

PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP INC
Form 424B5
May 18, 2009

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[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)
Registration Statement Nos. 333-151582
333-151582-04

This preliminary prospectus supplement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment. A registration statement relating to these securities has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This preliminary prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus shall not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such jurisdiction.

Subject to Completion
Preliminary Prospectus Supplement Dated May 18, 2009

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus Dated June 11, 2008)

\$
PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.
% Senior Notes due
Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by
PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.

We are offering \$ _____ of our _____ % Senior Notes due _____ (the "Notes"). The Notes will bear interest at a rate of _____ % per year. Interest on the Notes is payable on _____ and _____ of each year, beginning on _____, 2009. The Notes will mature on _____. We may redeem the Notes at any time at a make-whole redemption price described beginning on page S-33 under the caption "Description of the Notes - Optional Redemption."

The Notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed (the "Subsidiary Guarantee") by our subsidiary, Principal Financial Services, Inc., which is an intermediary holding company whose assets include all of the outstanding shares of our principal operating companies.

The Notes will be our senior unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior indebtedness and senior to all of our existing and future subordinated indebtedness. The Subsidiary Guarantee will be a senior unsecured and unsubordinated obligation of Principal Financial Services, Inc. and will rank equally in right of payment with all of its existing and future senior indebtedness and senior to all of its existing and future subordinated indebtedness.

Investing in the Notes involves risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-5 of this prospectus supplement.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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	Per Note	Total
Public Offering Price(1)	%	\$
Underwriting Discount	%	\$
Proceeds to Principal Financial Group, Inc. (before expenses)	%	\$

(1) Plus accrued interest, if any, from _____, 2009 to the date of delivery.

The underwriters expect to deliver the Notes only in book-entry form through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company for the accounts of its direct participants, including Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, against payment therefor, in New York, New York on or about _____, 2009.

Joint Book-Running Managers

Citi

**Credit
Suisse**

**Deutsche Bank
Securities**

, 2009

Table of Contents

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus supplement, any related free writing prospectus issued by us (which we refer to as a "*company free writing prospectus*"), the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus or to which we have referred you. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized anyone to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. This prospectus supplement, any related company free writing prospectus and the accompanying prospectus do not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to purchase, the securities offered by this prospectus supplement, any related company free writing prospectus and the accompanying prospectus in any jurisdiction to or from any person to whom or from whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation of an offer in such jurisdiction. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus supplement, any related company free writing prospectus and the accompanying prospectus or any document incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date of the applicable document. Neither the delivery of this prospectus supplement, any related company free writing prospectus and the accompanying prospectus nor any distribution of securities pursuant to this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the information set forth or incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement, any related company free writing prospectus and the accompanying prospectus or in our affairs since the date of this prospectus supplement. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
Prospectus Supplement

	Page
<u>Forward-Looking Statements</u>	<u>iii</u>
<u>Summary</u>	<u>S-1</u>
<u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>S-5</u>
<u>Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges</u>	<u>S-26</u>
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>S-27</u>
<u>Capitalization</u>	<u>S-28</u>
<u>Selected Financial Information</u>	<u>S-29</u>
<u>Description of the Notes</u>	<u>S-31</u>
<u>Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences</u>	<u>S-39</u>
<u>Underwriting</u>	<u>S-42</u>
<u>Notice to Canadian Residents</u>	<u>S-44</u>
<u>Validity of the Notes</u>	<u>S-46</u>
<u>Experts</u>	<u>S-46</u>
<u>Where You Can Find More Information</u>	<u>S-47</u>

Prospectus

	Page
<u>About This Prospectus</u>	<u>ii</u>
<u>Forward-Looking Statements</u>	<u>iii</u>
<u>Principal Financial Group, Inc.</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>The Principal Capital Trusts</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>3</u>

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Table of Contents

	Page
<u>Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Description of Guarantee of Principal Financial Services, Inc.</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Description of the Debt Securities</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Description of Junior Subordinated Debt Securities</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>Description of Junior Subordinated Debentures</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>Description of Capital Stock of Principal Financial Group, Inc.</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>Description of Depositary Shares</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Description of Warrants</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>Description of Purchase Contracts and Purchase Units</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Description of the Trust Preferred Securities</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Description of Guarantee by Principal Financial Group, Inc. of the Trust Preferred Securities</u>	<u>63</u>
<u>Description of Corresponding Junior Subordinated Debt Securities</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>Relationship Among the Preferred Securities, the Corresponding Junior Subordinated Debt Securities and the Guarantees by Principal Financial Group, Inc. of the Trust Preferred Securities</u>	<u>68</u>
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	<u>70</u>
<u>Legal Opinions</u>	<u>73</u>
<u>Experts</u>	<u>73</u>
<u>Where You Can Find More Information</u>	<u>73</u>
<u>Incorporation by Reference</u>	<u>74</u>

This document is in two parts. The first part is this prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering of Notes and also adds to and updates information contained in the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. The second part, the accompanying prospectus, gives more general information, some of which may not apply to this offering.

Unless otherwise indicated, or the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus to "Principal," the "Company," "we," "us" and "our" or similar terms are to Principal Financial Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries, references to the "Subsidiary Guarantor" are to Principal Financial Services, Inc., and references to "Principal Life" are to Principal Life Insurance Company.

We are offering to sell the Notes only in those jurisdictions in the United States, and may offer the Notes in those jurisdictions in Europe, Asia and elsewhere, where it is lawful to make such offers. The distribution of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and the offering of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons who receive this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus should inform themselves about and observe any such restrictions. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus do not constitute, and may not be used in connection with, an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. See "Underwriting."

You should read this entire prospectus supplement carefully, including the section entitled "Risk Factors," our financial statements and the notes thereto incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement, and the accompanying prospectus, and any related company free writing prospectus, before making an investment decision.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus may be forward-looking statements, including any statements about our projected financial condition and results of operations, future business operations or strategies, financing plans, competitive position, potential growth opportunities or the effects of competition and of future legislation or regulations. These statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking language such as "will likely result," "may," "should," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "estimates," "projects," "intends," or the negative of these terms or other similar words or expressions. These forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and include estimates and assumptions related to economic, competitive and legislative developments. These forward-looking statements are subject to change and uncertainty which are, in many instances, beyond our control and have been made based upon management's expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effect upon us. There can be no assurance that future developments will be in accordance with management's expectations or that the effect of future developments on us will be those anticipated by management. Actual results could differ materially from those expected by us, depending on the outcome of various factors. These factors include:

adverse capital and credit market conditions may significantly affect our ability to meet liquidity needs as well as our access to capital and cost of capital;

difficult conditions in the global capital markets and the economy generally may materially adversely affect our business and results of operations and we do not expect these conditions to improve in the near future;

continued declines and volatility in the equity markets could reduce our assets under management and may result in investors withdrawing from the markets or decreasing their rates of investment, all of which could reduce our revenues and net income;

there can be no assurance that actions of the U.S. government, Federal Reserve and other governmental and regulatory bodies for the purpose of stabilizing the financial markets will achieve the intended effect;

our participation in a securities lending program may subject us to potential liquidity and other risks;

changes in interest rates or credit spreads may adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and our net income can vary from period-to-period;

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, assets under management and net income;

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

the determination of the amount of allowances and impairments taken on our investments is highly subjective and could materially impact our results of operations or financial position;

gross unrealized losses may be realized or result in future impairments, resulting in a reduction in our net income;

competition from companies that may have greater financial resources, broader arrays of products, higher ratings and stronger financial performance may impair our ability to retain existing customers, attract new customers and maintain our profitability;

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a downgrade in our financial strength or credit ratings may increase policy surrenders and withdrawals, reduce new sales and terminate relationships with distributors, impact existing liabilities and increase our cost of capital, any of which could adversely affect our profitability and financial condition;

our efforts to reduce the impact of interest rate changes on our profitability and retained earnings may not be effective;

if we are unable to attract and retain sales representatives and develop new distribution sources, sales of our products and services may be reduced;

our international businesses face political, legal, operational and other risks that could reduce our profitability in those businesses;

we may face losses if our actual experience differs significantly from our pricing and reserving assumptions;

our ability to meet our obligations, including debt service, may be constrained by the limitations on dividends Iowa insurance laws impose on Principal Life;

the pattern of amortizing our deferred policy acquisition costs and other actuarial balances on our investment contract, participating life insurance and universal life-type products may change, impacting both the level of the asset and the timing of our net income;

we may need to fund deficiencies in our closed block assets;

a pandemic, terrorist attack, or other catastrophic event could adversely affect our net income;

our reinsurers could default on their obligations or increase their rates, which could adversely impact our net income and profitability;

we face risks arising from acquisitions of businesses;

changes in laws, regulations or accounting standards may reduce our profitability;

a computer system failure or security breach could disrupt our business, damage our reputation and adversely impact our profitability;

results of litigation and regulatory investigations may affect our financial strength or reduce our profitability;

from time to time we may become subject to tax audits, tax litigation or similar proceedings, and as a result we may owe additional taxes, interest, and penalties in amounts that may be material;

fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could reduce our profitability;

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our financial results may be adversely impacted by global climate changes; and

additional information concerning these and other factors is contained in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), including but not limited to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009, incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, and the risk factors or uncertainties listed under "Risk Factors" in this prospectus supplement.

Table of Contents

SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before deciding to invest in the Notes. You should read this entire prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus carefully, including the "Risk Factors" section contained in this prospectus supplement and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes and the other documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

Principal Financial Group

The Principal Financial Group is a leading provider of retirement savings, investment and insurance products and services with \$236.6 billion in assets under management and approximately 18.8 million customers worldwide as of March 31, 2009.

Our U.S. and international operations concentrate primarily on asset accumulation and management. In addition, we offer a broad range of individual and group life insurance, group health insurance, individual and group disability insurance, and group dental and vision insurance.

We primarily focus on small and medium-sized businesses, which we define as companies with less than 1,000 employees, providing a broad array of retirement and employee benefit solutions to meet the needs of the business, the business owner and their employees. With over 33,000 plans, we are a leading provider of corporate defined contribution plans in the U.S. We are also the leading employee stock ownership plan consultant. In addition, we are a leading provider of nonqualified plans, defined benefit plans and plan termination annuities. We are also one of the largest providers of non-medical insurance product solutions.

We believe small and medium-sized businesses are an underserved market, offering attractive growth opportunities in the U.S. in retirement services and other employee benefits. We also believe there is a significant opportunity to leverage our U.S. retirement expertise into select international markets that have adopted or are moving toward private sector defined contribution pension systems. This opportunity is particularly compelling as aging populations around the world are driving increased demand for retirement accumulation, retirement asset management, and retirement income management solutions.

We organize our business into the following operating segments: (1) U.S. Asset Accumulation, which provides a comprehensive portfolio of asset accumulation products and services for retirement savings and investment to businesses and individuals in the U.S., with a concentration on small and medium-sized businesses; (2) Global Asset Management, which provides a diverse range of asset management services covering a broad range of asset classes, investment styles and portfolio structures to our other segments and third-party institutional clients; (3) International Asset Management and Accumulation, which provides retirement products and services, annuities, mutual funds, institutional asset management and life insurance accumulation products through subsidiaries and joint ventures in various countries; and (4) Life and Health Insurance, which provides individual life insurance, group health insurance and specialty benefits, which includes group dental, group vision, group long-term disability, group short-term disability and individual disability insurance throughout the U.S. We also have a Corporate segment, which consists of the assets and activities that have not been allocated to any other segment.

We were organized as an individual life insurer in 1879, formed a mutual insurance holding company in 1998, and Principal Financial Group, Inc. was organized on April 18, 2001 as a Delaware business corporation. Under the terms of Principal Mutual Holding Company's Plan of Conversion, Principal Mutual Holding Company converted from a mutual insurance holding company to a stock

Table of Contents

company subsidiary of Principal Financial Group, Inc., effective October 26, 2001, when we completed our initial public offering.

The principal executive office for Principal Financial Group, Inc. is located at 711 High Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50392, and the telephone number is (515) 247-5111.

Recent Developments

On May 15, 2009, we issued 50,650,000 shares of our common stock in a public offering which raised net proceeds of approximately \$964.6 million. We expect to use the net proceeds from such offering for general corporate purposes, including, but not limited to, funding the operations of our life insurance and other subsidiaries. The underwriters for the common stock offering have a 30-day option (expiring June 10, 2009) to purchase up to an additional 7,597,500 shares of our common stock from us at a purchase price of \$19.0588 per share to cover over-allotments.

On May 15, 2009, we announced that we were formally notified of preliminary approval of our application to participate in the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Capital Purchase Program ("TCPP"). Our TCPP application was for \$2 billion, although we have not been notified of approval of any particular amount. Our decision about whether to participate in TCPP and, if so, at what level, will be based on a review following receipt of all the terms and conditions, both economic and non-economic. There can be no assurance that we will decide to participate in the TCPP.

Table of Contents**The Offering**

The offering terms of the Notes are summarized below solely for your convenience. This summary is not a complete description of the Notes. You should read the full text and more specific details contained elsewhere in this prospectus supplement, any company free writing prospectus and the accompanying prospectus. For a more detailed description of the Notes, see the discussion under the caption "Description of the Notes" beginning on page S-31 of this prospectus supplement and "Description of the Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus.

Issuer	Principal Financial Group, Inc.
Notes Offered	\$ aggregate principal amount of % Senior Notes due .
Maturity	The Notes will mature on .
Interest Payment Dates	and of each year, beginning on , 2009.
Subsidiary Guarantee	The Notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by our subsidiary, Principal Financial Services, Inc. See "Description of the Notes Subsidiary Guarantee."
Record Dates	The or of each year immediately preceding the related interest payment date.
Optional Redemption; No Sinking Fund	The Notes may be redeemed at any time and from time to time, at our option, in whole or in part, as described in this prospectus supplement under the caption "Description of the Notes Optional Redemption." The Notes will not have the benefit of any sinking fund.
No Listing	The Notes will not be listed on any national securities exchange or included in any automated quotation system.
Ranking	The Notes will be our senior unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior indebtedness and senior to all of our existing and future subordinated indebtedness. The Subsidiary Guarantee will be a senior unsecured and unsubordinated obligation of Principal Financial Services, Inc. and will rank equally in right of payment with all of its existing and future senior indebtedness and senior to all of its existing and future subordinated indebtedness.
Use of Proceeds	We currently expect to use the estimated net proceeds of approximately \$ from this offering for repayment in full or in part of the \$441.0 million in outstanding principal amount of the 8.2% unsecured redeemable notes due August 15, 2009 of Principal Financial Services, Inc. and for other general corporate purposes, including, but not limited to, funding the operations of our life insurance and other subsidiaries. The ultimate use of the net proceeds from this offering is subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors in light of market conditions and other relevant factors.

S-3

Table of Contents

Denominations	The Notes are to be issued in denominations of \$2,000 or any multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof.
Covenants	The Senior Indenture contains negative covenants that apply to us; however, the limitation on liens and the limitation on consolidation, merger and sale of assets contain important exceptions. See "Description of the Debt Securities Limitations upon Liens" and " Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets" in the accompanying prospectus.
Risk Factors	See "Risk Factors" and the other information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in the Notes.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Notes involves certain risks. In considering whether to purchase the Notes, you should carefully consider the risks described below and all of the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including but not limited to, our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 and other information which may be incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus after the date hereof. Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected by any of these risks.

Risks Related to Our Business

Adverse capital and credit market conditions may significantly affect our ability to meet liquidity needs, as well as our access to capital and cost of capital.

Since mid-2007, the capital and credit markets have been experiencing extreme volatility and disruption. Beginning in the second half of 2008 and continuing through 2009, the volatility and disruption have reached unprecedented levels and the markets have exerted downward pressure on availability of liquidity and credit capacity for certain issuers and caused credit spreads to widen considerably. Our results of operations, financial condition, cash flows and statutory capital position could be materially adversely affected by continued disruptions in the capital and credit markets.

We maintain a level of cash and securities which, combined with expected cash inflows from investments and operations, is believed adequate to meet anticipated short-term and long-term benefit and expense payment obligations. However, withdrawal and surrender levels may differ from anticipated levels for a variety of reasons, such as changes in economic conditions or changes in our claims paying ability and financial strength ratings. For additional information regarding our exposure to interest rate risk and the impact of a downgrade in our financial strength ratings, see " Changes in interest rates or credit spreads may adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and our net investment income can vary from period-to-period" and " A downgrade in our financial strength or credit ratings may increase policy surrenders and withdrawals, reduce new sales and terminate relationships with distributors, impact existing liabilities and increase our cost of capital, any of which could adversely affect our profitability and financial condition." In the event our current internal sources of liquidity do not satisfy our needs, we may have to seek additional financing and, in such case, we may not be able to successfully obtain additional financing on favorable terms, or at all. 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, our credit ratings and credit capacity, as well as customers' or lenders' perception of our long- or short-term financial prospects. Similarly, our access to funds may be impaired if regulatory authorities or rating agencies take negative actions against us.

With the uncertainty surrounding the length and severity of the current global recession, we believe it is prudent capital management to continue to explore any and all options available to us to maximize capital flexibility, including accessing the capital markets, utilizing our commercial paper program, cost cutting and internal efficiency initiatives, asset sales, U.S. government sources of funding and transactions with strategic and other investors. Disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the capital and credit markets may also limit our access to capital required to operate our business, most significantly our insurance operations. Such market conditions may limit our ability to replace, in a timely manner, maturing liabilities; satisfy statutory capital requirements; fund redemption requests on insurance or other financial products; generate fee income and market-related revenue to meet liquidity needs and access the capital necessary to grow our business. As such, we may be forced to delay raising capital, issue shorter tenor securities than we prefer, utilize available internal resources or bear an

Table of Contents

unattractive cost of capital which could decrease our profitability and significantly reduce our financial flexibility and liquidity. We will closely monitor market opportunities to issue securities at favorable terms, explore other capital raising transactions, and continue to follow developments of government programs.

For further discussion on liquidity risk management, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources" in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 incorporated by reference herein.

Difficult conditions in the global capital markets and the economy generally may materially adversely affect our business and results of operations and we do not expect these conditions to improve in the near future.

Our results of operations are materially affected by conditions in the global capital markets and the economy generally, both in the U.S. and elsewhere around the world. The stress experienced by global capital markets that began in the second half of 2007 continued and substantially increased during 2008 and 2009. Recently, concerns over the availability and cost of credit, the health of financial institutions, U.S. mortgage market, a declining real estate market in the U.S., inflation, energy costs and geopolitical issues have contributed to increased volatility and diminished expectations for the economy and the markets going forward. These factors, combined with volatile oil prices, declining business and consumer confidence and increased unemployment, have precipitated a recession. In addition, the fixed-income markets are experiencing a period of extreme volatility which has negatively impacted market liquidity conditions. Initially, the concerns on the part of market participants were focused on the subprime segment of the mortgage-backed securities market. However, these concerns have since expanded to include a broad range of mortgage- and asset-backed and other fixed income securities, including those rated investment grade, the U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets, generally, and a wide range of financial institutions and markets, asset classes and sectors. As a result, the market for fixed income instruments has experienced decreased liquidity, increased price volatility, credit downgrade events and increased probability of default. Securities that are less liquid are more difficult to value and may be hard to dispose of. These events and the continuing market upheavals have had and may continue to have an adverse effect on the value of our investment portfolio. Our assets under management and revenues may decline in such circumstances and our profit margins could erode. In addition, in the event of extreme prolonged market events, such as the global credit crisis, we could incur significant losses. Even in the absence of a market downturn, we are exposed to substantial risk of loss due to market volatility.

