale of certain alternative investments in the prior period. In addition, there was a favorable variance due to higher prepayment fee income as well as higher

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investment income due to increases in general account assets. General account assets increased from \$27.2 billion to \$28.2 billion primarily as a result of participants transferring funds from variable investment options into fixed investment options. The increases were partially offset by lower *Net investment income and net realized gains (losses)* primarily due to lower investment yields on the CMO-B portfolio and lower alternative investment income as a result of portfolio restructuring in the prior period, coupled with lower reinvestment rates.

Fee income increased \$44.9 million from \$715.0 million to \$759.9 million primarily due to increases in full service plan fees, recordkeeping advisory fees and change order fees for the recordkeeping business. The increase

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in fees related to full service retirement plans was driven by net increases in separate account and institutional/mutual fund AUM. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in other recordkeeping fees primarily due to terminated contracts.

Other revenue increased \$12.1 million from \$52.1 million to \$64.2 million primarily due to an increase in broker-dealer revenue and changes in market value adjustments related to plan sponsors upon surrender.

Operating benefits and expenses

Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders increased \$6.2 million from \$842.2 million to \$848.4 million primarily due to an increase in general account liabilities, which corresponds to the increase in general account assets as described above. This increase was mostly offset by a decrease in the average credited rates due to actions taken in 2012 and January 2013 to reflect the continuing low interest rate environment. Lower amortization of sales inducements also partially offset the increase.

Operating expenses increased \$15.0 million from \$824.9 million to \$839.9 million due to an increase in general expenses and higher commission expense due to an increase in AUM, partially offset by lower expenses for the recordkeeping business.

Net amortization of DAC/VOBA decreased \$39.7 million from \$155.0 million to \$115.3 million primarily due to changes in unlocking of DAC/VOBA. The favorable DAC unlocking in the current period was \$44.5 million higher than the prior period favorable unlocking largely due to the impact of the prospective assumption changes.

Operating earnings before income taxes

Operating earnings before income taxes increased \$147.2 million from \$448.6 million to \$595.8 million primarily due to higher Fee income related to full service retirement plans, an increase in *Net investment income* as a result of the loss related to the sale of certain alternative investments in the prior period along with a Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC in the current period, and favorable changes in DAC/VOBA unlocking. These were partially offset by a decline in *Net investment income* as a result of portfolio restructuring in the prior period.

Retirement Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011

Operating revenues

Net investment income and net realized gains (losses) increased \$64.0 million from \$1,435.9 million to \$1,499.9 million primarily due to an increase growth of general account assets. General account assets increased from \$25.5 billion to \$27.2 billion in 2012 compared to 2011. The volatility in the equity market during the second half of 2011 resulted in participants transferring funds from variable investment options into the fixed investment option, which contributed to an increase in average general account assets. The increase was partially offset by a \$48.1 million loss on the sale of certain alternative investments. We also reduced the fair value of our investments in LIHTC, which had an unfavorable impact of \$4.6 million.

Other revenue decreased \$15.8 million from \$67.9 million to \$52.1 million primarily due to changes in market value adjustments related to plan sponsors upon surrender.

Operating benefits and expenses

Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders increased \$16.0 million from \$826.2 million to \$842.2 million primarily due to an increase in general account liabilities, which corresponded to the increase in general account assets as described above. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in average credited rates on general account liabilities due to actions taken in January, April and July 2012 to reflect the low interest rate environment.

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Operating expenses decreased \$19.6 million from \$844.5 million to \$824.9 million primarily driven by expenses of the recordkeeping business.

Net amortization of DAC/VOBA increased \$43.9 million from \$111.1 million to \$155.0 million primarily as a result of lower favorable DAC unlocking in 2012. The 2012 results include a favorable impact of DAC/VOBA and other intangibles of \$5.8 million compared to a favorable impact of \$44.2 million in 2011. Favorable unlocking in 2011 was driven by future assumption changes and greater than expected net flows into fixed investment option funds.

Operating earnings before income taxes

Operating earnings before income taxes was slightly higher for 2012. Higher net investment income and lower operating expenses partially offset by higher *Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders* and net amortization of DAC/VOBA contributed to the results.

Retirement Solutions-Annuities

The following table summarizes Operating earnings before income taxes of the Annuities segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Operating revenues:			
Net investment income and net realized gains (losses)	\$ 1,149.9	\$ 1,223.3	\$ 1,321.9
Fee income	45.1	35.5	29.8
Premiums	36.4	35.9	34.1
Other revenue	13.2	12.3	15.6
Total operating revenues	1,244.6	1,307.0	1,401.4
Operating benefits and expenses:			
Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders	730.9	854.1	978.0
Operating expenses	127.0	124.7	126.7
Net amortization of DAC/VOBA	92.9	225.5	(91.5)
Interest expense		0.5	0.6
Total operating benefits and expenses	950.8	1,204.8	1,013.8
Operating earnings before income taxes	\$ 293.8	\$ 102.2	\$ 387.6

The following table summarizes certain notable items that resulted in volatility in Operating earnings before income taxes:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 83.3	\$ (86.2)	\$ 266.0
Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC	13.5		
Loss on sale of alternative investments		(18.0)	

⁽¹⁾ Unlocking related to the Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC is excluded from DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking for the year ended December 31, 2013 (and included in Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC).

⁽²⁾ Includes the impacts of the annual review of assumptions. See *Unlocking of DAC/VOBA and other Contract Owner/Policyholder Intangibles* for further description.

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The following table summarizes AUM for our Annuities segment as of the dates indicated:

(\$ in millions)	2013	As of December 31, 2012	2011
AUM:			
General account	\$ 22,432.2	\$ 22,915.8	\$ 25,198.5
Separate account	829.6	751.7	730.4
Mutual funds	3,384.9	2,433.6	1,761.3
Total AUM	\$ 26,646.7	\$ 26,101.1	\$ 27,690.2

The following table summarizes a rollforward of AUM for our Annuities segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	2013	Years Ended December 31, 2012	2011
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 26,101.1	\$ 27,690.2	\$ 27,849.3
Deposits	2,632.0	2,353.8	2,716.8
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(3,528.9)	(5,086.1)	(3,935.1)
Net flows	(896.9)	(2,732.3)	(1,218.3)
Interest credited and investment performance	1,442.5	1,143.2	1,059.2
Balance as of end of period	\$ 26,646.7	\$ 26,101.1	\$ 27,690.2

Annuities Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012*Operating revenues*

Net investment income and net realized gains (losses) decreased \$73.4 million from \$1,223.3 million to \$1,149.9 million primarily due to lower general account assets and lower investment income on the CMO-B portfolio. General account assets decreased as a result of MYGAs lapsing at the end of their initial terms, largely due to lower renewal crediting rates, which reflect the lower interest rate environment compared to the crediting rates during their initial term. In addition, investment income on the CMO-B portfolio was lower due to market conditions in the current period and portfolio restructuring in the prior period. These decreases were partially offset by \$20.3 million of net investment income from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC, higher prepayment fee income and higher income on alternative investments, as the prior period included a loss on the sale of certain alternative assets.

Fee income increased \$9.6 million from \$35.5 million to \$45.1 million due to growth in assets of mutual fund custodial products, which are sold by the annuity distribution force as an alternative retirement product. Average assets of the mutual fund custodial product increased 38% from \$2.1 billion in 2012 to \$2.9 billion in 2013 due to positive net flows and market performance.

Operating benefits and expenses

Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders decreased \$123.2 million from \$854.1 million to \$730.9 million primarily due to lower option costs of FIAs, a decrease in average crediting rates on MYGA renewals and lower average account values due to the continuing run-off of MYGAs. Favorable mortality on annuities with life contingencies also contributed to the decrease.

Net amortization of DAC/VOBA decreased \$132.6 million from \$225.5 million to \$92.9 million primarily due to favorable changes in unlocking of DAC/VOBA due to prospective assumption changes compared to unfavorable unlocking in the prior period. Favorable unlocking in the current period was primarily as a result of

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updated margin projections for fixed rate annuities. In the prior period, unlocking was primarily due to a decrease in the projected margins on MYGA policies. Partially offsetting the decrease was higher amortization due to higher gross profits in the current period.

Operating earnings before income taxes

Operating earnings before taxes increased \$191.6 million from \$102.2 million to \$293.8 million as a result of several factors including improved margins related to MYGA run-off, favorable changes in DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking, a Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC and the loss on the sale of certain alternative investments in the prior period. Partially offsetting these increases was a decline in investment income on the CMO-B portfolio.

Annuities Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011*Operating revenues*

Net investment income and net realized gains (losses) decreased \$98.6 million from \$1,321.9 million to \$1,223.3 million primarily due to lower general account assets and the \$18.0 million loss on sale of certain alternative investments. General account assets decreased as a result of MYGAs lapsing at the end of their initial terms, largely due to crediting rates that were lower than the crediting rates during their initial term.

Fee income increased \$5.7 million from \$29.8 million to \$35.5 million due to growth in assets of mutual fund products which are sold by the annuity distribution force as an alternative retirement product. The balance of assets increased from \$1.8 billion to \$2.4 billion.

Operating benefits and expenses

Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders decreased \$123.9 million from \$978.0 million to \$854.1 million. The decrease was primarily due to lapses of MYGAs which resulted in a decrease to average account values, crediting MYGAs. Lower option costs of FIAs also contributed to the decrease. This decline in *Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders* was partially offset by higher amortization on sales inducements.

Net amortization of DAC/VOBA increased \$317.0 million from \$(91.5) million to \$225.5 million primarily due to changes in unlocking of DAC/VOBA that were partially offset by a lower amortization rate of DAC/VOBA. The unfavorable unlocking of DAC/VOBA in 2012 was primarily due to a decrease in projected margins on the MYGA policies. The favorable unlocking of DAC/VOBA in 2011 resulted primarily from prospective assumption changes related to investment margins on FIAs, or anticipated earned investment income less credited interest. Excluding unlocking, the decrease in DAC/VOBA amortization was due to a decrease in the amortization rate partially offset by higher amortization due to higher gross profits in 2012.

Operating earnings before income taxes

Operating earnings before income taxes decreased \$285.4 million from \$387.6 million to \$102.2 million primarily driven by changes in DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking and a decline in net investment income, which were partially offset by lower *Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders*.

Table of Contents**Investment Management**

The following table summarizes Operating earnings before income taxes of our Investment Management segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Operating revenues:			
Net investment income and net realized gains (losses)	\$ 37.0	\$ 41.6	\$ 8.8
Fee income	530.8	474.7	469.3
Other revenue	39.9	29.2	13.8
Total operating revenues	607.7	545.5	491.9
Operating benefits and expenses:			
Operating expenses	429.6	411.0	404.4
Total operating benefits and expenses	429.6	411.0	404.4
Operating earnings before income taxes	\$ 178.1	\$ 134.5	\$ 87.5

Our Investment Management operating segment revenues include the following intersegment revenues, primarily consisting of asset-based management and administration fees.

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Investment Management intersegment revenues	\$ 157.8	\$ 157.6	\$ 164.1

The following table summarizes certain notable items that resulted in volatility in Operating earnings before income taxes for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net gain from Lehman Recovery	\$ 13.2	\$	\$
Gain on sale of certain alternative investments		2.2	

The following table summarizes AUM and AUA for our Investment Management segment as of the dates indicated:

(\$ in millions)	2013	As of December 31,	
		2012	2011
AUM:			
Institutional/retail			
Investment Management sourced	\$ 66,362.2	\$ 54,061.9	\$ 49,391.5
Affiliate sourced ⁽¹⁾	53,935.0	47,284.6	37,851.8
General account	78,988.8	80,404.8	78,878.3
Total AUM	199,286.0	181,751.3	166,121.6
AUA:			
Affiliated sourced ⁽²⁾	58,462.8	54,695.5	58,992.4

Total AUM and AUA	\$ 257,748.8	\$ 236,446.8	\$ 225,114.0
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- (1) Affiliated sourced AUM includes assets sourced by other segments and also reported as AUM by such other segments.
- (2) Affiliated sourced AUA includes assets sourced by other segments and also reported as AUA or AUM by such other segments.

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The following table summarizes net flows for our Investment Management segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net Flows			
Investment Management sourced	\$ 7,777.7	\$ 3,939.8	\$ 2,398.8
Affiliated sourced	978.7	5,905.7	3,303.5
Total	\$ 8,756.4	\$ 9,845.5	\$ 5,702.3

Investment Management Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012*Operating revenues*

Net investment income and net realized gains (losses) decreased \$4.6 million from \$41.6 million to \$37.0 million primarily due to lower alternative investment income as well as a gain on the sale of certain alternative investments in the prior period. In addition, we recognized an accumulation of \$13.3 million of carried interest in the prior period, mostly offset by \$13.2 million of net investment income from the Lehman Recovery.

Fee income increased \$56.1 million from \$474.7 million to \$530.8 million primarily due to an increase in AUM resulting in higher management and administrative fees earned. The increase in AUM is predominantly driven by positive net flows including sub-advisor replacements and improved equity markets.

Other revenue increased \$10.7 million from \$29.2 million to \$39.9 million primarily due to an increase in performance and production related revenues.

Operating benefits and expenses

Operating expenses increased \$18.6 million from \$411.0 million to \$429.6 million primarily as a result of higher variable expenses associated with higher AUM and higher Operating earnings.

Operating earnings before income taxes

Operating earnings before income taxes increased \$43.6 million from \$134.5 million to \$178.1 million primarily due to higher *Fee income* due to an increase in affiliate sourced AUM and Investment Management sourced AUM and an increase in *Other revenue*. The increases were partially offset by lower *Net investment income* and higher variable expenses associated with higher AUM and higher Operating earnings.

Investment Management Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011*Operating revenues*

Net investment income and net realized gains (losses) increased \$32.8 million from \$8.8 million to \$41.6 million primarily due to higher alternative investment income, partnership income and improved performance of funds, as well as recognizing an accumulation of \$13.3 million of carried interest in 2012.

Fee income increased \$5.4 million from \$469.3 million to \$474.7 million primarily due to an increase in affiliate sourced AUM resulting in higher management and administrative fees earned.

Other revenue increased \$15.4 million from \$13.8 million to \$29.2 million primarily due to an increase in service fees earned as part of services provided in connection with the sale by ING Group of its ING Direct U.S. business. Additionally, lower underwriting fees related to a launch of a new product in 2011 which did not repeat in 2012 contributed to the increase. Partially offsetting these increases were lower levels of mortgage and private placement production fees.

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Operating expenses increased \$6.6 million from \$404.4 million to \$411.0 million primarily as a result of higher variable compensation costs and increases in variable administrative costs related to higher AUM.

Operating earnings before income taxes

The overall increase in operating earnings of \$47.0 million was primarily driven by higher alternative investment income, partnership income and improved performance of funds, as well as recognizing an accumulation of carried interest. In addition, service fees increased Other revenues and were partially offset by higher variable compensation costs.

Insurance Solutions Individual Life

The following table summarizes Operating earnings before income taxes of our Individual Life segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Operating revenues:			
Net investment income and net realized gains (losses)	\$ 915.5	\$ 913.8	\$ 950.0
Fee income	1,113.7	1,115.7	1,139.2
Premiums	737.9	737.8	660.9
Other revenue	24.8	26.6	34.9
Total operating revenues	2,791.9	2,793.9	2,785.0
Operating benefits and expenses:			
Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders	2,001.5	2,034.4	1,855.1
Operating expenses	358.3	390.5	332.8
Net amortization of DAC/VOBA	176.2	162.3	298.9
Interest expense	1.1	10.5	18.9
Total operating benefits and expenses	2,537.1	2,597.7	2,505.7
Operating earnings before income taxes	\$ 254.8	\$ 196.2	\$ 279.3

The following table summarizes certain notable items that resulted in volatility in Operating earnings before income taxes for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 4.8	\$ 3.4	\$ (6.4)
Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC	39.7		
Loss on sale of alternative investments		(13.1)	

(1) Unlocking related to the Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC is excluded from DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking for the year ended December 31, 2013 (and included in Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC).

(2) Includes the impacts of the annual review of assumptions. See Unlocking of DAC/VOBA and other Contract Owner/Policyholder Intangibles for further description.

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The following table summarizes sales, gross premiums, in-force and policy count for our Individual Life segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Sales by Product Line:			
Universal life:			
Guaranteed	\$ 0.6	\$ 72.7	\$ 68.1
Accumulation	12.7	25.3	28.7
Indexed	27.6	33.5	28.3
Total universal life	40.9	131.5	125.1
Variable life	8.6	6.3	12.3
Whole life	0.2		
Term	50.1	116.3	155.5
Total sales by product line	\$ 99.8	\$ 254.1	\$ 292.9
Total gross premiums	\$ 1,997.1	\$ 2,324.6	\$ 2,140.7
End of period:			
In-force face amount	\$ 604,990.2	\$ 607,975.5	\$ 567,718.1
In-force policy count	1,332,148	1,352,844	1,313,057
New business policy count (paid)	53,237	119,936	156,650

Individual Life Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012*Operating revenues*

Net investment income and net realized gains (losses) increased \$1.7 million from \$913.8 million to \$915.5 million primarily due to \$47.2 million of net investment income from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC in the current period compared to a \$13.1 million loss on the sale of certain alternative investments in the prior period and higher alternative investment income in the prior period. Mostly offsetting these were lower investment income on the CMO-B investment portfolio, as a result of portfolio restructuring in the prior period and lower yields on commercial mortgages.

Fee income decreased \$2.0 million from \$1,115.7 million to \$1,113.7 million primarily due to lower net contractual charges resulting from a reduction of secondary guarantee product sales. This was partially offset by favorable unlocking of intangibles resulting from prospective assumption changes and an increase in cost of insurance fees on the aging in-force block.

Operating benefits and expenses

Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders decreased \$32.9 million from \$2,034.4 million to \$2,001.5 million primarily due to lower benefit costs resulting from lower guarantee and term product sales, improved UL mortality and favorable first quarter 2013 incurred but not recorded (IBNR) development. In addition, favorable intangible unlocking, resulting from prospective assumption changes, contributed to the decrease in the current period. These decreases were partially offset by higher gross claims on the term block.

Operating expenses decreased \$32.2 million from \$390.5 million to \$358.3 million primarily due to lower sales related expenses partially offset by increased credit facility fees supporting reinsurance transactions.

Net amortization of DAC/VOBA increased \$13.9 million from \$162.3 million to \$176.2 million primarily due to changes in unlocking of DAC/VOBA, excluding other intangibles unlocking. The favorable DAC

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unlocking in the current period was \$22.5 million lower than the prior period favorable unlocking largely due to the impact of the prospective assumption changes. This unlocking impact was more than offset by unlocking recorded in *Fee income* and *Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders* as discussed above. In addition, there was increased amortization related to the Lehman Recovery. Partially offsetting these items was lower amortization related to lower gross profits on UL products and lower term sales.

Interest Expense decreased \$9.4 million from \$10.5 million to \$1.1 million primarily due to the repayment of certain surplus notes in 2012.

Operating earnings before income taxes

Operating earnings before income taxes increased \$58.6 million from \$196.2 million to \$254.8 million as a result of several factors including lower benefit costs resulting from lower guarantee and term product sales, favorable IBNR development and lower Operating expenses. Partially offsetting these favorable variances was lower investment income due to lower CMO-B income and lower investment yields, lower net contractual charges resulting from a reduction of secondary guarantee product sales and higher gross claims on the term block. In addition, the year-over-year results were impacted by the Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC in the current period, loss on sale of certain alternative investments in the prior period and the impact of prospective assumption changes.

Individual Life Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011

Operating revenues

Net investment income and net realized gains (losses) decreased \$36.2 million from \$950.0 million to \$913.8 million primarily due to a \$13.1 million loss on the sale of certain alternative investments and lower investment income on the CMO-B and alternative asset portfolios due to asset sales in the second and third quarters of 2012. Partially offsetting these impacts were higher prepayment fee income and higher yields on certain fixed income investments.

Fee income decreased \$23.5 million from \$1,139.2 million to \$1,115.7 million primarily related to the emergence of gross profits for a particular block that caused accelerated unearned revenue amortization in 2011. The gross profits caused accelerated amortization of unearned revenue, an increase in interest credited and other benefits and higher DAC/VOBA amortization with an immaterial net impact to Operating earnings. Growth in net contractual charges and cost of insurance fees due to higher UL sales offset the decrease to *Fee income*.

Premiums increased \$76.9 million from \$660.9 million to \$737.8 million due to continued growth in renewal premiums for term life business partially offset by lower first year premiums as a result of term sales declining 25%.

Operating benefits and expenses

Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders increased \$179.3 million from \$1,855.1 million to \$2,034.4 million primarily due to favorable reserve changes in 2011 as a result of annual assumption changes that did not repeat in 2012, the emergence of gross profits for a particular block that caused an increase as discussed above and an increase in reserves in 2012 related to the guaranteed UL block. In addition, there was unfavorable mortality net of reinsurance in 2012, with the UL block experiencing a higher number of gross claims and reinsurance recoveries on the term block providing less benefit.

Operating expenses increased \$57.7 million from \$332.8 million to \$390.5 million primarily due to increased credit facility fees supporting reinsurance transactions. The higher credit facility fees are the results of higher rates and general growth in credit facilities supporting the reinsured block. Partially offsetting this increase was lower sales related expenses.

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Net Amortization of DAC/VOBA decreased \$136.6 million from \$298.9 million to \$162.3 million primarily due to unfavorable unlocking in 2011 as a result of annual assumption changes that did not repeat in 2012. This impact was partially offset by items explained in *Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders* described above. In addition, 2012 amortization on UL products was lower due to lower gross profits and the emergence of gross profits for a particular block that caused accelerated amortization in 2011, offset by higher unearned revenue liability amortization as discussed in *Fee Income* above. These impacts are partially offset by higher amortization on term products resulting from the continued growth of this block of business.

Operating earnings before income taxes

Operating earnings before income taxes decreased due to unfavorable mortality results net of reinsurance, lower investment income on alternative investments and CMO-Bs, increased credit facility costs and favorable reserve changes in 2011 that did not repeat in 2012. Partially offsetting these items were lower DAC/VOBA amortization resulting from lower gross profits on universal life products, higher term life renewal premiums and higher net contractual charges and cost of insurance fees due to higher UL sales.

Insurance Solutions Employee Benefits

The following table summarizes Operating earnings before income taxes of the Employee Benefits segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Operating revenues:			
Net investment income and net realized gains (losses)	\$ 117.6	\$ 114.3	\$ 124.3
Fee income	63.0	62.5	61.8
Premiums	1,085.9	1,078.1	1,063.4
Other revenue	(4.0)	(3.7)	(3.3)
Total operating revenues	1,262.5	1,251.2	1,246.2
Operating benefits and expenses:			
Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders	903.4	892.1	917.7
Operating expenses	236.1	236.2	229.3
Net amortization of DAC/VOBA	16.9	13.5	15.9
Total operating benefits and expenses	1,156.4	1,141.8	1,162.9
Operating earnings before income taxes	\$ 106.1	\$ 109.4	\$ 83.3

The following table summarizes certain notable items that resulted in volatility Operating earnings before income taxes for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking	\$ (0.5)	\$	\$
Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC	4.3		
Loss on sale of alternative investments		(5.1)	

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The following table summarizes sales, gross premiums and in-force for our Employee Benefits segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Sales by Product Line:			
Group life	\$ 58.3	\$ 47.9	\$ 36.8
Group stop loss	153.4	151.6	140.9
Other group products	24.1	31.1	19.8
Total group products	235.8	230.6	197.5
Voluntary products	27.2	24.5	28.0
Total sales by product line	\$ 263.0	\$ 255.1	\$ 225.5
Total gross premiums and deposits	\$ 1,261.5	\$ 1,252.1	\$ 1,244.6
Total annualized in-force premiums	1,294.6	1,286.6	1,259.5
Loss Ratios:			
Group life (interest adjusted)	78.7%	76.9%	77.5%
Group stop loss	75.3%	72.9%	82.9%

Employee Benefits Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012*Operating revenues*

Net investment income and net realized gains (losses) increased \$3.3 million from \$114.3 million to \$117.6 million primarily due to \$4.3 million of net investment income from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC in the current period and a loss on the sale of certain alternative investments in the prior period. Excluding the impact of these asset sales, *Net investment income and net realized gains (losses)* decreased due to lower investment income on the CMO-B investment portfolio, as a result of portfolio restructuring in the prior period.

Premiums increased \$7.8 million from \$1,078.1 million to \$1,085.9 million primarily due to higher group life premiums resulting from higher sales and favorable persistency and a new voluntary product introduced in 2013. This was partially offset by lower group stop loss premiums.

Operating benefits and expenses

Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders increased \$11.3 million from \$892.1 million to \$903.4 million primarily due to higher group life claims, partially offset by improved retained disability results. The current period loss ratios were lower than or within expected ranges although higher than the prior period.

Net amortization of DAC/VOBA increased \$3.4 million from \$13.5 million to \$16.9 million primarily due to increased amortization resulting from terminated cases and higher gross profits on the UL block.

Operating earnings before income taxes

Operating earnings before income taxes decreased \$3.3 million from \$109.4 million to \$106.1 million primarily due to higher group life claims and higher DAC/VOBA amortization. Partially offsetting these items was higher group life premiums and higher investment income, resulting from the Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC in the current period and a loss on the sale of certain alternative investments in the prior period.

Table of Contents**Employee Benefits Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011***Operating revenues*

Net investment income and net realized gains (losses) decreased \$10.0 million from \$124.3 million to \$114.3 million primarily due to the \$5.1 million loss on the sale of certain alternative investments, lower investment income on alternative investments and lower yields on fixed income investments.

Premiums increased \$14.7 million from \$1,063.4 million to \$1,078.1 million primarily due to higher stop loss premiums resulting from higher sales and in-force blocks. Annualized in-force stop loss premiums increased 5.0% over 2011. These increases were partially offset by lower group life premiums due to a decline in the in-force block driven by low persistency in 2011 adversely impacting 2012.

Operating benefits and expenses

Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders decreased \$25.6 million from \$917.7 million to \$892.1 million primarily due to favorable claims experience and higher reinsurance recoveries in our stop loss block. This decrease was partially offset by lower favorable experience with the run-off block of retained disability products.

Operating expenses increased \$6.9 million from \$229.3 million to \$236.2 million primarily due to an increase in administrative expenses and higher premium taxes and guarantee assessments related to an increase in sales.

Operating earnings before income taxes

Growth of the in-force stop loss business and improved loss ratios on stop loss and group life businesses contributed to improved operating earnings, partially offset by lower favorable experience with the run-off block of retained disability products and lower alternative investment income.

Corporate

The following table summarizes Operating earnings before income taxes of our Corporate segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Interest expense (including interest rate swap settlements)	\$ (179.7)	\$ (127.8)	\$ (185.7)
Closed Block Variable Annuity contingent capital LOC	(18.4)	(56.7)	
Amortization of intangibles	(35.0)	(35.0)	(34.4)
Reserve increase related to the use of SSDMF			(68.9)
Other	22.5	37.2	58.8
Operating earnings before income taxes	\$ (210.6)	\$ (182.3)	\$ (230.2)

Our Corporate segment operating results include investment income on assets backing surplus in excess of amounts held at the operating segment level, financing and interest expenses, amortization of intangibles and other items not allocated to operating segments.

Corporate Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012

Operating earnings before income taxes decreased \$28.3 million from \$(182.3) million to \$(210.6) million primarily due to an increase in interest expense and operating expenses, offset by a decrease in LOC expenses. Interest expense increased over the period partially due to additional interest and debt issuance costs as a result of

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a change in debt structure. See a description of the change in debt structure under Liquidity and Capital Resources Debt Securities. The increase in Operating expenses, primarily resulting from higher variable compensation costs in the current period compared to the prior period, was offset by lower LOC expenses in the current period due to the termination of the contingent capital letter of credit facility supporting our CBVA segment.

Corporate Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011

Operating earnings before income taxes increased \$47.9 million from \$(230.2) million to \$(182.3) million primarily driven by the 2011 charge of \$68.9 million, net of associated DAC, to increase reserves in connection with our use of the Social Security Death Master File (SSDMF) as described below. In addition, interest costs decreased \$57.9 million as a result of several factors. Lower swap interest expenses as well as a reduction in interest costs due to a \$2.7 billion and a \$1.3 billion debt-to-equity conversion in the second quarter and fourth quarter of 2011, respectively, were only partially offset by additional interest expense and debt issuance costs associated with the \$5.0 billion revolving credit facility entered into in the second quarter of 2012 and the \$850.0 million unsecured Senior Notes entered into in the third quarter of 2012. Lower interest costs were mostly offset by increased expenses, primarily driven by \$56.7 million in letter of credit costs in 2012 related to the \$1.5 billion contingent capital letter of credit facility issued at the end of 2011 to support our Closed Block Variable Annuity segment, as well as lower compensation expenses during 2011, which resulted primarily from payments in 2011 related to 2010 performance which were less than estimated in 2010.

