
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010

OR

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

For the Transition Period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 333-18053

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

New Jersey
(State or other jurisdiction,
incorporation or organization)

22-2426091
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

213 Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(973) 802-6000
(Registrant's Telephone Number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES ☒ NO ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of the Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☐ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☒	Smaller reporting company	☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). YES ☐ NO ☒

As of August 13, 2010, 400,000 shares of the Registrant's Common Stock (par value \$5), were outstanding. As of such date, Pruco Life Insurance Company, an Arizona company and an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc., a New Jersey Corporation, owned all of the Registrant's Common Stock.

**Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction (H)(1)(a) and (b) on Form
10-Q and is therefore filing this Form with the reduced disclosure format.**

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including but not limited to those in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as "expects," "believes," "anticipates," "includes," "plans," "assumes," "estimates," "projects," "intends," "should," "will," "shall" or variations of such words are generally part of forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are made based on management's current expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effects upon Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. There can be no assurance that future developments affecting Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey will be those anticipated by management. These forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and there are certain important factors that could cause actual results to differ, possibly materially, from expectations or estimates reflected in such forward-looking statements, including, among others: (1) general economic, market and political conditions, including the performance and fluctuations of fixed income, equity, real estate and other financial markets; (2) the availability and cost of external financing for our operations, which has been affected by the stress experienced by the global financial markets; (3) interest rate fluctuations; (4) re-estimates of our reserves for future policy benefits and claims; (5) differences between actual experience regarding mortality, morbidity, persistency, surrender experience, interest rates or market returns and the assumptions we use in pricing our products, establishing liabilities and reserves or for other purposes; (6) changes in our assumptions related to deferred policy acquisition costs; (7) changes in our claims-paying ratings; (8) investment losses, defaults and counterparty non-performance; (9) competition in our product lines and for personnel; (10) changes in tax law; (11) fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and foreign securities markets; (12) regulatory or legislative changes, including the recently enacted Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; (13) adverse determinations in litigation or regulatory matters and our exposure to contingent liabilities; (14) domestic or international military actions, natural or man-made disasters including terrorist activities or pandemic disease, or other events resulting in catastrophic loss of life; (15) ineffectiveness of risk management policies and procedures in identifying, monitoring and managing risks; (16) changes in statutory or U.S. GAAP accounting principles, practices or policies; and (17) changes in assumptions for retirement expense. The foregoing risks are even more pronounced in severe adverse market and economic conditions such as those that began in the second half of 2007 and continued into 2009. Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey does not intend, and is under no obligation, to update any particular forward-looking statement included in this document. See "Risk Factors" included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 and in this Quarterly Report on form 10-Q for discussion of certain risks relating to our businesses and investment in our securities.

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey

Unaudited Interim Statements of Financial Position

As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 (in thousands, except share amounts)

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Fixed maturities available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost, 2010 - \$ 1,046,450; 2009- \$1,028,386)	\$ 1,104,548	\$ 1,054,380
Equity securities available for sale, at fair value (cost, 2010 - \$4,004; 2009: \$4,003)	3,767	3,826
Policy loans	173,589	169,835
Short-term investments	10,625	27,976
Commercial mortgage loans	172,930	167,935
Other long-term investments	19,370	8,309
Total investments	1,484,829	1,432,261
Cash and cash equivalents	19,684	32,601
Deferred policy acquisition costs	275,883	305,617
Accrued investment income	17,292	16,833
Reinsurance recoverable	367,853	322,530
Receivables from parent and affiliates	34,977	33,511
Deferred sales inducements	28,702	30,265
Other assets	4,214	4,861
Separate account assets	3,553,469	3,261,890
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 5,786,903	\$ 5,440,369
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Policyholders' account balances	\$ 1,019,827	\$ 1,025,018
Future policy benefits and other policyholder liabilities	527,905	460,433
Cash collateral for loaned securities	12,454	21,132
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	—	11,540
Income taxes payable	85,295	97,284
Payables to parent and affiliates	3,019	4,194
Short-term debt from affiliates	5,002	
Other liabilities	47,101	45,226
Separate account liabilities	3,553,469	3,261,890
Total liabilities	\$ 5,254,072	\$ 4,926,717
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (See Note 6)		
Equity		
Common stock, (\$5 par value; 400,000 shares, authorized; issued and outstanding)	2,000	2,000
Additional paid-in capital	169,008	168,998
Retained earnings	337,369	332,718
Accumulated other comprehensive income	24,454	9,936
Total equity	532,831	513,652
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 5,786,903	\$ 5,440,369

See Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey

Unaudited Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
REVENUES				
Premiums	\$ 4,250	\$ 3,051	\$ 7,791	\$ 7,636
Policy charges and fee income	19,480	14,061	38,166	29,651
Net investment income	19,404	17,494	38,494	34,971
Asset administration fees	2,507	1,655	4,835	2,956
Other income	1,234	1,319	2,534	2,304
Realized investment (losses)/gains, net;				
Other-than-temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities	(8,250)	(10,790)	(11,888)	(13,929)
Other-than-temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities transferred to Other Comprehensive Income	6,797	8,900	10,366	10,024
Other realized investment (losses)/gains, net	(6,387)	554	2,287	7,081
Total realized investment (losses)/gains, net	(7,840)	(1,336)	765	3,176
Total revenues	<u>39,035</u>	<u>36,244</u>	<u>92,585</u>	<u>80,694</u>
BENEFITS AND EXPENSES				
Policyholders' benefits	9,842	3,478	16,676	13,654
Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	15,314	4,184	25,638	21,118
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	24,875	(5,530)	34,225	21,813
General, administrative and other expenses	5,956	3,897	10,281	8,194
Total benefits and expenses	<u>55,987</u>	<u>6,029</u>	<u>86,820</u>	<u>64,779</u>
(Loss)/Income from operations before income taxes	(16,952)	30,215	5,765	15,915
Income tax (benefit) expense	(5,051)	6,598	1,114	3,665
NET INCOME (LOSS)	<u>(11,901)</u>	<u>23,617</u>	<u>4,651</u>	<u>12,250</u>
Change in net unrealized investment gains and changes in foreign currency translation, net of taxes (1)	8,153	14,695	14,518	18,617
COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME	<u>\$ (3,748)</u>	<u>\$ 38,312</u>	<u>\$ 19,169</u>	<u>\$ 30,867</u>

(1) Amounts are net of tax expense of \$4 million and \$8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$8 million and \$10 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively

See Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey
Unaudited Interim Statements of Equity
Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands)

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)						
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in- Capital	Retained Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Net Unrealized Investment Gain	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Equity
Balance, December 31, 2009	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$168,998</u>	<u>\$332,718</u>	<u>\$ 66</u>	<u>\$ 9,870</u>	<u>\$ 9,936</u>	<u>\$513,652</u>
Net income			4,651				4,651
Contributed Capital	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments, net of taxes	—	—	—	(92)	—	(92)	(92)
Change in net unrealized investment gains, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	14,610	14,610	14,610
Balance, June 30, 2010	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$169,008</u>	<u>\$337,369</u>	<u>\$ (26)</u>	<u>\$ 24,480</u>	<u>\$ 24,454</u>	<u>\$532,831</u>

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss)						
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in- Capital	Retained Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Net Unrealized Investment Gain(Loss)	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Equity
Balance, December 31, 2008	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$168,998</u>	<u>\$273,964</u>	<u>\$ 26</u>	<u>\$ (30,670)</u>	<u>\$ (30,644)</u>	<u>\$414,318</u>
Net Income			12,250				12,250
Impact of adoption of guidance for other-than-temporary impairments of debt securities, net of taxes	—	—	3,732	—	(3,732)	(3,732)	—
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments, net of taxes	—	—	—	14	—	14	14
Change in net unrealized investment gains, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	22,336	22,336	22,336
Balance, June 30, 2009	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$168,998</u>	<u>\$289,946</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ (12,066)</u>	<u>\$ (12,026)</u>	<u>\$448,918</u>

See Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey
Unaudited Interim Statements of Cash Flows
Six Months Ended June 30, 2010, and 2009 (in thousands)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 4,651	\$ 12,250
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from (used in) operating activities:		
Policy charges and fee income	(14,968)	(12,755)
Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	25,638	21,118
Realized investment (losses), net	(765)	(3,176)
Amortization and other non-cash items	(2,038)	(412)
Change in:		
Future policy benefits and other insurance liabilities	52,123	32,899
Reinsurance recoverable	(36,749)	(32,203)
Accrued investment income	(459)	(1,272)
Receivables from parent and affiliates	(3,966)	9,920
Payable to parent and affiliates	(1,174)	(11,082)
Deferred policy acquisition costs	11,671	(2,258)
Income taxes payable	(19,804)	(2,772)
Deferred sales inducements	(7,064)	(3,002)
Other, net	(2,082)	(10,771)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	5,014	(3,516)
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from the sale/maturity/prepayment of:		
Fixed maturities available for sale	73,620	81,233
Policy loans	8,533	10,757
Commercial mortgage loans	2,041	1,774
Payments for the purchase of:		
Fixed maturities available for sale	(94,821)	(132,332)
Policy loans	(8,700)	(6,371)
Commercial mortgage loans	(6,700)	(19,324)
Notes receivable from parent and affiliates, net	3,450	(1,351)
Other long term-investments, net	(8,685)	400
Short-term investments, net	17,360	7,239
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(13,902)	(57,975)
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Policyholders' account deposits	91,879	285,685
Policyholders' account withdrawals	(80,886)	(204,347)
Net change in securities sold under agreement to repurchase and cash collateral for loaned securities	(20,218)	(21,911)
Contributed capital	10	—
Net change in financing arrangements (maturities 90 days or less)	5,186	3,024
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(4,029)	62,451
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(12,917)	960
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	32,601	69,811
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 19,684	\$ 70,771

See Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statement

1. BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, or the “Company,” is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Pruco Life Insurance Company, or “Pruco Life,” which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America, or “Prudential Insurance.” Prudential Insurance is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc., or “Prudential Financial.”

In March 2010, as a result of the launch of the Company’s new variable annuity product line, an affiliated company, the Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation, ceased selling variable annuity products, with very limited exceptions. In general, the new variable annuity product line offers the same optional living benefits and optional death benefits as offered by the Company’s existing variable annuities.

Basis of Presentation

The Unaudited Interim Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or “U.S. GAAP,” on a basis consistent with reporting interim financial information in accordance with instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the results of operations and financial condition of the Company have been made. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the full year.

The Company has extensive transactions and relationships with Prudential Insurance and other affiliates. Due to these relationships, it is possible that the terms of these transactions are not the same as those that would result from transactions among wholly unrelated parties. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Audited Financial Statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The most significant estimates include those used in determining deferred policy acquisition costs and related amortization; amortization of sales inducements; valuation of investments including derivatives and the recognition of other-than-temporary impairments; future policy benefits including guarantees; provision for income taxes and valuation of deferred tax assets; and reserves for contingent liabilities, including reserves for losses in connection with unresolved legal matters

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRONOUNCEMENTS

Investments in Debt and Equity Securities

The Company’s investments in debt and equity securities include fixed maturities; trading account assets; equity securities and short-term investments. The accounting policies related to these are as follows:

Fixed maturities are comprised of bonds, notes and redeemable preferred stock. Fixed maturities classified as “available for sale” are carried at fair value. See Note 4 for additional information regarding the determination of fair value. The amortized cost of fixed maturities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity. Interest income, as well as the related amortization of premium and accretion of discount is included in “Net investment income” under the effective yield method. For mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, the effective yield is based on estimated cash flows, including prepayment assumptions based on data from widely accepted third-party data sources or internal estimates. In addition to prepayment assumptions, cash flow estimates vary based on assumptions regarding the underlying collateral, including default rates and changes in value. These assumptions can significantly impact income recognition and the amount of other-than-temporary impairments recognized in earnings and other comprehensive income. For high credit quality mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities (those rated AA or above), cash flows are provided quarterly, and the amortized cost and effective yield of the security are adjusted as necessary to reflect historical prepayment experience and changes in estimated future prepayments. The adjustments to amortized cost are recorded as a charge or credit to net investment income in accordance with the retrospective method. For asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities rated below AA, the effective yield is adjusted prospectively for any changes in estimated cash flows. See the discussion below on realized investment gains and losses for a description of the accounting for impairments, as well as the impact of the Company’s adoption on January 1, 2009 of new authoritative guidance for the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments for debt securities. Unrealized gains and losses on fixed maturities classified as “available for sale,” net of tax, and the effect on deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred sales inducements, future policy benefits that would result from the realization of unrealized gains and losses, are included in “Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).”

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRONOUNCEMENTS (continued)

Equity securities, available for sale are comprised of common stock, non-redeemable preferred stock, and perpetual preferred stock, and are carried at fair value. The associated unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, and the effect on deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred sales inducements and future policy benefits that would result from the realization of unrealized gains and losses, are included in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)". The cost of equity securities is written down to fair value when a decline in value is considered to be other-than-temporary. See the discussion below on realized investment gains and losses for a description of the accounting for impairments. Dividends from these investments are recognized in "Net investment income" when declared.

Short-term investments primarily consist of highly liquid debt instruments with a maturity of greater than three months and less than twelve months when purchased. These investments are generally carried at fair value and include certain money market investments, short-term debt securities issued by government sponsored entities and other highly liquid debt instruments.

Realized investment gains (losses) are computed using the specific identification method. Realized investment gains and losses are generated from numerous sources, including the sale of fixed maturity securities, equity securities, investments in joint ventures and limited partnerships and other types of investments, as well as adjustments to the cost basis of investments for net other-than-temporary impairments recognized in earnings. Realized investment gains and losses are also generated from prepayment premiums received on private fixed maturity securities, recoveries of principal on previously impaired securities, provisions for losses on commercial mortgage and other loans, fair value changes on commercial mortgage loans carried at fair value and fair value changes on embedded derivatives and free-standing derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment.

The Company's available-for-sale securities with unrealized losses are reviewed quarterly to identify other-than-temporary impairments in value. In evaluating whether a decline in value is other-than-temporary, the Company considers several factors including, but not limited to the following: (1) the extent and the duration of the decline; (2) the reasons for the decline in value (credit event, currency or interest-rate related, including general credit spread widening); and (3) the financial condition of and near-term prospects of the issuer. With regard to available-for-sale equity securities, the Company also considers the ability and intent to hold the investment for a period of time to allow for a recovery of value. When it is determined that a decline in value of an equity security is other-than-temporary, the carrying value of the equity security is reduced to its fair value, with a corresponding charge to earnings.

In addition, in April 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") revised the authoritative guidance for the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments for debt securities. The Company early adopted this guidance on January 1, 2009. Prior to the adoption of this guidance the Company was required to record an other-than-temporary impairment for a debt security unless it could assert that it had both the intent and ability to hold the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for a recovery in its fair value to its amortized cost basis. This revised guidance indicates that an other-than-temporary impairment must be recognized in earnings for a debt security in an unrealized loss position when an entity either (a) has the intent to sell the debt security or (b) more likely than not will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery. For all debt securities in unrealized loss positions that do not meet either of these two criteria, the guidance requires that the Company analyze its ability to recover the amortized cost by comparing the net present value of projected future cash flows with the amortized cost of the security. The net present value is calculated by discounting the Company's best estimate of projected future cash flows at the effective interest rate implicit in the debt security prior to impairment. The Company may use the estimated fair value of collateral as a proxy for the net present value if it believes that the security is dependent on the liquidation of collateral for recovery of its investment. If the net present value is less than the amortized cost of the investment, an other-than-temporary impairment is recognized. In addition to the above mentioned circumstances, the Company also recognizes an other-than-temporary impairment in earnings when a foreign currency denominated security in an unrealized loss position approaches maturity.