Factors such as consumer spending, business investment, government spending, the volatility and strength of the capital markets, investor and consumer confidence and inflation all affect the business and economic environment and, ultimately, the amount and profitability of our business. In an economic downturn characterized by higher unemployment, lower family income, lower corporate earnings, lower business investment, negative investor sentiment and lower consumer spending, the demand for our financial and insurance products could be adversely affected. In addition, we may experience an elevated incidence of claims and lapses or surrenders of policies. Our policyholders may choose to defer paying insurance premiums or stop paying insurance premiums altogether. In addition, participants within the retirement plans we administer may elect to reduce or stop their payroll deferrals to these plans, which would reduce assets under management and revenues. Adverse changes in the economy could affect net income negatively and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Table of Contents

Continued declines and volatility in the equity markets could reduce our assets under management and may result in investors withdrawing from the markets or decreasing their rates of investment, all of which could reduce our revenues and net income.

Domestic and international equity markets have been experiencing severe declines and heightened volatility. Because the revenues of our asset management and accumulation business are, to a large extent, based on the value of assets under management, a decline in domestic and global equity markets will decrease our revenues. Turmoil in these markets could lead investors to withdraw from these markets, decrease their rates of investment or refrain from making new investments which may reduce our net income, revenues and assets under management. In addition, we may limit withdrawals if we believe it is appropriate given market conditions, which may harm our reputation.

For further discussion on equity risk management, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Equity Risk" in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 incorporated by reference herein.

There can be no assurance that actions of the U.S. government, Federal Reserve and other governmental and regulatory bodies for the purpose of stabilizing the financial markets will achieve the intended effect.

In response to the financial crisis affecting the banking system, financial markets, investment banks and other financial institutions, on October 3, 2008, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (the "EESA") was signed into law. Pursuant to the EESA, the U.S. Treasury has the authority to, among other things, make equity investments in certain financial institutions and purchase mortgage-backed and other securities from financial institutions for an aggregate amount of up to \$700.0 billion. As a savings and loan holding company, we are subject to oversight of the Office of Thrift Supervision (the "OTS") and are thus eligible to participate in the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Capital Purchase Program ("TCPP"). We have been formally notified by the OTS of preliminary approval of our application to participate in the TCPP. Although our TCPP application was for \$2 billion, we were not notified of approval for any particular amount. Our decision about whether to participate in TCPP and, if so, at what level, will be based on a review following receipt of all the terms and conditions, both economic and non-economic. There can be no assurance that we will decide to participate in the TCPP. If we were to participate in TCPP, we would issue preferred shares and warrants to the Treasury, and we would be subject to certain limitations. Prior to the third anniversary of our participation, unless we had redeemed all of the preferred stock issued under the TCPP or the U.S. Treasury had transferred all of the preferred stock to a third party, the consent of the U.S. Treasury would be required for us to, among other things, increase our common stock dividend or repurchase our common stock or other preferred stock (with certain exceptions, including the repurchase of our common stock to offset share dilution from equity-based employee compensation awards).

The federal government, Federal Reserve and other governmental and regulatory bodies have taken and, in light of the continuing economic crisis, are considering taking other actions to address the financial crisis, including future investments in other financial institutions. There can be no assurance as to what impact such actions will have on the financial markets, including the extreme levels of volatility currently being experienced. Such continued volatility could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our participation in a securities lending program may subject us to potential liquidity and other risks.

We have previously participated in a securities lending program for our general account whereby primarily fixed income securities were loaned by us to third parties, primarily major brokerage firms and commercial banks. The borrowers of our securities provided us with cash collateral, which we separately maintained. We invested such cash collateral in other securities, primarily U.S. Treasuries,

Table of Contents

U.S. government agency securities, U.S. government agency collateralized repurchase agreements and government money market funds. During the third quarter of 2008, we decided to temporarily unwind the securities lending program due to a downturn in current economic conditions. As of March 31, 2009, we did not have any general account securities on loan, nor was the general account liable for any cash collateral.

We may consider resuming our general account securities lending program when and if market conditions improve in the future. If we choose to resume the program in the future, we may be exposed to liquidity and other risks associated with securities lending.

Changes in interest rates or credit spreads may adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and our net income can vary from period-to-period.

We are exposed to significant financial and capital markets risk, including changes in interest rates, credit spreads, equity prices, real estate values, foreign currency exchange rates, market volatility, the performance of the economy in general, the performance of the specific obligors included in our portfolio and other factors outside our control. Our exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to the market price and cash flow variability associated with changes in interest rates. A rise in interest rates will increase the net unrealized loss position of our investment portfolio and, if long-term interest rates rise dramatically within a six to twelve month time period, certain of our life insurance and annuities businesses may be exposed to disintermediation risk. Disintermediation risk refers to the risk that our policyholders may surrender their contracts in a rising interest rate environment, requiring us to liquidate assets in an unrealized loss position. Due to the long-term nature of the liabilities associated with certain of our life insurance businesses, sustained declines in long-term interest rates may subject us to reinvestment risks and increased hedging costs. In other situations, declines in interest rates may result in increasing the duration of certain life insurance liabilities, creating asset and liability duration mismatches.

Our investment portfolio also contains interest rate sensitive instruments, such as fixed income securities, which may be adversely affected by changes in interest rates from governmental monetary policies, domestic and international economic and political conditions and other factors beyond our control. A rise in interest rates would increase the net unrealized loss position of our investment portfolio, offset by our ability to earn higher rates of return on funds reinvested. Conversely, a decline in interest rates would decrease the net unrealized loss position of our investment portfolio, offset by lower rates of return on funds reinvested. Although we take measures to manage the economic risks of investing in a changing interest rate environment, we may not be able to mitigate the interest rate risk of our assets relative to our liabilities.

Our exposure to credit spreads primarily relates to market price variability and reinvestment risk associated with changes in credit spreads. A widening of credit spreads will increase the net unrealized loss position of the investment portfolio, will increase losses associated with credit-based derivatives that do not qualify or have not been designated for hedge accounting where we assume credit exposure and, if issuer credit spreads increase as a result of fundamental credit deterioration, would likely result in higher other-than-temporary impairments. Credit spread tightening will reduce net investment income associated with new purchases of fixed maturities. Credit spread tightening may also cause an increase in the reported value of certain liabilities that are valued using a discount rate that reflects our own credit spread. In addition, market volatility may make it difficult to value certain of our securities if trading becomes less frequent. As such, valuations may include assumptions or estimates that may have significant period-to-period changes, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. Recent credit spreads on both corporate and structured securities have widened, resulting in continuing depressed pricing. Continuing challenges include continued weakness in the U.S. residential real estate market and increased mortgage delinquencies, investor anxiety over the U.S. economy, rating agency downgrades of various structured products and financial

Table of Contents

issuers, unresolved issues with structured investment vehicles and monolines, deleveraging of financial institutions and hedge funds and a serious dislocation in the inter-bank market. If significant, continued volatility, changes in interest rates, changes in credit spreads and defaults, a lack of pricing transparency, market liquidity, declines in equity prices, declines in inflation-adjusted investments and the strengthening or weakening of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar, individually or in tandem, could continue to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows through realized losses, impairments and changes in unrealized positions.

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, assets under management and net income.

An increase in defaults or write-downs on our fixed maturity securities portfolio may reduce our profitability.

We are subject to the risk that the issuers of the fixed maturity securities we own will default on principal and interest payments, particularly if a major downturn in economic activity occurs. As of March 31, 2009, our U.S. investment operations held \$38.5 billion of fixed maturity securities, or 70% of total U.S. invested assets, of which approximately 6.5% were below investment grade, including \$500.8 million, or 1.3% of our total fixed maturity securities which we classified as either "problem," "potential problem" or "restructured." See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Investments U.S. Investment Operations Fixed Maturity Securities" in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 incorporated by reference herein.

Our U.S. fixed maturity securities portfolio includes securities collateralized by residential and commercial mortgage loans. As of March 31, 2009, our U.S. investment operations held \$3.3 billion of residential mortgage-backed securities, \$2.5 billion of which are Government National Mortgage Association, Federal National Mortgage Association and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation pass-through securities, and \$3.5 billion of commercial mortgage-backed securities, which represent in combination 17% of our total fixed maturity securities portfolio. For residential mortgage-backed securities, prepayment speeds, changes in mortgage delinquency or recovery rates, credit rating changes by rating agencies, decreases in property values underlying the loans, and the quality of service provided by service providers on securities in our portfolios could lead to write-downs on these securities. For commercial mortgage-backed securities, changes in mortgage delinquency or default rates, interest rate movement, credit quality and vintage of the underlying loans, decreases in property values underlying the loans, and credit rating changes by rating agencies could result in write-downs of those securities. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Investments U.S. Investment Operations Fixed Maturity Securities" in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 incorporated by reference herein.

As of March 31, 2009, the international investment operations of our fully consolidated subsidiaries held \$2.3 billion, or 65%, of total international invested assets in fixed maturity securities, of which 15% are government bonds. Some non-government bonds have been rated on the basis of the issuer's country credit rating. However, the ratings relationship between national ratings and global ratings is not linear with the U.S. The starting point for national ratings differs by country, which makes the assessment of credit quality more difficult. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Investments International Investment Operations" in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 incorporated by reference herein. An increase in defaults on our fixed maturity securities portfolio could harm our financial strength and reduce our profitability.

Table of Contents

An increased rate of delinquency and defaults on our commercial mortgage loans, especially those with amortizing balloon payments, may adversely affect our profitability.

Our commercial mortgage loan portfolio faces both delinquency and default risk. Commercial mortgage loans of \$11.1 billion represented 20% of our total invested assets as of March 31, 2009. As of March 31, 2009, loans that were in the process of foreclosure totaled \$40.6 million, or 3.6% of our commercial mortgage loan portfolio. The performance of our commercial mortgage loan investments, however, may fluctuate in the future. An increase in the delinquency rate of, and defaults under, our commercial mortgage loan portfolio could harm our financial strength and decrease our profitability.

As of March 31, 2009, approximately \$9.4 billion, or 85%, of our commercial mortgage loans before valuation allowance had amortizing balloon payment maturities. A balloon maturity is a loan with larger dollar amounts of payments becoming due in the later years of the loan. The default rate on commercial mortgage loans with balloon payment maturities has historically been higher than for commercial mortgage loans with standard repayment schedules. Since most of the principal is repaid at maturity, the amount of loss on a default is generally greater than on other commercial mortgage loans. An increase in defaults on such loans as a result of the foregoing factors could harm our financial strength and decrease our profitability.

We may have difficulty selling our privately placed fixed maturity securities, commercial mortgage loans and real estate investments because they are less liquid than our publicly traded fixed maturity securities and because they have been experiencing significant market valuation fluctuations.

We hold certain investments that may lack liquidity, such as privately placed fixed maturity securities, commercial mortgage loans and real estate investments. These asset classes represented approximately 43% of the value of our invested assets as of March 31, 2009. Even some of our very high quality assets have been more illiquid as a result of the recent challenging market conditions.

If we require significant amounts of cash on short notice, 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 value of our relatively illiquid types of investments, our investments in the asset classes described above and, at times, our high quality, generally liquid asset classes, do not necessarily reflect the lowest possible 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 will be able to sell them for the prices at which we have recorded them and we may be forced to sell them at significantly lower prices.

The impairment of other financial institutions could adversely affect us.

We use derivative instruments to hedge various risks we face in our businesses. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 incorporated by reference herein. We enter into a variety of derivative instruments, including interest rate swaps, swaptions, futures, currency swaps, currency forwards, credit default swaps, treasury lock agreements, commodity swaps and options, with a number of counterparties in the financial services industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks and other investment funds and other institutions. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk in the event of default of our counterparty. If our counterparties fail to honor their obligations under the derivative instruments, we will have failed to effectively hedge the related risk. In addition, with respect to secured transactions, our credit risk may be exacerbated when the collateral held by us cannot be realized upon or is liquidated at prices not sufficient to recover the full amount of the loan or derivative exposure due to it. We also have exposure to these financial institutions in the form of unsecured debt instruments and equity investments. Such losses or impairments to the carrying value of these assets may materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Table of Contents

Our requirements to post collateral or make payments related to declines in market value of specified assets may adversely affect our liquidity and expose us to counterparty credit risk.

Many of our derivative transactions with financial and other institutions specify the circumstances under which the parties are required to post collateral. The amount of collateral we may be required to post under these agreements may increase under certain circumstances, which could adversely affect our liquidity. In addition, under the terms of some of our transactions we may be required to make payment to our counterparties related to any decline in the market value of the specified assets. Such payments could have an adverse effect on our liquidity. Furthermore, with respect to any such payments, we will have unsecured risk to the counterparty as these amounts are not required to be segregated from the counterparty's other funds, are not held in a third-party custodial account, and are not required to be paid to us by the counterparty until the termination of the transaction.

Environmental liability exposure may result from our commercial mortgage loan portfolio and real estate investments.

Liability under environmental protection laws resulting from our commercial mortgage loan portfolio and real estate investments may harm our financial strength and reduce our profitability. 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, this kind of 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, if our agents or employees have become sufficiently involved in the hazardous waste aspects of the operations of the related obligor on that loan, regardless of whether or not the environmental damage or threat was caused by the obligor. We also may face this liability after foreclosing on a property securing a mortgage loan held by us. This may harm our financial strength and decrease our profitability.

Regional concentration of our commercial mortgage loan portfolio in California may subject us to economic downturns or losses attributable to earthquakes in that state.

Credit extensions in the state of California accounted for 19%, or \$2.1 billion, of our commercial mortgage loan portfolio as of March 31, 2009. Due to this concentration of commercial mortgage loans in California, we are exposed to potential losses resulting from the risk of an economic downturn in California as well as to catastrophes, such as earthquakes, that may affect the region. While we generally do not require earthquake insurance for properties on which we make commercial mortgage loans, we do take into account property specific engineering reports, construction type and geographical concentration by fault lines in our investment underwriting guidelines. If economic conditions in California do not improve or continue to deteriorate or catastrophes occur, we may in the future, experience delinquencies or defaults on the portion of our commercial mortgage loan portfolio located in California, which may harm our financial strength and reduce our profitability.

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

Fixed maturity securities, equity securities and short-term investments which are reported at fair value on our consolidated statements of financial position represented the majority of our total cash and invested assets. Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* ("SFAS 157"), establishes a three-level hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The level in the fair value hierarchy is based on the priority of the inputs to the respective valuation technique. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to

Table of Contents

quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). An asset or liability's classification within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of significant input to its valuation.

Level 1: Fair values are based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Fair values are based on inputs other than quoted prices within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Fair values are based on at least one significant unobservable input for the asset or liability.

At March 31, 2009, approximately 31%, 62% and 7% of our net assets and liabilities reported at fair value represented Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3, respectively. Our Level 1 assets and liabilities primarily include exchange traded equity securities, mutual funds and U.S. Treasury bonds. Our Level 2 assets and liabilities primarily include fixed maturity securities (including public and private bonds), equity securities, over-the-counter derivatives and other investments for which public quotations are not available but that are priced by third-party pricing services or internal models using observable inputs. Our Level 3 assets and liabilities include certain fixed maturity securities, private equity securities, complex derivatives and embedded derivatives. Level 3 securities contain at least one significant unobservable market input and as a result considerable judgment may be used in determining the fair values. These fair values are generally obtained through the use of valuation models or methodologies using at least one significant unobservable input or broker quotes. Prices provided by independent pricing services or independent broker quotes that are used in the determination of fair value can vary for a particular security.

For additional information on our valuation methodology, see Note 8, Fair Value of Financial Instruments, to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 incorporated by reference herein.

During periods of market disruption including periods of significantly rising or high interest rates, rapidly widening credit spreads or illiquidity, it may be difficult to value certain of our securities, for example collateralized mortgage obligations and collateralized debt obligations, 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 become illiquid due to the current financial environment. In such cases, more securities may fall to Level 3 and thus require more subjectivity and management judgment. As such, valuations may include inputs and assumptions that are less observable or require greater estimation as well as valuation methods that require greater estimation, which could result in values that are different 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 our consolidated financial statements and the period-to-period changes in value could vary significantly. Decreases in value may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

The determination of the amount of allowances and impairments taken on our investments is highly subjective and could materially impact our results of operations or financial position.

The determination of the amount of allowances and impairments vary by investment type and is based upon our monthly evaluation and assessment of known and inherent risks associated with the respective asset class. Such evaluations and assessments are revised as conditions change and new information becomes available. There can be no assurance that our management has accurately assessed the level of impairments taken and allowances reflected in our financial statements.

Table of Contents

Furthermore, additional impairments may need to be taken or allowances provided for in the future. Historical trends may not be indicative of future impairments or allowances.

Additionally, our management considers a wide range of factors about the security issuer and uses their best judgment in evaluating the cause of the decline in the estimated fair value of the security and in assessing the prospects for recovery. Inherent in management's evaluation of the security are assumptions and estimates about the operations of the issuer and its future earnings potential. For further information regarding our impairment methodology, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Investments U.S. Investment Operations Fixed Maturity Securities" in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 incorporated by reference herein.

Gross unrealized losses may be realized or result in future impairments, resulting in a reduction in our net income.

Fixed maturity securities that are classified as available-for-sale ("AFS") are reported on the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses on AFS securities are recognized as a component of equity and are, therefore, excluded from net income. Our U.S. investment operations held gross unrealized losses on fixed maturity securities of \$8.2 billion pre-tax as of March 31, 2009, and the component of gross unrealized losses for securities trading down 20% or more for over six months was approximately \$3.3 billion pre-tax. The accumulated change in fair value of the AFS securities is recognized in net income when the gain or loss is realized upon the sale of the asset or in the event that the decline in fair value is determined to be other than temporary (referred to as an other-than-temporary impairment). Realized losses or impairments may have a material adverse impact on our net income in a particular quarter or annual period.

Competition from companies that may have greater financial resources, broader arrays of products, higher ratings and stronger financial performance may impair our ability to retain existing customers, attract new customers and maintain our profitability.

We believe that our ability to compete is based on a number of factors including scale, service, product features, price, investment performance, commission structure, distribution capacity, financial strength ratings and name recognition. We compete with a large number of financial services companies such as banks, mutual funds, broker-dealers, insurers and asset managers, many of which have advantages over us in one or more of the above competitive factors.

Each of our segments faces strong competition. The primary competitors for our U.S. Asset Accumulation and Global Asset Management segments are asset managers, banks, broker-dealers and insurers. Our ability to increase and retain assets under management is directly related to the performance of our investments as measured against market averages and the performance of our competitors. Even when securities prices are generally rising, performance can be affected by investment styles. Also, there is a risk that we may not be able to attract and retain the top talent needed to compete in our industry.

Competition for our International Asset Management and Accumulation segment comes primarily from local financial services firms and other international companies operating on a stand-alone basis or in partnership with local firms.