Closed Blocks

The following table summarizes Operating earnings before income taxes of our Closed Blocks for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Closed Block Institutional Spread Products	\$ 35.9	\$ 45.7	\$ 83.2
Closed Block Other	14.7	64.0	(13.0)
Operating earnings before income taxes	\$ 50.6	\$ 109.7	\$ 70.2

The following table presents Operating earnings before income taxes of our Closed Block Institutional Spread Products segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Operating revenues:			
Net investment income and net realized gains (losses)	\$ 107.9	\$ 126.3	\$ 188.8
Fee income		0.1	0.1
Premiums	2.4	2.3	2.3
Other revenue	(1.2)	(1.5)	(3.1)
Total operating revenues	109.1	127.2	188.1
Operating benefits and expenses:			
Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders	62.7	67.5	89.0
Operating expenses	10.1	11.5	11.3
Net amortization of DAC/VOBA	0.4	0.6	0.6
Interest expense		1.9	4.0
Total operating benefits and expenses	73.2	81.5	104.9
Operating earnings before income taxes	\$ 35.9	\$ 45.7	\$ 83.2

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The following table presents Operating earnings before income taxes of our Closed Block Other segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Operating revenues:			
Net investment income and net realized gains (losses)	\$ 24.6	\$ 35.0	\$ 39.0
Fee income		0.1	5.7
Premiums	2.3	5.1	4.3
Other revenue	0.8	3.6	3.2
Total operating revenues	27.7	43.8	52.2
Operating benefits and expenses:			
Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders	(0.7)	(3.8)	29.0
Operating expenses	13.7	(16.4)	36.1
Interest expense			0.1
Total operating benefits and expenses	13.0	(20.2)	65.2
Operating earnings before income taxes	\$ 14.7	\$ 64.0	\$ (13.0)

Closed Blocks Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012*Closed Block Institutional Spread Products*

Operating earnings before income taxes decreased \$9.8 million from \$45.7 million to \$35.9 million primarily as a result of lower earnings resulting from a decrease in block size and a prepayment fee on early termination of certain FHLB funding agreements offset by a loss on sale of certain alternative investments in the prior period. The average block size based on AUM declined approximately 24% from \$4.7 billion in 2012 to \$3.6 billion in 2013. As a result, both *Net investment income* and *Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders* decreased.

Closed Block Other

Operating earnings before income taxes decreased \$49.3 million from \$64.0 million to \$14.7 million primarily as a result of lower operating expenses in the prior period due to a \$22.0 million reimbursement of expenses from ING Group during the prior period as well as a contingency accrual in the current period. In addition, reserve changes for the group reinsurance business and a reduction in revenue resulting from the continuing run-off of this segment contributed to the decrease.

Closed Blocks Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011*Closed Block Institutional Spread Products*

Operating earnings before income taxes decreased \$37.5 million from \$83.2 million to \$45.7 million as a result of decrease in the average size of the block and the \$8.0 million loss on the sale of certain alternative investments, partially offset by reductions in contract interest crediting costs, including net prepayment fees paid on contracts terminated in 2011 and 2012. The average block size based on AUM declined approximately 25.4% from \$6.3 billion in 2011 to \$4.7 billion in 2012. *Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders* decreased \$21.5 million primarily due to the decrease in the block size, as well as declines in overall contract costs due to lower average interest crediting rates.

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Operating earnings before income taxes increased \$77.0 million from \$(13.0) million to \$64.0 million as a result of several factors. Favorable reserve development in the retained portion of the group reinsurance business was partially offset by a reduction in net investment income. In addition to the impact from the group reinsurance business, a \$52.5 million decline in operating expenses resulted primarily from the elimination of certain Corporate functions that supported ING Group's Latin America business, as well as a \$22.0 million reimbursement of expenses by ING Group. These expenses were paid in 2011 by ING U.S., Inc. on behalf of ING Group's Latin American business. In 2011, operating expenses included \$24.6 million of previously unreimbursed Latin America expenses. The continuing run-off of this segment contributed to a decline in fee income and a corresponding decrease in operating expenses.

Closed Block Variable Annuity

The following table presents Income (loss) before income taxes of our CBVA segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenues:			
Net investment income	\$ 97.6	\$ 52.7	\$ 85.8
Fee income	1,287.1	1,235.9	1,280.7
Premiums	79.2		
Net realized capital gains (losses)	(2,208.6)	(1,382.8)	(609.7)
Other revenue	18.5	24.2	38.1
Total revenues	(726.2)	(70.0)	794.9
Benefits and expenses:			
Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders	(51.9)	113.6	882.9
Operating expenses and interest expense	467.6	450.4	421.2
Net amortization of DAC/VOBA	67.4	58.3	55.3
Total benefits and expenses	483.1	622.3	1,359.4
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ (1,209.3)	\$ (692.3)	\$ (564.5)

The following table presents certain notable items that result in volatility in Income (loss) before income taxes for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net gains (losses) related to incurred guaranteed benefits and guarantee hedge program, excluding nonperformance risk	\$ (1,429.5)	\$ (858.3)	\$ (2,062.3)
Gain (losses) related to CHO program	(244.8)	(351.0)	(129.9)
Gain (loss) due to nonperformance risk	(494.5)	(443.6)	517.0
Net investment gains (losses)	12.6	26.6	63.5
DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking and loss recognition	(4.7)	1.8	21.1

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The following table presents AUM for our CBVA segment as of the dates indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
AUM			
General account	\$ 1,429.1	\$ 1,237.6	\$ 1,069.4
Separate account	44,269.9	41,960.8	41,576.1
Total AUM	\$ 45,699.0	\$ 43,198.4	\$ 42,645.5

The following table presents a rollforward of AUM for our CBVA segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Balance as of beginning of period	\$ 43,198.4	\$ 42,645.5	\$ 47,978.0
Deposits	661.0	500.5	543.3
Surrenders, benefits and product charges	(4,579.9)	(4,019.3)	(4,332.9)
Net flows	(3,918.9)	(3,518.8)	(3,789.6)
Interest credited and investment performance	6,419.5	4,071.7	(1,542.9)
Balance as of end of period	\$ 45,699.0	\$ 43,198.4	\$ 42,645.5

Closed Block Variable Annuity Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012

Loss before income taxes increased \$517.0 million from \$692.3 million to \$1,209.3 million. Annual assumption changes implemented during the current period resulted in a loss of \$185.3 million, which included \$117.9 million of unfavorable mortality assumption changes and \$85.5 million of unfavorable policyholder behavior assumption changes. The prior period result included a loss of \$151.7 million due to annual assumption changes, which consisted of \$114.6 million driven primarily by an update to lapse rates on variable annuity contracts with lifetime living benefit guarantees and \$37.1 million related to changes in cash flow projections and volatility assumptions on certain products.

Net losses related to the incurred guaranteed benefits and our guarantee hedge and CHO program increased to \$1,674.3 million in the current period compared to \$1,209.3 million in the prior period. The \$465.0 million increased loss was primarily due to higher equity market returns, as our guarantee hedges backing reserves are more sensitive to changes in equity markets than those reserves, as well as higher unfavorable impacts of assumption changes in the current period compared to the prior period, as described above. The focus in managing our CBVA segment is on protecting regulatory and rating agency capital, and our hedging program is primarily designed to mitigate the impacts of market scenarios on capital resources, rather than mitigating earnings volatility. The current period result also included a loss of \$494.5 million due to changes in the fair value of guaranteed benefit derivative related to nonperformance risk, compared to a loss of \$443.6 million in the prior period.

Closed Blocks Variable Annuity Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011

Loss before income taxes increased \$127.8 million from \$564.5 million to \$692.3 million as a result of several factors. Changes in fair value of guaranteed benefit derivatives related to nonperformance risk combined with higher losses on our CHO program were more than offset by a decrease in net losses related to the incurred guaranteed benefits and our Variable Annuity Guarantee Hedge Program. The change in the fair value of guaranteed benefit derivatives related to nonperformance risk changed by (\$960.6) million, from a gain of

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\$517.0 million to a loss of (\$443.6) million. The net gain (loss) of our incurred guaranteed benefits and the results of our Variable Annuity Guarantee Hedge Program will vary from period-to-period primarily because our Variable Annuity Guarantee Hedge Program is set based on market consistent valuation techniques for equity risks and for certain interest rate risks, rather than mitigating earnings volatility. Losses resulting from our incurred guaranteed benefits and Variable Annuity Guarantee Hedge Program decreased \$1,204.0 million due to lower impacts of policyholder behavior and other assumption changes in 2012 compared to 2011, the impact of favorable fund returns relative to overall equity market returns in 2012, and a current year decrease in volatility. The 2012 impact of policyholder behavior assumption changes was a decrease in income of \$151.7 million, which consisted of \$114.6 million driven primarily by an update to lapse rates on variable annuity contracts with lifetime living benefit guarantees and \$37.1 million related to changes in cash flow projections and volatility assumptions on certain products. The prior year impacts of policyholder assumption changes decreased income by \$741.2 million.

Losses on our CHO program, designed to protect regulatory and rating agency capital, increased by \$221.1 million, from \$129.9 million to \$351.0 million. This was primarily due to an increase in equity markets in 2012, compared to equity markets that were essentially flat in the prior period. In addition, we increased the notional position of our CHO program in 2012, partly as a result of assumption changes made in late 2011. A decline in net investment income due primarily to lower yields on assets backing reserves and lower realized gains on investments contributed to the decrease, in addition to lower fee income and surrender fees from the continued run-off of the business and higher LOC costs.

Alternative Investment Income

Investment income on certain alternative investments can be volatile due to changes in market conditions. The following table presents the amount of investment income (loss) on certain alternative investments that is included on segment Operating earnings before income taxes and the average level of assets in each segment, prior to intercompany eliminations. These alternative investments are carried at fair value, which is estimated based on the NAV of these funds. The investment income on alternative investments shown below for the periods stated excludes the net investment income from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC in the current periods and net loss on the sale of certain alternative investments during the prior periods.

While investment income on these assets can be volatile, based on current plans, we expect to earn 8% to 9% on these assets over the long term.

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The following table summarizes the investment income for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and the average assets of alternative investments as of the dates indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Retirement			
Alternative investment income	\$ 36.4	\$ 43.2	\$ 42.6
Average alternative investment	262.0	523.1	726.8
Annuities			
Alternative investment income	25.6	25.8	22.6
Average alternative investment	177.6	284.4	315.5
Investment Management			
Alternative investment income	23.8	41.6	9.0
Average alternative investment	124.0	107.5	98.1
Individual Life			
Alternative investment income	20.2	12.1	19.5
Average alternative investment	131.0	197.5	244.8
Employee Benefits			
Alternative investment income	3.9	4.5	6.8
Average alternative investment	24.7	54.2	78.3
Total Ongoing Business			
Alternative investment income	109.9	127.2	100.5
Average alternative investment	719.3	1,166.7	1,463.5
Corporate			
Alternative investment income	9.0	23.4	15.0
Average alternative investment	97.8	95.5	84.6
Closed Blocks⁽¹⁾			
Alternative investment income	9.7	11.6	10.7
Average alternative investment	58.1	88.4	97.9
Total ING US			
Alternative investment income	\$ 128.6	\$ 162.2	\$ 126.2
Average alternative investment	\$ 875.2	\$ 1,350.6	\$ 1,646.0

⁽¹⁾ Our Closed Block Variable Annuity segment is managed to focus on protecting regulatory and rating agency capital rather than achieving operating metrics and, therefore, its results of operations are not reflected within investment income.

Unlocking of DAC/VOBA and other Contract Owner/Policyholder Intangibles

Changes in Operating earnings before income taxes and net income (loss) are influenced by increases and decreases in amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI, and URR. The DAC asset represents policy acquisition costs that have been capitalized and are subject to amortization and interest. Capitalized costs are direct incremental costs of contract acquisition, as well as certain costs related directly to acquisition activities. Such costs consist principally of certain commissions, underwriting, sales and contract issuance and processing expenses directly related to the successful acquisition of new and renewal business. The VOBA asset represents the outstanding value of in-force business acquired and is subject to amortization and interest. The value is based on the present value of estimated net cash flows embedded in the insurance contracts at the time of the acquisition and increased for subsequent deferrable expenses on purchased policies. We amortize VOBA over the estimated life of the contracts using the same methodology and assumptions employed to amortize DAC. The DSI asset represents benefits paid to contract owners for a specified period that are incremental to the amounts we credit on similar

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contracts without sales inducements and are higher than the contracts expected ongoing crediting rates for periods after the inducement. We defer sales inducements and amortize them over the life of the contracts using the same methodology and assumptions employed to amortize DAC. (The amortization of sales inducements is included in *Interest credited and other benefits to contract owners/policyholders*). In addition, a URR liability is recorded related to UL and variable universal life (VUL) products and represents policy charges for services to be provided in future periods. These policy charges are deferred as unearned revenue and amortized over the expected life of the contracts in proportion to the estimated gross profits in a manner consistent with DAC for these products. The change in URR is included in *Fee income*.

Generally, we amortize DAC/VOBA, DSI, and URR related to UL and VUL contracts, variable deferred annuity contracts and fixed deferred annuity contracts over the estimated lives of the contracts in relation to the emergence of estimated gross profits. For variable deferred annuity contracts within the CBVA segment, we amortize DAC, VOBA and DSI in relation to the emergence of estimated gross revenue. Assumptions as to mortality, persistency, interest crediting rates, returns associated with separate account performance, impact of hedge performance, expenses to administer the business and certain economic variables, such as inflation, are based on our experience and our overall short-term and long-term future expectations for returns available in the capital markets. At each valuation date, actual historical gross profits are reflected and estimated gross profits and related assumptions, are evaluated for continued reasonableness. Adjustments to estimated gross profits require that amortization rates be revised retroactively to the date of the contract issuance, which is referred to as unlocking. As a result of this process, the cumulative balances of DAC, VOBA, DSI, and URR are adjusted with an offsetting benefit or charge to income to reflect changes in the period of the revision. An unlocking event that results in a benefit (favorable unlocking) generally occurs as a result of actual experience or future expectations being favorable compared to previous estimates. An unlocking event that results in a charge (unfavorable unlocking) generally occurs as a result of actual experience or future expectations being unfavorable compared to previous estimates. When unlocking, we unlock assumptions for each of the appropriate intangibles and refer to the unlocking as DAC/VOBA and other intangible unlocking. As a result of unlocking, the amortization schedules for future periods are also adjusted.

We also review the estimated gross profits for each of these blocks of business to determine the recoverability of DAC, VOBA and DSI balances each period. These assets are deemed to be unrecoverable if the estimated gross profits do not exceed these balances and a write-down is recorded that is referred to as loss recognition. There was no loss recognition for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

During the third quarter of 2013, we completed our annual review of assumptions, including projection model inputs, in each of our segments (except for Investment Management, for which assumption reviews are not relevant). As a result of this review, we made a number of changes to our assumptions, resulting in a net favorable impact of \$84.8 million to Operating earnings before income taxes in the current period, compared to a net unfavorable impact of \$32.0 million in the third quarter of 2012. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2013, there was an additional \$21.1 million of favorable DAC unlocking in our Annuities segment related to refinements of projected gross profits. The unlocking related to these assumption reviews is included in DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking.

The following table summarizes the amount of DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking that is included in segment Operating earnings before income taxes for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Retirement	\$ 45.6	\$ 5.8	\$ 44.2
Annuities	83.3	(86.2)	266.0
Individual Life	4.8	3.4	(6.4)
Employee Benefits	(0.5)		
Total DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 133.2	\$ (77.0)	\$ 303.8

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- (1) Unlocking related to the Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC is excluded from DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking for the year ended December 31, 2013 (and included in Net gain from Lehman Recovery/LIHTC).
- (2) Includes the impacts of the annual review of assumptions.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is our ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet the cash requirements of operating, investing and financing activities. Capital refers to our long-term financial resources available to support the business operations and contribute to future growth. Our ability to generate and maintain sufficient liquidity and capital depends on the profitability of the businesses, timing of cash flows on investments and products, general economic conditions and access to the capital markets and the alternate sources of liquidity and capital described herein.

Consolidated Sources and Uses of Liquidity and Capital

Our principal available sources of liquidity are premiums, deposits, fee income, investment income, proceeds from the maturity and sale of investments, proceeds from debt issuance and borrowing facilities, repurchase agreements and securities lending. Primary uses of these funds are payments of policyholder benefits commissions and operating expenses, interest credits, investment purchases and contract maturities, withdrawals and surrenders.

Parent Company Sources and Uses of Liquidity

In evaluating liquidity it is important to distinguish the cash flow needs of ING U.S., Inc. from the cash flow needs of the Company as a whole. ING U.S., Inc. is largely dependent on cash flows from its operating subsidiaries to meet its obligations. The principal sources of funds available to ING U.S., Inc. include dividends and returns of capital from its operating subsidiaries, as well as cash and short-term investments. These sources of funds are currently supplemented by ING U.S., Inc.'s access to the \$750.0 million revolving credit sublimit of its Revolving Credit Agreement and reciprocal borrowing facilities maintained with its subsidiaries as well as other alternate sources of liquidity described below either directly or indirectly through its insurance subsidiaries.

ING U.S., Inc.'s primary sources and uses of cash for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 are summarized in the following table:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Beginning cash balance	\$ 357.5	\$ 1.3	\$ 3.0
Sources:			
Proceeds from borrowings from ING V			263.0
Dividends and returns of capital from subsidiaries	1,434.0	813.0	200.0
Repayment of loans to subsidiaries, net of new issuances		102.3	870.2
Proceeds from credit facility borrowings, net of repayments		1,350.0	
Proceeds from 2022 Notes offering		849.5	
Proceeds from 2018 Notes offering	998.2		
Proceeds from 2053 Notes offering	750.0		
Proceeds from 2043 Notes offering	398.6		
Proceeds from Initial Public Offering	571.6		
Amounts received from subsidiaries under tax sharing arrangements, net	348.2	56.4	205.7
Other, net	4.8	62.3	2.8
Total sources	4,505.4	3,233.5	1,541.7

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(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Uses:			
Payments under interest rate swap contracts, net of new issuance	\$	\$	\$ 410.4
Payment of interest expense	90.6	33.4	52.6
Capital provided to subsidiaries	2,062.0	400.0	377.0
Repayments of loans from subsidiaries, net of new issuances	319.1	2,037.3	40.8
Repayment of commercial paper, net of issuances	192.0	362.6	649.0
Repayment of credit facility borrowings	1,350.0		
New issuances of loans to subsidiaries, net of repayments	134.3		
Payment of income taxes, net	43.0	5.2	13.6
Debt issuance costs	26.5	38.8	
Payment of dividends	5.2		
Total uses	4,222.7	2,877.3	1,543.4
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	282.7	356.2	(1.7)
Ending cash balance	\$ 640.2	\$ 357.5	\$ 1.3

Liquidity

We manage liquidity through access to substantial investment portfolios as well as a variety of other sources of liquidity including committed credit facilities, securities lending and repurchase agreements. Our ALM process takes into account the expected maturity of investments and expected benefit payments as well as the specific nature and risk profile of the liabilities, including variable products with guarantees. As part of our liquidity management process, we model different scenarios to determine whether existing assets are adequate to meet projected cash flows. Key variables in the modeling process include interest rates, equity market movements, quantity and type of interest and equity market hedges, anticipated contract owner behavior, market value of general account assets, variable separate account performance and implications of rating agency actions.

Restrictions on Dividends and Returns of Capital from Subsidiaries

Our business is conducted through operating subsidiaries. U.S. insurance laws and regulations regulate the payment of dividends and other distributions by our U.S. insurance subsidiaries to their respective parents. Dividends in excess of prescribed limits established by the applicable state regulations are considered to be extraordinary transactions and require explicit regulatory approval. In addition, under the insurance laws of the states of domicile of our Principal Insurance Subsidiaries, no dividend or other distribution exceeding an amount equal to an insurance company's earned surplus may be paid without the domiciliary insurance regulator's prior approval. For a summary of applicable laws and regulations governing dividends, see Note 12. Insurance Subsidiaries Insurance Subsidiaries Dividend Restrictions.

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The following table summarizes dividends permitted to be paid by our Principal Insurance Subsidiaries to ING U.S., Inc. or Lion Holdings without the need for insurance regulatory approval for the periods presented:

(\$ in millions)	Dividends Permitted without Approval		
	2014	2013	2012
Subsidiary Name (State of domicile):			
ING USA Annuity and Life Insurance Company (IA)	\$ 216.3 ⁽³⁾	\$	\$
ING Life Insurance and Annuity Company (CT)	371.4 ⁽⁴⁾	264.1 ⁽¹⁾	190.0 ⁽²⁾
Security Life of Denver Insurance Company (CO)	32.5 ⁽³⁾		
ReliaStar Life Insurance Company (MN)	194.0 ⁽³⁾		

- (1) \$264.1 million could have been paid without approval after June 26, 2013. \$174.0 million was paid on May 8, 2013 as an extraordinary distribution. \$90.0 million was paid as an ordinary dividend on December 9, 2013.
- (2) \$190.0 million was paid as part of the June 26, 2012 distribution of \$800.0 million.
- (3) These can be paid as ordinary dividends after May 8, 2014.
- (4) \$281.4 million can be paid as ordinary dividends after May 8, 2014. \$90.0 million can be paid as ordinary dividends after December 9, 2014.

The following table summarizes dividends and return of capital distributions paid by each of the Company's Principal Insurance Subsidiaries to ING U.S., Inc. or Lion Holdings for the periods indicated:

(\$ in millions)	Dividends Paid		Return of Capital Distributions	
	Years Ended December 31, 2013	Years Ended December 31, 2012	Years Ended December 31, 2013	Years Ended December 31, 2012
Subsidiary Name (State of domicile):				
ING USA Annuity and Life Insurance Company (IA) ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$ 230.0	\$ 250.0
ING Life Insurance and Annuity Company (CT) ⁽²⁾	264.0	190.0		150.0
Security Life of Denver Insurance Company (CO) ⁽³⁾			447.0	80.0
ReliaStar Life Insurance Company (MN) ⁽⁴⁾		130.0	583.0	

- (1) Iowa Insurance Division approved ING USA's 2013 and 2012 return of capital distributions.
- (2) Connecticut Insurance Department approved ILIAC's \$174.0 million extraordinary dividend as part of the May 8, 2013 extraordinary distribution. In December 2013, ILIAC paid a \$90.0 million ordinary dividend. In 2012, ILIAC paid \$340.0 million in distributions, which included a \$190.0 million ordinary dividend.
- (3) Colorado Insurance Division approved SLD's 2013 and 2012 return of capital distributions.
- (4) Minnesota Insurance Division approved RLI's 2013 distribution and 2012 dividend.

In March and April 2013, in response to requests made in 2012 and refreshed in 2013, our insurance subsidiaries domiciled in Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa and Minnesota received approvals or notices of non-objection, as the case may be, from their respective domiciliary insurance regulators to make extraordinary distributions to ING U.S., Inc. or Lion Holdings, a wholly owned subsidiary of ING U.S., Inc., in the aggregate amount of \$1,434.0 million, contingent upon completion of the IPO and the use of the extraordinary distribution funds solely for Company operations. The approved distributions of \$1,434.0 million were made on May 8, 2013.

In addition, on May 8, 2013, our Principal Insurance Subsidiaries domiciled in Colorado, Iowa and Minnesota each reset, on a one-time basis, their respective negative unassigned funds account as of December 31, 2012 (as reported in their respective 2012 statutory annual statements) to zero (with an offsetting reduction in gross paid-in capital and contributed surplus). These resets were made pursuant to permitted practices in accordance with statutory accounting practices granted by their respective domiciliary insurance regulators.

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These permitted practices have no impact on total capital and surplus of these insurance subsidiaries and were recorded in their second quarter statutory financial statements. See Regulation Insurance Regulation Insurance Holding Company Regulation Dividend Payment Restrictions .

In June 2012, our Principal Insurance Subsidiaries domiciled in Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa and Minnesota received regulatory approvals or notices of non-objection from their respective domiciliary insurance regulators to make distributions to ING U.S., Inc. or Lion Holdings in the aggregate amount of \$800.0 million. Such distributions were made on June 26, 2012. These domiciliary state regulatory actions were taken by the relevant domiciliary state insurance regulators in response to requests that stated the intended use of the proceeds was to provide \$500.0 million to our captive reinsurance subsidiary, SLDI, and retain the balance at ING U.S., Inc. for general corporate purposes. On June 26, 2012, ING U.S., Inc. made a capital contribution to SLDI in the amount of \$400.0 million. Additionally, ING U.S., Inc. repaid \$100.0 million of intercompany loans from a subsidiary of SLDI and, on June 28, 2012 the proceeds of this loan repayment were used by such subsidiary to pay a dividend to SLDI.

Effective December 20, 2013, SLDI redomesticated from the Cayman Islands to the State of Arizona. SLDI may not declare or pay dividends other than in accordance with its annual capital and dividend plan as approved by the ADOI, which includes a minimum capital requirement. SLDI did not declare or pay a dividend for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

We may receive dividends from or contribute capital to our wholly owned non-life insurance subsidiaries such as broker-dealers, investment management entities and intermediate holding companies. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, dividends net of capital contributions received by ING U.S., Inc. and Lion Holdings from non-life subsidiaries were \$100.0 million and \$93.0 million, respectively.

Description of Certain Indebtedness

We borrow funds to provide liquidity, invest in the growth of the business and for general corporate purposes. Our ability to access these borrowings depends on a variety of factors including, but not limited to, the credit rating of ING U.S., Inc. and of its insurance company subsidiaries and general macroeconomic conditions.

The following table summarizes our borrowing activities for the year ended December 31, 2013:

(\$ in millions)	Beginning Balance	Issuance	Maturities and Repayment	Other Changes	Ending Balance
Short-Term Debt:					
Commercial paper	\$ 192.0	\$ 474.9	\$ (666.9)	\$	\$
Current portion of long-term debt	872.6		(873.0)	0.4	
Total short-term debt	\$ 1,064.6	\$ 474.9	\$ (1,539.9)	\$ 0.4	\$
Long-Term Debt:					
Debt securities	\$ 1,500.4	\$ 2,146.8	\$ (138.7)	\$ 1.3	\$ 3,509.8
Borrowings from ING V	500.0		(500.0)		
Windsor property loan	4.9				4.9
Syndicated Bank Term Loans	1,350.0		(1,350.0)		
Surplus notes	688.4		(688.4)		
Subtotal	\$ 4,043.7	\$ 2,146.8	\$ (2,677.1)	\$ 1.3	\$ 3,514.7
Less: Current portion of long-term debt	872.6		(873.0)	0.4	
Total long-term debt	\$ 3,171.1	\$ 2,146.8	\$ (1,804.1)	\$ 0.9	\$ 3,514.7

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The following table summarizes our borrowing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012:

(\$ in millions)	Beginning Balance	Issuance	Maturities and Repayment	Other Changes	Ending Balance
Short-Term Debt:					
Commercial paper	\$ 554.6	\$ 18,700.9	\$ (19,063.5)	\$	\$ 192.0
Current portion of long-term debt	500.0	300.0	(150.0)	222.6	872.6
Total short-term debt	\$ 1,054.6	\$ 19,000.9	\$ (19,213.5)	\$ 222.6	\$ 1,064.6
Long-Term Debt:					
Debt securities	\$ 649.8	\$ 849.5	\$	\$ 1.1	\$ 1,500.4
Borrowings from ING V	500.0				500.0
Windsor property loan	4.9				4.9
Bank Revolver Loan		500.0	(500.0)		
Syndicated Bank Term Loans		1,500.0	(150.0)		1,350.0
Surplus notes	688.4				688.4
Subtotal	\$ 1,843.1	\$ 2,849.5	\$ (650.0)	\$ 1.1	\$ 4,043.7
Less: Current portion of long-term debt	500.0	300.0	(150.0)	222.6	872.6
Total long-term debt	\$ 1,343.1	\$ 2,549.5	\$ (500.0)	\$ (221.5)	\$ 3,171.1

Commercial Paper

ING U.S., Inc. had a commercial paper program with an authorized capacity of \$3.0 billion. Our commercial paper borrowings were generally used to fund the working capital needs of our subsidiaries and provide short-term liquidity to us. We reduced the balance of commercial paper outstanding under the commercial paper program to zero prior to the completion of the IPO. Outstanding commercial paper borrowings were \$192.0 million at December 31, 2012. The issuances under this program benefited from a full and irrevocable guarantee provided by ING V. We paid ING V 10 bps on the outstanding balance of the commercial paper program as a fee for this guarantee. On October 3, 2013, we terminated the commercial paper program along with the guarantee provided by ING V.