Under the authoritative guidance for the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments, when an other-than-temporary impairment of a debt security has occurred, the amount of the other-than-temporary impairment recognized in earnings depends on whether the Company intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If the debt security meets either of these two criteria, the other-than-temporary impairment recognized in earnings is equal to the entire difference between the security's amortized cost basis and its fair value at the impairment measurement date. For other-than-temporary impairments of debt securities that do not meet these two criteria, the net amount recognized in earnings is equal to the difference between the amortized cost of the debt security and its net present value calculated as described above. Any difference between the fair value and the net present value of the debt security at the impairment measurement date is recorded in "Other comprehensive income (loss)." Unrealized gains or losses on securities for which an other-than-temporary impairment has been recognized in earnings is tracked as a separate component of "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)." Prior to the adoption of this guidance in 2009, an other-than-temporary impairment recognized in earnings for debt securities was equal to the total difference between amortized cost and fair value at the time of impairment.

For debt securities, the split between the amount of an other-than-temporary impairment recognized in other comprehensive income and the net amount recognized in earnings is driven principally by assumptions regarding the amount and timing of projected cash flows. For mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, cash flow estimates consider the payment terms of the underlying assets backing a particular security, including prepayment assumptions, and are based on data from widely accepted third-party data sources or internal estimates. In addition to prepayment assumptions, cash flow estimates include assumptions regarding the underlying collateral including default rates and recoveries which vary based on

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRONOUNCEMENTS (continued)

the asset type and geographic location, as well as the vintage year of the security. For structured securities, the payment priority within the tranche structure is also considered. For all other debt securities, cash flow estimates are driven by assumptions regarding probability of default and estimates regarding timing and amount of recoveries associated with a default. The Company has developed these estimates using information based on its historical experience as well as using market observable data, such as industry analyst reports and forecasts, sector credit ratings and other data relevant to the collectability of a security, such as the general payment terms of the security and the security's position within the capital structure of the issuer.

The new cost basis of an impaired security is not adjusted for subsequent increases in estimated fair value. In periods subsequent to the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment, the impaired security is accounted for as if it had been purchased on the measurement date of the impairment. For debt securities, the discount (or reduced premium) based on the new cost basis may be accreted into net investment income in future periods, including increases in cash flow on a prospective basis.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are financial instruments whose values are derived from interest rates, foreign exchange rates, financial indices, or the values of securities. Derivative financial instruments generally used by the Company include swaps, futures, forwards and options and may be exchange-traded or contracted in the over-the-counter market. Derivative positions are carried at fair value, generally by obtaining quoted market prices or through the use of valuation models. Values can be affected by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, financial indices, values of securities, credit spreads, market volatility, expected returns and liquidity. Values can also be affected by changes in estimates and assumptions, including those related to counterparty behavior and non performance risk, used in valuation models.

Derivatives are used to manage the characteristics of the Company's asset/liability mix to manage the interest rate and currency characteristics of assets or liabilities. Additionally, derivatives may be used to seek to reduce exposure to interest rate, credit, foreign currency and equity risks associated with assets held or expected to be purchased or sold, and liabilities incurred or expected to be incurred.

Derivatives are recorded either as assets, within "Other long-term investments," or as liabilities, within "Other liabilities," except for embedded derivatives, which are recorded with the associated host contract. The Company nets the fair value of all derivative financial instruments with counterparties for which a master netting arrangement has been executed. As discussed below and in Note 5, all realized and unrealized changes in fair value of derivatives, with the exception of the effective portion of cash flow hedges, are recorded in current earnings. Cash flows from these derivatives are reported in the operating and investing activities sections in the Unaudited Interim Statements of Cash Flows.