Our Life and Health Insurance segment competes with insurers and managed health care organizations.

National banks, with their large existing customer bases, may increasingly compete with insurers as a result of court rulings allowing national banks to sell annuity products in some circumstances, and as a result of legislation removing restrictions on bank affiliations with insurers. Specifically, the Gramm-

Table of Contents

Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 permits mergers that combine commercial banks, insurers and securities firms under one holding company. These developments may increase competition, in particular for our asset management and accumulation businesses, by substantially increasing the number, size and financial strength of potential competitors who may be able to offer, due to economies of scale, more competitive pricing than we can.

In response to current market conditions, the U.S. and foreign governments in the markets we serve have taken actions, including but not limited to, direct government control or investment in certain entities. We may find that these actions create, among other things, unforeseen competitive advantages for our competitors due to explicit or implied support from the government.

A downgrade in our financial strength or credit ratings may increase policy surrenders and withdrawals, reduce new sales and terminate relationships with distributors, impact existing liabilities and increase our cost of capital, any of which could adversely affect our profitability and financial condition.

Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations ("NRSROs") publish financial strength ratings on U.S. life insurance companies that are indicators of an insurance company's ability to meet contractholder and policyholder obligations. NRSROs also assign credit ratings on non-life insurance entities, such as PFG and Principal Financial Services, Inc. ("PFS"). Credit ratings are indicators of a debt issuer's ability to meet the terms of debt obligations in a timely manner, and are important factors in overall funding profile and ability to access external capital.

Ratings are important factors in establishing the competitive position of insurance companies and maintaining public confidence in products being offered. A ratings downgrade, or the potential for such a downgrade, could, among other things:

materially increase the number of surrenders for all or a portion of the net cash values by the owners of policies, contracts, general account guaranteed investment contracts ("GICs") we have issued, and materially increase the number of withdrawals by policyholders of cash values from their policies;

result in the termination of our relationships with broker-dealers, banks, agents, wholesalers and other distributors of our products and services;

reduce new sales, particularly with respect to general account GICs and funding agreements purchased by pension plans and other institutions;

cause some of our existing liabilities to be subject to acceleration, additional collateral support, changes in terms, or creation of additional financial obligations; and

increase our cost of capital and limit our access to the capital markets.

Any of these consequences could adversely affect our profitability and financial condition.

In recent months, each of A.M. Best Company, Inc., Fitch Ratings Ltd., Moody's Investors Service, and Standard & Poor's has downgraded our and our subsidiaries' ratings.

In addition, each of A.M. Best Company, Inc., Fitch Ratings Ltd., Moody's Investors Service, and Standard & Poor's has revised its outlook for the U.S. life insurance industry to negative from stable. Of the many issues cited, the negative outlook is primarily based on expectations for higher-than-normal credit losses, negative impact of the volatile equity market on earnings, and reduced financial flexibility.

These outlook revisions signal increased review of U.S. life insurance companies by A.M. Best Company, Inc., Fitch Ratings, Ltd., Moody's Investors Service, and Standard & Poor's. As a result, it is possible that there will be changes in the benchmarks for capital, liquidity, earnings and other factors

Table of Contents

used by these NRSROs that are critical to a ratings assignment at a particular rating level. If any such changes are made, it is possible that such changes could have an impact on the ratings of U.S. life insurance companies, including ours, which could adversely impact our profitability and financial condition.

Our efforts to reduce the impact of interest rate changes on our profitability and retained earnings may not be effective.

We attempt to significantly reduce the impact of changes in interest rates on the profitability and retained earnings of our asset accumulation and life and health insurance operations. We accomplish this reduction primarily by managing the duration of our assets relative to the duration of our liabilities. During a period of rising interest rates, policy surrenders, withdrawals and requests for policy loans may increase as customers seek to achieve higher returns. Despite our efforts to reduce the impact of rising interest rates, we may be required to sell assets to raise the cash necessary to respond to such surrenders, withdrawals and loans, thereby realizing capital losses on the assets sold. Liquidations may result in capital losses, particularly in periods of volatile interest rates and credit spreads. Because volatile interest rates and credit spreads often make it more difficult to sell certain fixed income securities, there is also a risk that we will find it difficult to raise the cash necessary to fund a very large amount of withdrawal activity. An increase in policy surrenders and withdrawals may also require us to accelerate amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs ("DPAC") relating to these contracts, which would further reduce our profitability.

During periods of declining interest rates, borrowers may prepay or redeem mortgages and bonds that we own, which would force us to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates. For some of our products, such as GICs and funding agreements, we are unable to lower the rate we credit to customers in response to the lower return we will earn on our investments. In addition, it may be more difficult for us to maintain our desired spread between the investment income we earn and the interest we credit to our customers during periods of declining interest rates, thereby reducing our profitability.

For further discussion on interest rate risk management, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Interest Rate Risk" in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 incorporated by reference herein.

If we are unable to attract and retain sales representatives and develop new distribution sources, sales of our products and services may be reduced.

We distribute our asset accumulation, asset management and life, health and specialty benefit insurance products and services through a variety of distribution channels, including our own internal sales representatives, independent brokers, banks, broker-dealers and other third-party marketing organizations. We must attract and retain sales representatives to sell our products. Strong competition exists among financial services companies for efficient sales representatives. We compete with other financial services companies for sales representatives primarily on the basis of our financial position, support services and compensation and product features. If we are unable to attract and retain sufficient sales representatives to sell our products, our ability to compete and revenues from new sales would suffer.

Our international businesses face political, legal, operational and other risks that could reduce our profitability in those businesses.

Our international businesses are subject to comprehensive regulation and supervision from central and/or local governmental authorities in each country in which we operate. New interpretations of existing laws and regulations or the adoption of new laws and regulations may harm our international businesses and reduce our profitability in those businesses.

Table of Contents

Our international businesses face political, legal, operational and other risks that we do not face in our operations in the U.S. We face the risk of discriminatory regulation, nationalization or expropriation of assets, price controls and exchange controls or other restrictions that prevent us from transferring funds from these operations out of the countries in which they operate or converting local currencies we hold into U.S. dollars or other currencies. Some of our international businesses are, and are likely to continue to be, in emerging or potentially volatile markets. In addition, we rely on local staff, including local sales forces, in these countries where there is a risk that we may encounter labor problems with local staff, especially in countries where workers' associations and trade unions are strong. If our business model, including in some cases a joint venture model, is not successful in a particular country, we may lose all or most of our investment in that country.

We may face losses if our actual experience differs significantly from our pricing and reserving assumptions.

Our profitability depends significantly upon the extent to which our actual experience is consistent with the assumptions used in setting prices for our products and establishing liabilities for future insurance and annuity policy benefits and claims. The premiums that we charge and the liabilities that we hold for future policy benefits are based on assumptions concerning a number of factors, including the amount of premiums that we will receive in the future, rate of return on assets we purchase with premiums received, expected claims, mortality, morbidity, expenses and persistency, which is the measurement of the percentage of insurance policies remaining in force from year to year. However, due to the nature of the underlying risks and the high degree of uncertainty associated with the determination of the liabilities for unpaid policy benefits and claims, we cannot determine precisely the amounts we will ultimately pay to settle these liabilities. As a result, we may experience volatility in the level of our profitability and our reserves from period-to-period, particularly for our health and disability insurance products. To the extent that actual experience is less favorable than our underlying assumptions, we could be required to increase our liabilities, which may harm our financial strength and reduce our profitability.

For example, if mortality rates are higher than our pricing assumptions, we will be required to make greater claims payments on our life insurance policies than we had projected. However, this risk is partially offset by our payout annuity business, where an increase in mortality rates will result in a decrease in benefit payments. Our operating earnings may also be adversely impacted by an increase in morbidity rates.

Our operating earnings may also be adversely impacted if our actual investment earnings differ from our pricing and reserve assumptions. Changes in economic conditions may lead to changes in market interest rates or changes in our investment strategies, either of which could cause our actual investment earnings to differ from our pricing and reserve assumptions.

Our ability to meet our obligations, including debt service, may be constrained by the limitations on dividends Iowa insurance laws impose on Principal Life.

We are an insurance holding company whose assets include all of the outstanding shares of the common stock of Principal Life and other subsidiaries. Our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders and meet our obligations, including paying operating expenses and debt service, depends upon the receipt of dividends from Principal Life. Iowa insurance laws impose limitations on the ability of Principal Life to pay dividends to us. Under the statutory limitation, Principal Life could pay approximately \$651.3 million in stockholders dividends in 2009; on March 27, 2009 a \$645.0 million ordinary dividend was paid by Principal Life to its parent company from internal sources of liquidity. Any inability of Principal Life to pay dividends to us in the future may cause us to be unable to pay dividends to our stockholders and meet our other obligations. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources" in our

Table of Contents

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 incorporated by reference herein for a discussion of regulatory restrictions on Principal Life's ability to pay us dividends.

The pattern of amortizing our DPAC and other actuarial balances on our investment contract, participating life insurance and universal life-type products may change, impacting both the level of the asset and the timing of our net income.

Amortization of the DPAC asset depends on the actual and expected profits generated by the lines of business that incurred the expenses. Expected profits are dependent on assumptions regarding a number of factors including investment returns, benefit payments, expenses, mortality and policy lapse. Due to the uncertainty associated with establishing these assumptions, we cannot, with precision, determine the exact pattern of profit emergence. As a result, amortization of DPAC will vary from period-to-period. To the extent that actual experience emerges less favorably than expected, or our expectation for future profits decreases, the DPAC asset may be reduced, reducing our profitability in the current period.

We may need to fund deficiencies in our Closed Block assets.

In connection with its conversion in 1998 into a stock life insurance company, Principal Life established an accounting mechanism, known as a "Closed Block" for the benefit of participating ordinary life insurance policies that had a dividend scale in force on July 1, 1998. Dividend scales are the actuarial formulas used by life insurance companies to determine amounts payable as dividends on participating policies based on experience factors relating to, among other things, investment results, mortality, lapse rates, expenses, premium taxes and policy loan interest and utilization rates. The Closed Block was designed to provide reasonable assurance to policyholders included in the Closed Block that, after the conversion, assets would be available to maintain the aggregate dividend scales in effect for 1997 if the experience underlying such scales were to continue.

We allocated assets to the Closed Block as of July 1, 1998, in an amount such that we expected their cash flows, together with anticipated revenues from the policies in the Closed Block, to be sufficient to support the Closed Block business, including payment of claims, expenses, charges and taxes and to provide for the continuation of aggregate dividend scales in accordance with the 1997 policy dividend scales if the experience underlying such scales continued, and to allow for appropriate adjustments in such scales if the experience changed. We bear the costs of expenses associated with Closed Block policies and, accordingly, these costs were not funded as part of the assets allocated to the Closed Block. Any increase in such costs in the future will be borne by us. As of March 31, 2009, Closed Block assets and liabilities were \$4,384.1 million and \$5,659.1 million, respectively.

We will continue to pay guaranteed benefits under the policies included in the Closed Block, in accordance with their terms. The Closed Block assets, cash flows generated by the Closed Block assets and anticipated revenues from policies included in the Closed Block may not be sufficient to provide for the benefits guaranteed under these policies. If they are not sufficient, we must fund the shortfall. Even if they are sufficient, we may choose for business reasons to support dividend payments on policies in the Closed Block with our general account funds.

The Closed Block assets, cash flows generated by the Closed Block assets and anticipated revenues from policies in the Closed Block will benefit only the holders of those policies. In addition, to the extent that these amounts are greater than the amounts estimated at the time we funded the Closed Block, dividends payable in respect of the policies included in the Closed Block may be greater than they would have been in the absence of a Closed Block. Any excess net income will be available for distribution over time to Closed Block policyholders but will not be available to our stockholders or holders of the Notes.

Table of Contents

A pandemic, terrorist attack or other catastrophic event could adversely affect our net income.

Our mortality and morbidity experience could be adversely impacted by a catastrophic event. In addition, a severe catastrophic event may cause significant volatility in global financial markets, disruptions to commerce and reduced economic activity. The resulting macroeconomic conditions could adversely affect our cash flows, as well as the value and liquidity of our invested assets. We may also experience operational disruptions if our employees are unable or unwilling to come to work due to a pandemic or other catastrophe. We have developed extensive contingency plans to minimize the risk of operational disruptions. In addition, our use of reinsurance reduces our exposure to adverse mortality experience. Despite these measures, we may still be exposed to losses in the event of a pandemic, terrorist attack or other catastrophe.

Our reinsurers could default on their obligations or increase their rates, which could adversely impact our net income and profitability.

We cede life and health insurance to other insurance companies through reinsurance. However, we remain liable to the policyholder, even if the reinsurer defaults on its obligations with respect to the ceded business. If a reinsurer fails to meet its obligations, 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 reserves.

The premium rates 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 which limit the reinsurer's 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, our profitability may be negatively impacted if we are not able to pass the increased costs on to the customer. 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.

To mitigate the risks associated with the use of reinsurance, we carefully select our reinsurers, and we monitor their ratings and financial condition on a regular basis. We also spread our business among several reinsurers, in order to diversify our risk exposure.

We face risks arising from acquisitions of businesses.

We have engaged in acquisitions of businesses in the past, and expect to continue to do so in the future. We face a number of risks arising from acquisition transactions, including difficulties in integrating the acquired business into our operations, difficulties in assimilating and retaining employees and intermediaries, difficulties in retaining the existing customers of the acquired entity, unforeseen liabilities that arise in connection with the acquired business and unfavorable market conditions that could negatively impact our growth expectations for the acquired business. These risks may prevent us from realizing the expected benefits from acquisitions and could result in the impairment of goodwill and/or intangible assets recognized at the time of acquisition.

Changes in laws, regulations or accounting standards may reduce our profitability.

Changes in regulations may reduce our profitability.

Our insurance business is subject to comprehensive state regulation and supervision throughout the U.S and in the international markets in which we operate. We are also impacted by federal legislation and administrative policies in areas such as employee benefit plan regulation, financial services regulations and federal taxation. The primary purpose of state regulation of the insurance business is to

Table of Contents

protect policyholders, not stockholders. The laws of the various states establish insurance departments with broad powers to regulate such matters as:

licensing companies to transact business;

licensing agents;

admitting statutory assets;

mandating a number of insurance benefits;

regulating premium rates;

approving policy forms;

regulating unfair trade and claims practices;

establishing statutory reserve requirements and solvency standards;

fixing maximum interest rates on life insurance policy loans and minimum rates for accumulation of surrender values;

restricting various transactions between affiliates; and

regulating the types, amounts and valuation of investments.

State insurance regulators, federal regulators and the NAIC continually reexamine existing laws and regulations, and may impose changes in the future.

State insurance guaranty associations have the right to assess insurance companies doing business in their state for funds 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, the liabilities we have established for these potential assessments may not be adequate.

Federal legislation and administrative policies in areas such as employee benefit plan regulation, financial services regulation and federal taxation can reduce our profitability. For example, Congress has, from time to time, considered legislation relating to changes in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to permit application of state law remedies, such as consequential and punitive damages, in lawsuits for wrongful denial of benefits, which, if adopted, could increase our liability for damages in future litigation. Additionally, new interpretations of existing laws and the passage of new legislation may harm our ability to sell new policies and increase our claims exposure on policies we issued previously. In addition, reductions in contribution levels to defined contribution plans may decrease our profitability.

Changes in tax laws could increase our tax costs and reduce sales of our insurance, annuity and investment products.

Current federal income tax laws generally permit the tax-deferred accumulation of earnings on the premiums paid by the holders of annuities and life insurance products. Taxes, if any, are payable on income attributable to a distribution under the contract for the year in which the distribution is made. Congress has, from time to time, considered legislation that would reduce or eliminate the benefit of such deferral of taxation on the accretion of value within life insurance and nonqualified annuity contracts. Enactment of this legislation, including a simplified

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"flat tax" income structure with an exemption from taxation for investment income, could result in fewer sales of our insurance, annuity and investment products.

From time to time, Congress, as well as foreign, state and local governments, considers legislation that could increase our tax costs. If such legislation is adopted, our profitability could be negatively impacted.

S-19

Table of Contents

President Obama's administration has recently announced that it will propose tax law changes that could affect the amount and timing of the U.S. federal income taxes that we pay in connection with our operations, including our foreign operations, as well as the attractiveness of certain of our products to our customers. The administration's proposals are generally described in the "General Explanations of the Administration's Fiscal Year 2010 Revenue Proposals" released by the U.S. Department of the Treasury on May 11, 2009 but have not been issued in final form as of the date hereof. We do not believe that the administration's proposals, if enacted in their currently proposed form, would have a materially adverse impact on our profitability. However, we cannot predict whether, or in what form, legislation implementing the administration's proposals will ultimately be enacted or what the impact of any such legislation would be on our profitability.

Repeal or modification of the federal estate tax could reduce our revenues.

The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (the "Act") amended the federal estate tax laws by increasing the amount of the unified credit beginning in 2002, thereby increasing the amount of property not subject to the estate tax. The Act also gradually reduces the federal estate tax rate over a period of years beginning in 2002, and repeals the tax entirely in 2010. The law in effect prior to the Act, however, is reinstated for years after 2010. Through the three months ended March 31, 2009, we received recurring premium of \$11.2 million for survivorship life insurance policies we have sold. A significant number of these policies were purchased for the purpose of providing cash to pay federal estate taxes. The reduction of the federal estate tax and temporary repeal could result in policyholders reducing coverage under, or surrendering, these policies.

Changes in federal, state and foreign securities laws may reduce our profitability.

Our asset management and accumulation and life insurance businesses are subject to various levels of regulation under federal, state and foreign securities laws. These laws and regulations are primarily intended to protect investors in the securities markets or investment advisory or brokerage clients and generally grant supervisory agencies broad administrative powers, including the power to limit or restrict the conduct of business for failure to comply with such laws and regulations. The downturn in the financial markets and resulting market-wide losses have caused legislative and regulatory bodies to consider various changes to existing securities laws and the legal framework governing the financial industry. Changes to these laws or regulations that restrict the conduct of our business could significantly increase our compliance costs and reduce our profitability.

Changes in accounting standards may reduce our profitability.

Accounting standards are subject to change and can negatively impact our profitability. In addition to recently issued accounting guidance, the standard setters have a full agenda of topics they plan to review, any of which have the potential to negatively impact our profitability. The results for past accounting periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future accounting period.

A computer system failure or security breach could disrupt our business, damage our reputation and adversely impact our profitability.

We rely on computer systems to conduct business, including customer service, marketing and sales activities, customer relationship management and producing financial statements. While we have policies, procedures, automation and backup plans designed to prevent or limit the effect of failure, our computer systems may be vulnerable to disruptions or breaches as the result of natural disasters, man-made disasters, criminal activity, pandemics, or other events beyond our control. The failure of our computer systems for any reason could disrupt our operations, result in the loss of customer business and adversely impact our profitability.

Table of Contents

We retain confidential information on our computer systems, including customer information and proprietary business information. Any compromise of the security of our computer systems that results in the disclosure of personally identifiable customer information could damage our reputation, expose us to litigation, increase regulatory scrutiny and require us to incur significant technical, legal and other expenses.

Results of litigation and regulatory investigations may affect our financial strength or reduce our profitability.