Debt Securities

Senior Notes. On July 13, 2012, ING U.S., Inc. issued \$850.0 million of unsecured 5.5% Senior Notes due 2022 (the 2022 Notes), a private placement with registration rights. The 2022 Notes are guaranteed by Lion Holdings. Interest is paid semi-annually, in arrears, on each January 15 and July 15, commencing on January 15, 2013. ING Financial Markets, LLC, an affiliate, served as Joint Book Running Manager for the 2022 Notes and was paid \$0.3 million for its services. We used the proceeds of the 2022 Notes to repay \$500.0 million of the direct borrowings under the Revolving Credit Agreement. The remaining proceeds of the 2022 Notes were used for general corporate purposes, including the retirement of a portion of our outstanding commercial paper. As a result of the issuance of the 2022 Notes, the revolving credit borrowings sublimit of the Revolving Credit Agreement of the Senior Unsecured Credit Facility was reduced by 50% of the issuance to \$1.075 billion consistent with the terms of that agreement.

On February 11, 2013, ING U.S., Inc. issued \$1.0 billion of unsecured 2.9% Senior Notes due 2018 (the 2018 Notes), a private placement with registration rights. The 2018 Notes are guaranteed by Lion Holdings. Interest is paid semi-annually, in arrears, on each February 15 and August 15, commencing on August 15, 2013. ING Financial Markets, LLC, an affiliate, served as Joint Book Running Manager for the 2018 Notes and was paid \$0.3 million for its services. We used the proceeds of the 2018 Notes to repay \$850.0 million of the borrowings under the Term Loan portion of our Senior Unsecured Credit Facility. We used the remaining proceeds of the 2018 Notes for general corporate purposes. As a result of the issuance of the 2018 Notes, the

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revolving credit borrowings sublimit of the Revolving Credit Agreement of the Senior Unsecured Credit Facility was further reduced by 50% of the issuance to the minimum of \$750.0 million.

On July 26, 2013, ING U.S., Inc. issued \$400.0 million of unsecured 5.7% Senior Notes due 2043 (the 2043 Notes), a private placement with registration rights. The 2043 Notes are guaranteed by Lion Holdings. Interest is paid semiannually on each January 15 and July 15, commencing on January 15, 2014. ING Financial Markets, LLC, an affiliate, served as Senior Co-Manager for the 2043 Notes and was paid an immaterial amount for its services. We used the proceeds of the 2043 Notes for general corporate purposes, including the repayment of certain borrowings.

Junior Subordinated Notes. On May 16, 2013, ING U.S., Inc. issued \$750.0 million of 5.65% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Notes due 2053 (the 2053 Notes) in a private placement with registration rights. The 2053 Notes are guaranteed on an unsecured, junior subordinated basis by Lion Holdings. Interest is paid semi-annually, in arrears, on each May 15 and November 15, commencing November 15, 2013 and ending on May 15, 2023. The 2053 Notes will bear interest at a fixed rate of 5.65% prior to May 15, 2023. From May 15, 2023, the 2053 Notes will bear interest at an annual rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 3.58% payable quarterly, in arrears, on February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15. So long as no event of default with respect to the 2053 Notes has occurred and is continuing, we have the right on one or more occasions, to defer the payment of interest on the 2053 Notes for one or more consecutive interest periods for up to five years. During the deferral period, interest will continue to accrue at the then-applicable rate and deferred interest will bear additional interest at the then-applicable rate. ING Financial Markets, LLC, an affiliate, served as a Senior Co-Manager on the 2053 Notes and was paid \$0.2 million for its services.

At any time following notice of our plan to defer interest and during the period interest is deferred, we and our subsidiaries generally, with certain exceptions, may not make payments on or redeem or purchase any shares of our common stock or any of the debt securities or guarantees that rank in liquidation on a parity with or are junior to the 2053 Notes.

We may elect to redeem the 2053 Notes (i) in whole at any time or in part on or after May 15, 2023 at a redemption price equal to the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. If the notes are not redeemed in whole, \$25.0 million of aggregate principal (excluding the principal amount of the 2053 Notes held by us or our affiliates) must remain outstanding after giving effect to the redemption; or (ii) in whole, but not in part, at any time prior to May 15, 2023 within 90 days after the occurrence of a tax event or rating agency event, as defined in the 2053 Notes offering memorandum, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount, or, if greater, a make-whole redemption price, as defined in the 2053 Notes offering memorandum, plus, in each case accrued and unpaid interest.

On May 21, 2013, we used the proceeds of the 2053 Notes for the repayment of the remaining outstanding borrowings of \$392.5 million under the Term Loan portion of the Company's Senior Unsecured Credit Facility. The remaining proceeds were used to partially repay borrowings with ING V.

Registration Rights Agreement. Under the Registration Rights Agreements associated with the 2022 Notes, the 2018 Notes, the 2053 Notes and the 2043 Notes, ING U.S., Inc. and Lion Holdings agreed to use reasonable best efforts to cause a registration statement to be filed with the SEC that, upon effectiveness, would permit holders of these notes to exchange them for new notes containing identical terms except for the restrictions on transfer contained in the original notes. The offer to exchange the 2022 Notes, the 2018 Notes and the 2053 Notes was completed on August 14, 2013. The offer to exchange the 2043 Notes was completed on December 23, 2013.

Aetna Notes. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Lion Holdings had outstanding \$163.0 million par amount of 7.25% Debentures due August 15, 2023, \$235.1 million par amount of 7.63% Debentures due August 15, 2026 and \$108.0 million par amount of 6.97% Debentures due August 15, 2036 (collectively, the Aetna Notes), all of which were issued by a predecessor of Lion Holdings and assumed in connection with our acquisition of

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Aetna's life insurance and related businesses. An additional portion of the Aetna Notes, which carried an ING Group guarantee, were also held as of December 31, 2012 and were repaid at maturity. In addition, Equitable of Iowa Capital Trust II, a limited purpose trust, has outstanding \$13.0 million par amount of 8.42% Series B Capital Securities due April 1, 2027 (the "ING USA Notes"). ING Group guarantees the Aetna Notes. The ING USA Notes benefit from a guarantee by ING U.S., Inc.

Concurrent with the completion of our IPO, we entered into a shareholder agreement with ING Group that governs certain aspects of our continuing relationship. We agreed to reduce the aggregate outstanding principal amount of Aetna Notes to:

no more than \$400.0 million as of December 31, 2015;

no more than \$300.0 million as of December 31, 2016;

no more than \$200.0 million as of December 31, 2017;

no more than \$100.0 million as of December 31, 2018;

and zero as of December 31, 2019.

The reduction in principal amount of Aetna Notes can be accomplished, at our option, through redemptions, repurchases or other means, but will also be deemed to have been reduced to the extent we post collateral with a third-party collateral agent, for the benefit of ING Group, which may consist of cash collateral; certain investment-grade debt instruments; an LOC meeting certain requirements; or senior debt obligations of ING Group or a wholly owned subsidiary of ING Group (other than the Company or its subsidiaries).

If we fail to reduce the outstanding principal amount of the Aetna Notes, we agreed to pay a quarterly fee (ranging from 0.5% per quarter for 2016 to 1.25% per quarter for 2019) to ING Group based on the outstanding principal amount of Aetna Notes which exceed the limits set forth above. As of December 31, 2013, the outstanding par amount of Aetna Notes guaranteed by ING Group was \$506.1 million.

Surplus Notes

Two of our captive reinsurance subsidiaries issued surplus notes in order to finance insurance reserves assumed. On January 3, 2013, Whisperingwind II, LLC ("Whisperingwind II") repaid the \$359.3 million surplus note. On April 26, 2013, a final return of remaining capital in Whisperingwind II was paid to its parent, ReliaStar Life Insurance Company, and the subsidiary was dissolved.

On April 16, 2013, Whisperingwind III, LLC ("Whisperingwind III") obtained a LOC of \$305.0 million to replace its surplus note. Upon receiving regulatory approval, on April 19, 2013, Whisperingwind III repaid its \$329.1 million surplus note. This surplus note was replaced with letters of credit. See "Credit Facilities and Subsidiary Credit Support Arrangements" below. Also, see Note 16. Financing Agreements "Surplus Notes" .

On January 15, 2014, Langhorne I, LLC ("Langhorne I"), a wholly owned reinsurance subsidiary of the Company, entered into a Transaction Agreement that allows for it to issue up to \$500.0 million of surplus notes to a third party in exchange for a trust note used to support an affiliated reinsurance transaction. See "Credit Facilities and Subsidiary Credit Support Arrangements" section below.

Senior Unsecured Credit Facility

On April 20, 2012, ING U.S., Inc. entered into a \$5.0 billion unsecured Senior Credit Facility ("Senior Unsecured Credit Facility") with a syndicate of banks, replacing financing that was either internally funded or guaranteed by ING V. The Senior Unsecured Credit Facility is guaranteed by Lion Holdings, a wholly owned subsidiary of ING U.S., Inc. As part of the Senior Unsecured Credit Facility, ING U.S., Inc. entered into a \$3.5 billion committed Revolving Credit Agreement and a \$1.5 billion syndicated Term Loan Agreement ("Term Loan Agreement").

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Revolving Credit Agreement. The Revolving Credit Agreement, while primarily an LOC facility, also includes a revolving credit sublimit of up to \$1.5 billion of the \$3.5 billion total, which may be directly borrowed by ING U.S., Inc. This \$1.5 billion direct borrowings sublimit is reduced by 50% of the face amount of any debt securities issued by us, provided, that the sublimit may not be reduced below \$750.0 million as a result. The cost of borrowings and LOC under the Revolving Credit Agreement vary depending on ING U.S., Inc.'s credit rating. The terms of the Senior Unsecured Credit Facility require ING U.S., Inc. to maintain liquidity of \$500.0 million at all times. In order to meet this requirement in the future, ING U.S., Inc. could be required to forgo otherwise available draws under the Revolving Credit Agreement.

Immediately following the closing of the Revolving Credit Agreement, ING U.S., Inc. drew \$500.0 million of direct borrowings to replace internally funded financing. In addition, \$1.4 billion of LOCs were issued to replace \$1.4 billion of LOCs issued under a pre-existing \$2.5 billion syndicated LOC facility. As of December 31, 2013, \$2.1 billion of LOCs were outstanding under the Revolving Credit Agreement.

On July 17, 2012, as a result of the issuance of the 2022 Notes, the direct borrowing sublimit under the Revolving Credit Agreement was reduced to \$1.075 billion consistent with the requirement described above. On February 11, 2013, as a result of the issuance of the 2018 Notes, the revolving credit borrowings sublimit of the Revolving Credit Agreement was reduced by 50% of the issuance to a minimum of \$750.0 million.

Term Loan Agreement. The proceeds of the Term Loan Agreement were used to replace financing that was internally funded. ING U.S., Inc. pays interest at a variable rate based on its credit rating and was required to make principal payments totaling 20% of the original borrowing amount over the first 12 months and 30% over the second twelve months with all remaining amounts due by April 20, 2014.

During February 2013, we made payments totaling \$850.0 million on the Syndicated Bank Term Loan from the proceeds of the 2018 Notes. On May 21, 2013, we used the proceeds of the 2053 Notes for the repayment of the final outstanding borrowings of \$392.5 million under the Term Loan Agreement. This action, together with the satisfaction of certain other requirements, caused the requirement to maintain liquidity of \$500.0 million at all times to terminate.

Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. On February 14, 2014, the Company revised the terms of its Revolving Credit Agreement by entering into the Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement (the "Amended and Restated Credit Agreement") with a syndicate of banks. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement modifies the original agreement by 1) extending the term of the agreement to February 14, 2018; 2) reducing the total amount of LOCs that may be issued from \$3.5 billion to \$3.0 billion and 3) reducing the current cost of LOC issuance fees from 200 bps to 175 bps. ING Bank, an affiliate, acted as Joint Lead Arranger, Joint Book Manager and Documentation Agent and received \$0.7 million for its services and participation in the syndicate.

Credit Facilities and Subsidiary Credit Support Arrangements

We use credit facilities primarily to provide collateral required under our affiliated reinsurance transactions as well as certain third-party reinsurance arrangements to which our Arizona captive is a party. We also issue guarantees and enter into financing arrangements in connection with our affiliated reinsurance transactions. These arrangements are primarily designed to facilitate the financing of statutory reserve requirements. Regulation XXX and AG38 require insurers to hold significantly higher levels of reserves on term products and UL insurance products with secondary guarantees, respectively, than are generally thought to be sufficient. By reinsuring business to our captive reinsurance subsidiaries and our Arizona captive, we are able to use alternative sources of collateral to fund the statutory reserve requirements and are generally able to secure longer term financing on a more capital efficient basis.

Effective January 1, 2009, we entered into a master asset purchase agreement (the "MPA") with Scottish Re Group Limited, Scottish Holdings, Inc., Scottish Re (U.S.), Inc. ("SRUS"), Scottish Re Life (Bermuda) Limited ("Scottish Bermuda") and Scottish Re (Dublin) Limited (collectively, "Scottish Re") and Hannover Re. Pursuant

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to the MPA, we recaptured individual life reinsurance business which had previously been reinsured to Scottish Re and immediately ceded 100% of such business to Hannover Re on a modified coinsurance, funds withheld and coinsurance basis, which resulted in no gain or loss. We will remain obligated to maintain collateral for the statutory reserve requirements associated with Statutory Regulations XXX and AG38 on the business transferred from us to Hannover Re for the duration of such reserve requirements or until the underlying reinsurance contracts are novated to Hannover Re or Hannover Re puts into place its own collateral for such reserve requirements. Hannover Re reimburses us for a portion of our fees for these credit facilities. We refer to this block as the Hannover Re block and its results are reported as part of the Closed Block Other segment.

Pursuant to the MPA, Hannover Re has the option to put into place its own collateral (Buyers Facility) therefore, effective October 1, 2013 on a 32% quota share basis, we recaptured a portion of the business from Hannover Re (Ireland) Limited (HLRI) and retroceded the recaptured business to Hannover Life Reassurance Company of America (HLRUS). As a result, our collateral requirement was reduced to \$2.3 billion as of December 31, 2013.

We also utilize LOCs to provide credit for reinsurance on portions of the Closed Block Variable Annuity segment liabilities reinsured to our Arizona captive in order to meet statutory reserve requirements at those times when the assets and other capital backing the reinsurance liabilities may be less than the statutory reserve requirement. As of December 31, 2013, there was no LOC requirement and the actual amount of the LOCs outstanding was \$1.2 billion.

In addition to the \$5.8 billion of Individual Life, Hannover Re block and CBVA credit facilities utilized, \$491.0 million of LOCs were outstanding to support miscellaneous requirements. In total, \$6.3 billion of credit facilities were utilized as of December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the capacity of our unsecured and uncommitted credit facilities totaled \$17.0 million and the capacity of our unsecured and committed credit facilities totaled \$9.0 billion. We also have approximately \$275.0 million in secured facilities.

Total fees associated with credit facilities for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were \$149.3 million, \$223.2 million and \$103.4 million, respectively.

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The following table summarizes our credit facilities, their dates of expiration, capacity and utilization as of December 31, 2013:

(\$ in millions)

Obligor / Applicant	Liability Supported	Secured/ Unsecured	Committed/ Uncommitted	Expiration	Capacity	Utilization	Unused Commitment
ING U.S., Inc. ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		Unsecured	Committed	4/20/2015	\$ 3,500.0	\$ 2,103.9	\$ 1,396.1
	Individual Life					685.0	
	CBVA					1,200.0	
	Retirement Solutions					145.0	
	Other					73.9	
ING U.S., Inc. / SLDI, Roaring River LLC ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	Individual Life	Unsecured	Uncommitted	2/28/2013	15.0	15.0	
ING U.S., Inc. / SLDI	Hannover Re block	Unsecured	Committed	11/9/2021	750.0	750.0	
SLDI ⁽¹⁾	Hannover Re block	Unsecured	Committed	10/29/2020	1,125.0	569.6	555.4
ING U.S., Inc. / SLDI	Hannover Re block	Unsecured	Committed	12/27/2022	750.0	750.0	
ING U.S., Inc. / SLDI	Hannover Re block	Unsecured	Committed	12/29/2023	250.0	250.0	
ReliaStar Life Insurance Company	Institutional Spread Products	Secured	Committed	Conditional	265.0	265.0	
ING U.S., Inc. / SLDI	Individual Life	Unsecured	Committed	12/31/2025	475.0	475.0	
ING U.S., Inc.	Other	Unsecured	Uncommitted	Various dates	2.0	2.0	
ING U.S., Inc.	Other	Secured	Uncommitted	Various dates	10.0	4.7	
ING U.S., Inc. / Roaring River III LLC	Individual Life	Unsecured	Committed	6/30/2022	1,151.2	581.0	570.2
ING U.S., Inc. / Roaring River II LLC	Individual Life	Unsecured	Committed	12/31/2021	995.0	573.0	422.0
Total					\$ 9,288.2	\$ 6,339.2	\$ 2,943.7

(1) Refer to Note 18. Related Party Transactions for more information.

(2) On February 14, 2014, the term of the facility was extended to February 14, 2018 and the total amount of LOCs that may be issued was reduced from \$3.5 billion to \$3.0 billion.

(3) Facilities matured as of the date stated above. Each LOC issued prior to the facility expiring remains outstanding until its stated expiry date. On January 14, 2014, the letter of credit was cancelled and the corresponding guarantee obligation of ING V was extinguished.

Effective October 30, 2013, SLDI completed a \$1.125 billion letter of credit facility which replaced the \$825.0 million letter of credit facility maturing December 31, 2013 and the \$300.0 million letter of credit facility which matured June 30, 2013. The new facility provides \$1.125 billion of capacity on a committed basis until October 29, 2020 and supports the Individual Reinsurance business.

Effective December 31, 2013, SLDI and ING U.S., Inc. completed a \$250.0 million letter of credit facility with a third-party bank which matures December 29, 2023 and also supports the Individual Reinsurance business.

Effective January 1, 2014, the reinsurance agreements with Whisperingwind III were novated to Roaring River IV, LLC (Roaring River IV), a wholly owned reinsurance subsidiary of the Company, which completed a transaction with a third-party bank to provide up to \$565.0 million of AG38 reserve financing through a trust note which matures December 31, 2028. The initial amount of the trust note issued on January 1, 2014 is \$297.0 million. The trust note replaces \$330.0 million of letters of credit associated with the Whisperingwind III reinsurance agreements which were cancelled in January 2014.

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Effective January 15, 2014, Langhorne I, a wholly owned reinsurance subsidiary of the Company, completed a financing arrangement with a third-party trust to provide up to \$500.0 million of trust note collateral funding. The financing arrangement is designed to manage reserve and capital requirements in connection with the stable value business and matures on January 15, 2019. No trust notes were being utilized as of financing arrangement inception.

Effective January 24, 2014, SLDI entered into a letter of credit facility agreement with a third-party bank providing up to \$150.0 million of committed capacity until January 24, 2018 which supports reserves on an affiliated reinsurance agreement in connection with a portion of its deferred annuity business.

The following tables summarize our existing financing facilities for each of our Individual Life, Hannover Re and CBVA blocks of business as of December 31, 2013. While these tables present the current financing for each block, these financing facilities will expire prior to the runoff of the reserve liabilities they support. In addition, these liabilities will change over the life of each block. As a result, the existing financing will be periodically extended or replaced and increased as each block grows toward the peak reserve requirement noted below.

Individual Life

(\$ in millions)

Obligor / Applicant	Financing Structure	Reserve Type	Expiration	Capacity	Utilization
ING U.S., Inc.	Credit Facility	XXX	04/20/15	\$ 685.0	\$ 685.0
ING U.S., Inc. ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Credit Facility	Other	02/28/13	15.0	15.0
ING U.S., Inc./Roaring River III LLC	Trust Note	XXX	06/30/22	1,151.2	581.0
ING U.S., Inc. / SLDI	LOC Facility	AG38	12/31/25	475.0	475.0
ING U.S., Inc. / Roaring River II LLC	LOC Facility	XXX	12/31/21	995.0	573.0
Total				\$ 3,321.2	\$ 2,329.0

⁽¹⁾ LOC issued prior to the facility expiring remains outstanding until its stated expiry date of June 30, 2026.

⁽²⁾ On January 14, 2014, the LOC was cancelled and the corresponding guarantee obligation of ING V was extinguished.

The peak financing requirement for the Individual Life liabilities above is expected to reach approximately \$3.3 billion during the period 2017-2020.

Hannover Re block

(\$ in millions)

Obligor / Applicant	Financing Structure	Reserve Type	Expiration	Capacity	Utilization
ING U.S., Inc. / SLDI	Collateral Note	XXX/ AG38	11/09/2021	\$ 750.0	\$ 750.0
ING U.S., Inc. / SLDI	Collateral Note	XXX/ AG38	12/27/2022	750.0	750.0
SLDI	LOC Facility	XXX/ AG38	10/29/2020	1,125.0	569.0
ING U.S., Inc. / SLDI	LOC Facility	XXX/ AG38	12/29/2023	250.0	250.0
Total				\$ 2,875.0	\$ 2,319.0

The peak financing requirement for the Hannover Re block is expected to reach approximately \$2.6 billion in 2016.

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(\$ in millions)

Obligor / Applicant	Financing Structure	Product	Expiration	Capacity	Utilization
ING U.S., Inc. / SLDI	Credit Facility	GMWBL/GMIB	04/20/2015	\$1,200.0	\$1,200.0
Total				\$ 1,200.0	\$ 1,200.0

Contingent Capital Letter of Credit

SLDI was the sole obligor under a \$1.5 billion contingent capital LOC facility with ING Bank, under which \$1.5 billion of LOCs were issued to support SLDI's reinsurance obligations to ING USA for certain minimum guarantees included in its CBVA products. The agreement had no recourse to ING U.S., Inc.

On May 8, 2013, ING U.S., Inc. made a capital contribution to SLDI in the amount of \$1.8 billion. Immediately thereafter, SLDI deposited the contributed capital as cash collateral into a funds withheld trust account to support its reinsurance obligation to ING USA related to variable annuity cessions from ING USA to SLDI. Following the deposit by SLDI of the contributed capital into the funds withheld trust account, the \$1.5 billion contingent capital LOCs issued under the contingent capital LOC facility were cancelled and on May 14, 2013, the \$1.5 billion contingent capital LOC facility was terminated.

Reinsurance Subsidiaries ING U.S., Inc. Credit Support

As of December 31, 2013, ING U.S., Inc. supported the reinsurance obligations of its reinsurance subsidiaries with \$15.0 million in LOCs issued by ING Bank of which \$15.0 million was guaranteed by ING V. No fees are paid by the Company to ING V with respect to this guarantee. Subsequently on January 14, 2014, the letter of credit was cancelled and the corresponding guarantee obligation of ING V was extinguished.

ING U.S., Inc. also maintains credit facilities with third-party banks to support the reinsurance obligations of our captive reinsurance subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2013, such facilities provided for up to \$2.1 billion of capacity, of which \$1.2 billion was utilized.

In addition to providing credit facilities, we also provide credit support to our captive reinsurance subsidiaries through surplus maintenance agreements, pursuant to which we agree to cause these subsidiaries to maintain particular levels of capital or surplus and which we entered into in connection with particular reinsurance transactions. These agreements are effective for the duration of the in-force policies subject to the related reinsurance transactions and the maximum potential obligations are not specified or applicable. Since these obligations are not subject to limitations, it is not possible to determine the maximum potential amount due under these agreements.

In connection with certain reinsurance transactions involving a third-party trust (the Master Trust), ING U.S., Inc. and SLDI are parties to reimbursement agreements with third-party banks that lend securities to the Master Trust. SLDI has reimbursement obligations to the banks under these agreements, in an aggregate amount of up to \$1.5 billion as of December 31, 2013, which obligations are guaranteed by ING U.S., Inc. ING U.S., Inc. also provides an indemnification to the third-party banks with respect to any defaults by the Master Trust under the securities lending agreements under which these banks lend securities to the Master Trust, up to \$1.5 billion. These agreements and the related indemnification were entered into to facilitate collateral requirements supporting reinsurance and are effective for the duration that the collateral remains outstanding.

ING U.S., Inc. provided a separate indemnification to ING Bank with respect to any defaults by the Master Trust under a similar securities lending agreement between the Master Trust and ING Bank, up to \$825.0 million. This agreement and the related indemnification were entered into to facilitate collateral requirements supporting

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reinsurance agreements and are effective for the duration that the collateral remains outstanding. This agreement was to expire on December 31, 2013. Effective October 30, 2013, SLDI completed a \$1.125 billion letter of credit facility which replaced this facility. The new facility does not involve an ING U.S., Inc. guarantee.

ING U.S., Inc. has also entered into a corporate guarantee agreement with a third-party ceding insurer where it guarantees the reinsurance obligations of our subsidiary, SLD, assumed under a reinsurance agreement with the third-party cedent. SLD retrocedes the business to Hannover Life Reassurance Company of America (Hannover US) who is the claim paying party. The current amount of reserves outstanding as of December 31, 2013 is \$25.0 million. The maximum potential obligation is not specified or applicable. Since these obligations are not subject to limitations, it is not possible to determine the maximum potential amount due under these guarantees.

On September 6, 2012, ING U.S., Inc. as borrowing party and its subsidiary, Roaring River III, LLC (Roaring River III), as borrower, entered into a reimbursement agreement with a third-party bank providing for \$390.0 million of initial funding in the form of a puttable variable funding trust note due 2022 where ING U.S., Inc. guarantees the reimbursement obligations of Roaring River III. Roaring River III has entered into a reinsurance agreement with an affiliated ceding company and by entering into the reimbursement agreement, Roaring River III provides collateral for reinsurance in the form of the trust note. To support additional growth in reserves on the policies reinsured, the trust note notional amount may be increased to approximately \$1.2 billion prior to maturity. As of December 31, 2013 the amount of the trust note was \$581.0 million.

Reinsurance Subsidiaries Other Credit Support

RLI and SLD, indirect and direct subsidiaries of ING U.S., Inc., respectively, guarantee a reinsurance contract entered into by SLDI with respect to SLDI's reinsurance of \$250.0 million of the principal and interest of a bond insured by an unrelated insurance company. The bond payments are supported by the insurer's closed block. Surplus from the closed block, in the form of dividends, is used to pay the bond principal and interest.

In order to collateralize obligations under this treaty, RLI provided a LOC of \$265.0 million issued by the FHLB of Des Moines to the unrelated insurer which is secured by assets pledged by RLI to FHLB. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the LOC is collateralized by assets with a market value of approximately \$294.1 million and \$336.5 million, respectively.

Other Subsidiaries ING U.S., Inc. Credit Support

ING U.S., Inc. guarantees the obligations of Lion Holdings under the \$13.0 million par amount ING USA Notes maturing in 2027 as well as \$506.1 million combined par amount of Aetna Notes. For more information see Debt Securities above. From time to time, ING U.S., Inc. may also have outstanding guarantees of various obligations of its subsidiaries.

We did not recognize any asset or liability as of December 31, 2013 in relation to intercompany indemnifications and support agreements. As of December 31, 2013, no circumstances existed in which we were required to currently perform under these indemnifications and support agreements.

ING Group Credit Support

As described above, certain of our indebtedness benefits from a guarantee provided by ING Group or NN Group (as successor to ING V). As of December 31, 2013, the indebtedness for which ING Group or NN Group provide guarantees included:

\$15.0 million in LOC issued by ING Bank and used to support the reinsurance obligations of certain of our captive reinsurance subsidiaries;

\$506.1 million aggregate par amount of Aetna Notes issued by Lion Holdings.

On January 14, 2014, the \$15.0 million LOC was cancelled and the corresponding guarantee obligation of ING V was extinguished.