The Company designates derivatives as either (1) a hedge of the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or unrecognized firm commitment ("fair value" hedge), (2) a hedge of a forecasted transaction or of the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability ("cash flow" hedge), (3) a foreign currency fair value or cash flow hedge ("foreign currency" hedge), or (4) a derivative that does not qualify for hedge accounting.

To qualify for hedge accounting treatment, a derivative must be highly effective in mitigating the designated risk of the hedged item. Effectiveness of the hedge is formally assessed at inception and throughout the life of the hedging relationship. Even if a derivative qualifies for hedge accounting treatment, there may be an element of ineffectiveness of the hedge. Under such circumstances, the ineffective portion is recorded in "Realized investment gains (losses), net."

The Company formally documents at inception all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk-management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives designated as fair value, cash flow, or foreign currency, hedges to specific assets and liabilities on the balance sheet or to specific firm commitments or forecasted transactions.

When a derivative is designated as a fair value hedge and is determined to be highly effective, changes in its fair value, along with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability (including losses or gains on firm commitments), are reported on a net basis in the income statement, generally in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." When swaps are used in hedge accounting relationships, periodic settlements are recorded in the same income statement line as the related settlements of the hedged items.

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge and is determined to be highly effective, changes in its fair value are recorded in “Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)” until earnings are affected by the variability of cash flows being hedged (*e.g.*, when periodic settlements on a variable-rate asset or liability are recorded in earnings). At that time, the related portion of deferred gains or losses on the derivative instrument is reclassified and reported in the income statement line item associated with the hedged item.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRONOUNCEMENTS (continued)

If it is determined that a derivative no longer qualifies as an effective fair value or cash flow hedge, or management removes the hedge designation, the derivative will continue to be carried on the balance sheet at its fair value, with changes in fair value recognized currently in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." The asset or liability under a fair value hedge will no longer be adjusted for changes in fair value and the existing basis adjustment is amortized to the income statement line associated with the asset or liability. The component of "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" related to discontinued cash flow hedges is amortized to the income statement line associated with the hedged cash flows consistent with the earnings impact of the original hedged cash flows.

When hedge accounting is discontinued because it is probable that the forecasted transaction will not occur by the end of the specified time period, the derivative will continue to be carried on the balance sheet at its fair value, with changes in fair value recognized currently in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." Gains and losses that were in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" pursuant to the hedge of a forecasted transaction are recognized immediately in "Realized investment gains (losses), net."

If a derivative does not qualify for hedge accounting, all changes in its fair value, including net receipts and payments, are included in "Realized investment gains (losses), net" without considering changes in the fair value of the economically associated assets or liabilities.

The Company is a party to financial instruments that contain derivative instruments that are "embedded" in the financial instruments, the identification of which involves judgment. At inception, the Company assesses whether the economic characteristics of the embedded derivative are clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the remaining component of the financial instrument (i.e., the host contract) and whether a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded instrument would meet the definition of a derivative instrument. When it is determined that (1) the embedded derivative possesses economic characteristics that are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the host contract, and (2) a separate instrument with the same terms would qualify as a derivative instrument, the embedded derivative is separated from the host contract, carried at fair value, and changes in its fair value are included in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." For certain financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative that otherwise would need to be bifurcated and reported at fair value, the Company may elect to classify the entire instrument as a trading account asset and report it within "Trading account assets, at fair value."

The Company sells variable annuity products that contain embedded derivatives. The Company has reinsurance agreements to transfer the risk related to some of these embedded derivatives to an affiliate, Pruco Reinsurance Ltd. ("Pruco Re"). These embedded derivatives are carried at fair value and included in "Realized investment gains (losses), net" based on the change in value of the underlying contractual guarantees, which are determined using valuation models.