We are a plaintiff or defendant in actions arising out of our insurance businesses and investment operations. We are, from time to time, also involved in various governmental, regulatory and administrative proceedings and inquiries. These factors may affect our financial strength or reduce our profitability. For further discussion on litigation and regulatory investigation risk, see "Legal Proceedings" in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 incorporated by reference herein.

From time to time we may become subject to tax audits, tax litigation or similar proceedings, and as a result we may owe additional taxes, interest and penalties in amounts that may be material.

We are subject to income taxes in the United States as well as many other jurisdictions. In determining our provisions for income taxes and our accounting for tax-related matters in general, we are required to exercise judgment. We regularly make estimates where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. We cannot assure you that the final determination of any tax audit, appeal of the decision of a taxing authority, tax litigation or similar proceedings will not be materially different from that reflected in our historical financial statements. The assessment of additional taxes, interest and penalties could be materially adverse to our current and future results of operations and financial condition.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could reduce our profitability.

Principal International generally writes policies denominated in various local currencies and invests the premiums and deposits in local currencies. Although investing in local currencies limits the effect of currency exchange rate fluctuation on local operating results, fluctuations in such rates affect the translation of these results into our consolidated financial statements. For further discussion on foreign currency exchange risk, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Foreign Currency Risk" in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 incorporated by reference herein.

Our financial results may be adversely impacted by global climate changes.

Atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases have increased dramatically since the industrial revolution, resulting in a gradual increase in global average temperatures and an increase in the frequency and severity of natural disasters. These trends are expected to continue in the future, and have the potential to impact nearly all sectors of the economy to varying degrees. Our initial research indicates that climate change does not pose an imminent or significant threat to our operations or business, but we will continue to monitor new developments in the future.

Potential impacts may include the following:

Changes in temperatures and air quality may adversely impact our mortality and morbidity rates. For example, increases in the level of pollution and airborne allergens may cause an increase in upper respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, leading to increased claims in our life, health and disability income business. However, the risk of increased mortality on our life insurance

Table of Contents

business is partly offset by our payout annuity business, where an increase in mortality results in a decrease in benefit payments.

Climate change may impact asset prices, as well as general economic conditions. For example, rising sea levels may lead to decreases in real estate values in coastal areas. Additionally, government policies to slow climate change (e.g., setting limits on carbon emissions) may have an adverse impact on sectors such as utilities, transportation and manufacturing. Changes in asset prices may impact the value of our fixed income, real estate and commercial mortgage investments. We manage our investment risks by maintaining a well-diversified portfolio, both geographically and by sector. We also monitor our investments on an ongoing basis, allowing us to adjust our exposure to sectors and/or geographical areas that face severe risks due to climate change.

A natural disaster that affects one of our office locations could disrupt our operations and pose a threat to the safety of our employees. However, we have extensive Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery planning programs in place to help mitigate this risk.

Risks Related to the Notes

The Senior Indenture does not limit the amount of indebtedness that we or our subsidiaries can issue.

The Senior Indenture does not limit the amount of unsecured indebtedness (including under the Senior Indenture) or secured indebtedness that we or our subsidiaries can issue, except, with respect to secured indebtedness, to the extent set forth under the caption "Description of the Debt Securities Limitations upon Liens" in the accompanying prospectus. The Notes will be our senior unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior indebtedness and senior to all of our existing and future subordinated indebtedness. As of March 31, 2009, Principal Financial Group, Inc. had \$602 million of senior indebtedness that would have ranked equally in right of payment with the Notes. In addition, the Notes will be effectively subordinated to any future secured indebtedness of ours, to the extent of the assets securing such indebtedness. As of March 31, 2009, Principal Financial Group, Inc. had no secured indebtedness outstanding.

The Subsidiary Guarantee will be a senior unsecured and unsubordinated obligation of Principal Financial Services, Inc. and will rank equally in right of payment with all of its existing and future senior indebtedness and senior to all of its future subordinated indebtedness. As of March 31, 2009, Principal Financial Services, Inc. had approximately \$957 million of senior indebtedness that would have ranked equally in right of payment with the Subsidiary Guarantee. In addition, the Subsidiary Guarantee will be effectively subordinated to any existing and future secured indebtedness of Principal Financial Services, Inc. to the extent of the assets securing such indebtedness. As of March 31, 2009, Principal Financial Services, Inc. had no secured indebtedness outstanding.

Any additional senior or secured indebtedness incurred could reduce the amount of cash we or the Subsidiary Guarantor would have available to satisfy our respective obligations under the Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantee. We and the Subsidiary Guarantor expect from time to time to incur additional senior indebtedness and secured indebtedness.

The terms of the Notes will not necessarily afford you protection in the event of a highly leveraged transaction that may adversely affect you, including a reorganization, recapitalization, restructuring, merger or other similar transaction involving us. We could enter into any such transaction even though the transaction could increase the total amount of our outstanding debt, adversely affect our capital structure or credit rating or otherwise adversely affect the holders of the Notes. These transactions may not involve a change in voting power or beneficial ownership or result in a downgrade in the ratings of

Table of Contents

the Notes. The Senior Indenture does not contain provisions that permit the holder the Notes to require us to repurchase the Notes in the event of a takeover, recapitalization or similar transaction.

We are a holding company with no direct operations and the Subsidiary Guarantor is an intermediary holding company with no direct operations; as a consequence, our ability to satisfy our obligations under the Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantor's ability to satisfy its obligations under the Subsidiary Guarantee will depend in large part on the ability of our and the Subsidiary Guarantor's subsidiaries to pay dividends, and the dividend paying ability of our insurance company subsidiaries is restricted by law.

We are an insurance holding company whose assets include all of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Subsidiary Guarantor. The Subsidiary Guarantor is an intermediary holding company whose assets include all of the outstanding shares of Principal Life and other subsidiaries. Our and the Subsidiary Guarantor's ability to meet our respective obligations depends upon the ability of Principal Life and other subsidiaries to declare and distribute dividends or to advance money in the form of intercompany loans. Our insurance company subsidiaries are subject to various statutory and regulatory restrictions, applicable to insurance companies generally, that limit the amount of cash dividends, loans and advances that those subsidiaries may pay. Regulations relating to capital requirements affecting some of our other subsidiaries also restrict their ability to pay dividends and other distributions and make loans to us. The payment of dividends from Principal Life to the Subsidiary Guarantor is subject to restrictions set forth in the insurance laws of the State of Iowa. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Liquidity The Holding Companies: Principal Financial Group, Inc. and Principal Financial Services, Inc." in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009, incorporated by reference herein. As a result, our cash flows and ability to service our obligations, including the Notes, are dependent upon the earnings of our subsidiaries, distributions of those earnings to us and other payments or distributions of funds by our subsidiaries to us. It is possible that in the future, Principal Life may be unable to pay dividends in an amount sufficient to permit us or the Subsidiary Guarantor to meet our respective obligations due to a lack of statutory net gain from operations, a diminishing statutory policyholders surplus, changes to the Iowa insurance laws or regulations or for some other reason. If the Subsidiary Guarantor cannot pay sufficient dividends to us in the future, we would be unable to meet our obligation to make scheduled payments under the Notes. This would negatively affect our business and financial condition as well as the trading price of the Notes.

The Notes will be effectively subordinated to the indebtedness and other obligations of our subsidiaries, which could impair our ability to make payments on the Notes, and the Subsidiary Guarantee will be effectively subordinated to the indebtedness and other obligations of its subsidiaries, which could impair the Subsidiary Guarantor's ability to make payments on the Subsidiary Guarantee.

Except to the extent we have a prior or equal claim against our subsidiaries as a creditor or in connection with the Subsidiary Guarantor's obligations under the Subsidiary Guarantee, the Notes will be effectively subordinated to all of our subsidiaries' existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities, including obligations to policyholders and preferred stock, because, as the common stockholder of our subsidiaries, we will be subject to the prior claims of our subsidiaries' creditors and preferred stockholders, including claims of policyholders with respect to our insurance subsidiaries. Consequently, the Notes are effectively subordinated to all liabilities (excluding the Subsidiary Guarantee) of any of our subsidiaries and the claims of their preferred stockholders.

Moreover, a default by one or more of our subsidiaries could have a material adverse effect on our ability to meet our obligations under the Notes. In particular, in the event of a default by a subsidiary under any of its indebtedness, the subsidiary's creditors could elect to declare such

Table of Contents

indebtedness, together with any accrued and unpaid interest and other amounts, to be due and payable prior to any distributions by the subsidiary to pay interest or principal due on the Notes. In addition, if we caused a subsidiary to pay a dividend to enable us to make payments in respect of the Notes, and the dividend were deemed a fraudulent transfer or in breach of relevant corporate or insurance laws, the holders of the Notes could be required to return the payment to (or for the benefit of) the creditors of that subsidiary. In addition, our subsidiaries have no obligation to pay any amounts due on the Notes, other than the Subsidiary Guarantor's obligations under the Subsidiary Guarantee. Substantially all of our business is currently conducted through our subsidiaries, and we expect this to continue.

Because the Subsidiary Guarantor is an intermediary holding company, the rights of the Subsidiary Guarantor and the rights of its creditors, including the holders of the Notes as beneficiaries of the Subsidiary Guarantee, to a share of the assets of any subsidiary upon the liquidation or recapitalization of such subsidiary will be subject to the prior claims of such subsidiary's creditors, except to the extent the Subsidiary Guarantor may be a creditor with recognized claims against such subsidiary. Accordingly, the Subsidiary Guarantee will be effectively subordinated to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of the Subsidiary Guarantor's subsidiaries, including their trade accounts payable and other liabilities arising in the ordinary course of business (including obligations to policyholders). As of March 31, 2009, in addition to the liabilities arising from obligations to our policyholders, the subsidiaries of the Subsidiary Guarantor had approximately \$264 million of indebtedness that would have been effectively senior to the Subsidiary Guarantee.

An active after-market for the Notes may not develop.

The Notes constitute a new issue of securities with no established trading market. We do not intend to have the Notes listed on a national securities exchange or to arrange for quotation on any automated dealer quotation systems. We cannot assure you that an active after-market for the Notes will develop or be sustained, that holders of the Notes will be able to sell their Notes or that holders of the Notes will be able to sell their Notes at favorable prices.

If a trading market does develop, general market conditions and unpredictable factors could adversely affect market prices for the Notes.

If a trading market does develop, there can be no assurance about the market prices for the Notes. Several factors, many of which are beyond our control, will influence the market value of the Notes. Factors that might influence the market value of the Notes include, but are not limited to:

our creditworthiness, financial condition, performance and prospects;

whether the ratings on the Notes provided by any ratings agency have changed;

the market for similar securities; and

economic, financial, geopolitical, regulatory or judicial events that affect us or the financial markets generally.

If you purchase Notes, whether in this offering or in the secondary market, the Notes may subsequently trade at a discount to the price that you paid for them.

The Subsidiary Guarantee may be subject to challenge under fraudulent transfer laws.

Under U.S. bankruptcy law and comparable provisions of state fraudulent transfer laws, a court could subordinate or void any guarantee if it found that the guarantee was incurred with actual intent to hinder, delay or defraud creditors or the guarantor did not receive fair consideration or reasonably equivalent value for the guarantee and the guarantor was any of the following: (i) insolvent or was

Table of Contents

rendered insolvent because of the guarantee; (ii) engaged in a business or transaction for which its remaining assets constituted unreasonably small capital; or (iii) intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay at maturity. To the extent the Subsidiary Guarantee were to be voided as a fraudulent conveyance or held unenforceable for any other reason, holders of the Notes would cease to have any claim in respect of the Subsidiary Guarantor and would be solely our creditors. In that event, the claims of the holders of the Notes against the Subsidiary Guarantor would be subject to the prior payment of all liabilities of the Subsidiary Guarantor. There can be no assurance that, after providing for all prior claims, there would be sufficient assets to satisfy the claims of the holders of the Notes relating to the voided Subsidiary Guarantee.

S-25

Table of Contents**RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES**

The following table shows our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for each of the periods indicated.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges before interest credited on investment products	4.3	6.2	3.7	7.0	10.7	11.6	9.8
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.0

We calculate the ratio of "earnings to fixed charges before interest credited on investment products" by dividing the sum of income from continuing operations before income taxes (BT), interest expense, which includes interest expense incurred on uncertain tax positions (I), interest factor of rental expense (IF) less undistributed income from equity investees (E) by the sum of interest expense, which includes interest expense incurred on uncertain tax positions (I), interest factor of rental expense (IF), and preferred stock dividends by the registrant (PD). The formula for this ratio is: $(BT+I+IF - E) / (I+IF+PD)$.

We calculate the ratio of "earnings to fixed charges" by dividing the sum of income from continuing operations before income taxes (BT), interest expense, which includes interest expense incurred on uncertain tax positions (I), interest factor of rental expense (IF) less undistributed income from equity investees (E) and the addition of interest credited on investment products (IC) by interest expense, which includes interest expense incurred on uncertain tax positions (I), interest factor of rental expense (IF), preferred stock dividends by the registrant (PD) and interest credited on investment products (IC). The formula for this calculation is: $(BT+I+IF - E+IC) / (I+IF+PD+IC)$. "Interest credited on investment products" includes interest paid on guaranteed investment contracts, funding agreements and other investment-only pension products. Similar to debt, these products have a total fixed return and a fixed maturity date.

Table of Contents

USE OF PROCEEDS

Our net proceeds from this offering are estimated to be approximately \$ _____ after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated expenses relating to this offering. We currently expect to use these net proceeds for repayment in full or in part of the \$441.0 million in outstanding principal amount of the 8.2% unsecured redeemable notes due August 15, 2009 of Principal Financial Services, Inc. and for other general corporate purposes, including, but not limited to, funding the operations of our life insurance and other subsidiaries. The ultimate use of the net proceeds from this offering is subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors in light of market conditions and other relevant factors.

S-27

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table shows our cash and cash equivalents and our consolidated capitalization as of March 31, 2009 (i) on an actual basis, (ii) on a pro forma basis giving effect to the sale of 50,650,000 shares of our common stock on May 15, 2009 which raised net proceeds of approximately \$964.6 million and (iii) on a pro forma as adjusted basis giving effect to the sale of the Notes offered hereby. See "Use of Proceeds." This information should be read in conjunction with our unaudited consolidated financial statements and the related notes and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 incorporated by reference herein.

	As of March 31, 2009		
	Actual	Pro Forma	Pro Forma As Adjusted
	(dollars in millions)		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,699.6	\$ 3,664.2	\$
Current maturities of long-term debt(1)	\$ 463.6	\$ 463.6	\$
Notes offered hereby			
Other long-term debt, excluding current maturities	829.1	829.1	
Total long-term debt	1,292.7	1,292.7	
Total stockholders' equity	2,708.9	3,673.5	
Total capitalization	\$ 4,001.6	\$ 4,966.2	\$

(1) Represents maturities during the next twelve months.

In addition to long-term debt outstanding, as of March 31, 2009, we had short-term debt outstanding of \$530.8 million.

Table of Contents**SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The following table sets forth certain selected historical consolidated financial information of Principal Financial Group, Inc. We derived the consolidated financial information (except for amounts referred to as "Other Supplemental Data") for each of the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 and as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 from our audited consolidated financial statements and notes to the financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 incorporated by reference herein. This selected consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with and is qualified by reference to these financial statements and the related notes. We derived the consolidated financial information (except for amounts referred to as "Other Supplemental Data") for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 and as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 from our audited consolidated financial statements not included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. The selected consolidated financial information as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 has been derived from the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements included in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2009 incorporated by reference herein. The following consolidated statements of operations and consolidated statements of position data have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP").

	As of or for the Three Months Ended		As of or for the Year Ended December 31,				
	March 31, 2009(1)	March 31, 2008(1)	2008(1)	2007(1)	2006(1)	2005	2004
(Dollars and shares in millions, except for per share data and as otherwise indicated)							
Statement of Operations							
Data:							
Revenues:							
Premiums and other considerations	\$ 949.9	\$ 1,053.0	\$ 4,209.2	\$ 4,634.1	\$ 4,305.3	\$ 3,975.0	\$ 3,710.0
Fees and other revenues	473.5	613.4	2,426.5	2,634.7	1,902.5	1,717.8	1,491.7
Net investment income	828.5	960.3	3,994.3	3,966.5	3,622.5	3,358.2	3,223.6
Net realized/unrealized capital gains (losses)	(63.3)	(126.0)	(694.1)	(328.8)	44.7	(11.2)	(104.8)
Total revenues	\$ 2,188.6	\$ 2,500.7	\$ 9,935.9	\$ 10,906.5	\$ 9,875.0	\$ 9,039.8	\$ 8,320.5
Income from continuing operations, net of related income taxes (benefits)	\$ 122.6	\$ 177.6	\$ 465.8	\$ 864.3	\$ 1,055.7	\$ 907.2	\$ 700.7
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of related income taxes(2)				20.2	28.9	28.8	130.6
Income before cumulative effect of accounting changes	122.6	177.6	465.8	884.5	1,084.6	936.0	831.3
Cumulative effect of accounting changes, net of related income taxes							(5.7)
Net income	122.6	177.6	465.8	884.5	1,084.6	936.0	825.6
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	1.6	(4.8)	7.7	24.2	20.3	17.0	N.A.(3)
Net income attributable to Principal Financial Group, Inc.	121.0	182.4	458.1	860.3	1,064.3	919.0	N.A.(3)
Preferred stock dividends(4)	8.2	8.2	33.0	33.0	33.0	17.7	
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 112.8	\$ 174.2	\$ 425.1	\$ 827.3	\$ 1,031.3	\$ 901.3	\$ 825.6

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Table of Contents

	As of or for the Three Months Ended		As of or for the Year Ended December 31,					2004
	March 31, 2009(1)	March 31, 2008(1)	2008(1)	2007(1)	2006(1)	2005		
(Dollars and shares in millions, except for per share data and as otherwise indicated)								
Earnings per Common Share Data:								
Income from continuing operations, net of related income taxes:								
Basic	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.67	\$ 1.64	\$ 3.04	\$ 3.67	\$ 3.03	\$ 2.24	
Diluted	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.67	\$ 1.63	\$ 3.01	\$ 3.64	\$ 3.01	\$ 2.23	
Net income:								
Basic	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.67	\$ 1.64	\$ 3.12	\$ 3.78	\$ 3.13	\$ 2.64	
Diluted	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.67	\$ 1.63	\$ 3.09	\$ 3.74	\$ 3.11	\$ 2.62	
Common shares outstanding at end of period	260.0	258.6	259.3	259.1	268.4	280.6	300.6	
Basic weighted-average common shares outstanding for the period	260.0	258.9	259.3	265.4	272.9	287.9	313.3	
Weighted-average common shares and potential common shares outstanding for the period for computation of diluted earnings per share	260.5	261.3	261.1	268.1	275.5	289.9	314.7	
Cash dividends per share	\$	\$	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.55	
Statement of Financial Position Data:								
Total assets	\$ 123,234.8	\$ 152,001.2	\$ 128,182.4	\$ 154,520.2	\$ 143,658.1	\$ 127,035.4	\$ 113,798.3	
Long-term debt	\$ 1,292.7	\$ 1,406.6	\$ 1,290.5	\$ 1,398.8	\$ 1,511.3	\$ 855.7	\$ 799.8	
Series A preferred stock	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Series B preferred stock	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Common stock	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	
Additional paid-in capital	8,342.1	8,326.1	8,376.5	8,295.4	8,141.8	8,000.0	7,269.4	
Retained earnings	3,845.2	3,589.4	3,722.5	3,414.3	2,824.1	2,008.6	1,289.5	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(4,841.1)	(359.1)	(4,911.6)	420.2	846.9	994.8	1,313.3	
Treasury stock, at cost	(4,721.6)	(4,718.3)	(4,718.6)	(4,712.2)	(3,955.9)	(3,200.1)	(2,331.7)	
Total stockholders' equity attributable to Principal Financial Group, Inc.	2,628.6	6,842.1	2,472.8	7,421.7	7,860.8	7,807.2	N.A.(3)	
Noncontrolling interest	80.3	96.7	96.5	97.6	58.8	35.9	N.A.(3)	
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 2,708.9	\$ 6,938.8	\$ 2,569.3	\$ 7,519.3	\$ 7,919.6	\$ 7,843.1	\$ 7,544.3	
Other Supplemental Data:								
AUM (\$ in billions)	\$ 236.6	\$ 304.2	\$ 247.0	\$ 311.1	\$ 256.9	\$ 195.2	\$ 167.0	
Number of employees (actual)	15,238	16,648	16,234	16,585	15,289	14,507	13,976	

(1)

For a discussion of items materially affecting the comparability of the three months ended March 31, 2009 with the three months ended March 31, 2008, please see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Transactions Affecting Comparability of Results of Operations" in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter

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ended March 31, 2009 incorporated by reference herein. For a discussion of items materially affecting the comparability of 2008, 2007 and 2006, please see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Transactions Affecting Comparability of Results of Operations" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 incorporated by reference herein.