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Securities Lending

We engage in securities lending for cash or cash equivalents, on a direct basis, or through an agent, whereby certain securities from our portfolio are loaned to other institutions for short periods of time. Initial collateral, primarily cash, is required at a rate of 102% of the market value of the loaned securities. For certain transactions, a lending agent may be used and the agent may retain some or all of the collateral deposited by the borrower and transfer the remaining collateral to us. Collateral retained by the agent is invested in liquid assets on our behalf. The market value of the loaned securities is monitored on a daily basis with additional collateral obtained or refunded as the market value of the loaned securities fluctuates. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the fair value of loaned securities was \$435.4 million and \$601.8 million, respectively, and is included in Securities pledged on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, collateral retained by the lending agent and invested in liquid assets on our behalf was \$451.0 million and \$619.5 million, respectively, and is recorded in Short-term investments under securities loan agreement, including collateral delivered on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Cash collateral received by us is included in Cash and cash equivalents or Invested assets to the extent it is reinvested. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, liabilities to return collateral of \$451.0 million and \$619.5 million, respectively, are included in Payables under securities loan agreement, including collateral held on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Repurchase Agreements

We engage in dollar repurchase agreements with mortgage-backed securities (dollar rolls) and repurchase agreements with other collateral types to increase our return on investments and improve liquidity. Such arrangements meet the requirements to be accounted for as financing arrangements. We enter into dollar roll transactions by selling existing MBS and concurrently entering into an agreement to repurchase similar securities within a short time frame at a lower price. Under repurchase agreements, we borrow cash from a counterparty at an agreed upon interest rate for an agreed upon time frame and pledge collateral in the form of securities. At the end of the agreement, the counterparty returns the collateral to us, and we, in turn, repay the loan amount along with the additional agreed upon interest. We require that at all times during the term of the dollar roll and repurchase agreements that cash or other collateral types obtained is sufficient to allow us to fund substantially all of the cost of purchasing replacement assets. Cash received is invested in short-term investments, with the offsetting obligation to repay the loan included as a liability on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As per the terms of the agreements, the market value of the loaned securities is monitored with additional collateral obtained or refunded as the market value of the loaned securities fluctuates due to changes in interest rates, spreads and other risk factors.

The carrying value of the securities pledged in dollar rolls and repurchase agreement transactions and the related repurchase obligation are included in Securities pledged and Short-term debt, respectively, on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we did not have any securities pledged in dollar rolls and repurchase agreement transactions.

We also enter into reverse repurchase agreements. These transactions involve a purchase of securities and an agreement to sell substantially the same securities as those purchased. We require that, at all times during the term of the reverse repurchase agreements, cash or other collateral types provided is sufficient to allow the counterparty to fund substantially all of the cost of purchasing the replacement assets. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we did not have any securities pledged under reverse repurchase agreements.

The primary risk associated with short-term collateralized borrowings is that the counterparty will be unable to perform under the terms of the contract. Our exposure is limited to the excess of the net replacement cost of the securities over the value of the short-term investments. We believe the counterparties to the dollar rolls, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are financially responsible and that the counterparty risk is minimal.

FHLB

We are currently a member of the FHLB of Des Moines and the FHLB of Topeka and are required to maintain a collateral deposit to back any advances, funding agreements issued or LOCs issued by the FHLB. We

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have the ability to obtain funding from the FHLBs based on a percentage of the value of our assets and are subject to the availability of eligible collateral. The limits across all programs are 15% of the general and separate accounts of ING USA, potentially up to 40% of the general account of SLD based on credit approval from FHLB of Topeka and 20% of the general and separate accounts of RLI. Furthermore, collateral is pledged based on the outstanding balances of FHLB advances, funding agreements and LOCs. The amount varies based on the type, rating and maturity of the collateral posted to the FHLB. Generally, mortgage securities are pledged to the FHLBs. Market value fluctuations resulting from changes in interest rates, spreads and other risk factors for each type of assets are monitored and additional collateral is either pledged or released as needed.

Our borrowing capacity under these credit facilities does not have an expiration date as long as we maintain a satisfactory level of creditworthiness based on the FHLBs' credit assessment. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had \$1.8 billion and \$2.6 billion in non-puttable funding agreements, respectively, which are included in Contract owner account balances on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had \$265.0 million, respectively, of LOCs issued by the FHLB. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had assets with a market value of approximately \$2.0 billion and \$3.1 billion, respectively, which collateralized the FHLB funding agreements. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had assets with a market value of approximately \$294.1 million and \$336.5 million, respectively, which collateralized the FHLB LOCs. Assets pledged to the FHLB are included in Fixed maturities, available-for-sale, on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. See *Liquidity and Capital Resources-Description of Certain Indebtedness* above for further discussion.

Borrowings from Parent

For information related to these arrangements, see *Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions* and *Note 18. Related Party Transactions*.

Borrowings from Subsidiaries

We maintain revolving reciprocal loan agreements with a number of our life and non-life insurance subsidiaries that are used to fund short-term cash requirements that arise in the ordinary course of business. Under these agreements, either party may borrow up to the maximum allowable under the agreement for a term not more than 270 days. For life insurance subsidiaries, the amounts that either party may borrow from the other under the agreement vary and are equal to 2%-5% of the insurance subsidiary's statutory net admitted assets (excluding separate accounts) as of the previous year end depending on the state of domicile. As of December 31, 2013, the aggregate amount that may be borrowed or lent under agreements with life insurance subsidiaries was \$2.5 billion. Each agreement with a life insurance subsidiary has received all necessary approvals from the appropriate state insurance regulatory authorities. For non-life insurance subsidiaries, the maximum allowable under the agreement is based on the assets of the subsidiaries and their particular cash requirements. As of December 31, 2013, no amounts were borrowed from subsidiaries. As of that same date, we lent \$211.3 million to subsidiaries.

Collateral Derivative Contracts

Under the terms of our OTC Derivative ISDA agreements, we may receive from, or deliver to, counterparties collateral to assure that all terms of the ISDA agreements will be met with regard to the Credit Support Annex (CSA). The terms of the CSA call for us to pay interest on any cash received equal to the Federal Funds rate. To the extent cash collateral is received and delivered, it is included in Payables under securities loan agreements, including collateral held and Short-term investments under securities loan agreements, including collateral delivered, respectively, on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and is reinvested in short-term investments. Collateral held is used in accordance with the CSA to satisfy any obligations. Investment grade bonds owned by us are the source of noncash collateral posted, which is reported in Securities pledged on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of December 31, 2013, we held \$214.7 million and \$18.8 million of net cash collateral related to OTC derivative contracts and cleared derivative contracts, respectively. As of December 31, 2012, we held \$890.3 million of net cash collateral related to OTC derivative contracts. In addition, as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, we delivered securities as collateral of \$1.0 billion.

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Ratings

Our access to funding and our related cost of borrowing, requirements for derivatives collateral posting and the attractiveness of certain of our products to customers are affected by our credit ratings and insurance financial strength ratings, which are periodically reviewed by the rating agencies. Financial strength ratings and credit ratings are important factors affecting public confidence in an insurer and its competitive position in marketing products. The credit ratings are also important for the ability to raise capital through the issuance of debt and for the cost of such financing.

A downgrade in our credit ratings or the credit or financial strength ratings of our rated subsidiaries could potentially, among other things, limit our ability to market products, reduce our competitiveness, increase the number or value of policy surrenders and withdrawals, increase our borrowing costs and potentially make it more difficult to borrow funds, adversely affect the availability of financial guarantees or LOCs, cause additional collateral requirements or other required payments under certain agreements, allow counterparties to terminate derivative agreements and/or hurt our relationships with creditors, distributors or trading counterparties thereby potentially negatively affecting our profitability, liquidity and/or capital. In addition, we consider nonperformance risk in determining the fair value of our liabilities. Therefore, changes in our credit or financial strength ratings may affect the fair value of our liabilities.

Additionally, ratings of certain of our securities guaranteed by our majority shareholder, ING Group, could be influenced by ING Group's ratings. A downgrade of the credit ratings of ING Group could result in downgrades of these securities.

Financial strength ratings represent the opinions of rating agencies regarding the financial ability of an insurance company to meet its obligations under an insurance policy. Credit ratings represent the opinions of rating agencies regarding an entity's ability to repay its indebtedness. These ratings are not a recommendation to buy or hold any of our securities and they may be revised or revoked at any time at the sole discretion of the rating organization.

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The financial strength and credit ratings of ING U.S., Inc. and its principal subsidiaries as of the date of this prospectus are summarized in the following table. In parentheses, following the initial occurrence in the table of each rating, is an indication of that rating's relative rank within the agency's rating categories. That ranking refers only to the generic or major rating category and not to the modifiers appended to the rating by the rating agencies to denote relative position within such generic or major category. For each rating, the relative position of the rating within the relevant rating agency's ratings scale is presented, with 1 representing the highest rating in the scale.

Company	A.M. Best (A.M. Best)	Fitch, Inc. (Fitch)	Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's)	Standard & Poor's (S&P)
ING U.S., Inc. (Long-term Issuer Credit)	bbb (4 of 10)	BBB (4 of 11)	Baa3 (LT Issuer Domestic) (4 of 9) Baa2 (Senior Unsecured Foreign) (4 of 9)	BBB- (4 of 11)
ING U.S., Inc. (Senior Unsecured Debt) ⁽¹⁾	bbb (4 of 10)	BBB- (4 of 9)	Baa3 (4 of 9)	BBB- (4 of 9)
ING U.S., Inc. (Junior Subordinated Debt) ⁽²⁾	bb+ (5 of 10)	BB (5 of 9)	Ba1(hyb) (5 of 9)	BB (5 of 9)
ING Life Insurance and Annuity Company				
Financial Strength Rating	A (3 of 16)	A- (3 of 9)	A3 (3 of 9)	A- (3 of 9)
ING USA Annuity & Life Insurance				
Financial Strength Rating	A (3 of 16)	A- (3 of 9)	A3 (3 of 9)	A- (3 of 9)
Short-term Issuer Credit Rating	NR	NR	P-2 (2 of 4)	A-2 (2 of 8)
ReliaStar Life Insurance Company				
Financial Strength Rating	A (3 of 16)	A- (3 of 9)	A3 (3 of 9)	A- (3 of 9)
Short-term Issuer Credit Rating	NR	NR	NR	A-2 (2 of 8)
Security Life of Denver Insurance Company				
Financial Strength Rating	A (3 of 16)	A- (3 of 9)	A3 (3 of 9)	A- (3 of 9)
Short-term Issuer Credit Rating	NR	NR	P-2 (2 of 4)	A-2 (2 of 8)
Midwestern United Life Insurance Company				
Financial Strength Rating	A- (4 of 16)	NR	NR	A- (3 of 9)
Lion Connecticut Holdings Inc.				
Long-term Issuer Credit Rating	NR	NR	Baa3 (LT Issuer) (4 of 9)	BBB- (4 of 11)

⁽¹⁾ \$850.0 million of our 2022 Notes, \$1.0 billion of our 2018 Notes and \$400.0 million of our 2043 Notes.

⁽²⁾ \$750.0 million of our 2053 Notes.

Rating Agency	Financial Strength Rating Scale	Long-term Credit Rating Scale	Senior Unsecured Debt Credit Rating Scale	Short-term Credit Rating Scale
A.M. Best ⁽¹⁾	A++ to S	aaa to rs	aaa to d	AMB-1+ to d
Fitch ⁽²⁾	AAA to C	AAA to D	AAA to C	F1 to D
Moody ⁽³⁾	Aaa to C	Aaa to C	Aaa to C	Prime-1 to Not Prime
S&P ⁽⁴⁾	AAA to R	AAA to D	AAA to D	A-1 to D

⁽¹⁾ A.M. Best's financial strength rating is an independent opinion of an insurer's financial strength and ability to meet its ongoing insurance policy and contract obligations. It is based on a comprehensive quantitative and qualitative evaluation of a company's balance sheet strength, operating performance and business profile. A.M. Best's long-term credit ratings reflect its assessment of the ability of an obligor to pay interest

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- and principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. Ratings from aa to ccc may be enhanced with a + (plus) or (minus) to indicate whether credit quality is near the top or bottom of a category. A.M. Best's short-term credit rating is an opinion to the ability of the rated entity to meet its senior financial commitments on obligations maturing in generally less than one year.
- (2) Fitch's financial strength ratings provide an assessment of the financial strength of an insurance organization. The IFS Rating is assigned to the insurance company's policyholder obligations, including assumed reinsurance obligations and contract holder obligations, such as guaranteed investment contracts. Within long-term and short-term ratings, a + or a may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories.
- (3) Moody's financial strength ratings are opinions of the ability of insurance companies to repay punctually senior policyholder claims and obligations. Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category. Moody's long-term credit ratings are opinions of the relative credit risk of fixed-income obligations with an original maturity of one year or more. They address the possibility that a financial obligation will not be honored as promised. Moody's short-term ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to honor short-term financial obligations.
- (4) S&P's insurer financial strength rating is a forward-looking opinion about the financial security characteristics of an insurance organization with respect to its ability to pay under its insurance policies and contracts in accordance with their terms. A + or indicates relative strength within a category. An S&P credit rating is an assessment of default risk, but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Short-term issuer credit ratings reflect the obligor's creditworthiness over a short-term time horizon. Our ratings by A.M. Best, Fitch, Moody's and S&P reflect a broader view of how the financial services industry is being challenged by the current economic environment, but also are based on the rating agencies' specific views of our financial strength. In making their ratings decisions, the agencies consider past and expected future capital and earnings, asset quality and risk, profitability and risk of existing liabilities and current products, market share and product distribution capabilities and direct or implied support from parent companies, including implications of the 2009 Restructuring Plan and the 2012 Amended Restructuring Plan, among other factors.

Rating agencies use an outlook statement for both industry sectors and individual companies. For an industry sector, a stable outlook generally implies that over the next 12 to 18 months the rating agency expects ratings to remain unchanged among companies in the sector. For a particular company, an outlook generally indicates a medium- or long-term trend in credit fundamentals, which if continued, may lead to a rating change.

Ratings actions affirmation and outlook changes by A.M. Best, Fitch, Moody's and S&P from December 31, 2012 through December 31, 2013 and subsequently through the date of this prospectus are as follows:

On March 6, 2014, Fitch affirmed the ratings of ING U.S., Inc. and its subsidiaries and revised the rating outlook to Positive from Stable. The revision in the outlook reflects the significant improvement in ING U.S., Inc.'s balance sheet strength and improved debt servicing capacity.

On October 17, 2013, Moody's withdrew the Prime-2 program rating for commercial paper issuances of ING U.S., Inc. ING U.S., Inc. formally terminated its commercial paper program effective October 3, 2013.

On October 16, 2013, Fitch Ratings withdrew the F2 Short-term rating for commercial paper issuances of ING U.S., Inc. ING U.S., Inc. formally terminated its commercial paper program effective October 3, 2013.

On July 26, 2013, ING U.S., Inc. issued \$400.0 million of 2043 Notes which were assigned a BBB- rating from S&P, a bbb rating from A.M. Best, a Baa3 rating from Moody's and a BBB- rating from Fitch. All ratings were assigned with a Stable outlook.

On July 8, 2013, Fitch affirmed the ratings of ING U.S., Inc. and its subsidiaries.

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On June 14, 2013, A.M. Best affirmed the ratings of ING U.S., Inc. and its subsidiaries.

On May 16, 2013, ING U.S., Inc. issued \$750.0 million of 2053 Notes which were assigned a BB junior subordinated rating from S&P, a bb+ rating from A.M. Best, a Ba1(hyb) rating from Moody's and a BB rating from Fitch. All ratings were assigned with a stable outlook.

On May 14, 2013, Moody's affirmed the ratings of ING U.S., Inc. and its subsidiaries.

On May 14, 2013, S&P affirmed the ratings of ING U.S., Inc. and its subsidiaries under its revised insurance criteria.

On May 6, 2013, following our announcement that we completed our recent IPO, Moody's commented that the completion of the IPO is credit positive for ING U.S., Inc.

On May 2, 2013, S&P stated that ING U.S., Inc.'s announcement that it priced its IPO will not affect the ratings or outlook on ING U.S., Inc. or any of its rated insurance subsidiaries.

On February 7, 2013, Fitch assigned a BBB- rating to our \$1.0 billion 2018 Notes. On January 7, 2013, Fitch affirmed the BBB issuer default rating and the BBB- senior debt rating of ING U.S., Inc. as well as the A- insurer financial strength rating of its operating subsidiaries. Furthermore, Fitch removed all ratings from Ratings Watch Evolving and assigned a Stable outlook to the ratings.

On February 7, 2013, A.M. Best assigned a bbb debt rating to our \$1.0 billion 2018 Notes with a Stable outlook.

On February 7, 2013 Moody's assigned a Baa3 senior debt rating to our \$1.0 billion 2018 Notes with a Stable outlook.

On February 6, 2013, S&P assigned a BBB- senior unsecured debt rating to our \$1.0 billion 2018 Notes.

Potential Impact of a Ratings Downgrade

Our ability to borrow funds and the terms under which we borrow are sensitive to our short- and long-term issuer credit ratings. A downgrade of either or both of these credit ratings could increase our cost of borrowing. Additionally, a downgrade of either or both of these credit ratings could decrease the total amount of new debt that we are able to issue in the future or increase the costs associated with an issuance.

Certain of our credit facility agreements contain provisions that are linked to the credit or financial strength ratings of certain legal entities, including NN Group (as successor to our former indirect parent ING V). If financial strength ratings were downgraded in the future, these provisions might be triggered and counterparties to the credit facility agreements could demand collateralization which could negatively impact overall liquidity.

Based on the amount of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2013, a one-notch downgrade of the credit ratings of ING U.S., Inc. by S&P or Moody's would not have resulted in an additional increase in our collateral requirements. Based on the amount of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2012, a one-notch downgrade of the credit ratings of ING U.S., Inc. by S&P or Moody's would have resulted in an estimated increase in our collateral requirements by approximately \$1.2 billion. A two notch downgrade of the credit ratings of ING U.S., Inc. would not have resulted in an additional increase in our collateral requirements beyond that resulting from a one notch downgrade. The nature of the collateral that we may be required to post is principally in the form of cash and U.S. Treasury securities. Alternative forms of collateral, such as LOC, may also be used.

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Based on the amount of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, a one notch downgrade of the credit ratings of NN Group would not result in an increase in our estimated collateral requirements. A two-notch downgrade of the credit ratings of NN Group by S&P would have resulted in an estimated increase in our collateral requirements by approximately \$15.0 million and \$30.1 million, respectively. On January 14, 2014, the letter of credit was cancelled and the corresponding guarantee obligation of ING V was extinguished. As a result, as of January 14, 2014, we have no collateral requirements due to a two-notch downgrade of the credit ratings of NN Group by S&P.

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Certain of our reinsurance agreements contain provisions that are linked to the financial strength ratings of the individual legal entity that entered into the reinsurance agreement. If the insurance subsidiaries' financial strength ratings were downgraded in the future, the terms in our reinsurance agreements might be triggered and counterparties to the credit facility agreements could demand collateralization which could negatively impact overall liquidity. Based on the amount of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, a one-notch downgrade of our insurance subsidiaries would have resulted in an estimated increase in our collateral requirements by approximately \$25.0 million and \$24.6 million, respectively. The nature of the collateral that we may be required to post is principally in the form of cash, highly rated securities or LOC.

Certain of our derivative agreements contain provisions that are linked to the financial strength ratings of the individual legal entity that entered into the derivative agreement. If insurance subsidiaries' financial strength ratings were downgraded in the future, the terms in our derivative agreements might be triggered and counterparties to the derivative agreements could demand immediate further collateralization which could negatively impact overall liquidity. Based on the market value of our derivatives as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, a one-notch downgrade of our insurance subsidiaries would have resulted in an estimated increase in our derivative collateral requirements by approximately \$111.0 million and \$125.0 million, respectively. The nature of the collateral that we may be required to post is principally in the form of cash and U.S. Treasury securities.

Based on the market value of our derivatives as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, a two-notch downgrade of our insurance subsidiaries would have resulted in an estimated increase in the derivative collateral requirements required by a one-notch downgrade by an additional \$1.3 million and \$2.5 million, respectively.

The amount of collateral that would be required to be posted is also dependent on the fair value of our derivative positions. For additional information on our derivative positions, see Note 3. Derivative Financial Instruments.

Reinsurance

We have reinsurance treaties covering a portion of the mortality risks and guaranteed death and living benefits under our life insurance and annuity contracts. We remain liable to the extent our reinsurers do not meet their obligations under the reinsurance agreements.

We reinsure our business through a diversified group of well capitalized, highly rated reinsurers. We monitor trends in arbitration and any litigation outcomes with our reinsurers. Collectability of reinsurance balances are evaluated by monitoring ratings and evaluating the financial strength of its reinsurers. Large reinsurance recoverable balances with offshore or other non-accredited reinsurers are secured through various forms of collateral, including secured trusts, funds withheld accounts and irrevocable LOCs.

We utilize indemnity reinsurance agreements to reduce our exposure to losses from unhedged GMDBs in our annuity insurance business. Reinsurance permits recovery of a portion of losses from reinsurers, although it does not discharge our primary liability as direct insurer of the risks. We evaluate the financial strength of potential reinsurers and continually monitor the financial strength and credit ratings of our reinsurers.

The S&P financial strength rating of our reinsurers with the two largest reinsurance recoverable balances are all AA- rated or better. These reinsurers are Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York and Hannover US and Hannover Re (Ireland) Plc (collectively, Hannover Re). Only those reinsurance recoverable balances where recovery is deemed probable are recognized as assets on our consolidated balance sheets.

We have a significant concentration of reinsurance arising from the divestment of a block of individual life business via a reinsurance transaction prior to our acquisition of ILIAC (formerly Aetna Life Insurance and Annuity Company) in 2000. In 1998, we entered into an indemnity reinsurance agreement with a subsidiary of

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Lincoln National Corporation (Lincoln). The Lincoln subsidiary established a trust to secure its obligations to us under the reinsurance transaction. Of the reinsurance recoverable on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, \$2.0 billion and \$2.1 billion at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, is related to the reinsurance recoverable from the subsidiary of Lincoln under this reinsurance agreement.

On December 31, 2004, we reinsured the individual life reinsurance business (and sold certain systems and operating assets used in the individual life reinsurance business) to Scottish Re on a 100% coinsurance basis (the 2004 Transaction) through our wholly owned subsidiaries, SLD and SLDI. As part of the 2004 Transaction, we paid a ceding commission and transferred assets backing reserves and miscellaneous other liabilities on the individual life reinsurance to Scottish Re. The ceding commission (net of taxes), along with other reserve assets, was placed in trust for our benefit to secure Scottish Re's obligations as reinsurers of the acquired business.

On November 19, 2008, an existing reinsurance agreement between SRUS and Ballantyne Re, concerning a portion of the business that was originally ceded to Scottish Re as part of the 2004 Transaction, was novated with the result that we were substituted for SRUS as the ceding company to Ballantyne Re and made the sole beneficiary of trust assets connected with the Ballantyne Re facility. The trust assets support the reserve requirements of the business transferred from SLD to Ballantyne Re. As of December 31, 2013, trust assets supporting reserves of \$266.2 million had a market value of \$911.9 million.

Effective January 1, 2009, we entered into the MPA with Scottish Re and Hannover Re such that Hannover Re acquired the individual life reinsurance business from Scottish Re. Effective October 1, 2013, on a 32% quota share basis, we recaptured a portion of the business from HLRI and retroceded the recaptured business to HLRUS. See Liquidity and Capital Resources-Credit Facilities and Subsidiary Credit Support Arrangements above for further discussion. Of the Reinsurance recoverable on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, \$2.4 billion and \$2.7 billion as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, is related to the reinsurance recoverable from Hannover Re under this reinsurance agreement.

Statutory Capital and Risk-Based Capital of Principal Insurance Subsidiaries

Each of our wholly owned Principal Insurance Subsidiaries is subject to minimum RBC requirements established by the insurance departments of their applicable state of domicile. The formulas for determining the amount of RBC specify various weighting factors that are applied to financial balances or various levels of activity based on the perceived degree of risk. Regulatory compliance is determined by a ratio of TAC, as defined by the NAIC, to RBC requirements, as defined by the NAIC. Each of our United States insurance subsidiaries exceeded the minimum RBC requirements that would require regulatory or corrective action for all periods presented herein. The Company's estimated RBC ratio on a combined basis was 503% as of December 31, 2013.

Our wholly owned insurance subsidiaries are required to prepare statutory financial statements in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the insurance department of the state of domicile of the respective insurance subsidiary. Statutory accounting practices primarily differ from U.S. GAAP by charging policy acquisition costs to expense as incurred, establishing future policy benefit liabilities using different actuarial assumptions as well as valuing investments and certain assets and accounting for deferred taxes on a different basis. Certain assets that are not admitted under statutory accounting principles are charged directly to surplus. Depending on the regulations of the insurance department of the state of domicile, the entire amount or a portion of an asset balance can be non-admitted depending on specific rules regarding admissibility. The most significant non-admitted assets are typically deferred tax assets.

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The following table summarizes the statutory capital and surplus of our Principal Insurance Subsidiaries as of the dates indicated:

(\$ in millions)	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
Subsidiary Name (State of domicile):		
ING USA Annuity and Life Insurance Company (IA)	\$ 1,941.6	\$ 2,174.1
ING Life Insurance and Annuity Company (CT)	2,010.8	1,921.8
Security Life of Denver Insurance Company (CO)	1,034.0	1,459.9
ReliaStar Life Insurance Company (MN)	1,942.5	2,278.6

We monitor the ratio of our insurance subsidiaries' TAC to company action level risk-based capital (CAL). A ratio in excess of 125% indicates that the insurance subsidiary is not required to take any corrective actions to increase capital levels at the direction of the applicable state of domicile.

The following table summarizes the ratio of TAC to CAL on a combined basis for our Principal Insurance Subsidiaries as of the dates indicated below:

(\$ in millions)	As of December 31, 2013			As of December 31, 2012		
	CAL	TAC	Ratio	CAL	TAC	Ratio
	\$1,406.3	\$ 7,068.4	503%	\$ 1,497.4	\$ 7,871.9	526%

Statutory reserves established for variable annuity contracts and riders are sensitive to changes in the equity markets and are affected by the level of account values relative to the level of any guarantees, product design and reinsurance arrangements. As a result, the relationship between reserve changes and equity market performance is non-linear during any given reporting period. Market conditions greatly influence the ultimate capital required due to its effect on the valuation of reserves and derivative assets hedging these reserves.

The sensitivity of our insurance subsidiaries' statutory reserves and surplus established for variable annuity contracts and certain minimum interest rate guarantees to changes in the interest rates, credit spreads and equity markets will vary depending on the magnitude of the decline. The sensitivity will be affected by the level of account values, the level of guaranteed amounts and product design. Should statutory reserves increase, this could result in future reductions in our insurance subsidiaries' surplus, which may also impact RBC. Adverse changes in interest rates and the continued widening of credit spreads may result in an increase in the reserves for product guarantees which adversely impact statutory surplus, which may also impact RBC.

RBC is also affected by the product mix of the in force book of business (i.e., the amount of business without guarantees is not subject to the same level of reserves as the business with guarantees). RBC is an important factor in the determination of the credit and financial strength ratings of ING U.S., Inc. and our insurance subsidiaries.

In June 2012, in conjunction with a limited scope examination of ING USA's AG43 variable annuity reserves, we agreed with the Iowa Insurance Division that by December 31, 2012 we would implement a revised prudent margin (i.e., provision for adverse deviation) to the assumed mortality for our block of GMIB and GMWBL liabilities ceded from ING USA to SLDI. This revision did not alter our best estimate mortality assumption used in our U.S. GAAP financial statements. This revised prudent margin increased our gross AG43 reserves before ceded reinsurance. As of December 31, 2012, the impact of this implementation to ING USA's gross AG43 reserves was an increase of \$174.7 million and the related reserve ceded to SLDI was increased by \$188.0 million. Thus, the net reserve impact to statutory reserves at ING USA was \$13.0 million favorable and SLDI was required to increase collateral in support of ceded reserves (i.e., qualifying assets in trust or approved letters of credit) in the amount of \$188.0 million.

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Captive Reinsurance Subsidiaries

Our captive reinsurance subsidiaries provide reinsurance to the Company's insurance subsidiaries in order to facilitate the financing of statutory reserves including those associated with Regulation XXX or AG38. A portion of this reinsurance was, until January 1, 2014, also provided by a special purpose life reinsurance captive insurance subsidiary domiciled in South Carolina and was novated to one of the captive reinsurance subsidiaries on that date. Each of the captive reinsurance subsidiaries in operation as of December 31, 2013 is a wholly owned direct or indirect subsidiary of one of the Principal Insurance Subsidiaries. Each of the captive reinsurance subsidiaries is subject to specific minimum capital requirements set forth in the insurance statutes of the State of Missouri, its state of domicile, and is required to prepare statutory financial statements in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed in the insurance statutes or permitted by the Insurance Department of the State of Missouri, its state of domicile. There are no prescribed practices material to the captive reinsurance subsidiaries, except that certain of these subsidiaries have included the value of letters of credit, surplus notes and trust notes as admitted assets supporting the statutory reserves ceded to such subsidiaries. The effect of these prescribed practices was to increase statutory capital and surplus by \$1,612.0 million and \$1,339.0 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The aggregate statutory capital and surplus, including the aforementioned prescribed practices, was \$616.6 million and \$596.6 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Our Arizona captive, SLDI, provides reinsurance to the Company's insurance subsidiaries in order to facilitate the financing of statutory reserves including those associated with Regulation XXX or AG38 and to fund certain statutory annuity reserve requirements. On December 20, 2013, SLDI redomesticated from the Cayman Islands to the State of Arizona. Arizona state insurance statutes and regulations require SLDI to file financial statements with the ADOI and allow the filing of such financial statements on a U.S. GAAP basis modified for certain prescribed practices outlined in the Arizona insurance statutes that are applicable to all U.S. GAAP filers. These prescribed practices had no impact on SLDI's Shareholder's equity as of December 31, 2013. In addition, SLDI has obtained approval from the ADOI for certain permitted practices, including taking reinsurance credit for certain ceded reserves where the assets backing the liabilities are held by a wholly owned Principal Insurance Subsidiary of ING U.S., Inc. SLDI has recorded a receivable for these assets. The effect of the permitted practice was to increase SLDI's Shareholder's equity by \$490.6 million as of December 31, 2013, but has no effect on our consolidated Total shareholder's equity. In the unlikely event that the permitted practice is suspended in the future, the Company has various alternatives which could be executed to allow the reinsurance credit for these ceded reserves.

The captive reinsurance subsidiaries may not declare or pay any dividends other than in accordance with their respective insurance reserve financing transaction agreements and their respective governing licensing orders. Likewise, SLDI may not declare or pay dividends other than in accordance with its annual capital and dividend plan as approved by the ADOI, which includes a minimum capital requirement. SLDI does not expect to make any dividend payments during calendar year 2014.

Uncertainties associated with our continued use of affiliated captive reinsurance subsidiaries and our Arizona captive are primarily related to potential regulatory changes. In October 2011, the NAIC established a subgroup to study insurers' use of captives and special purpose vehicles to transfer insurance risk in relation to existing state laws and regulations, and to establish appropriate regulatory requirements to address concerns identified in the study. In June 2013, the NYDFS released a report critical of certain captive reinsurance structures and calling, in part, for other state regulators to adopt a moratorium on approving such structures pending further review by state and federal regulators. In December 2013, the FIO issued a report on how to modernize and improve the system of insurance regulation in the United States, recommending, in part, that states develop a uniform capital requirement for reinsurance captives, including a prohibition on transactions that do not constitute a legitimate risk transfer. We are currently unable to predict what actions and regulatory changes will result from the NAIC study, the NYDFS report or the FIO report.

Although we do not believe it to be likely, a potential outcome of the NAIC study, the NYDFS report and the FIO report is that we will be prohibited from continuing our use of captive reinsurance subsidiaries,

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retroactively or prospectively. The expected effect of such a prohibition would depend on the specific changes to state regulations that are adopted, including whether the Principles-Based Reserving (PBR) framework adopted by the NAIC in December 2012 is ultimately effective and whether current captive reinsurance companies would be allowed to continue in existence or, if not, the method and timing of their dissolution, as well as the cost and availability of alternative financing, see Regulation Financial Regulation Recent Actions by the NAIC. Given the uncertainty around these matters, we are unable to estimate the expected effects on our consolidated operations and financial position of the discontinuance of the use of captive reinsurance subsidiaries and our Arizona captive to finance statutory reserves subject to Regulations XXX and AG38 and statutory reserves associated with our reinsured annuity business. If we were to discontinue our use of captive reinsurance subsidiaries and our Arizona captive on a retroactive basis, the reasonably likely impacts would include early termination fees payable with respect to certain financing structures, increased costs related to alternative financing, such as third-party reinsurance, an increase in statutory reserves and diminished capital position. On a prospective basis, discontinuing the use of captive reinsurance subsidiaries could impact the types, amounts and pricing of products we offer and could result in potential reductions in or discontinuance of new term or UL insurance sales, all of which would adversely impact our consolidated results of operations and financial condition. In addition, we cannot be certain that affordable alternative financing would be available.

Pension and Postretirement Plans

MAP-21 was adopted by ING U.S., Inc. in 2012 and fully enacted for all pension plans in 2013. It contained the pension stabilization language which provides temporary funding relief to pension plans as a result of the financial crisis. The effect of this legislation was to reduce required contributions over the short term.

For additional information on our pension and postretirement plan arrangements, see Note 13. Employee Benefit Arrangements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Through the normal course of investment operations, we commit to either purchase or sell securities, commercial mortgage loans, or money market instruments, at a specified future date and at a specified price or yield. The inability of counterparties to honor these commitments may result in either a higher or lower replacement cost. Also, there is likely to be a change in the value of the securities underlying the commitments.

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had off-balance sheet commitments to purchase investments equal to their fair value of \$1.2 billion and \$890.1 million, respectively, of which \$321.3 million and \$254.9 million, respectively, relates to consolidated investment entities.

Aggregate Contractual Obligations

As of December 31, 2013, we had certain contractual obligations due over a period of time as summarized in the following table. The estimated payments reflected in this table are based on our estimates and assumptions about these obligations. Because these estimates and assumptions are necessarily subjective, the actual cash outflows in future periods will vary, possibly materially, from those presented in the table.

(\$ in millions)	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Contractual Obligations					
Purchase obligations ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,222.9	\$ 1,174.1	\$ 48.8	\$	\$
Reserves for insurance obligations ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	105,796.1	8,164.2	13,095.6	11,806.7	72,729.6
Retirement and other plans ⁽⁴⁾	1,607.1	159.8	294.5	299.3	853.5
Short-term and long-term debt obligations ⁽⁵⁾	7,366.6	178.6	358.6	1,344.6	5,484.8
Operating leases ⁽⁶⁾	215.8	32.7	63.5	45.0	74.6
Securities lending and repurchase agreements ⁽⁷⁾	451.0	451.0			
Total	\$ 116,659.5	\$ 10,160.4	\$ 13,861.0	\$ 13,495.6	\$ 79,142.5

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- (1) Purchase obligations consist primarily of outstanding commitments under alternative investments that may occur any time within the terms of the partnership and private loans. The exact timing, however, of funding these commitments related to partnerships and private loans cannot be estimated. Therefore, the amount of the commitments related to partnerships and private loans is included in the category Less than 1 Year.
- (2) Reserves for insurance obligations consist of amounts required to meet our future obligations for future policy benefits and contract owner account balances. Amounts presented in the table represent estimated cash payments under such contracts, including significant assumptions related to the receipt of future premiums, mortality, morbidity, lapse, renewal, retirement, disability and annuitization comparable with actual experience. These assumptions also include market growth and interest crediting consistent with assumptions used in amortizing DAC. All estimated cash payments are undiscounted for the time value of money. Accordingly, the sum of cash flows presented for all years of \$105.8 billion significantly exceeds the sum of Future policy benefits and Contract owner account balances of \$84.0 billion recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2013. Estimated cash payments are also presented gross of reinsurance. Due to the significance of the assumptions used, the amounts presented could materially differ from actual results.
- (3) Contractual obligations related to certain closed blocks, with reserves in the amount of \$5.4 billion, have been excluded from the table because the blocks were divested through reinsurance contracts and collateral is provided by third parties that is accessible by us. Although we are not relieved of legal liability to the contract holder for these closed blocks, third-party collateral of \$6.5 billion has been provided for the payment of the related insurance obligations. The sufficiency of collateral held for any individual block may vary.
- (4) Includes estimated benefit payments under our qualified and non-qualified pension plans, estimated benefit payments under our postretirement benefit plan, and estimated payments of deferred compensation based on participant elections and an average retirement age.
- (5) The estimated payments due by period for long-term debt reflects the contractual maturities of principal, as disclosed in Financing Agreements in our Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as estimated future interest payments. The payment of principal and estimated future interest for short-term debt are reflected in estimated payments due in less than one year. See Note 16. Financing Agreements for additional information concerning the short-term and long-term debt.
- (6) Operating leases consist primarily of outstanding commitments for office space, equipment and automobiles.
- (7) Payables under securities loan agreements including collateral held represents the liability to return collateral received from counterparties under securities lending agreements. Securities lending agreements include provisions which permit us to call back securities with minimal notice and accordingly, the payable is classified as having a term of less than 1 year.

Critical Accounting Judgments and Estimates

General

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Critical estimates and assumptions are evaluated on an on-going basis based on historical developments, market conditions, industry trends and other information that is reasonable under the circumstances. There can be no assurance that actual results will conform to estimates and assumptions and that reported results of operations will not be materially affected by the need to make future accounting adjustments to reflect changes in these estimates and assumptions from time to time.

We have identified the following accounting, judgments and estimates as critical in that they involve a higher degree of judgment and are subject to a significant degree of variability:

Reserves for future policy benefits, DAC/VOBA and other intangibles, valuation of investments and derivatives, impairments, income taxes, contingencies and employee benefit plans.

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In developing these accounting estimates, we make subjective and complex judgments that are inherently uncertain and subject to material changes as facts and circumstances develop. Although variability is inherent in these estimates, we believe the amounts provided are appropriate based upon the facts available upon preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The above critical accounting estimates are described in Note 1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies.

Reserves for Future Policy Benefits

The determination of future policy benefit reserves is dependent on actuarial assumptions. The principal assumptions used to establish liabilities for future policy benefits are based on our experience and periodically reviewed against industry standards. These assumptions include mortality, morbidity, policy lapse, contract renewal, payment of subsequent premiums or deposits by the contract owner, retirement, investment returns, inflation, benefit utilization and expenses. The assumptions used require considerable judgments. Changes in, or deviations from, the assumptions used can significantly affect our reserve levels and related results of operations.

Mortality is the incidence of death amongst policyholders triggering the payment of underlying insurance coverage by the insurer. In addition, mortality also refers to the ceasing of payments on life-contingent annuities due to the death of the annuitant. We utilize a combination of actual and industry experience when setting our mortality assumptions. A lapse rate is the percentage of in-force policies surrendered by the policyholder or canceled by us due to non-payment of premiums. For certain of our variable products, the lapse rate assumption varies according to the current account value relative to guarantees associated with the product and applicable surrender charges. In general, policies with guarantees that are considered in the money or where the benefit is in excess of the account value, are assumed to be less likely to lapse or surrender. Conversely, out of the money guarantees may be assumed to be more likely to lapse or surrender as the policyholder has less incentive to retain the policy.

See Note 6. Reserves for Future Policy Benefits and Contract Owner Account Balances and Note 7. Guaranteed Benefit Features for further information on our reserves for future policy benefits and product guarantees.

Insurance and Other Reserves

Reserves for traditional life insurance contracts (term insurance, participating and non-participating whole life insurance and traditional group life insurance) and accident and health insurance represent the present value of future benefits to be paid to or on behalf of contract owners and related expenses, less the present value of future net premiums. Assumptions as to interest rates, mortality, expenses and persistency are based upon our estimates of anticipated experience at the period the policy is sold or acquired, including a provision for adverse deviation. Interest rates used to calculate the present value of these reserves ranged from 2.5% to 8.3%.

Reserves for payout contracts with life contingencies are equal to the present value of expected future payments. Assumptions as to interest rates, mortality, and expenses are based on our estimates of experience at the period the policy is sold or acquired, including a provision for adverse deviation. Such assumptions generally vary by annuity plan type, year of issue, and policy duration. Interest rates used to calculate the present value of future benefits ranged from 3.0% to 8.3%.

Although assumptions are locked-in upon the issuance of traditional life insurance contracts, certain accident and health insurance contracts and payout contracts with life contingencies, significant changes in experience or assumptions may require us to provide for expected future losses on a product by establishing premium deficiency reserves. Premium deficiency reserves are determined based on best estimate assumptions that exist at the time the premium deficiency reserve is established and do not include a provision for adverse deviation.

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Product Guarantees

The assumptions used to establish the liabilities for our product guarantees require considerable judgment and are established as management's best estimate of future outcomes. We periodically review these assumptions and, if necessary, update them based on additional information that becomes available. Changes in, or deviations from, the assumptions used can significantly affect our reserve levels and related results of operations.

GMDB and GMIB: Reserves for annuity GMDB and GMIB are determined by estimating the value of expected benefits in excess of the projected account balance and recognizing the excess ratably over the accumulation period based on total expected assessments. Expected experience is based on a range of scenarios. Assumptions used, such as the long-term equity market return, lapse rate and mortality, are consistent with assumptions used in estimating gross revenues for the purpose of amortizing DAC. In addition, the reserve for the GMIB incorporates assumptions for the likelihood and timing of the potential annuitizations that may be elected by the contract owner. In general, we assume that GMIB annuitization rates will be higher for policies with more valuable (more in the money) guarantees.

GMAB, GMWB, GMWBL, FIA, Stabilizer and MCG: We also issue certain products that contain embedded derivatives and are measured at estimated fair value separately from the host contract. These embedded derivatives include annuity GMAB, GMWB, GMWBL, FIAs and Stabilizer. The managed custody guarantee product (MCG) is a stand-alone derivative and is measured in its entirety at estimated fair value. Changes in estimated fair value of these derivatives are reported in Other net realized capital gains (losses) in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

At inception of the GMAB, GMWB and GMWBL contracts, we project a fee to be attributed to the embedded derivative portion of the guarantee equal to the present value of projected future guaranteed benefits. The estimated fair value of the GMAB, GMWB and GMWBL contracts is determined based on the present value of projected future guaranteed benefits, minus the present value of projected attributed fees. A risk neutral valuation methodology is used under which the cash flows from the guarantees are projected under multiple capital market scenarios using observable risk free rates. The projection of future guaranteed benefits and future attributed fees require the use of assumptions for capital markets (e.g., implied volatilities, correlation among indices, risk-free swap curve, etc.) and policyholder behavior (e.g., lapse, benefit utilization, mortality, etc.).

The estimated fair value of the FIA contracts is based on the present value of the excess of interest payments to the contract owners over the growth in the minimum guaranteed contract value. The excess interest payments are determined as the excess of projected index driven benefits over the projected guaranteed benefits. The projection horizon is over the anticipated life of the related contracts which takes into account best estimate actuarial assumptions, such as partial withdrawals, full surrenders, deaths, annuitizations and maturities.

The estimated fair value of the Stabilizer and MCG contracts is determined based on the present value of projected future claims minus the present value of future guaranteed premiums. At inception of the contract, we project a guaranteed premium to be equal to the present value of the projected future claims. The income associated with the contracts is projected using actuarial and capital market assumptions, including benefits and related contract charges, over the anticipated life of the related contracts. The cash flow estimates are projected under multiple capital market scenarios using observable risk-free rates and other best estimate assumptions.

The GMAB, GMWB, GMWBL, FIA and Stabilizer embedded derivative liabilities and the stand-alone derivative for MCG include a risk margin to capture uncertainties related to policyholder behavior assumptions. The margin represents additional compensation a market participant would require to assume these risks.

The discount rate used to determine the fair value of our GMAB, GMWB, GMWBL, FIA and Stabilizer embedded derivative liabilities and the stand-alone derivative for MCG includes an adjustment to reflect the risk that these obligations will not be fulfilled (nonperformance risk). Through the second quarter of 2012, our nonperformance risk adjustment was based on the CDS spreads of ING V, a subsidiary of ING Group and,

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previously, our indirect parent, and applied to the risk-free swap curve in our valuation models. As a result of the availability of our own market observable data following our issuance of the 2022 Notes in the third quarter of 2012, we changed the estimate of nonperformance risk as of the beginning of the third quarter of 2012 to incorporate a blend of observable, similarly rated peer holding company CDS spreads, adjusted to reflect the credit quality of our individual insurance subsidiary that issued the guarantee as well as an adjustment to reflect the priority of policyholder claims. The impact of the nonperformance risk adjustment on the fair value of these liabilities was a reduction of approximately \$377 million and \$924 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

UL and VUL: Reserves for UL and VUL secondary guarantees and paid-up guarantees are calculated by estimating the expected value of death benefits payable and recognizing those benefits ratably over the accumulation period based on total expected assessments. The reserve for such products recognizes the portion of contract assessments received in early years used to compensate us for benefits provided in later years. Assumptions used, such as the interest rate, lapse rate and mortality, are consistent with assumptions used in estimating gross profits for purposes of amortizing DAC.

Assumptions and Periodic Review

We have only minimal experience on policyholder behavior for our GMIB and GMWBL products and, as a result, future experience could lead to significant changes in our assumptions. Our GMIB contracts have a ten-year waiting period before annuitization is available, with most of these GMIB contracts issued during the period 2004 to 2006. These contracts first become eligible to annuitize during the period 2014 to 2016, but contain significant incentives to delay annuitization beyond the first eligibility date. As a result, to date we have only a statistically small sample of experience used to set annuitization rates. Therefore, we anticipate that observable experience data will become statistically credible later this decade, when a large volume of GMIB benefits begin to reach their maximum benefit over the four-year period from 2019 to 2022. It is possible, however, that policyholders may choose to annuitize soon after the first annuitization date, rather than delay annuitization to receive increased guarantee benefits, in which case we may have statistically credible experience as early as the period from 2014 to 2016.

Similarly, most of our GMWBL contracts are still in the first four to six policy years, so our assumptions for withdrawal from contracts with GMWBL benefits may change as experience emerges. In addition, like our GMIB contracts, many of our GMWBL contracts contain significant incentives to delay withdrawal. We expect customer decisions on annuitization and withdrawal will be influenced by customers' financial plans and needs as well as by interest rate and market conditions over time and by the availability and features of competing products. If emerging experience deviates from our assumptions on either GMIB annuitization or GMWBL withdrawal, such could have a significant effect on our reserve levels and related results of operation.

We also make estimates of expected lapse of these products, which is the probability that a policy will not remain in force from one period to the next. Lapse rates of our annuity products may be significantly impacted by the value of guaranteed minimum benefits relative to the value of the underlying separate accounts (account value or account balance). In general, policies with guarantees that are in the money (i.e., where the notional benefit amount is in excess of the account value) are assumed to be less likely to lapse. Conversely, out of the money guarantees are assumed to be more likely to lapse as the policyholder has less incentive to retain the policy.

Lapse rates would also be adversely affected generally by developments that affect customer perception of us. Our lapse rate experience of these products has varied significantly over the period from 2006 to the present, reflecting among other factors, both pre- and post-financial crisis experience. During the early years of this period, our lapse rate experience was higher than our current best estimate of policyholder lapse behavior would have indicated; in the later part of this period, after mid-2009, it was lower. Management's best estimate of lapse behavior incorporates actual experience over the entire period, as we believe that, over the duration of the policies, we will experience the full range of policyholder behavior and market conditions.

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We review overall policyholder experience at least annually (including lapse, annuitization, withdrawal and mortality), and update these assumptions when deemed necessary based on additional information that becomes available. If actual lapse rates are significantly different from those assumed, such could have a significant effect on our reserve levels and related results of operation. During 2013 and 2012, we conducted our annual review of assumptions, including projection model inputs.

We conducted our annual review of assumptions related to our CBVA contracts. Annual assumption changes implemented during 2013 resulted in a loss of \$185.3 million, which included \$117.9 million of unfavorable mortality assumption changes and \$85.5 million of unfavorable policyholder behavior assumption changes. The unlocking related to these assumption reviews is included in DAC/VOBA and other intangibles unlocking. The 2012 result included a loss of \$151.7 million due to annual assumption changes, including \$114.6 million driven primarily by an update to lapse rates on variable annuity contracts with lifetime living benefit guarantees and \$37.1 million related to changes in cash flow projections and volatility assumptions on certain products.

We increased CBVA reserves in the fourth quarter of 2011 after a comprehensive review of our assumptions relating to lapses, mortality, annuitization of income benefits and utilization of withdrawal benefits. The review in 2011 included an analysis of a larger body of actual experience than was previously available, including a longer period with low equity markets and interest rates, which we believe provided greater insight into anticipated policyholder behavior for contracts that are in the money. This resulted in an increase in U.S. GAAP reserves of \$741 million and gross U.S. statutory reserves of \$2.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 2011.

See [Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk](#) for additional information regarding the specific hedging strategies and reinsurance we utilize to mitigate risk for the product guarantees, as well as sensitivities of the embedded derivative liabilities and the stand-alone derivative to changes in certain capital markets assumptions.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs, Value of Business Acquired and Other Intangibles

DAC represents policy acquisition costs that have been capitalized and are subject to amortization and interest. Capitalized costs are incremental, direct costs of contract acquisition and certain costs related directly to successful acquisition activities. Such costs consist principally of commissions, underwriting, sales and contract issuance and processing expenses directly related to the successful acquisition of new and renewal business. Indirect or unsuccessful acquisition costs, maintenance, product development and overhead expenses are charged to expense as incurred. VOBA represents the outstanding value of in force business acquired and is subject to amortization and interest. The value is based on the present value of estimated net cash flows embedded in the insurance contracts at the time of the acquisition and increased for subsequent deferrable expenses on purchased policies.

DSI represents benefits paid to contract owners for a specified period that are incremental to the amounts we credit on similar contracts without sales inducements and are higher than the contract's expected ongoing crediting rates for periods after the inducement. URR relates to UL and VUL products and represents policy charges for benefits or services to be provided in future periods.

Collectively, we refer to DAC, VOBA, DSI and URR as [DAC/VOBA and other intangibles](#). See [Note 5. Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs and Value of Business Acquired](#) for additional information on the DAC/VOBA and other intangibles.

Amortization Methodologies

We amortize DAC and VOBA related to certain traditional life insurance contracts and certain accident and health insurance contracts over the premium payment period in proportion to the present value of expected gross premiums. Assumptions as to mortality, morbidity, persistency and interest rates, which include provisions for adverse deviation, are consistent with the assumptions used to calculate reserves for future policy benefits. These assumptions are [locked-in](#) at issue and not revised unless the DAC or VOBA balance is deemed to be

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unrecoverable from future expected profits. Recoverability testing is performed for current issue year products to determine if gross premiums are sufficient to cover DAC or VOBA estimated benefits and expenses. In subsequent periods, the recoverability of DAC and VOBA is determined by assessing whether future gross profits are sufficient to amortize DAC or VOBA, as well as provide for expected future benefits and maintenance costs. If a premium deficiency is deemed to be present, charges will be applied against the DAC and VOBA balances before an additional reserve is established. Absent such a premium deficiency, variability in amortization after policy issuance or acquisition relates only to variability in premium volumes.

We amortize DAC and VOBA related to UL and VUL contracts and fixed and variable deferred annuity contracts over the estimated lives of the contracts in relation to the emergence of estimated gross profits. Assumptions as to mortality, persistency, interest crediting rates, fee income, returns associated with separate account performance, impact of hedge performance, expenses to administer the business and certain economic variables, such as inflation, are based on our experience and overall capital markets. At each valuation date, estimated gross profits are updated with actual gross profits, and the assumptions underlying future estimated gross profits are evaluated for continued reasonableness. Adjustments to estimated gross profits require that amortization rates be revised retroactively to the date of the contract issuance (unlocking). If the update of assumptions causes estimated gross profits to increase, DAC and VOBA amortization will decrease, resulting in a current period increase to earnings. The opposite result occurs when the assumption update causes estimated gross profits to decrease. For variable deferred annuity contracts within CBVA, we amortize DAC and VOBA in relation to the emergence of estimated gross revenue. We defer sales inducements and amortize the DSI over the life of the policy using the same methodology and assumptions used to amortize DAC. URR is amortized over the expected life of the related contracts in proportion to estimated gross profits in a manner consistent with DAC for these products.

For UL and VUL contracts and fixed and variable deferred annuity contracts, recoverability testing is performed for current issue year products to determine if gross profits are sufficient to cover DAC/VOBA and other intangibles estimated benefits and expenses. In subsequent periods, we perform testing to assess the recoverability of DAC/VOBA and other intangibles on an annual basis, or more frequently if circumstances indicate a potential loss recognition issue exists. If DAC/VOBA or other intangibles are not deemed recoverable from future gross profits, changes will be applied against the DAC/VOBA or other intangible balances before an additional reserve is established.

Assumptions and Periodic Review

Changes in assumptions can have a significant impact on DAC/VOBA and other intangible balances, amortization rates and results of operations. Assumptions are management's best estimate of future outcome. Several assumptions are considered significant and require significant judgment in the estimation of gross profits associated with our variable products. We periodically review these assumptions against actual experience and, based on additional information that becomes available, update our assumptions.

One significant assumption is the assumed return associated with the variable account performance, which has historically had a greater impact on variable annuity than VUL products. To reflect the volatility in the equity markets, this assumption involves a combination of near-term expectations and long-term assumptions regarding market performance. The overall return on the variable account is dependent on multiple factors, including the relative mix of the underlying sub-accounts among bond funds and equity funds, as well as equity sector weightings. Our practice assumes that near-term and long-term increases or decreases in equity markets revert to the long-term appreciation in equity markets. We monitor market events and only change the assumption when sustained deviations are expected. This methodology incorporates a 9% long-term equity return assumption, a 14% cap and a five-year look-forward period.

Another significant assumption used in the estimation of gross profits for certain products is mortality. We utilize a combination of actual and industry experience when setting our mortality assumptions, and are consistent with the assumptions used to calculate reserves for future policy benefits.

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Assumptions related to interest rate spreads and credit losses also impact estimated gross profits for all applicable products with credited rates. These assumptions are based on the current investment portfolio yields and credit quality, estimated future crediting rates, capital markets and estimates of future interest rates and defaults.

Other significant assumptions include estimated policyholder behavior assumptions, such as surrender, lapse and annuitization rates. We use a combination of actual and industry experience when setting and updating our policyholder behavior assumptions and such assumptions require considerable judgment. Estimated gross profits for our variable annuity contracts are particularly sensitive to these assumptions.

We include the impact of the change in value of the embedded derivative associated with the FIA contracts in gross profits for purposes of determining DAC amortization. When performing loss recognition testing on the GMAB, GMWB and GMWBL contracts, we include the change in value of the associated embedded derivatives in gross profits. In addition, we utilize a hedge program to mitigate the exposure of our CBVA segment to adverse capital market results and economic downturns and seek to ensure that the required assets are available to satisfy future death and living benefit guarantees. In general, our variable annuity hedge program generates gains and losses that mitigate our exposure to these guarantees. As our hedging program does not explicitly hedge the U.S. GAAP liability, we typically experience breakage, or a difference between the change in the U.S. GAAP liability and the change in the corresponding derivative instrument. We include the impact of our hedging activities supporting our death and living benefit guarantees in gross profits when performing loss recognition testing.

During the third quarter of 2013 and 2012, we conducted our annual review of assumptions, including projection model inputs. As a result, in the third quarter of 2013, we made a number of changes that resulted in net favorable unlocking of DAC/VOBA and other intangibles in our Ongoing business segments of \$94.4 million, of which \$84.8 million was included in Operating earnings before income taxes. In addition, favorable unlocking from gross profit refinements of \$21.1 million was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2013, all of which was included in Operating earnings before income taxes. In the third quarter of 2012, changes in assumptions resulted in net unfavorable unlocking of DAC/VOBA and other intangibles in our Ongoing business segments of \$32.0 million, all of which was included in Operating earnings before income taxes.

Sensitivity

We perform sensitivity analyses to assess the impact that certain assumptions have on DAC/VOBA and other intangibles, as well as certain reserves. The following table presents the estimated instantaneous net impact to Income (loss) before income taxes of various assumption changes on our DAC/VOBA and other intangible balances and the impact on related reserves for future policy benefits and reinsurance. The effects presented are not representative of the aggregate impacts that could result if a combination of such changes to equity markets, interest rates and other assumptions occurred. (Assumptions regarding shifts in market factors may be overly simplistic and not indicative of actual market behavior in stress scenarios.)