- (2) See Note 3, Discontinued Operations, to our audited consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, incorporated by reference herein, for a description of our discontinued operations for 2008, 2007 and 2006. For each of the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, income from discontinued operations related to our sale of Principal Residential Mortgage, Inc., the sale of our Argentine companies and operating revenues of real estate properties that qualify for discontinued operations treatment.
- (3) The presentation and disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an Amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51* ("SFAS 160"), have not been applied to the 2004 financial statements. For a discussion of the impact of the adoption of SFAS 160 on our financial statement presentation see Note 1, Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies, to our unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 incorporated by reference herein.
- (4) On June 16, 2005, we issued 13.0 million shares of non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock under our shelf registration. We declared preferred stock dividends of \$33.0 million, \$33.0 million, \$33.0 million and \$17.7 million in 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

The series of Notes offered by this prospectus supplement is a series of "senior debt securities" as described in the accompanying prospectus. This description supplements the description of the general terms and provisions of the debt securities found in the accompanying prospectus under "Description of the Debt Securities".

Capitalized terms used and not otherwise defined below or elsewhere in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus are used with the respective meanings given thereto in the Senior Indenture to be entered into by Principal Financial Group, Inc., Principal Financial Services, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, as will be supplemented by a supplemental indenture with respect to this offering (as supplemented, the "Senior Indenture"). Any reference to the "Notes" contained in this prospectus supplement refers to the % Senior Notes due offered by this prospectus supplement, unless the context indicates otherwise. In this "Description of the Notes," references to "Principal," "we," "us" and "our" or similar terms only are to Principal Financial Group, Inc.

The Senior Indenture contains negative covenants that apply to us; however, the limitation on liens and the limitation on consolidation, merger and sale of assets contain important exceptions. See "Description of the Debt Securities Limitations upon Liens" and "Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets" in the accompanying prospectus.

General

The Notes initially will be limited to \$ aggregate principal amount. We may, without the consent of the holders of the Notes, increase the principal amount of the Notes in the future, on the same terms and conditions (except that the issue price, the first interest payment date and the issue date may vary) and with the same CUSIP number as the Notes being offered by this prospectus supplement. The Notes will be our senior unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior indebtedness and senior to all of our existing and future subordinated indebtedness. In addition, the Notes will be effectively subordinated to future secured indebtedness of ours to the extent of the assets securing such indebtedness.

Principal of, and premium, if any, and interest on the Notes will be payable, and transfers of the Notes will be registrable, at our office or agency in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York. Transfers of the Notes will also be registrable at any of our other offices or agencies that we may maintain for that purpose. The Notes are to be issued in denominations of \$2,000 or any multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof. No service charge will be made for any registration of transfer or exchange of Notes, except for any tax or other governmental charge that may be imposed in connection therewith.

Subsidiary Guarantee

General

Our obligations under the Senior Indenture and the Notes, including payment of principal of, and premium, if any, and interest on the Notes, will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by our subsidiary, Principal Financial Services, Inc. (the "Subsidiary Guarantor"), which is an intermediary holding company whose assets include all of the outstanding shares of our principal operating companies.

Ranking

The Subsidiary Guarantee will be a senior unsecured and unsubordinated obligation of the Subsidiary Guarantor and will rank equally in right of payment with all of its existing and future senior

Table of Contents

indebtedness and senior to all of its existing and future subordinated indebtedness. In addition, the Subsidiary Guarantee will be effectively subordinated to future secured indebtedness of the Subsidiary Guarantor to the extent of the assets securing such indebtedness.

Modification of the Subsidiary Guarantee

The Subsidiary Guarantee may be modified or amended on the same terms as the Senior Indenture may be modified or amended as described under "Description of the Debt Securities Modification and Waiver" in the accompanying prospectus.

Merger or Consolidation of the Subsidiary Guarantor

The Subsidiary Guarantor will not consolidate with or merge with or into any other person or convey, transfer or lease its assets substantially as an entirety to any person, and no person may consolidate with or merge with or into the Subsidiary Guarantor, unless:

the Subsidiary Guarantor or Principal Financial Group, Inc. will be the surviving company in any merger or consolidation, or

if the Subsidiary Guarantor consolidates with or merges into another person or conveys, transfers or leases its assets substantially as an entirety to any person, the successor person is an entity organized and validly existing under the laws of the United States of America or any state thereof or the District of Columbia, and the successor entity expressly assumes all of the obligations of the Subsidiary Guarantor under the Senior Indenture and the Subsidiary Guarantee, and

immediately after giving effect to the consolidation, merger, conveyance, transfer or lease there exists no event of default, and no event which, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become an event of default, and

other conditions described in the Subsidiary Guarantee are met.

Upon any consolidation of the Subsidiary Guarantor with, or merger of the Subsidiary Guarantor into, another person or any conveyance, transfer or lease of the assets of the Subsidiary Guarantor substantially as an entirety to any person, the successor person formed by such consolidation or into which the Subsidiary Guarantor is merged or to which such conveyance, transfer or lease is made shall succeed to, and be substituted for, and may exercise every right and power of, the Subsidiary Guarantor under the Subsidiary Guarantee with the same effect as if such successor person had been named as the Subsidiary Guarantor, and thereafter, except in the case of any lease, the Subsidiary Guarantor shall be relieved of all obligations and covenants under the Subsidiary Guarantee.

This covenant would not apply to the direct or indirect conveyance, transfer or lease of all or any portion of the stock, assets or liabilities of any of the Subsidiary Guarantor's wholly owned subsidiaries to the Subsidiary Guarantor, Principal Financial Group, Inc. or to other wholly owned subsidiaries of the Subsidiary Guarantor. In addition, this covenant would not apply to any recapitalization transaction, a change of control of the Subsidiary Guarantor or a highly leveraged transaction unless such transaction or change of control were structured to include a merger or consolidation by the Subsidiary Guarantor or the conveyance, transfer or lease of the Subsidiary Guarantor's assets substantially as an entirety.

Interest; Maturity; No Sinking Fund

Each Note will bear interest from _____, 2009 payable semiannually on _____ and _____ of each year, commencing _____, 2009, to the person in whose name the Note is registered, subject to certain exceptions as provided in the Senior Indenture, at the close of business on the

Table of Contents

or _____, as the case may be, immediately preceding such _____ and _____. The Notes will bear interest at a rate of _____ % per year. The Notes will mature on _____. Interest on the Notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months. The Notes are not subject to any sinking fund provision.

Optional Redemption

We may redeem the Notes, at our option, at any time (the "Redemption Date") in whole or from time to time in part at a redemption price equal to the greater of:

(a) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes being redeemed, or

(b) an amount equal to the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the Notes to be redeemed (not including any portion of the payments of interest accrued as of such Redemption Date) discounted to such Redemption Date on a semiannual basis (assuming a 360 day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Treasury Rate, plus _____ basis points, as calculated by an Independent Investment Banker;

plus, in either of the above cases, accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes to be redeemed to, but excluding, such Redemption Date.

If we have given notice as provided in the Senior Indenture and made funds available for the redemption of any Notes called for redemption on the Redemption Date referred to in that notice, those Notes will cease to bear interest on that Redemption Date. Any interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption will be paid as specified in such notice. We will give written notice of any redemption of any Notes to holders of the Notes to be redeemed at their addresses, as shown in the security register for the Notes, at least 30 days and not more than 60 days prior to the date fixed for redemption. The notice of redemption will specify, among other items, the date fixed for redemption, the redemption price and the aggregate principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed.

If we choose to redeem less than all of the Notes, the particular Notes to be redeemed shall be selected by the trustee not more than 45 days prior to the Redemption Date. The trustee will select the method in its sole discretion, in such manner as it shall deem appropriate and fair, for the Notes to be redeemed in part.

As used in this prospectus supplement:

"Comparable Treasury Issue" means the United States Treasury security selected by the Independent Investment Banker as having a maturity comparable to the remaining term of the Notes to be redeemed that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of comparable maturity to the remaining term of the Notes.

"Comparable Treasury Price" means, with respect to any Redemption Date for the Notes, the average of the Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations for such Redemption Date, after excluding the highest and lowest of such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, or if we obtain fewer than five such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, the average of all such quotations.

"Independent Investment Banker" means an independent investment banking institution of national standing appointed by us.

"Reference Treasury Dealer" means each of Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and two other primary U.S. government securities dealers (each, a "Primary Treasury Dealer"), as specified by us; provided that if any of Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. or

Table of Contents

any Primary Treasury Dealer as specified by us shall cease to be a Primary Treasury Dealer, we will substitute therefor another Primary Treasury Dealer.

"Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations" means, with respect to the Reference Treasury Dealer and any Redemption Date, the average, as determined by us, of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed, in each case, as a percentage of its principal amount) quoted in writing to us by such Reference Treasury Dealer at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the third business day preceding such Redemption Date.

"Treasury Rate" means the rate per year equal to the semiannual equivalent yield to maturity of the Comparable Treasury Issue, calculated using a price for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable Treasury Price for such Redemption Date. The Treasury Rate shall be calculated on the third business day preceding the Redemption Date.

Events of Default

In addition to the events of default set forth under "Description of the Debt Securities Events of Default" in the accompanying prospectus, each of the following will also constitute an event of default for the Notes:

default for 30 days in the payment of any interest on the Notes under the Subsidiary Guarantee by the Subsidiary Guarantor;

default in the payment of principal of the Notes, or premium, if any, when due under the Subsidiary Guarantee by the Subsidiary Guarantor;

default (other than those relating to payment) in the performance, or breach, of any covenant or warranty in the Senior Indenture or the Subsidiary Guarantee for 90 days after written notice;

certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization with respect to the Subsidiary Guarantor; or

the Subsidiary Guarantee ceases to be in full force and effect (other than in accordance with its terms) or the Subsidiary Guarantor denies or disaffirms its obligations under the Subsidiary Guarantee.

Global Securities

The Notes will be issued in the form of one or more global securities that will be deposited with, or on behalf of, the depository, The Depository Trust Company ("DTC" or the "depository"). Interests in the global securities will be issued only in denominations of \$2,000 or multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. Unless and until it is exchanged in whole or in part for Notes in definitive form, a global security may not be transferred except as a whole to a nominee of the depository for the global security, or by a nominee of the depository to the depository or another nominee of the depository, or by the depository or any nominee to a successor depository or a nominee of the successor depository.

Same-Day Settlement and Payment

Settlement for the Notes will be made by the underwriters in immediately available funds. So long as the depository continues to make same-day settlement available to us, all payments of principal and interest on the Notes will be made by us in immediately available funds.

The depository will facilitate same-day settlement for trading in the Notes until maturity, and secondary market trading activity in the Notes will therefore be required by the depository to settle in immediately available funds.

Table of Contents

Book-Entry System

DTC

Initially, the Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., the nominee of the depository. Accordingly, beneficial interests in the Notes will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by the depository and its participants.

The depository has advised us and the underwriters as follows: the depository is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the United States Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The depository holds securities that its participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with the depository. The depository also eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates by facilitating the settlement among Direct Participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in the Direct Participants' accounts. Direct Participants include securities brokers and dealers, including the underwriters, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. The depository is owned by a number of its Direct Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc. and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. Access to the depository's book-entry system is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). The rules applicable to the depository and its Direct and Indirect Participants are on file with the SEC.

The depository advises that its established procedures provide that:

upon our issuance of the Notes, the depository will credit the accounts of Direct Participants designated by the underwriters with the principal amounts of the Notes purchased by the underwriters; and

ownership of interests in the global securities will be shown on, and the transfer of the ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by the depository, the Direct Participants and the Indirect Participants.

The laws of some states require that certain persons take physical delivery in definitive form of securities which they own. Persons required to take physical delivery of securities they own may not be able to purchase beneficial interests in the global securities.

So long as a nominee of the depository is the registered owner of the global securities, the nominee for all purposes will be considered the sole owner or holder of the global securities under the Senior Indenture. Except as provided below, owners of beneficial interests in the global securities will not be entitled to have Notes registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of Notes in definitive form and will not be considered the owners or holders thereof under the Senior Indenture.

Neither we, the Trustee, any paying agent nor the registrar will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the global securities, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to those beneficial ownership interests.

Principal, premium and interest payments on the Notes registered in the name of the depository's nominee will be made in immediately available funds to the depository's nominee as the registered owner of the global securities. Under the terms of the Notes, we and the Trustee will treat the persons in whose names the Notes are registered as the owners of those Notes for the purpose of receiving

Table of Contents

payment of principal and interest on those Notes and for all other purposes whatsoever. Therefore, neither we, the Trustee nor any paying agent has any direct responsibility or liability for the payment of principal or interest on the Notes to owners of beneficial interests in the global securities. The depository has advised us and the Trustee that its current practice is, upon receipt of any payment of principal or interest, to credit Direct Participants' accounts on the payment date in accordance with their respective holdings of beneficial interests in the global securities as shown on the depository's records, unless the depository has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on the payment date. Payments by Direct and Indirect Participants to owners of beneficial interests in the global securities will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of the Direct and Indirect Participants and not of the depository, the Trustee or us, subject to any statutory requirements that may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to the depository is our responsibility or the responsibility of the Trustee; disbursement of those payments to the owners of beneficial interests in the global securities shall be the responsibility of the depository and Direct and Indirect Participants.

Notes represented by a global security will be exchangeable for Notes in definitive form of like tenor as the global security in denominations of \$2,000 and in any greater amount that is a multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof if the depository notifies us that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depository for the global security or if at any time the depository ceases to be a clearing agency registered under applicable law and a successor depository is not appointed by us within 90 days or we in our discretion at any time determine not to require all of the Notes to be represented by a global security and notify the Trustee thereof. Any Notes that are exchangeable pursuant to the preceding sentence are exchangeable for Notes issuable in authorized denominations and registered in such names as the depository shall direct. Subject to the foregoing, a global security is not exchangeable, except for a global security or global securities of the same aggregate denominations to be registered in the name of the depository or its nominee.

Clearstream and Euroclear have provided us with the following information and neither we nor the underwriters take any responsibility for its accuracy:

Clearstream

Clearstream is incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg as a professional depository. Clearstream holds securities for its participating organizations and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Clearstream participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of Clearstream participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Clearstream provides to Clearstream participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream interfaces with domestic securities markets in several countries. As a professional depository, Clearstream is subject to regulation by the Luxembourg Commission for the Supervision of the Financial Sector (*Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*). Clearstream participants include underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations and may include the underwriters. Clearstream's U.S. participants are limited to securities brokers and dealers and banks. Indirect access to Clearstream is also available to others, such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream participant either directly or indirectly.

Distributions with respect to Notes held beneficially through Clearstream will be credited to cash accounts of Clearstream participants in accordance with its rules and procedures, to the extent received by the U.S. depository for Clearstream.

Table of Contents

Euroclear

Euroclear was created in 1968 to hold securities for participants of Euroclear and to clear and settle transactions between Euroclear participants through simultaneous electronic book-entry delivery against payment, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates and any risk from lack of simultaneous transfers of securities and cash. Euroclear performs various other services, including securities lending and borrowing and interacts with domestic markets in several countries. Euroclear is operated by Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. under contract with Euroclear plc, a U.K. corporation. All operations are conducted by the Euroclear operator, and all Euroclear securities clearance accounts and Euroclear cash accounts are accounts with the Euroclear operator, not Euroclear plc. Euroclear plc establishes policy for Euroclear on behalf of Euroclear participants. Euroclear participants include banks, including central banks, securities brokers and dealers and other professional financial intermediaries and may include the underwriters. Indirect access to Euroclear is also available to other firms that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Euroclear participant, either directly or indirectly.

The Euroclear operator is a Belgian bank. As such it is regulated by the Belgian Banking and Finance Commission.

Securities clearance accounts and cash accounts with the Euroclear operator are governed by the Terms and Conditions Governing Use of Euroclear and the related Operating Procedures of the Euroclear System, and applicable Belgian law (collectively, the "Terms and Conditions"). The Terms and Conditions govern transfers of securities and cash within Euroclear, withdrawals of securities and cash from Euroclear, and receipts of payments with respect to securities in Euroclear. All securities in Euroclear are held on a fungible basis without attribution of specific certificates to specific clearance accounts. The Euroclear operator acts under the Terms and Conditions only on behalf of Euroclear participants and has no record of or relationship with persons holding through Euroclear participants.

Distributions with respect to Notes held beneficially through Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Euroclear participants in accordance with the Terms and Conditions, to the extent received by the U.S. depository for Euroclear.

Euroclear has further advised us that investors who acquire, hold and transfer interests in the Notes by book-entry through accounts with the Euroclear operator or any other securities intermediary are subject to the laws and contractual provisions governing their relationship with their intermediary, as well as the laws and contractual provisions governing the relationship between such an intermediary and each other intermediary, if any, standing between themselves and the global securities certificates.

Global Clearance and Settlement Procedures

Secondary market trading between Clearstream participants and/or Euroclear participants will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with the applicable rules and operating procedures of Clearstream and Euroclear and will be settled using the procedures applicable to conventional eurobonds in immediately available funds.

Cross market transfers between persons holding directly or indirectly through DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Clearstream participants or Euroclear participants, on the other, will be effected through DTC in accordance with DTC rules on behalf of the relevant European international clearing system by its U.S. depository; however, such cross market transactions will require delivery of instructions to the relevant European international clearing system by the counterparty in such system in accordance with its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (European time). The relevant European international clearing system will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its U.S. depository to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving Notes through DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance

Table of Contents

with normal procedures for same day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Clearstream participants and Euroclear participants may not deliver instructions directly to their respective U.S. depositaries.