(\$ millions)	As of December 31, 2013
Decrease in long-term rate of return assumption by 100 basis points	\$ (209.1)
A change to the long-term interest rate assumption of -50 basis points	(72.9)
A change to the long-term interest rate assumption of +50 basis points	52.5
An assumed increase in future mortality by 1%	(19.0)
A one-time, 10% decrease in equity market values	(309.6)

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Lower assumed equity rates of return, lower assumed interest rates, increases in assumed future mortality and decreases in equity market values generally decrease DAC/VOBA and other intangibles and increase Future policy benefits, thus decreasing Income before income taxes.

Higher assumed interest rates generally increase DAC/VOBA and other intangibles and decrease Future policy benefit, thus increasing Income before income taxes.

Valuation of Investments and Derivatives

Our investment portfolio consists of public and private fixed maturity securities, commercial mortgage and other loans, equity securities, short-term investments, other invested assets and derivative financial instruments. Fixed maturity and equity securities are primarily classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value. We enter into interest rate, equity market, credit default and currency contracts, including swaps, futures, forwards, caps, floors and options, to reduce and manage various risks associated with changes in value, yield, price, cash flow or exchange rates of assets or liabilities held or intended to be held, or to assume or reduce credit exposure associated with a referenced asset, index or pool. We also utilize options and futures on equity indices to reduce and manage risks associated with our annuity products.

See Note 2. Investments (excluding Consolidated Investment Entities) and Note 3. Derivative Financial Instruments for further information.

Investments

We measure the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities based on assumptions used by market participants, which may include inherent risk, restrictions on the sale or use of an asset or nonperformance risk, including our own credit risk. The estimate of fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants (exit price) in the principal market, or the most advantageous market in the absence of a principal market, for that asset or liability. We use a number of valuation sources to determine the fair values of our financial assets and liabilities, including quoted market prices, third-party commercial pricing services, third-party brokers and industry-standard, vendor-provided software that models the value based on market observable inputs, and other internal modeling techniques based on projected cash flows.

We categorize our financial instruments into a three-level hierarchy based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the category level is based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

When available, the estimated fair value of securities is based on quoted prices in active markets that are readily and regularly obtainable. When quoted prices in active markets are not available, the determination of estimated fair value is based on market standard valuation methodologies, including discounted cash flows, matrix pricing or other similar techniques. Inputs to these methodologies include, but are not limited to, market observable inputs such as benchmark yields, credit quality, issuer spreads, bids, offers and cash flow characteristics of the security. For privately placed bonds, we also consider such factors as the net worth of the borrower, value of the collateral, the capital structure of the borrower, the presence of guarantees and the borrower's ability to compete in its relevant market. Valuations are reviewed and validated monthly by an internal valuation committee using price variance reports, comparisons to internal pricing models, back testing of recent trades and monitoring of trading volumes, as appropriate.

The valuation of financial assets and liabilities involves considerable judgment, is subject to considerable variability, is established using management's best estimate and is revised as additional information becomes

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available. As such, changes in, or deviations from the assumptions used in such valuations can significantly affect our results of operations. Financial markets are subject to significant movements in valuation and liquidity which can impact our ability to liquidate and the selling price that can be realized for our securities.

Derivatives

Derivatives are carried at fair value, which is determined by using observable key financial data, such as yield curves, exchange rates, S&P 500 prices, LIBOR, and Overnight Index Swap Rates (OIS) or through values established by third-party sources, such as brokers. Valuations for our futures contracts are based on unadjusted quoted prices from an active exchange. Counterparty credit risk is considered and incorporated in our valuation process through counterparty credit rating requirements and monitoring of overall exposure. Our own credit risk is also considered and incorporated in our valuation process.

We have certain CDS and options that are priced using models that primarily use market observable inputs, but contain inputs that are not observable to market participants.

We also have investments in certain fixed maturities and have issued certain annuity products that contain embedded derivatives whose fair value is at least partially determined by, among other things, levels of or changes in domestic and/or foreign interest rates (short-term or long-term), exchange rates, prepayment rates, equity markets or credit ratings/spreads. The fair values of these embedded derivatives are determined using prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. For additional information regarding the valuation of and significant assumptions associated with embedded derivatives and stand-alone derivatives associated with certain annuity contracts, see Note 6. Reserves for Future Policy Benefits.

In addition, we have entered into a coinsurance with funds withheld reinsurance arrangement that contains an embedded derivative. The fair value of the embedded derivative is based on the change in the fair value of the underlying assets held in the trust using the valuation methods and assumptions described for our investments held.

The valuation of derivatives involves considerable judgment, is subject to considerable variability, is established using management's best estimate and is revised as additional information becomes available. As such, changes in, or deviations from these assumptions used in such valuations can have a significant effect on the results of operations.

For additional information regarding the fair value of our investments and derivatives, see Note 4. Fair Value Measurements (excluding Consolidated Investment Entities).

Impairments

We evaluate our available-for-sale general account investments quarterly to determine whether there has been an other-than-temporary decline in fair value below the amortized cost basis. This evaluation process entails considerable judgment and estimation. Factors considered in this analysis include, but are not limited to, the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than amortized cost, the issuer's financial condition and near-term prospects, future economic conditions and market forecasts, interest rate changes and changes in ratings of the security. An extended and severe unrealized loss position on a fixed maturity may not have any impact on: (a) the ability of the issuer to service all scheduled interest and principal payments and (b) the evaluation of recoverability of all contractual cash flows or the ability to recover an amount at least equal to its amortized cost based on the present value of the expected future cash flows to be collected. In contrast, for certain equity securities, we give greater weight and consideration to a decline in market value and the likelihood such market value decline will recover.

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When assessing our intent to sell a security or if it is more likely than not we will be required to sell a security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, we evaluate facts and circumstances such as, but not limited to, decisions to rebalance the investment portfolio and sales of investments to meet cash flow or capital needs.

We use the following methodology and significant inputs to determine the amount of the OTTI credit loss:

When determining collectability and the period over which the value is expected to recover for U.S. and foreign corporate securities, foreign government securities and state and political subdivision securities, we apply the same considerations utilized in our overall impairment evaluation process, which incorporates information regarding the specific security, the industry and geographic area in which the issuer operates, and overall macroeconomic conditions. Projected future cash flows are estimated using assumptions derived from our best estimates of likely scenario-based outcomes, after giving consideration to a variety of variables that include, but are not limited to: general payment terms of the security; the likelihood that the issuer can service the scheduled interest and principal payments; the quality and amount of any credit enhancements; the security's position within the capital structure of the issuer; possible corporate restructurings or asset sales by the issuer; and changes to the rating of the security or the issuer by rating agencies.

Additional considerations are made when assessing the unique features that apply to certain structured securities, such as subprime, Alt-A, non-agency, RMBS, CMBS and ABS. These additional factors for structured securities include, but are not limited to: the quality of underlying collateral; expected prepayment speeds; loan-to-value (LTV) ratio; debt service coverage (DSC) ratios; current and forecasted loss severity; consideration of the payment terms of the underlying assets backing a particular security; and the payment priority within the tranche structure of the security.

When determining the amount of the credit loss for U.S. and foreign corporate securities, foreign government securities and state and political subdivision securities, we consider the estimated fair value as the recovery value when available information does not indicate that another value is more appropriate. When information is identified that indicates a recovery value other than estimated fair value, we consider in the determination of recovery value the same considerations utilized in its overall impairment evaluation process, which incorporates available information and our best estimate of scenario-based outcomes regarding the specific security and issuer; possible corporate restructurings or asset sales by the issuer; the quality and amount of any credit enhancements; the security's position within the capital structure of the issuer; fundamentals of the industry and geographic area in which the security issuer operates and the overall macroeconomic conditions.

We perform a discounted cash flow analysis comparing the current amortized cost of a security to the present value of future cash flows expected to be received, including estimated defaults and prepayments. The discount rate is generally the effective interest rate of the fixed maturity prior to impairment.

Mortgage loans on real estate are all commercial mortgage loans. If a mortgage loan is determined to be impaired (i.e., when it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement), the carrying value of the mortgage loan is reduced to the lower of either the present value of expected cash flows from the loan, based on the original purchase yield or the fair value of the collateral. For those mortgages that are determined to require foreclosure, the carrying value is reduced to the fair value of the underlying collateral, net of estimated costs to obtain and sell at the point of foreclosure.

Impairment analysis of the investment portfolio involves considerable judgment, is subject to considerable variability, is established using management's best estimate and is revised as additional information becomes available. As such, changes in, or deviations from the assumptions used in such analysis can have a significant effect on the results of operations.

For additional information regarding the evaluation process for impairments, see Note 2. Investments (excluding Consolidated Investment Entities).

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Income Taxes

Valuation Allowances

We use certain assumptions and estimates in determining the income taxes payable or refundable for the current year, the deferred income tax liabilities and assets for items recognized differently in our financial statements from amounts shown on our income tax returns, and the federal income tax expense. Determining these amounts requires analysis and interpretation of current tax laws and regulations, including the loss limitation rules associated with change in control. We exercise considerable judgment in evaluating the amount and timing of recognition of the resulting income tax liabilities and assets. These judgments and estimates are reevaluated on a periodic basis as regulatory and business factors change.

We evaluate and test the recoverability of deferred tax assets. Deferred tax assets represent the tax benefit of future deductible temporary differences and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Considerable judgment and the use of estimates are required in determining whether a valuation allowance is necessary, and if so, the amount of such valuation allowance. In evaluating the need for a valuation allowance, we consider many factors, including:

The nature and character of the deferred tax assets and liabilities;

The nature and character of income by life and non-life subgroups;

The recent cumulative book income (loss) position after adjustment for permanent differences;

Taxable income in prior carryback years;

Projected future taxable income, exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards;

Projected future reversals of existing temporary differences;

The length of time carryforwards can be utilized;

Prudent and feasible tax planning strategies we would employ to avoid a tax benefit from expiring unused; and

Tax rules that would impact the utilization of the deferred tax assets.

We have assessed whether it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized in the future. In making this assessment, we considered the available sources of income and positive and negative evidence regarding our ability to generate sufficient taxable income to realize our deferred tax assets, which include net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs), capital loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards.

Positive evidence includes a recent history of earnings, projected earnings attributable to our ongoing insurance and investment businesses, plans or the ability to sell certain assets and streams of revenues, plans to reduce future projected losses by reduction of sales of certain products and predictable patterns of loss and income recognition. Negative evidence includes a history of operating losses in certain life businesses, large losses in the non-life business and the potential unpredictability of certain components of future projected taxable income.

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We use judgment in considering the relative impact of negative and positive evidence. The weight given to the potential effect of negative and positive evidence is commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. The more negative evidence that exists (a) the more positive evidence is necessary and (b) the more difficult it is to support a conclusion that a valuation allowance is not needed for some portion of or the entire deferred tax asset.

The negative evidence at December 31, 2013 that outweighed the positive evidence included the following:

In recent periods we have experienced pre-tax losses and volatility in earnings;

The 2012 taxable income reported in our federal tax return was positive but included several transactions not deemed likely to repeat in the same magnitude;

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Our net operating loss carry forwards begin to significantly expire in 2023; and

There continues to be uncertainty and volatility related to our CBVA results.

In recent periods, certain of our negative evidence has been improving and additional negative evidence could become positive in the future. For example, following its redomestication, SLDI will be required to join in the ING U.S., Inc. consolidated federal income tax return as an actual U.S. company (rather than as an electing foreign insurance company under Section 953(d) of tax code), thereby avoiding certain restrictions that can apply to such foreign entities. Also, the trend in operating earnings has been improving. In future periods, we will continue to evaluate our ability to reduce our valuation allowance against deferred tax assets. If evidence in future periods changes such that it is more likely than not that part or all of the net deferred tax asset will be realized, we will reduce the valuation allowance at that time. Examples of factors that could affect our assessment are:

A strong positive trend in our financial performance over consecutive quarters;

Taxable income reported in our federal tax return;

Significant forecasted taxable income;

Reduction in the uncertainty and volatility related to our CBVA results; and

A sustained average period of positive cumulative income after adjustments for permanent differences and noncontrolling interests. We will continue to evaluate our cumulative income/loss position and our income trend. If we determine that it is appropriate to reduce a valuation allowance in the future, it would result in an income tax benefit. At this time, we are unable to estimate if or when such a reduction may occur.

As of December 31, 2013, we have recognized \$728.5 million deferred tax assets based on tax planning related to unrealized gains on investment assets. This tax planning strategy supports recognition of deferred tax assets, which have been provided on deductible temporary differences. Future changes, such as interest rate movements or an ownership change under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code (discussed below), can adversely impact this tax planning strategy. To the extent unrealized gains decrease or to the extent loss utilization is limited, the tax benefit will be reduced by increasing the tax valuation allowance.

The deferred tax valuation allowance was \$2.8 billion and \$3.0 billion as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Pursuant to U.S. GAAP, we do not specifically identify the valuation allowance with individual categories. However, as of December 31, 2013, we estimate that approximately \$1.0 billion, \$31 million, \$264 million, \$190 million and \$1.1 billion were related to federal net operating losses, non-life realized capital losses, non-life subgroup deferred amounts, life subgroup deferred amounts and SLDI related deferred amounts, respectively. The remaining balance was attributable to various items including state taxes, and other deferred tax assets. We also estimated that the deferred tax asset associated with life subgroup deferred amounts, as of December 31, 2013, was approximately \$575 million, excluding the valuation allowance. As of December 31, 2012, we estimated that \$1.0 billion, \$43 million, \$280 million, \$640 million and \$742 million of the valuation allowance were related to federal net operating losses, non-life realized capital losses, non-life subgroup deferred amounts, life subgroup deferred amounts and SLDI related deferred amounts, respectively. The remaining balance was attributable to various items including state taxes, and other deferred tax assets. We also estimated that the deferred tax asset associated with life subgroup deferred amounts, as of December 31, 2012, was approximately \$640 million, excluding the valuation allowance.

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As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately \$2.9 billion of federal NOLs and \$88 million of capital loss carryforwards, which expire as follows (the deferred tax asset and offsetting valuation allowances, if any, are also presented). The life ordinary loss is an SLDI-related loss which is subject to certain restrictions.

(\$ in millions)

Expiration	Life Ordinary Loss	Non-Life Ordinary Losses	Life Capital Losses	Non-Life Capital Losses	Total Carryforward
2014	\$	\$	\$	\$ (41.0)	\$ (41.0)
2015				(7.6)	(7.6)
2016				(0.1)	(0.1)
2017		(3.2)		(30.6)	(33.8)
2018		(5.3)		(9.0)	(14.3)
2019		(8.2)			(8.2)
2020		(24.9)			(24.9)
2021		(36.4)			(36.4)
2022		(7.2)			(7.2)
2023		(89.4)			(89.4)
2024					
2025		(510.1)			(510.1)
2026		(355.0)			(355.0)
2027		(168.4)			(168.4)
2028	(331.1)	(214.2)			(545.3)
2029		(411.5)			(411.5)
2030		(379.2)			(379.2)
2031		(59.4)			(59.4)
2032		(131.8)			(131.8)
2033		(136.2)			(136.2)
Total losses	\$ (331.1)	\$ (2,540.4)	\$	\$ (88.3)	\$ (2,959.8)
Gross deferred tax asset	\$ 115.9	\$ 889.1	\$	\$ 30.9	\$ 1,035.9
Valuation allowance	115.9	889.1		30.9	1,035.9
Deferred tax asset on losses	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

The current level of and assumptions related to the valuation allowances have implications for our future tax provisions. First, to the extent we have future U.S. GAAP losses before income taxes, additional valuation allowances will most likely be provided to offset the majority of the deferred tax assets created. Second, to the extent we have future U.S. GAAP income before income taxes, valuation allowances will most likely be released in the near term to offset the majority of the deferred tax liabilities created. Third, to the extent income is sustained for a period of time in the future, we may be able to consider future taxable income to support deferred tax assets. This may result in a release of significant valuation allowances. These changes in the valuation allowance could have a significant impact on earnings in the future.

Section 382 imposes limitations on a corporation's ability to use its NOLs when we undergo an ownership change (see Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business General We expect that our ability to use beneficial U.S. tax attributes will be subject to limitations). As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we did not record a valuation allowance giving specific consideration to a Section 382 ownership change event because the ultimate divestiture by ING Group of its interest in the Company has not occurred. If ING Group were to divest its interest in the Company in a manner such that Section 382 does apply, additional valuation allowances may be required. We are uncertain as to the ultimate financial impact of a reduction of the deferred tax asset resulting from an ownership change.

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Also, should we have a Section 382 ownership change, using information available as of December 31, 2013, we estimate that the deferred tax asset that would potentially be subject to an additional valuation allowance was approximately \$315 million to \$350 million (mainly as a result of built-in losses), which could change following the final Section 382 calculations. Under statutory accounting, a Section 382 event could reduce the admitted deferred tax asset by approximately \$39 million if measured as of December 31, 2013.

However, using the estimated Section 382 value of the Company based on the share price of \$35.15 per share as of December 31, 2013, we estimate that it is unlikely that the deferred tax asset, the tax valuation allowance or the admitted deferred tax asset will change as a result of the Section 382 event. This estimate may change because the computation is dependent on several factors and because numerous aspects of the application of Section 382 are subject to potential challenge by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. The actual impact on the valuation allowance is dependent mainly on the level of the unrealized capital gains and losses at the time of the ownership change, the calculated Section 382 limitation, the estimated reversal pattern of the capital losses supported by tax planning strategies, the estimated reversal pattern of the unrealized capital gains comprising the tax planning strategies and the estimated reversal pattern of the unrealized capital. The actual impact may be materially different from this estimate. The amounts described above are based solely on data and assumptions as of December 31, 2013.

Tax Contingencies

In establishing unrecognized tax benefits, we determine whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained under examination by the appropriate taxing authority. We also consider positions which have been reviewed and agreed to as part of an examination by the appropriate taxing authority. Tax positions that do not meet the more likely than not standard are not recognized. Tax positions that meet this standard are recognized in our Consolidated Financial Statements. We measure the tax position as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate resolution with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information.

Changes in Law

Certain changes or future events, such as changes in tax legislation, geographic mix of earnings, completion of tax audits, planning opportunities and expectations about future outcomes could have an impact on our estimates of valuation allowances, deferred taxes, tax provisions, and effective tax rates.

For example, a reduction in the corporate tax rate would most likely result in a tax expense based on the fact that, as of December 31, 2013, we have a deferred tax asset. Conversely, an increase in the corporate tax rate would most likely result in an additional tax benefit.

Contingencies

A loss contingency is an existing condition, situation or set of circumstances involving uncertainty as to possible loss that will ultimately be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. Examples of loss contingencies include pending or threatened adverse litigation, threat of expropriation of assets and actual or possible claims and assessments. Amounts related to loss contingencies involve considerable judgments and are accrued if it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Reserves are established reflecting management's best estimate, reviewed on a quarterly basis and revised as additional information becomes available. When a loss contingency is reasonably possible, but not probable, disclosure is made of our best estimate of possible loss, or the range of possible loss, or a statement is made that such an estimate cannot be made.

We are involved in threatened or pending lawsuits/arbitrations arising from the normal conduct of business. Due to the climate in insurance and business litigation/arbitration, suits against us sometimes include claims for substantial compensatory, consequential or punitive damages and other types of relief. Moreover, certain claims are asserted as class actions, purporting to represent a group of similarly situated individuals. It is not always possible to accurately estimate the outcome of such lawsuits/arbitrations. Therefore, changes to such estimates could be material. As facts and circumstances change, our estimates are revised accordingly. Our reserves reflect management's best estimate of the ultimate resolution.

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Employee Benefits Plans

We sponsor defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans covering eligible employees, sales representatives, and other individuals. The net periodic benefit cost and projected benefit obligations are calculated based on assumptions such as the discount rate, rate of return on plan assets, rate of future compensation increases and health care cost trend rates. These assumptions require considerable judgment, are subject to considerable variability and are established using our best estimate. Actual results could vary significantly from assumptions based on changes such as economic and market conditions, demographics of participants in the plans and amendments to benefits provided under the plans. Differences between the expected return and the actual return on plan assets and all other actuarial changes, which could be significant, are immediately recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Beginning January 1, 2012, the ING U.S. Retirement Plan (the Retirement Plan) began using a cash balance pension formula instead of a final average pay (FAP) formula, allowing all eligible employees to participate in the Retirement Plan. Participants will earn an annual credit equal to 4% of eligible compensation. The accrued vested cash balance benefit is portable; participants can take it when they leave the Company's employ. For participants in the Retirement Plan as of December 31, 2011, there was a two-year transition period from the Retirement Plan's current FAP formula to the cash balance pension formula. The impact of the change in the Retirement Plan was recognized upon Board approval on November 10, 2011, resulting in an \$83.6 million decrease to the benefit obligation.

Sensitivity

The discount rate and expected rate of return assumptions relating to our defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans have historically had the most significant effect on our net periodic benefit costs and the projected and accumulated projected benefit obligations associated with these plans.

The discount rate is based upon current market information provided by plan actuaries. The discount rate modeling process involves selecting a portfolio of high quality, non-callable bonds that will match the cash flows of the Retirement Plan. The weighted average discount rate in 2013 for the net periodic benefit cost and benefit obligation was 4.05% and 4.95%, respectively.

As of December 31, 2013, the sensitivities of the effect of an increase or decrease in the discount rate are as presented below:

(\$ in millions)	Increase (Decrease) in Net Periodic Benefit Cost-Pension Plans ⁽¹⁾	Increase (Decrease) in Net Periodic Benefit Cost-Other Postretirement Benefits ⁽¹⁾
Increase in discount rate by 100 basis points	\$ (263.6)	\$ (2.2)
Decrease in discount rate by 100 basis points	304.2	2.5

⁽¹⁾ Represents the estimate of actuarial gains (losses) which would be recognized immediately through operating expenses.

(\$ in millions)	Increase (Decrease) in Pension Benefit Obligation	Increase (Decrease) in Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation
Increase in discount rate by 100 basis points	\$ (263.6)	\$ (2.2)
Decrease in discount rate by 100 basis points	304.2	2.5

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The expected rate of return considers the asset allocation, historical returns on the types of assets held and current economic environment. Based on these factors, we expect that the assets will earn an average percentage per year over the long term. This estimation is based on an active return on a compound basis, with a reduction for administrative expenses and manager fees paid to non-affiliated companies from the assets. For estimation purposes, we assume the long-term asset mix will be consistent with the current mix. Changes on the asset mix could impact the amount of recorded pension income or expense, the funded status of the Retirement Plan and the need for future cash contributions.

The expected rate of return for 2013 was 7.5% (net of expenses) for the Retirement Plan. The expected rate of return assumption is only applicable to this plan as assets are not held by any of the other pension and other postretirement plans.

As of December 31, 2013, the effect of an increase or decrease in the actual rate of return on the net periodic benefit cost is presented in the table below:

(\$ in millions)	Increase (Decrease) in Net Periodic Benefit Cost-Pension Plans⁽¹⁾	
Increase in actual rate of return by 100 basis points	\$	(13.5)
Decrease in actual rate of return by 100 basis points		13.5

(1) Represents the estimate of actuarial gains (losses) which would be recognized immediately through operating expenses.

For more information related to our employee benefit plans, see Note 13. Employee Benefit Arrangements.

Impact of New Accounting Pronouncements

For information regarding the impact of new accounting pronouncements, see Note 1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that our consolidated financial position and results of operations will be affected by fluctuations in the value of financial instruments. We have significant holdings in financial instruments and are naturally exposed to a variety of market risks. The main market risks we are exposed to include credit risk, interest rate risk and equity market price risk. We do not have material market risk exposure to trading activities in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Risk Management

As a financial services company active in Retirement, Investment Management and Insurance, taking measured risks is part of our business. As part of our effort to ensure measured risk taking, we have integrated risk management in our daily business activities and strategic planning.

We place a high priority on risk management and risk control. We have comprehensive risk management and control procedures in place at all levels and have established a dedicated risk management function with responsibility for the formulation of our risk appetite, strategies, policies and limits. The risk management function is also responsible for monitoring our overall market risk exposures and provides review, oversight and support functions on risk-related issues.

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Our risk appetite is aligned with how our businesses are managed and anticipates future regulatory developments. In particular, our risk appetite is aligned with regulatory capital requirements applicable to our regulated insurance subsidiaries as well as metrics that are aligned with various ratings agency models.

Our risk governance and control systems enable us to identify, control, monitor and aggregate risks and provide assurance that risks are being measured, monitored and reported adequately and effectively. To promote measured risk taking, we have integrated risk management with our business activities and strategic planning through a strategy to manage risk in accordance with the following three principles:

1. Management of the businesses has primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of risk and forms the first line of defense.
2. The risk management function, both at the corporate and the business level, has the primary responsibility to align risk taking with strategic planning through risk tolerance and limit setting and forms the second line of defense. Risk managers in the businesses have direct reporting lines to the Chief Risk Officer (CRO).
3. The internal audit function provides an ongoing independent (i.e., outside of the risk organization) and objective assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls, including financial and operational risk management and forms the third line of defense.

Our risk management is organized along a functional line comprising two levels within the organization: the corporate and business levels. The CRO heads the functional line, and each of the businesses has a similar function that reports to the CRO. This layered, functional approach is designed to promote consistent application of guidelines and procedures, regular reporting and appropriate communication vertically through the risk management function, as well as to provide ongoing support for the business. The scope, roles, responsibilities and authorities of the risk management function at different levels are described in an Insurance Risk Management Governance Framework to which all businesses must adhere.

Our Risk Committee discusses and approves all risk policies and reviews and approves risks associated with our activities. This includes volatility (affecting earnings and value), exposure (required capital and market risk) and insurance risks. Each business has an Asset-Liability Committee that reviews business specific risks and is governed by the Risk Committee.

We have implemented several limit structures to manage risk. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following:

At-risk limits on sensitivities of earnings and regulatory capital to the capital markets provide the fundamental framework to manage capital markets risks including the risk of asset / liability mismatch;

Duration and convexity mismatch limits;

Credit risk concentration limits;

Mortality concentration limits;

Catastrophe and mortality exposure retention limits for our insurance risk; and

Investment and derivative guidelines.

We manage our risk appetite based on two key risk metrics:

Regulatory and Rating Agency Capital Sensitivities: the potential reduction, under a moderate capital markets stress scenario, of the excess of available statutory capital above the minimum required under the NAIC regulatory RBC methodology and of our targeted rating agency capital position; and

Earnings Sensitivities: the potential reduction in results of operations under a moderate capital markets stress scenario. Maintaining a consistent level of earnings helps us to finance our operations, support our capital requirements and provide funds to pay dividends to stockholders.

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Our risk metrics cover the most important aspects in terms of performance measures where risk can materialize and are representative of the regulatory constraints to which our business is subject. The sensitivities for earnings and statutory capital are important metrics since they provide insight into the level of risk we take under moderate stress scenarios. They also are the basis for internal risk management.

We are also subject to cash flow stress testing pursuant to regulatory requirements. This analysis measures the effect of changes in interest rate assumptions on asset and liability cash flows. The analysis includes the effects of:

the timing and amount of redemptions and prepayments in our asset portfolio;

our derivative portfolio;

death benefits and other claims payable under the terms of our insurance products;

lapses and surrenders in our insurance products;

minimum interest guarantees in our insurance products; and

book value guarantees in our insurance products.

We evaluate any shortfalls that our cash flow testing reveals and if needed increase statutory reserves or adjust portfolio management strategies.