Because of time zone differences, credits of Notes received through Clearstream or Euroclear as a result of a transaction with a DTC participant will be made during subsequent securities settlement processing and dated the business day following the DTC settlement date. Such credits or any transactions in such Notes settled during such processing will be reported to the relevant Euroclear participants or Clearstream participants on such business day. Cash received in Clearstream or Euroclear as a result of sales of Notes by or through a Clearstream participant or a Euroclear participant to a DTC participant will be received with value on the DTC settlement date but will be available in the relevant Clearstream or Euroclear cash account only as of the business day following settlement in DTC.

Although DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of Notes among participants of DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures and such procedures may be modified or discontinued at any time. Neither we nor the trustee will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream or their respective direct or indirect participants of their obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Table of Contents

CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following is a general discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Notes to U.S. holders and non-U.S. holders (as defined below) who purchase the Notes pursuant to this prospectus supplement at their issue price (generally the first price at which a substantial amount of the Notes is sold to the purchasers hereunder, excluding bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers) and hold the Notes as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). This discussion is based upon the Code, Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, all as in effect on the date hereof, and all of which are subject to differing interpretations or to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

This discussion is for general information only, and does not purport to discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to a holder in light of its particular circumstances, or to holders subject to special tax rules (such as banks, insurance companies, tax-exempt entities, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, persons holding the Notes as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion or other integrated transaction, U.S. holders whose functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar, persons who mark their securities to market for U.S. federal income tax purposes, certain former citizens or residents of the U.S., dealers in securities and persons liable for the alternative minimum tax. This discussion does not address the state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership or disposition of the Notes.

If an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds a Note, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the partnership and its partners generally will depend upon the status and activities of the partnership and its partners. A prospective purchaser of the Notes that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes should consult its own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Notes.

THIS DISCUSSION IS NOT INTENDED TO BE, NOR SHOULD IT BE CONSTRUED TO BE, LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE TO ANY PARTICULAR PERSON. PERSONS CONSIDERING THE PURCHASE OF THE NOTES SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND NON-U.S. INCOME AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES, IN LIGHT OF THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES, OF THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE NOTES.

U.S. Holders

As used herein, the term "U.S. holder" means a beneficial owner of a Note that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

an individual citizen or resident of the U.S.;

a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the U.S., any state thereof or the District of Columbia;

an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

a trust if (1) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions or (2) the trust was in existence on August 20, 1996, was treated as a United States person prior to such date, and has a valid election in effect to continue to be treated as a United States person.

Table of Contents

Interest Income and Original Issue Discount

In general, interest paid or payable on the Notes will be taxable to a U.S. holder as ordinary interest income as received or accrued, in accordance with the U.S. holder's method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Notes are not expected to be issued with original issue discount ("OID"). However, if the Notes are issued with OID, each U.S. holder would be required to include OID in its income as it accrues, regardless of its regular method of accounting, using a constant yield method, before such U.S. holder receives any payment attributable to such income.

Sale, Exchange, Retirement or Other Disposition of the Notes

Upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Note, a U.S. holder will generally recognize taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized (other than any accrued interest not previously included in such U.S. holder's income, which will be taxable as ordinary income to such U.S. holder) and such U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in such Note. Any gain or loss so recognized generally will be capital gain or loss and be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder has held such Note for more than one year. Net long-term capital gain of certain non-corporate U.S. holders is generally subject to preferential rates of tax. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Non-U.S. Holders

As used herein, the term "non-U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of a Note that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes (i) an individual who is neither a citizen nor resident of the U.S., (ii) a foreign corporation or (iii) a foreign estate or trust.

Subject to the discussion below regarding backup withholding, payments of amounts treated as interest received by a non-U.S. holder with respect to the Notes will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax ("U.S. Withholding Tax"), provided that such non-U.S. holder (i) does not actually or constructively own 10% or more of the combined voting power of all classes of our stock that are entitled to vote, (ii) is not a controlled foreign corporation, within the meaning of section 957(a) of the Code, that is related to us, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership, (iii) is not a bank receiving interest on an extension of credit made in the ordinary course of a trade or business, and (iv) satisfies the statement requirement set forth in section 871(h) or section 881(c) of the Code and the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder (described below).

In general, sections 871(h) and 881(c) of the Code and the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder require that, in order to obtain the exemption from U.S. Withholding Tax, a non-U.S. holder must provide a statement to the withholding agent to the effect that such non-U.S. holder is not a United States person. Such requirement generally will be fulfilled if such non-U.S. holder certifies on Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") Form W-8BEN, under penalties of perjury, that it is not a United States person and provides its name and address. Applicable Treasury regulations provide alternative methods for satisfying this requirement. In addition, the President has recently proposed changes to the procedures for satisfying this requirement where securities are held through an intermediary.

If the above requirements are not satisfied and an exemption is not otherwise established, payments of amounts treated as interest received by a non-U.S. holder with respect to the Notes will be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at the rate of 30%.

A non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax on amounts treated as recognized (not including any amount treated as interest) on the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of the Notes, unless (i) such non-U.S. holder is an individual who is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more in the taxable year of such sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition and certain other conditions are met or (ii) any gain is effectively connected with

Table of Contents

the conduct by such non-U.S. holder of a trade or business in the U.S. (in each case, subject to the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty).

If a non-U.S. holder is engaged in a trade or business in the U.S., and if amounts treated as interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes on the Notes or gain recognized on the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of the Notes are effectively connected with the conduct of such trade or business (and, if an applicable tax treaty so provides, are attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained by the non-U.S. holder in the U.S.), the non-U.S. holder, although generally exempt from U.S. Withholding Tax, generally will be subject to regular U.S. federal income tax on such effectively connected income or gain in the same manner as if it were a United States person. In lieu of the IRS form described above, such non-U.S. holder will be required to provide IRS Form W-8ECI to the withholding agent in order to claim an exemption from U.S. Withholding Tax. In addition, if such non-U.S. holder is a corporation, it may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or a lower rate if provided by an applicable tax treaty) on its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year, subject to certain adjustments.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

U.S. Holders

Interest payments made on, or the proceeds of the sale or other disposition of, the Notes may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding tax (currently at the rate of 28%) if the recipient of those payments fails to supply an accurate taxpayer identification number or otherwise fails to comply with applicable information reporting or certification requirements. Any amount withheld from a payment to a U.S. holder under the backup withholding rules will be allowable as a refund or a credit against such U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS in the proper manner.

Non-U.S. Holders

Interest payable on a Note held by a non-U.S. holder and the amount of tax, if any, withheld from such payments generally will be required to be reported annually to the IRS by the withholding agent on IRS Form 1042-S (a copy of which IRS form must be forwarded to such non-U.S. holder). The IRS may make such information available under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty to the tax authorities in the country in which such non-U.S. holder is a resident.

In general, backup withholding (currently at the rate of 28%) and additional information reporting will not apply to interest payments made on, or the proceeds of the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of, the Notes if the non-U.S. holder establishes, by providing a certificate or, in some cases, by providing other evidence, that it is not a United States person. Additional exemptions are available for certain payments made outside the U.S. Any amount withheld from a payment to a non-U.S. holder under the backup withholding rules will be allowable as a refund or a credit against such non-U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS in the proper manner.

Table of Contents**UNDERWRITING**

The Company, the Subsidiary Guarantor and the underwriters for the offering named below have entered into an underwriting agreement with respect to the Notes. Subject to certain conditions, each underwriter has severally agreed to purchase the principal amount of Notes indicated in the following table.

Underwriter	Principal Amount of Notes
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	
Total	\$

The underwriters are committed to take and pay for all of the Notes being offered, if any are taken.

Notes sold by the underwriters to the public will initially be offered at the public offering price set forth on the cover of this prospectus supplement. Any Notes sold by the underwriters to securities dealers may be sold at a discount from the public offering price of up to % of the principal amount of Notes. Any such securities dealers may resell any Notes purchased from the underwriters to certain other brokers or dealers at a discount from the initial public offering price of up to % of the principal amount of Notes. If all the Notes are not sold at the public offering price, the underwriters may change the offering price and the other selling terms.

There is no established trading market for the Notes. We have been advised by the underwriters that the underwriters intend to make a market in the Notes but are not obligated to do so and may discontinue market making at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of the trading market for the Notes.

In connection with the offering, the underwriters may purchase and sell Notes in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, stabilizing transactions and purchases to cover positions created by short sales. Short sales involve the sale by the underwriters of a greater number of Notes than they are required to purchase in the offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases made for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Notes while the offering is in progress.

The underwriters also may impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a particular underwriter repays to the underwriters a portion of the underwriting discount received by it because the representatives have repurchased Notes sold by or for the account of such underwriter in stabilizing or short covering transactions.

These activities by the underwriters, as well as other purchases by the underwriters for their own accounts, may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the Notes. As a result, the price of the Notes may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. If these activities are commenced, they may be discontinued by the underwriters at any time. These transactions may be effected in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

Table of Contents

We estimate that our share of the total expenses of the offering, excluding underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$750,000. The underwriters have agreed to reimburse us for certain of our expenses in connection with this offering.

We and the Subsidiary Guarantor have agreed to indemnify the several underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933.

Certain of the underwriters and their respective affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various financial advisory and investment banking services for us and our affiliates, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses.

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a "Relevant Member State"), each underwriter has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the "Relevant Implementation Date") it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the Notes which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of Notes to the public in that Relevant Member State at any time:

- (a) to legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (b) to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year, (2) a total balance sheet of more than €43,000,000 and (3) an annual net turnover of more than €50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts; or
- (c) in any other circumstances which do not require the publication by the issuer of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "offer of Notes to the public" in relation to any Notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Notes, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

United Kingdom

Each underwriter has represented and agreed that:

- (a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ("FSMA")) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to us; and
- (b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Table of Contents

NOTICE TO CANADIAN RESIDENTS

Resale Restrictions

The distribution of the Notes in Canada is being made only on a private placement basis exempt from the requirement that we prepare and file a prospectus with the securities regulatory authorities in each province where trades of Notes are made. Any resale of the Notes in Canada must be made under applicable securities laws which will vary depending on the relevant jurisdiction, and which may require resales to be made under available statutory exemptions or under a discretionary exemption granted by the applicable Canadian securities regulatory authority. Purchasers are advised to seek legal advice prior to any resale of the Notes.

Representations of Purchasers

By purchasing Notes in Canada and accepting a purchase confirmation a purchaser is representing to us and the dealer from whom the purchase confirmation is received that:

the purchaser is entitled under applicable provincial securities laws to purchase the Notes without the benefit of a prospectus qualified under those securities laws,

where required by law, that the purchaser is purchasing as principal and not as agent,

the purchaser has reviewed the text above under " Resale Restrictions" and

the purchaser acknowledges and consents to the provision of specified information concerning its purchase of the Notes to the regulatory authority that by law is entitled to collect the information.

Further details concerning the legal authority for this information is available on request.

Rights of Action Ontario Purchasers Only

Under Ontario securities legislation, certain purchasers who purchase a security offered by this prospectus during the period of distribution will have a statutory right of action for damages, or while still the owner of the Notes, for rescission against us in the event that this prospectus contains a misrepresentation without regard to whether the purchaser relied on the misrepresentation. The right of action for damages is exercisable not later than the earlier of 180 days from the date the purchaser first had knowledge of the facts giving rise to the cause of action and three years from the date on which payment is made for the Notes. The right of action for rescission is exercisable not later than 180 days from the date on which payment is made for the Notes. If a purchaser elects to exercise the right of action for rescission, the purchaser will have no right of action for damages against us. In no case will the amount recoverable in any action exceed the price at which the Notes were offered to the purchaser and if the purchaser is shown to have purchased the securities with knowledge of the misrepresentation, we will have no liability. In the case of an action for damages, we will not be liable for all or any portion of the damages that are proven to not represent the depreciation in value of the Notes as a result of the misrepresentation relied upon. These rights are in addition to, and without derogation from, any other rights or remedies available at law to an Ontario purchaser. The foregoing is a summary of the rights available to an Ontario purchaser. Ontario purchasers should refer to the complete text of the relevant statutory provisions.

Enforcement of Legal Rights

All of our directors and officers as well as the experts named herein may be located outside of Canada and, as a result, it may not be possible for Canadian purchasers to effect service of process within Canada upon us or those persons. All or a substantial portion of our assets and the assets of those persons may be located outside of Canada and, as a result, it may not be possible to satisfy a

Table of Contents

judgment against us or those persons in Canada or to enforce a judgment obtained in Canadian courts against us or those persons outside of Canada.

Taxation and Eligibility for Investment

Canadian purchasers of Notes should consult their own legal and tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of an investment in the Notes in their particular circumstances and about the eligibility of the Notes for investment by the purchaser under relevant Canadian legislation.

S-45

Table of Contents

VALIDITY OF THE NOTES

The validity of the Notes and the Subsidiary Guarantee will be passed upon for us by Debevoise & Plimpton LLP, 919 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022, and for the underwriters by Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP, 1540 Broadway, New York, New York 10036. Certain legal matters relating to the issuance of the Subsidiary Guarantee will be passed upon for us by Karen E. Shaff, Executive Vice President and General Counsel of the Company.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Principal Financial Group, Inc. appearing in Principal Financial Group, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 (including schedules appearing therein), and the effectiveness of Principal Financial Group, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their reports thereon (which contain an explanatory paragraph describing, in response to new accounting standards, changes in the methods of accounting for its pension and other post-retirement benefits effective December 31, 2006 and January 1, 2008, and for the treatment of modifications or exchanges of insurance contracts and income tax contingencies effective January 1, 2007), included therein, and incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements and Principal Financial Group, Inc. management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 are incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such reports given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

S-46

Table of Contents

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document that we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, from which interested persons can electronically access our filings with the SEC, including the registration statement to which this prospectus supplement relates (including the exhibits and schedules thereto).

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" the information we file with them, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus supplement, and information that we file later with the SEC prior to the termination of the offering under this prospectus supplement will automatically update and supersede this information. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and all documents we file with the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, other than reports or portions thereof furnished under Item 2.02 or 7.01 on Form 8-K and not specifically incorporated by reference, prior to the termination or completion of the offering under this prospectus supplement:

- (a) Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008;
- (b) Our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009;
- (c) Our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on January 15, 2009, February 27, 2009 and May 15, 2009; and
- (d) Our Proxy Statement filed on April 8, 2009 for the 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

You can obtain any of the filings incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement through us or from the SEC through the SEC's Internet site or at the address listed above. You may request orally or in writing, without charge, a copy of any or all of the documents which are incorporated in this prospectus supplement by reference, other than exhibits to such documents (unless such exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference into such documents). Requests for such copies should be directed to the office of the Corporate Secretary, Principal Financial Group, Inc., 711 High Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50392, Telephone: (515) 247-5111.

Table of Contents

PROSPECTUS

Principal Financial Group, Inc.

Debt Securities
Junior Subordinated Debt Securities
Junior Subordinated Debentures
Preferred Stock
Common Stock
Depository Shares
Warrants
Purchase Contracts
Purchase Units

Principal Capital I
Principal Capital II
Principal Capital III

Preferred Securities Guaranteed

as Described in this Prospectus
and the Accompanying Prospectus Supplement
by Principal Financial Group, Inc.

By this prospectus, we may offer from time to time the securities described in this prospectus separately or together in any combination and the trusts may offer from time to time the trust preferred securities.

We will provide specific terms of any securities and any associated subsidiary guarantee to be offered in supplements to this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and any supplement carefully before you invest. A supplement may also change, add to, update, supplement or clarify information contained in this prospectus.

We will not use this prospectus to confirm sales of any of our securities unless it is attached to a prospectus supplement.

Unless we state otherwise in a prospectus supplement, we will not list any of these securities on any securities exchange.

Our Common Stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "PFG".

We or the trusts may offer and sell these securities to or through one or more agents, underwriters, dealers or other third parties or directly to one or more purchasers on a continuous or delayed basis.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. They have not made, nor will they make, any determination as to whether anyone should buy these securities. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is June 11, 2008

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS	ii
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS	iii
PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.	1
THE PRINCIPAL CAPITAL TRUSTS	2
USE OF PROCEEDS	3
RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES	4
DESCRIPTION OF GUARANTEE OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.	4
DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBT SECURITIES	5
DESCRIPTION OF JUNIOR SUBORDINATED DEBT SECURITIES	17
DESCRIPTION OF JUNIOR SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES	30
DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.	40
DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSITARY SHARES	45
DESCRIPTION OF WARRANTS	47
DESCRIPTION OF PURCHASE CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE UNITS	50
DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST PREFERRED SECURITIES	50
DESCRIPTION OF GUARANTEE BY PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. OF THE TRUST PREFERRED SECURITIES	63
DESCRIPTION OF CORRESPONDING JUNIOR SUBORDINATED DEBT SECURITIES	66
RELATIONSHIP AMONG THE PREFERRED SECURITIES, THE CORRESPONDING JUNIOR SUBORDINATED DEBT SECURITIES AND THE GUARANTEES BY PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. OF THE TRUST PREFERRED SECURITIES	68
PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION	70
LEGAL OPINIONS	73
EXPERTS	73
WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION	73
INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE	74

Table of Contents

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we and the trusts filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission utilizing a "shelf" registration process. Under this shelf process, we and the trusts are registering an unspecified amount of each class of the securities described in this prospectus, and we may sell any combination of the securities described in this prospectus in one or more offerings, and the trusts may sell their trust preferred securities. In addition, we or the trusts or any of their respective affiliates may use this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement in a remarketing or other resale transaction involving the securities after their initial sale. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we or the trusts may offer. Each time we or the trusts sell securities, we or the trusts will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add to, change, update, supplement or clarify information contained in this prospectus. Any statement that we make in this prospectus will be modified or superseded by any inconsistent statement made by us in a prospectus supplement. The rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission allow us to incorporate by reference information into this prospectus. This information incorporated by reference is considered to be a part of this prospectus, and information that we file later with the Securities and Exchange Commission will automatically update and supersede this information. See "Incorporation by Reference." You should read both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with additional information described under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information."

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by Principal Financial Group, Inc., or any underwriter, agent, dealer or remarketing firm. Neither the delivery of this prospectus nor any sale made hereunder shall under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of Principal Financial Group, Inc. since the date hereof or that the information contained or incorporated by reference herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of such information. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

Unless otherwise indicated, or the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to the "trusts" are to Principal Capital I, Principal Capital II and Principal Capital III, collectively, and references to a "trust" are to Principal Capital I, Principal Capital II or Principal Capital III, individually. Unless otherwise indicated, or the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to "Principal," "we," "us" and "our" or similar terms are to Principal Financial Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries, references to the "Subsidiary Guarantor" are to Principal Financial Services, Inc., and references to "Principal Life" are to Principal Life Insurance Company.

Table of Contents

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements contained in this prospectus or incorporated by reference are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and include estimates and assumptions related to economic, competitive and legislative developments. These forward-looking statements are subject to change and uncertainty which are, in many instances, beyond our control and have been made based upon management's expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effect upon us. There can be no assurance that future developments will be in accordance with management's expectations or that the effect of future developments on us will be those anticipated by management. Actual results could differ materially from those expected by us, depending on the outcome of various factors, including but not limited to, those set forth in our most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K (as updated from time to time). These factors include:

a decline or increased volatility in the securities markets could result in investors withdrawing from the markets or decreasing their rates of investment, either of which could reduce our net income, revenues and assets under management;

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

competition from companies that may have greater financial resources, broader arrays of products, higher ratings and stronger financial performance may impair our ability to retain existing customers, attract new customers and maintain our profitability;

a downgrade in our financial strength or credit ratings may increase policy surrenders and withdrawals, reduce new sales and terminate relationships with distributors, impact existing liabilities and increase our cost of capital, any of which could adversely affect our profitability and financial condition;

unforeseen increases in cash outflows may negatively impact our liquidity;

our efforts to reduce the impact of interest rate changes on our profitability and retained earnings may not be effective;

if we are unable to attract and retain sales representatives and develop new distribution sources, sales of our products and services may be reduced;

our international businesses face political, legal, operational and other risks that could reduce our profitability in those businesses;

we may face losses if our actual experience differs significantly from our pricing and reserving assumptions;

our ability to pay stockholder dividends and meet our obligations may be constrained by the limitations on dividends Iowa insurance laws impose on Principal Life;

the pattern of amortizing our DPAC and other actuarial balances on our investment contract, participating life insurance and universal life-type products may change, impacting both the level of the asset and the timing of our net income;

we may need to fund deficiencies in our closed block ("Closed Block") assets;

a pandemic, terrorist attack, or other catastrophic event could adversely affect our net income;

our reinsurers could default on their obligations or increase their rates, which could adversely impact our net income and profitability;

Table of Contents

we face risks arising from acquisitions of businesses;

changes in laws, regulations or accounting standards may reduce our profitability;

a computer system failure or security breach could disrupt our business, damage our reputation and adversely impact our earnings;

results of litigation and regulatory investigations may affect our financial strength or reduce our profitability;

fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could reduce our profitability;

applicable laws and our stockholder rights plan, certificate of incorporation and by-laws may discourage takeovers and business combinations that our stockholders might consider in their best interests;

our financial results may be adversely impacted by global climate changes; and

the risk factors or uncertainties listed from time to time in any prospectus supplement or any document incorporated into this prospectus by reference.

Table of Contents

PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

The Principal Financial Group is a leading provider of retirement savings, investment and insurance products and services with \$311.1 billion in assets under management and approximately nineteen million customers worldwide as of December 31, 2007.

Our U.S. and international operations concentrate primarily on asset accumulation and asset management. In addition, we offer a broad range of individual and group life insurance, group health insurance, individual and group disability insurance, and group dental and vision insurance.

We primarily focus on small and medium-sized businesses, which we define as companies with less than 1,000 employees, providing a broad array of retirement and employee benefit solutions to meet the needs of the business, the business owner and their employees. With over 32,000 plans, we are the leading provider of corporate defined contribution plans in the U.S., according to Spectrem Group. We are also the leading employee stock ownership plan consultant. In addition, we are a leading provider of nonqualified plans, defined benefit plans and plan termination annuities. We are also one of the largest providers of non-medical insurance product solutions.

We believe small and medium-sized businesses are an underserved market, offering attractive growth opportunities in the U.S. in retirement services and other employee benefits. We also believe there is a significant opportunity to leverage our U.S. retirement expertise into select international markets that have adopted or are moving toward private sector defined contribution pension systems. This opportunity is particularly compelling as aging populations around the world are driving increased demand for retirement accumulation, retirement asset management and retirement income management solutions.

We organize our business into the following operating segments: (1) U.S. Asset Accumulation, which provides a comprehensive portfolio of asset accumulation products and services for retirement savings and investment to businesses and individuals in the U.S., with a concentration on small and medium-sized businesses; (2) Global Asset Management, which provides a diverse range of asset management services covering a broad range of asset classes, investment styles and portfolio structures to our other segments and third-party institutional clients.; (3) International Asset Management and Accumulation, which provides retirement products and services, annuities, mutual funds, institutional asset management and life insurance accumulation products through subsidiaries and joint ventures in various countries; and (4) Life and Health Insurance, which provides individual life insurance, group health insurance and specialty benefits, which includes group dental, group vision, group life, group long-term disability, group short-term disability and individual disability insurance throughout the U.S. We also have a Corporate and Other segment, which manages the assets representing capital that have not been allocated to any other segment.

We were organized as an individual life insurer in 1879 and formed a mutual insurance holding company in 1998. Principal Financial Group, Inc. was organized on April 18, 2001, as a Delaware business corporation. Under the terms of Principal Mutual Holding Company's Plan of Conversion, Principal Mutual Holding Company converted from a mutual insurance holding company to a stock company subsidiary of Principal Financial Group, Inc., and merged into Principal Financial Services, Inc. on October 26, 2001, when we completed our initial public offering.

The principal executive office for both Principal Financial Group, Inc. and Principal Financial Services, Inc. is located at 711 High Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50392, and the telephone number is (515) 247-5111.

Table of Contents

THE PRINCIPAL CAPITAL TRUSTS

We created each trust as a Delaware statutory trust pursuant to a trust agreement. We will enter into an amended and restated trust agreement for each trust, which will state the terms and conditions for the trust to issue and sell its preferred securities and common securities. We will amend and restate each trust agreement in its entirety substantially in the form filed as an exhibit to the registration statement that includes this prospectus. Each trust agreement will be qualified as an indenture under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, which we refer to in this prospectus as the "Trust Indenture Act."

Each trust exists for the exclusive purposes of:

issuing and selling to the public preferred securities, representing undivided beneficial interests in the assets of the trust,

issuing and selling to us common securities, representing undivided beneficial interests in the assets of the trust,

using the proceeds from the sale of the preferred securities and common securities to acquire a corresponding series of junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures, which we refer to in this prospectus as the "corresponding junior subordinated debt securities,"

distributing the cash payments it receives from the corresponding junior subordinated debt securities it owns to you and the other holders of preferred securities and us, as the holder of common securities, and

engaging in the other activities that are necessary, convenient or incidental to these purposes.

Accordingly, the corresponding junior subordinated debt securities will be the sole assets of each trust, and payments under the corresponding junior subordinated debt securities and the related expense agreement will be the sole revenue of each trust.

We will own all of the common securities of each trust. The common securities of a trust will rank equally with, and payments will be made pro rata with, the preferred securities of the trust, except that if an event of default under a trust agreement then exists, our rights as holder of the common securities to payment of distributions and payments upon liquidation or redemption will be subordinated to your rights as a holder of the preferred securities of the trust. See "Description of Preferred Securities Subordination of Common Securities."

Unless we state otherwise in a prospectus supplement, each trust has a term of approximately 45 years from its date of formation. A trust may also terminate earlier. The trustees of each trust will conduct its business and affairs. As holder of the common securities we will initially appoint the trustees. Initially, the trustees will be:

Wilmington Trust Company, which will act as property trustee and as Delaware trustee, and

Two of our employees or officers or those of our affiliates, who will act as administrative trustees.

Wilmington Trust Company, as property trustee, will act as sole indenture trustee under each trust agreement for purposes of compliance with the provisions of the Trust Indenture Act. Wilmington Trust Company will also act as trustee under the guarantee and the junior subordinated debt security indenture pursuant to which we will issue the junior subordinated debt securities. See "Description of Junior Subordinated Debt Securities" and "Description of Guarantee by Principal Financial Group, Inc. of the Trust Preferred Securities."

The holder of the common securities of a trust, or the holders of a majority in liquidation preference of the preferred securities if an event of default under the trust agreement for the trust has

Table of Contents

occurred and is continuing, will be entitled to appoint, remove or replace the property trustee and/or the Delaware trustee of the trust. You will not have the right to vote to appoint, remove or replace the administrative trustees. Only we, as the holder of the common securities, will have these voting rights. The duties and obligations of the trustees are governed by the applicable trust agreement. We will pay all fees and expenses related to the trusts and the offering of the preferred securities and will pay, directly or indirectly, all ongoing costs, expenses and liabilities of the trusts, except for payments made on the preferred securities or the common securities, subject to the guarantee.

The principal executive office of each trust is 711 High Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50392, Attention: Corporate Secretary and its telephone number is (515) 247-5111.

In the future, we may form additional Delaware statutory trusts or other entities similar to the trusts, and those other trusts or entities could issue securities similar to the trust securities described in this prospectus. In that event, we may issue debt securities to those other trusts or entities and guarantees under a guarantee agreement with respect to the securities they may issue. The debt securities and guarantees we may issue in those cases would be similar to those described in this prospectus, with such modifications as may be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless we state otherwise in a prospectus supplement, we intend to use the proceeds from the sale of the securities offered by this prospectus, including the corresponding junior subordinated debt securities issued to the trusts in connection with their investment of all the proceeds from the sale of preferred securities, for general corporate purposes, including working capital, capital expenditures, investments in subsidiaries, acquisitions and refinancing of debt, including commercial paper and other short-term indebtedness. We will include a more detailed description of the use of proceeds of any specific offering of securities in the prospectus supplement relating to the offering.

Table of Contents**RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES**

The following table sets forth, for each of the periods indicated, our ratio of earnings to fixed charges.

	For the Three Months		For the Years Ended December 31,				
	Ended March 31,		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	2008	2007					
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges before interest credited on investment products	6.3	8.9	6.9	10.5	11.4	9.8	7.7
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9

We calculate the ratio of "earnings to fixed charges before interest credited on investment products" by dividing the sum of income from continuing operations before income taxes (BT), interest expense, which includes interest expense incurred on uncertain tax positions (I), interest factor of rental expense (IF) less undistributed income from equity investees (E) by the sum of interest expense, which includes interest expense incurred on uncertain tax positions (I), interest factor of rental expense (IF), preferred stock dividends by the registrant (PD) and dividends on majority-owned subsidiary redeemable preferred securities (non-intercompany) (D). The formula for this ratio is: $(BT+I+IF-E) / (I+IF+PD+D)$.

We calculate the ratio of "earnings to fixed charges" by dividing the sum of income from continuing operations before income taxes (BT), interest expense, which includes interest expense incurred on uncertain tax positions (I), interest factor of rental expense (IF) less undistributed income from equity investees (E) and the addition of interest credited on investment products (IC) by interest expense, which includes interest expense incurred on uncertain tax positions (I), interest factor of rental expense (IF), preferred stock dividends by the registrant (PD), dividends on majority-owned subsidiary redeemable preferred securities (non intercompany) (D) and interest credited on investment products (IC). The formula for this calculation is: $(BT+I+IF-E+IC) / (I+IF+PD+D+IC)$. "Interest credited on investment products" includes interest paid on guaranteed investment contracts, funding agreements and other investment-only pension products. Similar to debt, these products have a total fixed return and a fixed maturity date.

DESCRIPTION OF GUARANTEE OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.

Principal Financial Services, Inc. may guarantee, fully and unconditionally or otherwise, our obligations with respect to any non-convertible securities, other than common stock, as described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

If Principal Financial Services, Inc. guarantees these obligations under any such securities, we will tell you in the applicable prospectus supplement and describe the terms of such subsidiary guarantee in such prospectus supplement. Unless we tell you otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, such subsidiary guarantee will be an unsecured obligation of Principal Financial Services, Inc. and will be enforceable against Principal Financial Services, Inc. without any need to first enforce against Principal Financial Group, Inc.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBT SECURITIES

We may offer unsecured senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities. We refer to the senior debt securities and the subordinated debt securities together in this prospectus as the "debt securities." The senior debt securities will rank equally with all of our other unsecured, unsubordinated obligations. The subordinated debt securities will be subordinate and junior in right of payment to all of our senior debt.

We will issue the senior debt securities in one or more series under an indenture, which we refer to as the "senior indenture," to be entered into between us, Principal Financial Services, Inc. which we refer to in this prospectus as the Subsidiary Guarantor, as guarantor, and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as trustee. We will issue subordinated debt securities in one or more series under an indenture, which we refer to as the "subordinated indenture," between us, the Subsidiary Guarantor, as guarantor, and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as trustee.

We may from time to time without notice to, or the consent of, the holders of the debt securities, create and issue additional debt securities under the indentures, equal in rank to existing debt securities in all respects (or in all respects except for the payment of interest accruing prior to the issue date of the new debt securities, or except for the first payment of interest following the issue date of the new debt securities) so that the new debt securities may be consolidated and form a single series with existing debt securities and have the same terms as to status, redemption and otherwise as existing debt securities.

The following description of the terms of the indentures is a summary. It summarizes only those portions of the indentures which we believe will be most important to your decision to invest in our debt securities. You should keep in mind, however, that it is the indentures, and not this summary, which define your rights as a debtholder. There may be other provisions in the indentures which are also important to you. You should read the indentures for a full description of the terms of the debt. The senior indenture and the subordinated indenture are filed as exhibits to the registration statement that includes this prospectus. See "Where You Can Find More Information" for information on how to obtain copies of the senior indenture and the subordinated indenture.

The Debt Securities Are Unsecured Obligations

Our debt securities will be unsecured obligations and our senior debt securities will be unsecured and will rank equally with all of our other senior unsecured and unsubordinated obligations.

We are an insurance holding company with no direct operations whose assets include all of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Subsidiary Guarantor. The Subsidiary Guarantor is an intermediary holding company with no direct operations whose assets include all of the outstanding shares of Principal Life Insurance Company ("Principal Life") and other subsidiaries. As a consequence, our ability to satisfy our obligations under the debt securities and the Subsidiary Guarantor's ability to satisfy its obligations under the subsidiary guarantee will depend in large part on the ability of our insurance company and other subsidiaries to declare and distribute dividends or to advance money in the form of intercompany loans. Our insurance company subsidiaries are subject to various statutory and regulatory restrictions, applicable to insurance companies generally, that limit the amount of cash dividends, loans and advances that those subsidiaries may pay. Regulations relating to capital requirements affecting some of our other subsidiaries also restrict their ability to pay dividends and other distributions and make loans to us. The payment of dividends from Principal Life to the Subsidiary Guarantor is subject to restrictions set forth in the insurance laws of the State of Iowa. As a result, our cash flows and ability to service our obligations, including the debt securities, are dependent upon the earnings of our subsidiaries, distributions of those earnings to us and other payments or distributions of funds by our subsidiaries to us. In addition, the debt securities will be effectively subordinated to all existing and future liabilities of our subsidiaries, including those of the Subsidiary

Table of Contents

Guarantor, and the subsidiary guarantee will be effectively subordinated to all existing and future liabilities of the Subsidiary Guarantor's subsidiaries, including obligations to policyholders.

Unless we state otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, the indentures do not limit us from incurring or issuing other secured or unsecured debt under either of the indentures or any other indenture that we may have entered into or enter into in the future. See " Subordination under the Subordinated Indenture" and the prospectus supplement relating to any offering of subordinated debt securities.

Terms of the Debt Securities

We may issue the debt securities in one or more series through an indenture that supplements the senior indenture or the subordinated indenture or through a resolution of our board of directors or an authorized committee of our board of directors.

You should refer to the applicable prospectus supplement for the specific terms of the debt securities. These terms may include the following:

title of the debt securities,

any limit upon the aggregate principal amount of the series,

maturity date(s) or the method of determining the maturity date(s),

interest rate(s) or the method of determining the interest rate(s),

dates on which interest will be payable and circumstances, if any, in which interest may be deferred,

dates from which interest will accrue and the method of determining those dates,

place or places where we may pay principal, premium, if any, and interest and where you may present the debt securities for registration or transfer or exchange,

place or places where notices and demands relating to the debt securities and the indentures may be made,

redemption or early payment provisions,

sinking fund or similar provisions,

authorized denominations if other than denominations of \$1,000,

currency, currencies, or currency units, if other than in U.S. dollars, in which the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the debt securities is payable, or in which the debt securities are denominated,

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any additions, modifications or deletions, in the events of default or covenants of Principal Financial Group, Inc. specified in the indenture relating to the debt securities,

if other than the principal amount of the debt securities, the portion of the principal amount of the debt securities that is payable upon declaration of acceleration of maturity,

any additions or changes to the indenture relating to a series of debt securities necessary to permit or facilitate issuing the series in bearer form, registrable or not registrable as to principal, and with or without interest coupons,

any index or indices used to determine the amount of payments of principal of and premium, if any, on the debt securities and the method of determining these amounts,

Table of Contents

whether a temporary global security will be issued and the terms upon which these temporary debt securities may be exchanged for definitive debt securities,

whether the debt securities will be issued in whole or in part in the form of one or more global securities,

identity of the depositary for global securities,

appointment of any paying agent(s),

the terms and conditions of any obligation or right we would have or any option you would have to convert or exchange the debt securities into other securities or cash or property of Principal Financial Group, Inc. or any other person and any changes to the indenture to permit or facilitate such conversion or exchange,

in the case of the subordinated indenture, any provisions regarding subordination,

provided the debt securities are non-convertible, whether the Subsidiary Guarantor will guarantee our obligations under the debt securities and, if so, the material terms of such subsidiary guarantee, and

any other special terms of such debt securities or related guarantee.

Debt securities may also be issued under the indentures upon the exercise of warrants or delivery upon settlement of purchase contracts. See "Description of Warrants" and "Description of Purchase Contracts."

Special Payment Terms of the Debt Securities

We may issue one or more series of debt securities at a substantial discount below their stated principal amount. These may bear no interest or interest at a rate which at the time of issuance is below market rates. We will describe United States federal tax consequences and special considerations relating to any series in the applicable prospectus supplement.

The purchase price of any of the debt securities may be payable in one or more foreign currencies or currency units. The debt securities may be denominated in one or more foreign currencies or currency units, or the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on any debt securities may be payable in one or more foreign currencies or currency units. We will describe the restrictions, elections, United States federal income tax considerations, specific terms and other information relating to the debt securities and any foreign currencies or foreign currency units in the applicable prospectus supplement.

If we use any index to determine the amount of payments of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on any series of debt securities, we will also describe in the applicable prospectus supplement the special United States federal income tax, accounting and other considerations applicable to the debt securities.

Denominations, Registration and Transfer

We expect to issue most debt securities in fully registered form without coupons and in denominations of \$1,000 and any integral multiple of \$1,000. Except as we may describe in the applicable prospectus supplement, debt securities of any series will be exchangeable for other debt securities of the same issue and series, in any authorized denominations, of a like tenor and aggregate principal amount and bearing the same interest rate.

You may present debt securities for exchange as described above, or for registration of transfer, at the office of the security registrar or at the office of any transfer agent we designate for that purpose. You will not incur a service charge but you must pay any taxes, assessments and

other governmental

Table of Contents

charges as described in the indentures. We will appoint the trustees as security registrar under the indentures. We may at any time rescind the designation of any transfer agent that we initially designate or approve a change in the location through which the transfer agent acts. We will specify the transfer agent in the applicable prospectus supplement. We may at any time designate additional transfer agents.