Derivatives are financial instruments whose values are derived from interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, financial indices, or other prices of securities or commodities. Derivatives include swaps, futures, options and forward contracts. Under U.S. insurance statutes, our insurance subsidiaries may use derivatives to hedge market values or cash flows of assets or liabilities; to replicate cash market instruments; and for certain limited income generating activities. Our insurance subsidiaries are generally prohibited from using derivatives for speculative purposes. References below to hedging and hedge programs refer to our process of reducing exposure to various risks. This does not mean that the process necessarily results in hedge accounting treatment for the respective derivative instruments. To qualify for hedge accounting treatment, a derivative must be highly effective in mitigating the designated risk of the hedged item and meet other specific requirements. Effectiveness of the hedge is assessed at inception and throughout the life of the hedging relationship. Even if a derivative qualifies for hedge accounting treatment, there may be an element of ineffectiveness of the hedge. The ineffective portion of a hedging relationship subject to hedge accounting is recognized in Net realized capital gains (losses) in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Market Risk Related to Interest Rates

We define interest rate risk as the risk of an economic loss due to adverse changes in interest rates. This risk arises from our holdings in interest sensitive assets and liabilities, primarily as a result of investing life insurance premiums, fixed annuity and guaranteed investment contract deposits received in interest-sensitive assets and carrying these funds as interest-sensitive liabilities. We are also subject to interest rate risk on our variable annuity business, stable value contracts and secondary guarantee universal life contracts. A sustained decline in interest rates or a prolonged period of low interest rates may subject us to higher cost of guaranteed benefits and increased hedging costs on those products that are being hedged. In a rising interest rate environment, we are exposed to the risk of financial disintermediation through a potential increase in the level of book value withdrawals on certain stable value contracts. Conversely, a steady increase in interest rates would tend to improve financial results due to reduced hedging costs, lower costs of guaranteed benefits and improvement to fixed margins.

We use product design, pricing and ALM strategies to reduce the adverse effects of interest rate movement. Product design and pricing strategies can include the use of surrender charges, withdrawal restrictions and the ability to reset credited interest rates. ALM strategies can include the use of derivatives and duration and

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convexity mismatch limits. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business General The level of interest rates may adversely affect our profitability, particularly in the event of a continuation of the current low interest rate environment or a period of rapidly increasing interest rates .

Derivatives strategies include the following:

Guaranteed Minimum Contract Value Guarantees. For certain liability contracts, we provide the contract holder a guaranteed minimum contract value. These contracts include certain fixed annuities and other insurance liabilities. We purchase interest rate floors, swaps and swaptions to reduce risk associated with these liability guarantees.

Book Value Guarantees in Stable Value Contracts. For certain stable value contracts, the contract holder and participants may surrender the contract for the account value even if the market value of the asset portfolio is in an unrealized loss position. We purchase derivatives including interest rate caps, swaps and swaptions to reduce the risk associated with this type of guarantee.

Interest Risk Related to Variable Annuity Guaranteed Living Benefits. For Variable Annuity contracts with Guaranteed Living benefits, the contract holder may elect to receive income benefits over the remainder of their lifetime. We use derivatives such as interest rate swaps to hedge a portion of the interest rate risk associated with this type of guarantee.

Other Market Value and Cash Flow Hedges. We also use derivatives in general to hedge present or future changes in cash flows or market value changes in our assets and liabilities. We use derivatives such as interest rate swaps to specifically hedge interest rate risks associated with our CMO-B portfolio, see Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Investments CMO-B Portfolio.

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We assess interest rate exposures for financial assets, liabilities and derivatives using hypothetical test scenarios that assume either increasing or decreasing 100 basis point parallel shifts in the yield curve, reflecting changes in either credit spreads or risk-free rates. The following tables summarize the net estimated potential change in fair value from hypothetical 100 basis point upward and downward shifts in interest rates as of December 31, 2013 and 2012. While the test scenarios are for illustrative purposes only and do not reflect our expectations regarding future interest rates or the performance of fixed-income markets, they are a near-term, reasonably possible hypothetical change that illustrates the potential impact of such events. These tests do not measure the change in value that could result from non-parallel shifts in the yield curve. As a result, the actual change in fair value from a 100 basis point change in interest rates could be different from that indicated by these calculations.

(\$ in millions)	As of December 31, 2013			
	Notional	Fair Value ⁽¹⁾	Hypothetical Change in Fair Value ⁽²⁾ + 100 Basis Points Yield Curve Shift	100 Basis Points Yield Curve Shift
Financial assets with interest rate risk:				
Fixed maturity securities, including securities pledged	\$	\$ 72,718.8	\$ (4,665.0)	\$ 4,959.1
Commercial mortgage and other loans		9,404.7	(422.4)	426.7
Derivatives:				
Interest rate swaps, caps, forwards	64,781.5	(327.5)	(296.4)	524.9
Financial liabilities with interest rate risk:				
Investment contracts:				
Funding agreements without fixed maturities and deferred annuities ⁽³⁾		53,713.8	(3,259.1)	4,071.3
Funding agreements with fixed maturities and GICs		2,663.9	(95.0)	96.2
Supplementary contracts and immediate annuities		3,567.3	(191.7)	217.0
Long-term debt		3,717.8	(256.8)	288.7
Embedded derivatives on reinsurance		79.0	(69.1)	71.6
Guaranteed benefit derivatives⁽³⁾:				
FIA		1,736.7	(97.3)	101.7
GMAB / GMWB / GMWBL		908.9	(621.4)	820.5
Stabilizer and MCGs			2.0	55.0

(1) Separate account assets and liabilities which are interest sensitive are not included herein as any interest rate risk is borne by the holder of separate account.

(2) (Decreases) in assets or (decreases) in liabilities are presented in parentheses. Increases in assets or increases in liabilities are presented without parentheses.

(3) Certain amounts included in Funding agreements without fixed maturities and deferred annuities section are also reflected within the Guaranteed benefit derivatives section of the tables above.

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(\$ in millions)	As of December 31, 2012			
	Notional	Fair Value ⁽¹⁾	Hypothetical Change in Fair Value ⁽²⁾ + 100 Basis Points Yield Curve Shift	100 Basis Points Yield Curve Shift
Financial assets with interest rate risk:				
Fixed maturity securities, including securities pledged	\$	\$ 75,287.1	\$ (4,884.4)	\$ 4,724.7
Commercial mortgage and other loans		8,954.8	(349.2)	291.9
Derivatives:				
Interest rate swaps, caps, forwards	71,010.3	635.1	(1,013.3)	1,283.0
Financial liabilities with interest rate risk:				
Investment contracts:				
Funding agreements without fixed maturities and deferred annuities ⁽³⁾		56,851.0	(4,233.3)	5,237.7
Funding agreements with fixed maturities and GICs		3,671.0	(156.1)	162.4
Supplementary contracts and immediate annuities		3,482.3	(193.4)	221.3
Long-term debt		3,386.2	(131.9)	146.2
Embedded derivatives on reinsurance		169.5	(82.2)	80.4
Guaranteed benefit derivatives⁽³⁾:				
FIA		1,434.3	(85.0)	85.0
GMAB / GMWB / GMWBL		2,035.4	(835.0)	1,050.0
Stabilizer and MCGs		102.0	(86.0)	130.0

⁽¹⁾ Separate account assets and liabilities which are interest sensitive are not included herein as any interest rate risk is borne by the holder of separate account.

⁽²⁾ (Decreases) in assets or (decreases) in liabilities are presented in parentheses. Increases in assets or increases in liabilities are presented without parentheses.

⁽³⁾ Certain amounts included in Funding agreements without fixed maturities and deferred annuities section are also reflected within the Guaranteed benefit derivatives section of the tables above.

For certain liability contracts, we provide the contractholder a guaranteed minimum interest rate (GMIR). These contracts include fixed annuities and other insurance liabilities. We are required to pay these guaranteed minimum rates even if earnings on our investment portfolio decline, with a resulting investment margin compression negatively impacting earnings. Credited rates are set either quarterly or annually. See Note 7. Guaranteed Benefits.

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The following table summarizes detail on the differences between the interest rate being credited to contractholders as of December 31, 2013, and the respective GMIRs:

(\$ in millions)	Account Value ⁽¹⁾ Excess of crediting rate over GMIR						Total
	At GMIR	Up to .50% Above GMIR	0.51% - 1.00% Above GMIR	1.01% - 1.50% Above GMIR	1.51% - 2.00% Above GMIR	More than 2.00% Above GMIR	
Guaranteed minimum interest rate:							
Up to 1.00%	\$ 1,075.9	\$ 967.8	\$ 744.7	\$ 627.6	\$ 279.0	\$ 208.4	\$ 3,903.4
1.01% - 2.00%	1,497.7	950.7	548.2	361.8	142.5	823.4	4,324.3
2.01% - 3.00%	19,014.2	841.4	404.8	494.8	132.1	103.1	20,990.4
3.01% - 4.00%	11,761.2	1,109.2	1,043.1	2.3	0.6		13,916.4
4.01% and Above	3,054.2	117.5	0.4	0.7		1.4	3,174.2
Renewable beyond 12 months (MYGA) ⁽²⁾	2,323.3						2,323.3
Total discretionary rate setting products	\$ 38,726.5	\$ 3,986.6	\$ 2,741.2	\$ 1,487.2	\$ 554.2	\$ 1,136.3	\$ 48,632.0
Percentage of Total	79.6%	8.2%	5.7%	3.1%	1.1%	2.3%	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Includes only the account values for investment spread products with GMIRs and discretionary crediting rates, net of policy loans. In addition, excludes the following: Stabilizer products, which is a fee based product and the account value of FIA products for which the crediting rate is based on market indexed strategies.

⁽²⁾ Represents MYGAs contracts with renewal dates after December 31, 2014 on which we are required to credit interest above the contractual GMIR for at least the next year.

Market Risk Related to Equity Market Prices

Our variable products, FIA products and general account equity securities are significantly influenced by global equity markets. Increases or decreases in equity markets impact certain assets and liabilities related to our variable products and our earnings derived from those products. Our variable products include variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance.

We assess equity risk exposures for financial assets, liabilities and derivatives using hypothetical test scenarios that assume either an increase or decrease of 10% in all equity market benchmark levels. The following tables summarize the net estimated potential change in fair value from an instantaneous increase and decrease in all equity market benchmark levels of 10% as of December 31, 2013 and 2012. In calculating these amounts, we exclude separate account equity securities related to products for which the investment risk is borne primarily by the separate account contract holder rather than by us. While the test scenarios are for illustrative purposes only and do not reflect our expectations regarding the future performance of equity markets, they are near-term, reasonably possible hypothetical changes that illustrate the potential impact of such events. These scenarios consider only the direct effect on fair value of declines in equity benchmark market levels and not changes in asset-based fees recognized as revenue, changes in our estimates of total gross profits used as a basis for amortizing DAC/VOBA, other intangibles and other costs, or changes in any other assumptions such as market volatility or mortality, utilization or persistency rates in variable contracts that could also impact the fair value of our living benefits features. In addition, these scenarios do not reflect the effect of basis risk, such as potential differences in the performance of the investment funds underlying the variable annuity products relative to the equity market benchmark we use as a basis for developing our hedging strategy. The impact of basis risk could result in larger differences between the change in fair value of the equity-based derivatives and the related living benefit features, in comparison to the hypothetical test scenarios.

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(\$ in millions)	Notional	As of December 31, 2013		
		Fair Value	Hypothetical Change in Fair Value ⁽¹⁾	
			+10% Equity Shock	-10% Equity Shock
Financial assets with equity market risk:				
Equity securities, available for sale	\$	\$ 314.4	\$ 22.9	\$ (22.9)
Limited liability partnerships/corporations		236.4	14.2	(14.2)
Derivatives:				
Equity futures and total return swaps ⁽²⁾	8,262.9	(44.4)	(711.8)	711.8
Equity options	3,463.0	164.2	73.4	(98.6)
Financial liabilities with equity market risk:				
Guaranteed benefit derivatives:				
FIA		1,736.7	96.6	(175.2)
GMAB / GMWB/ GMWBL		908.9	(171.6)	250.0

(1) (Decreases) in assets or (decreases) in liabilities are presented in parentheses. Increases in assets or increases in liabilities are presented without parentheses.

(2) Primarily related to CBVA hedging programs.

(\$ in millions)	Notional	As of December 31, 2012		
		Fair Value	Hypothetical Change in Fair Value ⁽¹⁾	
			+10% Equity Shock	-10% Equity Shock
Financial assets with equity market risk:				
Equity securities, available for sale	\$	\$ 340.1	\$ 33.0	\$ (33.0)
Limited liability partnerships/corporations		465.1	27.9	(27.9)
Derivatives:				
Equity futures and total return swaps ⁽²⁾	11,766.6	(200.0)	(1,176.7)	1,176.7
Equity options	3,123.8	68.3	40.2	(19.7)
Financial liabilities with equity market risk:				
Guaranteed benefit derivatives:				
FIA		1,434.3	108.0	(158.0)
GMAB / GMWB/ GMWBL		2,035.4	(296.0)	373.0

(1) (Decreases) in assets or (decreases) in liabilities are presented in parentheses. Increases in assets or increases in liabilities are presented without parentheses.

(2) Primarily related to CBVA hedging programs.

Market Risk Related to Closed Block Variable Annuity**NAR**

The NAR for GMDB, GMAB and GMWB is equal to the guaranteed value of these benefits in excess of the account values in each case as of the date indicated. The NAR assumes utilization of benefits by all customers as of the date indicated.

The NAR for GMIB and GMWBL is equal to the excess of the present value of the minimum guaranteed annuity payments available to the contract owner over the current account value. It assumes that all policyholders exercise their benefit immediately, even if they have not yet attained the first exercise date shown in their

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contracts, and that there are no future lapses. The NAR assumes utilization of benefits by all customers as of the date indicated. This hypothetical immediate exercise of the benefit means that the customers give up any future increase in the guaranteed benefit that might accrue if they were to delay exercise to a later date. The discount rates used in the GMIB NAR methodology grade from current U.S. Treasury rates to long-term best estimates over ten years. The GMWBL NAR methodology uses current swap rates. The discounting for GMWBL and GMIB NAR was developed to be consistent with the methodology for the establishment of U.S. GAAP reserves.

For GMIB products, in general, the policyholder has the right to elect income payment, beginning (for certain products) on the tenth anniversary year of product commencement, receive lump sum payment of the then current cash value, or remain in the variable sub-account. For GMIB products, if the policyholder makes the election to annuitize, the policyholder is entitled to receive the guaranteed benefit amount over an annuitization period. A small percentage of the products were first eligible to elect annuitizations beginning in 2010 and 2011. The remainder of the products become eligible to elect annuitization from 2012 to 2020, with the majority of first eligibility dates in the period from 2014 through 2016. Many of these contracts contain significant incentives to delay annuitization past first eligibility.

Because policyholders have various contractual rights and significant incentives to defer their annuitization election, the period over which annuitization election will take place is subject to policyholder behavior and therefore indeterminate. In addition, upon annuitization the contract holder surrenders access to the account value and the account value is transferred to the Company's general account where it is invested and the additional investment proceeds are used towards payment of the guaranteed benefit payment.

Similarly, most of our GMWBL contracts are still in the first four to six policy years, so our assumptions for withdrawal from contracts with GMWBL benefits may change as experience emerges. In addition, like our GMIB contracts, many of our GMWBL contracts contain significant incentives to delay withdrawal. We expect customer decisions on annuitization and withdrawal will be influenced by customers' financial plans and needs as well as by interest rate and market conditions over time and by the availability and features of competing products. If emerging experience deviates from our assumptions on either GMIB annuitization or GMWBL withdrawal, we could experience gains or losses and a significant decrease or increase to reserve and capital requirements.

The account values and NAR, both gross and net of reinsurance (retained NAR), of contract owners by type of minimum guaranteed benefit for retail variable annuity contracts are summarized below as of December 31, 2013.

(\$ in millions, unless otherwise indicated)	As of December 31, 2013				
	Account Value ⁽¹⁾	Gross NAR	Retained NAR	% Contracts NAR In-the-Money ⁽²⁾	% NAR In-the-Money ⁽³⁾
GMDB	\$ 44,740	\$ 5,702	\$ 5,074	40%	26%
Living Benefit					
GMIB	\$ 15,909	\$ 1,682	\$ 1,682	62%	15%
GMWBL	16,537	452	452	24%	12%
GMAB/GMWB	943	20	20	12%	18%
Living Benefit Total	\$ 33,389	\$ 2,154	\$ 2,154	44% ⁽⁴⁾	14% ⁽⁵⁾

(1) Account value excludes \$959.0 million of Payout, Policy Loan and life insurance business which is included in consolidated account values.

(2) Percentage of contracts that have a NAR greater than zero.

(3) For contracts with a NAR greater than zero, % NAR In-the-Money is defined as NAR/(NAR + Account Value).

(4) Total Living Benefit % Contracts NAR In-the-Money as of December 31, 2012 was 72%.

(5) Total Living Benefit % NAR In-the-Money as of December 31, 2012 was 20%.

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As of the date indicated above, compared to \$2.2 billion of NAR, we held gross statutory reserves before reinsurance of \$2.4 billion for living benefit guarantees; of this amount, \$2.3 billion was ceded to SLDI, supported by assets in trust. However, NAR and statutory reserves are not directly comparable measures. Our U.S. GAAP reserves for living benefit guarantees were \$2.0 billion as of December 31, 2013.

For a discussion of our U.S. GAAP reserves calculation methodology, see Note 1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies Future Policy Benefits and Contract Owner Accounts.

Variable Annuity Hedge Program

Variable Annuity Guarantee Hedge Program

We primarily mitigate CBVA market risk exposures through hedging. Market risk arises primarily from the minimum guarantees within the CBVA products, whose economic costs are primarily dependent on future equity market returns, interest rate levels, equity volatility levels and policyholder behavior. The Variable Annuity Guarantee Hedge Program is used to mitigate our exposure to equity market and interest rate changes and seeks to ensure that the required assets are available to satisfy future death benefit and living benefit obligations. While the Variable Annuity Guarantee Hedge Program does not explicitly hedge statutory or U.S. GAAP reserves, as markets move up or down, in aggregate the returns generated by the Variable Annuity Guarantee Hedge Program will significantly offset the statutory and U.S. GAAP reserve changes due to market movements.

The objective of the Variable Annuity Guarantee Hedge Program is to offset changes in equity market returns for most minimum guaranteed death benefits and all guaranteed living benefits, while also providing interest rate protection for certain minimum guaranteed living benefits. We hedge the equity market exposure using a hedge target set using market consistent valuation techniques for all guaranteed living benefits and most death benefits. We also hedge a portion of the interest rate risk in our GMWB/GMAB/GMWBL blocks using a market consistent valuation hedge target. We do not hedge interest rate risks for our GMIB or GMDB primarily because doing so would result in volatility in our regulatory reserves and rating agency capital that exceeds our tolerances and, secondarily, because doing so would produce additional volatility in our U.S. GAAP financial statements. These hedge targets may change over time with market movements, changes in regulatory and rating agency capital, available collateral and our risk tolerance. For example, during 2013, we reduced the amount of interest rate hedging for the GMWB/GMAB/GMWBL blocks to refine the impact of interest rate movements on regulatory and rating agency capital.

Equity index futures on various equity indices are used to mitigate the risk of the change in value of the policyholder-directed separate account funds underlying the CBVA contracts with minimum guarantees. A dynamic trading program is utilized to seek replication of the performance of targeted fund groups (i.e. the fund groups that can be covered by indices where liquid futures markets exist).

Total return swaps are also used to mitigate the risk of the change in value of certain policyholder directed separate account funds. These include fund classes such as emerging markets and real estate. They may also be used instead of futures of more liquid indices where it may be deemed advantageous. This hedging strategy is employed at our discretion based on current risk exposures and related transaction costs.

Interest rate swaps are used to match a portion of the hedge targets on GMWB/GMAB/GMWBL as described above.

Variance swaps and equity options are used to mitigate the impact of changes in equity volatility on the economic liabilities associated with certain minimum guaranteed living benefits. This program began in the second quarter of 2012.

Foreign exchange forwards are used to mitigate the impact of policyholder-directed investments in international funds with exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates of certain foreign currencies. Rebalancing is performed based on pre-determined notional exposures to the specific currencies.

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CBVA guaranteed benefits are hedged based on their economic or fair value; however, the statutory reserves and rating agency required assets are not based on a market value. When equity markets decrease, the statutory reserve and rating agency required assets for the CBVA guaranteed benefits can increase more quickly than the value of the derivatives held under the Variable Annuity Guarantee Hedge Program. This causes regulatory reserves to increase and rating agency capital to decrease. The CHO program is intended to mitigate equity risk to the regulatory and rating agency capital of the Company. The hedge is executed through the purchase and sale of equity index derivatives and is designed to limit the uncovered reserve and rating agency capital increases in an immediate down equity market scenario to an amount we believe prudent for a company of our size and scale. This amount will change over time with market movements, changes in regulatory and rating agency capital, available collateral and our risk tolerance.

The following table summarizes the estimated net impacts to funding our regulatory reserves to our CBVA segment, after giving effect to our CHO program and the Variable Annuity Guarantee Hedge Program for various shocks in equity markets and interest rates. This reflects the hedging we had in place as well as any collateral (in the form of LOC) or change in underlying asset values that would be used to achieve credit for reinsurance for the segment of liabilities reinsured to our Arizona captive at the close of business on December 31, 2013 in light of our determination of risk tolerance and available collateral at that time, which, as noted above, we assess periodically.

(\$ in millions)	As of December 31, 2013							
	Equity Market (S&P 500)						Interest Rates	
	-25%	-15%	-5%	+5%	+15%	+25%	-1%	+1%
Decrease/(increase) in regulatory reserves	\$ (3,800)	\$ (2,150)	\$ (550)	\$ 600	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,800	\$ (800)	\$ 50
Hedge gain/(loss) immediate impact	2,700	1,350	350	(400)	(1,050)	(1,500)	550	(450)
Increase/(decrease) in Market Value of Assets							300	(300)
Increase/(decrease) in LOCs	1,100	800	250					650
Net impact	\$	\$	\$ 50	\$ 200	\$ 250	\$ 300	\$ 50	\$ (50)

The foregoing sensitivities illustrate the estimated impact of the indicated shocks beginning on the first market trading day following December 31, 2013 and give effect to rebalancing over the course of the shock event. The estimates of equity market shocks reflect a shock to all equity markets, domestic and global, of the same magnitude. The estimates of interest rate shocks reflect a shock to rates at all durations (a parallel shift in the yield curve). Decrease / (increase) in regulatory reserves includes statutory reserves for policyholder account balances, AG43 reserves and additional cash flow testing reserves related to the CBVA segment. Hedge Gain / (Loss) includes both the Variable Annuity Guarantee Hedge Program and the CHO program and assumes that hedge positions can be rebalanced during the market shock and that the performance of the derivative contracts reasonably matches the performance of the contract owners' variable fund returns. Increase / (decrease) in LOCs indicates the change in the amount of LOCs used to provide credit for reinsurance at those times when the assets backing the reinsurance liabilities may be less than the statutory reserve requirement. As of December 31, 2013 the amount of available LOCs was approximately \$1.2 billion. Increase / (decrease) in Market Value of Assets is the estimated potential change in market value of assets supporting the segment of liabilities reinsured to our Arizona captive from 100 basis point upward and downward shifts in interest rates.

Results of an actual shock to equity markets or interest rates will differ from the above illustration for reasons such as variance in market volatility versus what is assumed, basis risk (differences in the performance of the derivative contracts versus the contract owner variable fund returns), equity shocks not occurring uniformly across all equity markets, combined effects of interest rates and equities, additional impacts from rebalancing of hedges and/or the effects of time and changes in assumptions or methodology that affect reserves or hedge targets. Additionally, estimated net impact sensitivities vary over time as the market and closed book of

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business evolve or if assumptions or methodologies that affect reserves or hedge targets are refined. In February 2014, we purchased equity indexed options in our CHO program and refined the impact of equity movements on regulatory and rating agency capital to up-market scenarios as a result.

As stated above, the primary focus of the hedge program is to protect regulatory and rating agency capital from equity market movements. Hedge ineffectiveness, along with other aspects not directly hedged (including unexpected policyholder behavior), may cause losses of regulatory or rating agency capital. Regulatory and rating agency capital requirements may move disproportionately (i.e., they may change by different amounts as market conditions and other factors change), and, therefore, could also cause our hedge program to not realize its key objective of protecting both regulatory and rating agency capital from equity market movements.

For ING USA, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, our guarantee and overlay equity hedges resulted in a loss of approximately \$2.5 billion for the year ended December 31, 2013, which was offset by the equity market decrease in AG43 reserves in excess of reserves for cash surrender value of approximately \$3.4 billion for the year ended December 31, 2013. Changes in statutory reserves due to equity and equity hedges for ING USA include the effects of non-affiliated reinsurance for variable annuity policies, but exclude the effect of the affiliated reinsurance transaction associated with the GMIB and GMWBL riders. Substantially all of the CBVA business was written by ING USA. In addition to equity hedge results and change in reserves due to the impact of equity market movements, statutory income includes fee income, investment income and other income offset by benefit payments, operating expenses and other costs as well as impacts to reserves and hedges due to effects of time and other market factors.

As U.S. GAAP accounting differs from the methods used to determine regulatory reserves and rating agency capital requirements, our hedge programs may result in immediate impacts that may be lower or higher than the regulatory impacts illustrated above. The following table summarizes the estimated net impacts to U.S. GAAP earnings pre-tax in our CBVA segment, which is the sum of the increase or decrease in U.S. GAAP reserves and the hedge gain or loss from our CHO program and the Variable Annuity Guarantee Hedge Program for various shocks in both equity markets and interest rates. This reflects the hedging we had in place at the close of business on December 31, 2013 in light of our determination of risk tolerance at that time, which, as noted above, we assess periodically.

(\$ in millions)	As of December 31, 2013							
	Equity Market (S&P 500)						Interest Rates	
	-25%	-15%	-5%	+5%	+15%	+25%	-1%	+1%
Total estimated earnings sensitivity	\$ 850	\$ 350	\$ 100	\$ (150)	\$ (450)	\$ (650)	\$ (300)	\$ 150

The foregoing sensitivities illustrate the impact of the indicated shocks on the first market trading day following December 31, 2013 and give effect to dynamic rebalancing over the course of the shock events. The estimates of equity market shocks reflect a shock to all equity markets, domestic and global, of the same magnitude. The estimates of interest rate shocks reflect a shock to rates at all durations (a parallel shift in the yield curve). We regularly monitor and refine our hedge program targets in line with our primary goal of protecting regulatory and rating agency capital. It is possible that further changes to our hedge program will be made and those changes may either increase or decrease earnings sensitivity. Liabilities are based on U.S. GAAP reserves and embedded derivatives, with the latter excluding the effects of nonperformance risk. DAC is amortized on gross revenues, which will not be volatile, however, volatility could be driven by loss recognition. Hedge Gain / (Loss) impacting the above estimated earnings sensitivity includes both the Variable Annuity Guarantee Hedge Program and the CHO program and assumes that hedge positions can be rebalanced during the market shock and that the performance of the derivative contracts reasonably matches the performance of the contract owners' variable fund returns.

Actual results will differ from the estimates above for reasons such as variance in market volatility versus what is assumed, basis risk (differences in the performance of the derivative contracts versus the contract owner variable fund returns), changes in non-performance spreads, equity shocks not occurring uniformly across

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all equity markets, combined effects of interest rates and equities, additional impacts from rebalancing of hedges, and/or the effects of time and changes in assumptions or methodology that affect reserves or hedge targets. Additionally, estimated net impact sensitivities vary over time as the market and closed block of business evolves, or if changes in assumptions or methodologies that affect reserves or hedge targets are refined. As the closed block of business evolves, actual net impacts are realized, or if changes are made to the target of the hedge program, the sensitivities may vary over time. Additionally, actual results will differ from the above due to issues such as basis risk, market volatility, changes in implied volatility, combined effects of interest rates and equities, rebalancing of hedges in the future, or the effects of time and other variations from the assumptions in the above table. In February 2014, we purchased equity indexed options in our CHO program and refined the impact of equity movements on regulatory and rating agency capital to up-market scenarios as a result.

Hedging of FIA Benefits

We mitigate FIA market risk exposures through a combination of capital market hedging, product design and capital management. For the FIA book of business, these risks stem from the minimum guaranteed contract value offered and the additional interest credits (Equity Participation or Interest Rate Participation) based on exposure to various stock market indices or the 3-month LIBOR. The minimum guarantees, interest rate and equity market exposures, are strongly dependent on capital markets and, to a lesser degree, policyholder behavior.

We mitigate this exposure in two ways. The primary way we hedge FIA equity exposure is to purchase OTC equity index call options from broker-dealer derivative counterparties who generally have a minimum credit rating of A3 from Moody's and A- from S&P. The second way to hedge FIA equity exposure is by purchasing exchange traded equity index futures contracts.