Global Debt Securities

We may issue all or any part of a series of debt securities in the form of one or more global securities. We will appoint the depository holding the global debt securities. Unless we otherwise state in the applicable prospectus supplement, the depository will be The Depository Trust Company, or DTC. We will issue global securities in registered form and in either temporary or definitive form. Unless it is exchanged for individual debt securities, a global security may not be transferred except:

by the depository to its nominee,

by a nominee of the depository to the depository or another nominee, or

by the depository or any nominee to a successor of the depository, or a nominee of the successor.

We will describe the specific terms of the depository arrangement in the applicable prospectus supplement. We expect that the following provisions will generally apply to these depository arrangements.

Beneficial Interests in a Global Security

If we issue a global security, the depository for the global security or its nominee will credit on its book-entry registration and transfer system the principal amounts of the individual debt securities represented by the global security to the accounts of persons that have accounts with it. We refer to those persons as "participants" in this prospectus. The accounts will be designated by the dealers, underwriters or agents for the debt securities, or by us if the debt securities are offered and sold directly by us. Ownership of beneficial interests in a global security will be limited to participants or persons who may hold interests through participants. Ownership and transfers of beneficial interests in the global security will be shown on, and transactions can be effected only through, records maintained by the applicable depository or its nominee, for interests of participants, and the records of participants, for interests of persons who hold through participants. The laws of some states require that you take physical delivery of securities in definitive form. These limits and laws may impair your ability to transfer beneficial interests in a global security.

So long as the depository or its nominee is the registered owner of a global security, the depository or nominee will be considered the sole owner or holder of the debt securities represented by the global security for all purposes under the indenture. Except as provided below, you:

will not be entitled to have any of the individual debt securities represented by the global security registered in your name,

will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of any debt securities in definitive form, and

will not be considered the owner or holder of the debt securities under the indenture.

Payments of Principal, Premium and Interest

We will make principal, premium, if any, and interest payments on global securities to the depository that is the registered holder of the global security or its nominee. The depository for the

Table of Contents

global securities will be solely responsible and liable for all payments made on account of your beneficial ownership interests in the global security and for maintaining, supervising and reviewing any records relating to your beneficial ownership interests.

We expect that the depository or its nominee, upon receipt of any principal, premium, if any, or interest payment immediately will credit participants' accounts with amounts in proportion to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amount of the global security as shown on the records of the depository or its nominee. We also expect that payments by participants to you, as an owner of a beneficial interest in the global security held through those participants, will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name." These payments will be the responsibility of those participants.

Issuance of Individual Debt Securities

Unless we state otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, if a depository for a series of debt securities is at any time unwilling, unable or ineligible to continue as depository, we will appoint a successor depository or we will issue individual debt securities in exchange for the global security. In addition, we may at any time and in our sole discretion, subject to any limitations described in the prospectus supplement relating to the debt securities, determine not to have any debt securities represented by one or more global securities. If that occurs, we will issue individual debt securities in exchange for the global security.

Further, we may specify that you may, on terms acceptable to us, the trustee and the depository, receive individual debt securities in exchange for your beneficial interest in a global security, subject to any limitations described in the prospectus supplement relating to the debt securities. In that instance, you will be entitled to physical delivery of individual debt securities equal in principal amount to that beneficial interest and to have the debt securities registered in your name. Unless we otherwise specify, we will issue those individual debt securities in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000.

Payment and Paying Agents

Unless we state otherwise in an applicable prospectus supplement, we will pay principal of, premium, if any, and interest on your debt securities at the office of the trustee for your debt securities in the City of New York or at the office of any paying agent that we may designate.

Unless we state otherwise in an applicable prospectus supplement, we will pay any interest on debt securities to the registered owner of the debt security at the close of business on the record date for the interest, except in the case of defaulted interest. We may at any time designate additional paying agents or rescind the designation of any paying agent. We must maintain a paying agent in each place of payment for the debt securities.

Any moneys or U.S. government obligations (including the proceeds thereof) deposited with the trustee or any paying agent, or then held by us in trust, for the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on any debt security that remain unclaimed for two years after the principal, premium or interest has become due and payable will, at our request, be repaid to us. After repayment to us, you are entitled to seek payment only from us as a general unsecured creditor.

Redemption

Unless we state otherwise in an applicable prospectus supplement, debt securities will not be subject to any sinking fund.

Table of Contents

Unless we state otherwise in an applicable prospectus supplement, we may, at our option, redeem any series of debt securities after its issuance date in whole or in part at any time and from time to time. We may redeem debt securities in denominations larger than \$1,000 but only in integral multiples of \$1,000.

Redemption Price

Except as we may otherwise specify in the applicable prospectus supplement, the redemption price for any debt security which we redeem will equal 100% of the principal amount plus any accrued and unpaid interest up to, but excluding, the redemption date.

Notice of Redemption

Unless we state otherwise in an applicable prospectus supplement, we will mail notice of any redemption of debt securities at least 30 days but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to the registered holders of the debt securities at their addresses as shown on the security register. Unless we default in payment of the redemption price, on and after the redemption date interest will cease to accrue on the debt securities or the portions called for redemption.

Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets

We will not consolidate with or merge into any other person or convey, transfer or lease our assets substantially as an entirety to any person, and no person may consolidate with or merge into us, unless:

we will be the surviving company in any merger or consolidation,

if we consolidate with or merge into another person or convey or transfer our assets substantially as an entirety to any person, the successor person is an entity organized and validly existing under the laws of the United States of America or any state thereof or the District of Columbia, and the successor entity expressly assumes our obligations relating to the debt securities,

immediately after giving effect to the consolidation, merger, conveyance or transfer, there exists no event of default, and no event which, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become an event of default, and

other conditions described in the relevant indenture are met.

This covenant would not apply to the direct or indirect conveyance, transfer or lease of all or any portion of the stock, assets or liabilities of any of our wholly owned subsidiaries to us or to our other wholly owned subsidiaries. In addition, this covenant would not apply to any recapitalization transaction, a change of control of Principal Financial Group, Inc. or a highly leveraged transaction unless such transaction or change of control were structured to include a merger or consolidation by us or the conveyance, transfer or lease of our assets substantially as an entirety.

Limitations upon Liens

The indentures provide that neither we nor any of our restricted subsidiaries, are permitted, directly or indirectly, to, create, issue, assume, incur, guarantee or become liable with respect to any indebtedness for money borrowed which is secured by a lien on any of the present or future common stock of a restricted subsidiary, unless the debt securities, and if we so elect, any of our other indebtedness ranking at least *pari passu* with the debt securities, shall be secured equally and ratably with, or prior to, such other secured indebtedness for money borrowed so long as it is outstanding.

Table of Contents

When we use the term "restricted subsidiary," we mean any subsidiary which is incorporated under the laws of any state of the United States or of the District of Columbia, and which is a regulated insurance company principally engaged in one or more of the life, annuity, property and casualty insurance businesses. However, no subsidiary is a restricted subsidiary:

if the total assets of that subsidiary are less than 10% of our total assets and the total assets of our consolidated subsidiaries, including that subsidiary, in each case as set forth on the most recent fiscal year-end balance sheets of the subsidiary and us and our consolidated subsidiaries, respectively, and computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or

if in the judgment of our board of directors, as evidenced by a board resolution, the subsidiary is not material to the financial condition of us and our subsidiaries taken as a whole.

Modification and Waiver

Modification

We, the trustee and, if applicable, the Subsidiary Guarantor may modify and amend each indenture with the consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the series of debt securities affected. However, no modification or amendment may, without the consent of the holder of each outstanding debt security affected:

change the stated maturity of the principal of, or any installment of interest payable on, any outstanding debt security,

reduce the principal amount of, or the rate of interest on or any premium payable upon the redemption of, or the amount of principal of an original issue discount security that would be due and payable upon a redemption or would be provable in bankruptcy, or adversely affect any right of repayment of the holder of, any outstanding debt security,

change the place of payment, or the coin or currency in which any outstanding debt security or the interest on any outstanding debt security is payable,

impair your right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on any outstanding debt security after the stated maturity or redemption date,

reduce the percentage of the holders of outstanding debt securities necessary to modify or amend the applicable indenture, to waive compliance with certain provisions of the applicable indenture or certain defaults and consequences of such defaults or to reduce the quorum or voting requirements set forth in the applicable indenture,

modify any of these provisions or any of the provisions relating to the waiver of certain past defaults or certain covenants, except to increase the required percentage to effect such action or to provide that certain other provisions may not be modified or waived without the consent of all of the holders of the debt securities affected,

modify the provisions with respect to the subordination of outstanding subordinated debt securities in a manner materially adverse to the holders of such outstanding subordinated debt securities, or

modify the provisions with respect to any outstanding guarantee of any debt securities in a manner materially adverse to the holders of such outstanding debt securities.

Table of Contents

Waiver

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series may, on behalf of the holders of all debt securities of that series, waive compliance by us with certain restrictive covenants of the indenture which relate to that series.

The holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series may, on behalf of the holders of that series, generally waive any past default under the indenture relating to that series of debt securities and the consequences of such default. However, a default in the payment of the principal of, or premium, if any, or any interest on, any debt security of that series or relating to a covenant or provision which under the indenture relating to that series of debt security cannot be modified or amended without the consent of the holder of each outstanding debt security of that series affected cannot be so waived.

Events of Default

Under the terms of each indenture, each of the following constitutes an event of default for a series of debt securities:

default for 30 days in the payment of any interest when due,

default in the payment of principal, or premium, if any, when due,

default in the performance, or breach, of any covenant or warranty in the indenture for 90 days after written notice,

certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization,

any other event of default described in the applicable board resolution, guarantee or supplemental indenture under which the series of debt securities is issued.

We are required to furnish the trustee annually with a statement as to the fulfillment of our obligations under the indenture. Each indenture provides that the trustee may withhold notice to you of any default, except in respect of the payment of principal or interest on the debt securities, if it considers it in the interests of the holders of the debt securities to do so.

Effect of an Event of Default

If an event of default exists (other than an event of default in the case of certain events of bankruptcy), the trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of a series of outstanding debt securities may declare the principal amount, or, if the debt securities are original issue discount securities, the portion of the principal amount as may be specified in the terms of that series, of the debt securities of that series to be due and payable immediately, by a notice in writing to us, and to the trustee if given by holders. Upon that declaration the principal (or specified) amount will become immediately due and payable. However, at any time after a declaration of acceleration has been made, but before a judgment or decree for payment of the money due has been obtained, the holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of a series of outstanding debt securities may, subject to conditions specified in the indenture, rescind and annul that declaration.

If an event of default in the case of certain events of bankruptcy exists, the principal amount of all debt securities outstanding under the indentures shall automatically, and without any declaration or other action on the part of the trustee or any holder of such outstanding debt, become immediately due and payable.

Subject to the provisions of the indentures relating to the duties of the trustee, if an event of default then exists, the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the indentures (other than the payment of any amounts on the debt securities furnished to it pursuant

Table of Contents

to the indenture) at your (or any other person's) request, order or direction, unless you have (or such other person has) offered to the trustee security or indemnity satisfactory to the trustee. Subject to the provisions for the security or indemnification of the trustee, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of a series of outstanding debt securities have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred on the trustee in connection with the debt securities of that series.

Legal Proceedings and Enforcement of Right to Payment

You will not have any right to institute any proceeding in connection with the indentures or for any remedy under the indentures, unless you have previously given to the trustee written notice of a continuing event of default with respect to debt securities of that series. In addition, the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of a series of the outstanding debt securities must have made written request, and offered security or indemnity satisfactory to the trustee, to the trustee to institute that proceeding as trustee, and, within 60 days following the receipt of that notice, the trustee must not have received from the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series a direction inconsistent with that request, and must have failed to institute the proceeding. However, you will have an absolute and unconditional right to receive payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on that debt security on or after the due dates expressed in the debt security (or, in the case of redemption, on or after the redemption date) and to institute a suit for the enforcement of that payment.

Satisfaction and Discharge

Each indenture provides that when, among other things, all debt securities of a series not previously delivered to the trustee for cancellation:

have become due and payable,

will become due and payable at their stated maturity within one year, or

are to be called for redemption within one year under arrangements satisfactory to the trustee for the giving of notice of redemption by the trustee in our name and at our expense,

and we deposit or cause to be deposited with the trustee, money or United States government obligations or a combination thereof, as trust funds, in an amount (such amount to be certified in the case of United States government obligations) to be sufficient to pay and discharge the entire indebtedness on the debt securities of such series not previously delivered to the trustee for cancellation, for the principal, and premium, if any, and interest to the date of the deposit or to the stated maturity or redemption date, as the case may be, then the indenture will cease to be of further effect with respect to debt securities of such series, and we will be deemed to have satisfied and discharged the indenture with respect to debt securities of such series. However, we will continue to be obligated to pay all other sums due under the indenture and to provide the officers' certificates and opinions of counsel described in the indenture.

Table of Contents

Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

Unless we state otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, each indenture provides that we may discharge all of our obligations, other than as to transfers and exchanges and certain other specified obligations, under any series of the debt securities at any time, and that we may also be released from our obligations described above under "Limitation upon Liens" and "Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets" and from certain other obligations, including obligations imposed by supplemental indentures with respect to that series, if any, and elect not to comply with those sections and obligations without creating an event of default. Discharge under the first procedure is called "defeasance" and under the second procedure is called "covenant defeasance."

Defeasance or covenant defeasance may be effected only if:

we irrevocably deposit with the trustee money or United States government obligations or a combination thereof, as trust funds in an amount certified to be sufficient to pay on the respective stated maturities, the principal of and any premium and interest on, all outstanding debt securities of that series,

we deliver to the trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that:

the holders of the debt securities of that series will not recognize gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes as a result of the deposit, defeasance and discharge or as a result of the deposit and covenant defeasance, and

the deposit, defeasance and discharge or the deposit and covenant defeasance will not otherwise alter those holders' United States federal income tax treatment of principal and interest payments on the debt securities of that series,

in the case of a defeasance, this opinion must be based on a ruling of the Internal Revenue Service or a change in United States federal income tax law occurring after the date of execution of the applicable indenture, that result would not occur under current tax law,

no event of default under the indenture has occurred and is continuing,

such defeasance or covenant defeasance does not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, any indenture or other agreement or instrument for borrowed money to which we are a party or by which we are bound,

such defeasance or covenant defeasance does not result in the trust arising from such deposit constituting an investment company within the meaning of the Investment Company Act of 1940 unless such trust shall be registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or exempt from registration thereunder,

we deliver to the trustee an officers' certificate and an opinion of counsel, each stating that all conditions precedent with respect to such defeasance or covenant defeasance have been complied with, and

other conditions specified in the indentures are met.

The subordinated indenture will not be discharged as described above if we have defaulted in the payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on any senior indebtedness, as defined below under "Subordination under the Subordinated Indenture," and that default is continuing or another event of default on the senior indebtedness then exists and has resulted in the senior indebtedness becoming or being declared due and payable prior to the date it otherwise would have become due and payable.

Table of Contents

Conversion or Exchange

We may issue debt securities that we may convert or exchange into common stock or other securities, property or assets. If so, we will describe the specific terms on which the debt securities may be converted or exchanged in the applicable prospectus supplement. The conversion or exchange may be mandatory, at your option, or at our option. The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the manner in which the shares of common stock or other securities, property or assets you would receive would be issued or delivered.

Subordination Under the Subordinated Indenture

In the subordinated indenture, we have agreed, and holders of subordinated indebtedness will be deemed to have agreed, that any subordinated debt securities are subordinate and junior in right of payment to all senior indebtedness to the extent provided in the subordinated indenture.

Upon any payment or distribution of assets to creditors upon any liquidation, dissolution, winding up, reorganization, assignment for the benefit of creditors, marshaling of assets or any bankruptcy, insolvency, debt restructuring or similar proceeding in connection with our insolvency or bankruptcy, the holders of senior indebtedness will first be entitled to receive payment in full of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the senior indebtedness before the holders of subordinated debt securities will be entitled to receive or retain any payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the subordinated debt securities.

If the maturity of any subordinated debt securities is accelerated, the holders of all senior indebtedness outstanding at the time of the acceleration will first be entitled to receive payment in full of all amounts due, including any amounts due upon acceleration, before you will be entitled to receive any payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the subordinated debt securities.

We will not make any payments of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the subordinated debt securities or for the acquisition of subordinated debt securities (other than any sinking fund payment) if:

a default in any payment on senior indebtedness then exists,

an event of default on any senior indebtedness resulting in the acceleration of its maturity then exists, or

any judicial proceeding is pending in connection with default.

When we use the term "indebtedness" we mean, with respect to any person, whether recourse is to all or a portion of the assets of that person and whether or not contingent:

every obligation of, or any obligation guaranteed by, that person for money borrowed,

every obligation of, or any obligation guaranteed by, that person evidenced by bonds, debentures, notes or other similar instruments, including obligations incurred in connection with the acquisition of property, assets or businesses but excluding the obligation to pay the deferred purchase price of any such property, assets or business if payable in full within 90 days from the date such indebtedness was created,

every capital lease obligation of that person,

leases of property or assets made as part of any sale and lease-back transaction to which that person is a party, and

any amendments, renewals, extensions, modifications and refundings of any such indebtedness.

Table of Contents

The term "indebtedness" does not include trade accounts payable or accrued liabilities arising in the ordinary course of business.

When we use the term "senior indebtedness" we mean the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on indebtedness, whether incurred on, prior to, or after the date of the subordinated indenture, unless the instrument creating or evidencing that indebtedness or pursuant to which that indebtedness is outstanding states that those obligations are not superior in right of payment to the subordinated debt securities or to other indebtedness which ranks equally with, or junior to, the subordinated debt securities. Interest on this senior indebtedness includes interest accruing on or after the filing of any petition in bankruptcy or for reorganization relating to Principal Financial Group, Inc., whether or not the claim for post-petition interest is allowed in that proceeding.

The subordinated indenture does not limit the amount of additional senior indebtedness that we may incur. We expect from time to time to incur additional senior indebtedness.

The subordinated indenture provides that we may change the subordination provisions relating to any particular issue of subordinated debt securities prior to issuance. We will describe any change in the prospectus supplement relating to the subordinated debt securities.

Governing Law

The indentures and the debt securities will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, without regard to conflicts of laws principles thereof.

Concerning the Trustees

The trustee under each indenture will have all the duties and responsibilities of an indenture trustee specified in the Trust Indenture Act. Neither trustee is required to expend or risk its own funds or otherwise incur financial liability in performing its duties or exercising its rights and powers if it reasonably believes that it is not reasonably assured of repayment or adequate indemnity.

Each of the trustees may act as depositary for funds of, makes loans to, and performs other services for, us and our subsidiaries in the normal course of business.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF JUNIOR SUBORDINATED DEBT SECURITIES

We will issue the junior subordinated debt securities in one or more series under a junior subordinated indenture to be entered into between us, the Subsidiary Guarantor, as guarantor, and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee. We refer to this junior subordinated indenture in this prospectus as the junior subordinated debt security indenture. We may also issue junior subordinated debt under our junior subordinated debenture indenture. Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, each series of junior subordinated debt issued under our junior subordinated debt security indenture or our junior subordinated debenture indenture will rank equally with all other such series and will be unsecured, junior and subordinated, as described in the applicable indenture, to all of our senior indebtedness, as defined in such applicable indenture, including all debt issued under our senior indenture or subordinated indenture. See "Junior Subordinated Debentures" for a description of our junior