Additionally, the credited rate mechanism for certain FIA contracts exposes us to changes in interest rate benchmarks. We mitigate this exposure by purchasing OTC interest rate swaptions from broker-dealer derivative counterparties who generally have a minimum credit rate of A3 from Moody's and A- from S&P. For each broker-dealer counterparty, our derivative exposure to that counterparty is aggregated with any fixed income exposure to the same counterparty and is maintained within applicable limits.

These hedge programs are limited to the current policy term of the liabilities, based on current participation rates. Future returns, which may be reflected in FIA credited rates beyond the current policy term, are not hedged.

While the FIA hedge program does not explicitly hedge statutory or U.S. GAAP income volatility, the FIA hedge program tends to mitigate the statutory and U.S. GAAP reserve changes associated with movements in the equity market and 3-month LIBOR. This is due to the fact that a key component in the calculation of statutory and U.S. GAAP reserves is the market valuation of the current term embedded derivative. The risk management of the current term embedded derivative is the goal of the FIA hedging program. Due to the alignment of the embedded derivative reserve component with hedging of this same embedded derivative, there should be a match between changes in this component of the reserve and changes in the assets backing this component of the reserve. However, there may be an interim mismatch due to the fact that the hedges that are put in place are only intended to cover exposures expected to remain until the end of an indexing term (e.g. account value decrements during an indexing term associated with expected lapses and mortality are not hedged).

Call options are used to hedge against an increase in various equity indices. An increase in various equity indices may result in increased payments to contract holders of FIA contracts. The call options offset this increased expense.

Futures contracts are also used to hedge against an increase in certain equity indices. An increase in certain equity indices may result in increased payments to contract holders of fixed indexed annuity contracts. The futures contracts offset this increased expense.

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Interest rate swaptions are used to hedge against an increase in the interest rate benchmark (currently the 3-month LIBOR). An increase in the interest rate benchmark may result in increased payments to contract holders of FIA contracts. The interest rate swaptions offset this increased expense.

Market Risk Related to Credit Risk

Credit risk is primarily embedded in the general account portfolio. The carrying value of our fixed maturity and equity portfolio totaled \$73.0 billion and \$75.6 billion as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Our credit risk materializes primarily as impairment losses. We are exposed to occasional cyclical economic downturns, during which impairment losses may be significantly higher than the long-term historical average. This is offset by years where we expect the actual impairment losses to be substantially lower than the long-term average.

Credit risk in the portfolio can also materialize as increased capital requirements as assets migrate into lower credit qualities over time. The effect of rating migration on our capital requirements is also dependent on the economic cycle and increased asset impairment levels may go hand in hand with increased asset related capital requirements.

We manage the risk of default and rating migration by applying disciplined credit evaluation and underwriting standards and prudently limiting allocations to lower quality, higher risk investments. In addition, we diversify our exposure by issuer and country, using rating based issuer and country limits. We also set investment constraints that limit our exposure by industry segment. To limit the impact that credit risk can have on earnings and capital adequacy levels, we have portfolio-level credit risk constraints in place. Limit compliance is monitored on a daily or, in some cases, monthly basis. Limit violations are reported to senior management and we are actively involved in decisions around curing such limit violations.

We also have credit risk related to the ability of our derivatives and reinsurance counterparties to honor their obligations to pay the contract amounts under various agreements. In order to minimize the risk of credit loss on such contracts, we diversify our exposures among several counterparties and limit the amount of exposure to each based on credit rating. For most counterparties, including the largest reinsurance counterparties, we have collateral agreements in place that would substantially limit our credit losses in case of a counterparty default. We also generally limit our selection of counterparties that we do new transactions with to those with an A credit rating or above. When exceptions are made to that principle, we ensure that we obtain collateral to mitigate our risk of loss. For derivatives counterparty risk exposures (which includes reverse repurchase and securities lending transactions), we measure and monitor our risks on a market value basis daily.

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We also have credit risk related to the ability of reinsurance counterparties to honor their obligations to pay the contract amounts under various agreements. To minimize the risk of credit loss on such contracts, we diversify our exposures among many reinsurers and limit the amount of exposure to each based on credit rating. In addition, most of our largest reinsurance counterparties are required under the various agreements to collateralize their obligations to us which would substantially limit our credit losses in case of a counterparty default. We also generally limit our selection of counterparties which we do new transactions to those with an A credit rating or above. When exceptions are made to that principle, we ensure that we obtain collateral to mitigate our risk of loss. The following table summarizes our reinsurance recoverable balances, collateral received and credit and financial strength ratings for our 10 largest reinsurance recoverable balances as of December 31, 2013:

Parent Company/Principal Reinsurers	Reinsurance Recoverable	% Collateralized ⁽¹⁾	Financial Strength Rating		Credit Rating	
			S&P	Moody's	S&P	Moody's
Hannover RE Group	\$ 2,411	100%			AA-	NR
Hannover Life Reassurance Co of America			AA-	NR		
Hannover Re (Ireland) plc			AA-	NR		
Lincoln National Corp	2,037	98%			A-	Baa1
Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York			AA-	A1		
Lincoln National Life Insurance Co			AA-	A1		
Prudential Plc (U.K.)	567	70%			A+	A2
Jackson National Life Insurance Co			AA	A1		
Reinsurance Group of America Inc	384	47%			A-	Baa1
RGA Reinsurance Company			AA-	A1		
Scottish Re Group Ltd	291	92%			NR	NR
Ballantyne Re Plc			NR	NR		
Scottish Re (US) Inc			NR	NR		
Scottish Re Life (Bermuda) Ltd			NR	NR		
Scottish Re Life Corp			NR	NR		
Swiss Re Ltd	247	0%			AA-	Aa3
Swiss Re Life & Health America Inc			AA-	Aa3		
Westport Insurance Corp			AA-	A1		
Assurant Inc	170	6%			BBB+	Baa2
Union Security Insurance Co			A-	A3		
Union Security Life Insurance Co of New York			NR	NR		
Aegon N.V.	126	2%			A-	A3
Transamerica Financial Life Insurance Co			AA-	A1		
Transamerica Life Insurance Co			AA-	A1		
SCOR SE	76	12%			A+	A1
SCOR Global Life Re Insurance Company TX			A+	NR		
SCOR Global Life Reinsurance Co. of America Inc.			A+	A1		
SCOR Global Life SE			A+	A1		
SCOR Rueckversicherung (Deutschland) AG			NR	NR		
Munich Re Group	45	0%			AA-	Aa3
Munich American Reassurance Co.			AA-	NR		

⁽¹⁾ Collateral includes letters of credit, assets held in trust and funds withheld.

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In the normal course of business, certain reinsurance recoverable are subject to reviews by the reinsurers. We are not aware of any material disputes arising from these reviews or other communications with the counterparties, and, therefore, as of December 31, 2013, no allowance for uncollectible amounts was recorded.

We also have credit risk related to the ability of our derivatives counterparties to honor their obligations to pay the contract amounts under various agreements. In order to minimize the risk of credit loss on such contracts, we diversify our exposures among several counterparties and limit the amount of exposure to each based on credit rating. For most counterparties, including the largest reinsurance counterparties, we have collateral agreements in place that would substantially limit our credit losses in case of a counterparty default. We also generally limit our selection of counterparties that we do new transactions with to those with an A credit rating or above. When exceptions are made to that principle, we ensure that we obtain collateral to mitigate our risk of loss. For derivatives counterparty risk exposures (which includes reverse repurchase and securities lending transactions), we measure and monitor our risks on a market value basis daily.

The following tables summarize the outstanding notional amount of derivatives by contract type as of December 31, 2013 and 2012:

(\$ in millions)	As of December 31, 2013		
	Exchange Traded	Over The Counter (OTC)	Total Notional
Type of Contract			
Credit Contracts	\$	\$ 3,221.0	\$ 3,221.0
Equity Contracts	7,212.4	4,513.5	11,725.9
Foreign Exchange Contracts		1,456.4	1,456.4
Interest Rate Contracts		64,781.5	64,781.5
Total	\$ 7,212.4	\$ 73,972.4	\$ 81,184.8

(\$ in millions)	As of December 31, 2012		
	Exchange Traded	Over The Counter (OTC)	Total Notional
Type of Contract			
Credit Contracts	\$	\$ 3,106.0	\$ 3,106.0
Equity Contracts	10,923.4	3,967.0	14,890.4
Foreign Exchange Contracts		1,985.8	1,985.8
Interest Rate Contracts		71,010.3	71,010.3
Total	\$ 10,923.4	\$ 80,069.1	\$ 90,992.5

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The following table summarizes our exposure by counterparty, including notional amount, fair value and the net exposure as of December 31, 2013, demonstrating that we do not have a concentration of credit risk with our OTC derivative counterparties:

As of December 31, 2013 Concentration of OTC Derivative Counterparty				
(\$ in millions, unless otherwise specified)	Notional Amount	Asset Fair Value	Liability Fair Value	OTC Derivative Exposure ⁽¹⁾
OTC Derivative Counterparty				
BNP Paribas	\$ 11,974.6	\$ 199.7	\$ 298.0	\$ 28.9
Credit Suisse International	8,089.5	134.4	222.0	1.3
Citibank NA	4,107.2	72.9	85.3	13.2
Goldman Sachs International	11,899.1	230.0	233.6	59.7
Deutsche Bank AG	4,256.0	43.6	55.8	4.3
JP Morgan Chase Bank	2,795.2	62.9	120.3	4.1
Wells Fargo	5,772.9	79.5	35.8	1.1
Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC	4,083.1	60.2	28.8	13.3
Barclays Bank	1,831.3	39.1	61.6	1.3
Bank of America, NA	1,852.9	9.0	27.2	1.8
UBS AG	365.7	15.4	1.8	13.4
ING Capital Markets	518.9	11.4	0.9	3.1
HSBC Bank	1,005.4	19.6	13.9	11.1
Societe Generale	480.6	26.3	0.2	13.4
The Royal Bank of Canada	61.9	1.8		0.9
All Other OTC Counterparties	14,830.7	141.5	145.7	0.4
Total	\$ 73,925.0	\$ 1,147.3	\$ 1,330.9	\$ 171.3

⁽¹⁾ Represents net exposure after offsetting derivative assets and liabilities of the same counterparty under enforceable netting agreements and netting of collateral received and posted on a counterparty basis under CSAs.

The following table summarizes the maturities of our derivatives portfolio and associated notional and fair value as of December 31, 2013:

As of December 31, 2013 Volume of Derivative Activities				
(\$ in millions)	Notional Amount	Asset Fair Value	Liability Fair Value	Net Fair Value
By Maturity				
OTC Contracts:				
Within 1 Year	\$ 14,837.5	\$ 123.7	\$ 24.7	\$ 99.0
1 Year to 5 Years	26,101.0	424.4	529.7	(105.3)
5 Years to 10 Years	24,536.5	453.5	277.7	175.8
10 Years and longer	8,497.4	145.7	498.8	(353.1)
Total OTC Contracts	73,972.4	1,147.3	1,330.9	(183.6)
Exchange Traded Contracts	7,212.4	2.0	20.9	(18.9)
Total Derivatives	\$ 81,184.8	\$ 1,149.3	\$ 1,351.8	\$ (202.5)

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During 2013, net cash settlements under OTC contracts were \$296.4 million received and net cash settlements for exchange traded derivatives were \$2.4 billion paid. Net realized losses on derivatives for the year ended December 31, 2013, were \$971.4 million and \$2.2 billion for OTC contracts and exchange traded contracts, respectively.

We use credit derivatives to reduce our exposure to credit-related events as well as taking credit risks. For every subsidiary or internal portfolio, the net notional amount of credit risk taken using credit derivatives is limited to the amount of U.S. Treasury security investments in the same portfolio. We also place a limit on the amount of earnings volatility that these instruments can cause.

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Investments for our general account are managed by our wholly owned asset manager, ING Investment Management LLC, pursuant to investment advisory agreements with affiliates. In addition, our internal treasury group manages our holding company liquidity investments, primarily money market funds.

Investment Strategy

Our investment strategy seeks to achieve sustainable risk-adjusted returns by focusing on principal preservation, disciplined matching of asset characteristics with liability requirements and the diversification of risks. Investment activities are undertaken according to investment policy statements that contain internally established guidelines and risk tolerances and in all cases are required to comply with applicable laws and insurance regulations. Risk tolerances are established for credit risk, credit spread risk, market risk, liquidity risk and concentration risk across issuers, sectors and asset types that seek to mitigate the impact of cash flow variability arising from these risks.

Segmented portfolios are established for groups of products with similar liability characteristics. Our investment portfolio consists largely of high quality fixed maturities and short-term investments, investments in commercial mortgage loans, alternative investments and other instruments, including a small amount of equity holdings. Fixed maturities include publicly issued corporate bonds, government bonds, privately placed notes and bonds, ABS, traditional MBS and various CMO tranches managed in combination with financial derivatives as part of a proprietary strategy known as CMO-B.

We use derivatives for hedging purposes to reduce our exposure to the cash flow variability of assets and liabilities, interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. In addition, we use credit derivatives to replicate exposure to individual securities or pools of securities as a means of achieving credit exposure similar to bonds of the underlying issuer(s) more efficiently.

See Note 2. Investments (excluding Consolidated Investment Entities).

Portfolio Composition

The following table summarizes the investment portfolio as of the dates indicated:

(\$ in millions)	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Carrying Value	%	Carrying Value	%
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale, excluding securities pledged	\$ 68,317.8	78.4%	\$ 70,910.3	74.2%
Fixed maturities, at fair value using the fair value option	2,935.3	3.4%	2,771.3	2.8%
Equity securities, available-for-sale	314.4	0.4%	340.1	0.4%
Short-term investments ⁽¹⁾	1,048.1	1.2%	5,991.2	6.3%
Mortgage loans on real estate	9,312.2	10.7%	8,662.3	9.1%
Policy loans	2,147.0	2.5%	2,200.3	2.3%
Limited partnerships/corporations	236.4	0.3%	465.1	0.5%
Derivatives	1,149.3	1.3%	2,374.5	2.5%
Other investments	124.6	0.1%	167.0	0.2%
Securities pledged ⁽²⁾	1,465.7	1.7%	1,605.5	1.7%
Total investments	\$ 87,050.8	100.0%	\$ 95,487.6	100.0%

(1) Short-term investments include investments with remaining maturities of one year or less, but greater than 3 months, at the time of purchase.

(2) See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources for information regarding securities pledged.

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Total fixed maturities by market sector, including securities pledged, were as summarized below as of the dates indicated:

(\$ in millions)	December 31, 2013			
	Amortized Cost	% of Total	Fair Value	% of Total
Fixed maturities:				
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 5,094.0	7.3%	\$ 5,181.2	7.1%
U.S. Government agencies and authorities	598.0	0.9%	618.9	0.9%
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	272.0	0.4%	281.1	0.4%
U.S. corporate securities	36,010.3	51.9%	37,478.6	51.5%
Foreign securities ⁽¹⁾	15,661.4	22.6%	16,356.5	22.5%
Residential mortgage-backed securities	6,480.3	9.3%	7,123.7	9.8%
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	3,427.9	4.9%	3,752.1	5.2%
Other asset-backed securities	1,883.1	2.7%	1,926.7	2.6%
Total fixed maturities, including securities pledged	\$ 69,427.0	100.0%	\$ 72,718.8	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Primarily U.S. dollar denominated.

(\$ in millions)	December 31, 2012			
	Amortized Cost	% of Total	Fair Value	% of Total
Fixed maturities:				
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 5,194.3	7.7%	\$ 5,883.7	7.7%
U.S. Government agencies and authorities	645.4	1.0%	724.2	1.0%
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	320.2	0.5%	352.8	0.5%
U.S. corporate securities	32,986.1	49.1%	37,163.9	49.4%
Foreign securities ⁽¹⁾	14,391.2	21.4%	15,984.5	21.2%
Residential mortgage-backed securities	6,684.2	9.9%	7,667.0	10.2%
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	4,438.9	6.6%	4,946.4	6.6%
Other asset-backed securities	2,536.4	3.8%	2,564.6	3.4%
Total fixed maturities, including securities pledged	\$ 67,196.7	100.0%	\$ 75,287.1	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Primarily U.S. dollar denominated.

As of December 31, 2013, the average duration of our fixed maturities portfolio, including securities pledged, is between 6.5 to 7 years.

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Fixed Maturities Credit Quality Ratings

The Securities Valuation Office (SVO) of the NAIC evaluates the fixed maturity security investments of insurers for regulatory reporting and capital assessment purposes and assigns securities to one of six credit quality categories called NAIC designations. An internally developed rating is used as permitted by the NAIC if no rating is available. These designations are generally similar to the credit quality designations of the NAIC acceptable rating organizations (ARO) for marketable fixed maturity securities, called rating agency designations except for certain structured securities as described below. NAIC designations of 1, highest quality and 2, high quality, include fixed maturity securities generally considered investment grade by such rating organizations. NAIC designations 3 through 6 include fixed maturity securities generally considered below investment grade by such rating organizations.

The NAIC adopted revised designation methodologies for non-agency RMBS, including RMBS backed by subprime mortgage loans reported within ABS and for CMBS. The NAIC's objective with the revised designation methodologies for these structured securities was to increase the accuracy in assessing expected losses and to use the improved assessment to determine a more appropriate capital requirement for such structured securities. The NAIC designations for structured securities, including subprime and Alt-A RMBS, are based upon a comparison of the bond's amortized cost to the NAIC's loss expectation for each security. Securities where modeling results in no expected loss in all scenarios are considered to have the highest designation of NAIC 1. A large percentage of our RMBS securities carry a NAIC 1 designation while the ARO rating indicates below investment grade. This is primarily due to the credit and intent impairments recorded by us that reduced the amortized cost on these securities to a level resulting in no expected loss in all scenarios, which corresponds to a NAIC 1 designation. The revised methodology reduces regulatory reliance on rating agencies and allows for greater regulatory input into the assumptions used to estimate expected losses from such structured securities. In the tables below, we present the rating of structured securities based on ratings from the revised NAIC rating methodologies described above (which may not correspond to rating agency designations.) All NAIC designations (e.g., NAIC 1-6) are based on the revised NAIC methodologies.

As a result of time lags between the funding of investments, the finalization of legal documents and the completion of the SVO filing process, the fixed maturity portfolio generally includes securities that have not yet been rated by the SVO as of each balance sheet date, such as private placements. Pending receipt of SVO ratings, the categorization of these securities by NAIC designation is based on the expected ratings indicated by internal analysis.

Information about certain of our fixed maturity securities holdings by the NAIC designation is set forth in the following tables. Corresponding rating agency designation does not directly translate into NAIC designation, but represents our best estimate of comparable ratings from rating agencies, including Moody's, S&P and Fitch. If no rating is available from a rating agency, then an internally developed rating is used.

The fixed maturities in our portfolio are generally rated by external rating agencies and, if not externally rated, are rated by us on a basis similar to that used by the rating agencies. Ratings are derived from three ARO ratings and are applied as follows based on the number of agency ratings received:

when three ratings are received then the middle rating is applied;

when two ratings are received then the lower rating is applied;

when a single rating is received, the ARO rating is applied; and

when ratings are unavailable then an internal rating is applied.

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The following tables summarize credit quality of fixed maturities, including securities pledged, using NAIC designations as of the dates indicated:

(\$ in millions)

NAIC Quality Designation	December 31, 2013						Total Fair Value
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 5,181.2	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 5,181.2
U.S. Government agencies and authorities	618.9						618.9
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	276.4	3.8	0.9				281.1
U.S. corporate securities	18,095.0	17,651.6	1,452.3	250.2	5.7	23.8	37,478.6
Foreign securities ⁽¹⁾	4,757.3	10,712.7	846.6	31.0		8.9	16,356.5
Residential mortgage-backed securities	6,741.7	76.4	79.9	24.8	50.7	150.2	7,123.7
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	3,734.1		9.4	8.6			3,752.1
Other asset-backed securities	1,764.8	110.9	26.7	14.9	5.3	4.1	1,926.7
Total fixed maturities	\$ 41,169.4	\$ 28,555.4	\$ 2,415.8	\$ 329.5	\$ 61.7	\$ 187.0	\$ 72,718.8
% of Fair Value	56.5%	39.3%	3.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Primarily U.S. dollar denominated.

(\$ in millions)

NAIC Quality Designation	December 31, 2012						Total Fair Value
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 5,883.7	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 5,883.7
U.S. Government agencies and authorities	724.2						724.2
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	347.5	4.3	1.0				352.8
U.S. corporate securities	17,106.9	18,289.5	1,369.1	344.2	36.3	17.9	37,163.9
Foreign securities ⁽¹⁾	4,429.5	10,533.9	875.1	40.8	105.2		15,984.5
Residential mortgage-backed securities	6,700.3	207.4	252.2	230.3	85.8	191.0	7,667.0
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	4,860.9	67.7	11.8	6.0			4,946.4
Other asset-backed securities	2,144.7	142.3	161.5	78.5	27.5	10.1	2,564.6
Total fixed maturities	\$ 42,197.7	\$ 29,245.1	\$ 2,670.7	\$ 699.8	\$ 254.8	\$ 219.0	\$ 75,287.1
% of Fair Value	56.0%	39.0%	3.5%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Primarily U.S. dollar denominated.

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As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the weighted average quality rating of our fixed maturities portfolio was A, respectively. The following tables summarize credit quality of fixed maturities, including securities pledged, using ARO ratings as of the dates indicated:

ARO Quality Ratings	December 31, 2013						Total Fair Value
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B and Below	
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 5,181.2	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 5,181.2
U.S. Government agencies and authorities	613.2	2.9	2.8				618.9
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	59.2	182.8	34.3	3.9	0.9		281.1
U.S. corporate securities	796.9	2,031.7	15,424.1	17,435.3	1,510.5	280.1	37,478.6
Foreign securities ⁽¹⁾	93.1	1,331.6	3,781.7	10,446.0	659.2	44.9	16,356.5
Residential mortgage-backed securities	5,801.9	35.5	45.9	144.7	98.2	997.5	7,123.7
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,552.3	727.5	426.9	476.0	350.8	218.6	3,752.1
Other asset-backed securities	1,232.9	30.1	77.9	55.6	56.5	473.7	1,926.7
Total fixed maturities	\$ 15,330.7	\$ 4,342.1	\$ 19,793.6	\$ 28,561.5	\$ 2,676.1	\$ 2,014.8	\$ 72,718.8
% of Fair Value	21.0%	6.0%	27.2%	39.3%	3.7%	2.8%	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Primarily U.S. dollar denominated.

ARO Quality Ratings	December 31, 2012						Total Fair Value
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B and Below	
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 5,883.7	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 5,883.7
U.S. Government agencies and authorities	718.2	2.9	3.1				724.2
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	107.1	202.9	37.5	4.3	1.0		352.8
U.S. corporate securities	753.3	1,909.8	14,920.7	17,801.5	1,419.5	359.1	37,163.9
Foreign securities ⁽¹⁾	75.3	1,014.1	3,602.9	10,500.8	728.0	63.4	15,984.5
Residential mortgage-backed securities	5,843.5	61.3	166.2	172.4	121.6	1,302.0	7,667.0
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,882.2	851.7	555.1	881.0	483.7	292.7	4,946.4
Other asset-backed securities	1,489.2	24.4	129.1	85.1	111.3	725.5	2,564.6
Total fixed maturities	\$ 16,752.5	\$ 4,067.1	\$ 19,414.6	\$ 29,445.1	\$ 2,865.1	\$ 2,742.7	\$ 75,287.1
% of Fair Value	22.3%	5.4%	25.8%	39.1%	3.8%	3.6%	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Primarily U.S. dollar denominated.

Fixed maturities rated BB and below may have speculative characteristics and changes in economic conditions or other circumstances that are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the issuer to make principal and interest payments than is the case with higher rated fixed maturities.

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Unrealized Capital Losses

Gross unrealized losses on fixed maturities, including securities pledged, increased \$843.8 million from \$292.7 million to \$1,136.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase in gross unrealized losses was primarily due to increasing interest rates. Gross unrealized losses on fixed maturities, including securities pledged, decreased \$624.8 million from \$917.5 million to \$292.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease in gross unrealized losses was primarily due to decreasing interest rates and tightening credit spreads.

As of December 31, 2013, we held two fixed maturities with unrealized capital losses in excess of \$10.0 million. The unrealized capital losses on these fixed maturities equaled \$22.0 million, or 1.9% of the total unrealized losses. As of December 31, 2012 we held one fixed maturity with unrealized capital losses in excess of \$10.0 million. The unrealized capital losses on this fixed maturity equaled \$13.6 million, or 4.7% of the total unrealized losses. See Note 2. Investments (excluding Consolidated Investment Entities) for further information on unrealized capital losses.

CMO-B Portfolio

As part of our broadly diversified investment portfolio, we have a core holding in a proprietary mortgage derivatives strategy known as CMO-B, which invests in a variety of CMO securities in combination with interest rate derivatives in targeting a specific type of exposure to the U.S. residential mortgage market. Because of their relative complexity and generally small natural buyer base, we believe certain types of CMO securities are consistently priced below their intrinsic value, thereby providing a source of potential return for investors in this strategy.

The CMO securities that are part of our CMO-B portfolio are either notional or principal securities, backed by the interest and principal components, respectively, of mortgages secured by single-family residential real estate. There are many variations of these two types of securities including interest only and principal only securities, as well as inverse-floating rate (principal) securities and inverse interest only securities, all of which are part of our CMO-B portfolio. This strategy has been in place for nearly two decades and thus far has been a significant source of investment income while exhibiting relatively low volatility and correlation compared to the other asset types in the investment portfolio, although we cannot predict whether favorable returns will continue in future periods.

To protect against the potential for credit loss associated with financially troubled borrowers, investments in our CMO-B portfolio are primarily in CMO securities backed by one of the government sponsored entities: the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) or Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae).

Because the timing of the receipt of the underlying cash flow is highly dependent on the level and direction of interest rates, our CMO-B portfolio also has exposure to both interest rate and convexity risk. The exposure to interest rate risk-the potential for changes in value that results from changes in the general level of interest rates-is managed to a defined target duration using interest rate swaps. The exposure to convexity risk-the potential for changes in value that result from changes in duration caused by changes in interest rates-is dynamically hedged using interest rate swaps and at times, interest rate swaptions.

Prepayment risk represents the potential for adverse changes in portfolio value resulting from changes in residential mortgage prepayment speed (actual and projected), which in turn depends on a number of factors, including conditions in both credit markets and housing markets. Changes in the prepayment behavior of homeowners represent both a risk and potential source of return for our CMO-B portfolio. As a result, we seek to invest in securities that are broadly diversified by collateral type to take advantage of the uncorrelated prepayment experiences of homeowners with unique characteristics that influence their ability or desire to prepay their mortgage. We choose collateral types and individual securities based on an in-depth quantitative analysis of prepayment incentives across all available borrower types.

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The following table summarizes fixed maturities balances held in the CMO-B portfolio by NAIC rating as of the dates indicated:

(\$ in millions) NAIC Designation	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	% Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	% Fair Value
1	\$ 2,609.1	\$ 3,138.1	93.0%	\$ 2,526.4	\$ 3,323.1	91.0%
2	6.8	10.6	0.3%	5.1	6.9	0.2%
3	2.9	6.1	0.2%	11.6	25.0	0.7%
4	11.1	20.1	0.6%	32.4	46.0	1.3%
5	35.9	50.7	1.5%	40.1	59.6	1.6%
6	88.9	150.2	4.4%	108.9	188.6	5.2%
	\$ 2,754.7	\$ 3,375.8	100.0%	\$ 2,724.5	\$ 3,649.2	100.0%

For CMO securities where we elected the FVO, amortized cost represents the market values. For details on the NAIC designation methodology, please see [Fixed Maturities Credit Quality-Ratings](#) above.

The following table summarizes the notional amounts and fair values of interest rate derivatives used in our CMO-B portfolio as of the dates indicated:

(\$ in millions)	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Notional Amount	Assets	Liability	Notional Amount	Assets	Liability
		Fair Value	Fair Value		Fair Value	Fair Value
Derivatives non-qualifying for hedge accounting:						
Interest Rate Contracts	\$ 26,358.1	\$ 526.1	\$ 568.2	\$ 34,634.2	\$ 773.1	\$ 1,005.8

The following table summarizes our CMO-B fixed maturity securities balances and tranche type as of the dates indicated:

(\$ in millions) Tranche Type	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	% Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	% Fair Value
Inverse Floater	\$ 840.1	\$ 1,172.7	34.8%	\$ 1,008.6	\$ 1,518.6	