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the FASB issued updated guidance that requires new fair value disclosures about significant transfers between Level 1 and 2 measurement categories and separate presentation of purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements within the roll forward of Level 3 activity. Also, this updated fair value guidance clarifies the disclosure requirements about level of disaggregation and valuation techniques and inputs. This new guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of Level 3 activity, which are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2010. The Company adopted the effective portions of this guidance on January 1, 2010. The required disclosures are provided in Note 4.

In June 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance which changes the analysis required to determine whether or not an entity is a variable interest entity ("VIE"). In addition, the guidance changes the determination of the primary beneficiary of a VIE from a quantitative to a qualitative model. Under the new qualitative model, the primary beneficiary must have both the ability to direct the activities of the VIE and the obligation to absorb either losses or gains that could be significant to the VIE. This guidance also changes when reassessment is needed, as well as requires enhanced disclosures, including the effects of a company's involvement with a VIE on its financial statements. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after November 15, 2009. In February 2010, the FASB issued updated guidance which defers, except for disclosure requirements, the impact of this guidance for entities that (1) possess the attributes of an investment company, (2) do not require the reporting entity to fund losses, and (3) are not financing vehicles or entities that were formerly classified as qualifying special purpose entities ("QSPE's"). The Company's adoption of this guidance effective January 1, 2010 did not have any effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, and financial statement disclosures.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRONOUNCEMENTS (continued)

In June 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance which changes the accounting for transfers of financial assets, and is effective for transfers of financial assets occurring in interim and annual reporting periods beginning after November 15, 2009. It removes the concept of a QSPE from the guidance for transfers of financial assets and removes the exception from applying the guidance for consolidation of variable interest entities to qualifying special purpose entities. It changes the criteria for achieving sale accounting when transferring a financial asset and changes the initial recognition of retained beneficial interests. The guidance also defines “participating interest” to establish specific conditions for reporting a transfer of a portion of a financial asset as a sale. The Company’s adoption of this guidance effective January 1, 2010 did not have a material effect on the Company’s financial position, results of operations, and financial statement disclosures.

Future Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2010, the FASB issued updated guidance that requires enhanced disclosures related to the allowance for credit losses and the credit quality of a company’s financing receivable portfolio. The disclosures as of the end of a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this guidance on the Company’s financial statement disclosures.

In April 2010, the FASB issued guidance that amends the accounting for modification of loans that are part of a pool accounted for as a single asset. Under this guidance, modification of loans accounted for within a pool under provisions for loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality, does not result in removal of such loans from the pool even if the modification would otherwise be considered a troubled debt restructuring. An entity must continue to consider whether the pool of assets in which the modified loan is included is impaired if expected cash flows for the pool change. This guidance does not affect the accounting for loans acquired with deteriorated credit qualities that are not accounted for within a pool. Loans accounted for individually that were acquired with deteriorated credit quality continue to be subject to the accounting provisions for troubled debt restructuring by creditors. This amended guidance is effective for modifications of loans accounted for within a pool that occur in the first interim or annual reporting period ending on or after July 15, 2010. The amended guidance is to be applied prospectively, with early application permitted. The Company’s adoption of this guidance effective July 1, 2010 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company’s financial position, results of operations, and financial statement disclosures.

In April 2010, the FASB issued guidance clarifying that an insurance entity should not consider any separate account interests in an investment held for the benefit of policyholders to be the insurer’s interests, and should not combine those interests with its general account interest in the same investment when assessing the investment for consolidation, unless the separate account interests are held for a related party policyholder, whereby consolidation of such interests must be considered under applicable variable interest guidance. This guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2010 and retrospectively to all prior periods upon the date of adoption, with early adoption permitted. The Company’s adoption of this guidance effective January 1, 2011 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company’s financial position, results of operations, and financial statement disclosures.

In March 2010, the FASB issued updated guidance that amends and clarifies the accounting for credit derivatives embedded in interests in securitized financial assets. This new guidance eliminates the scope exception for embedded credit derivatives (except for those that are created solely by subordination) and provides new guidance on how the evaluation of embedded credit derivatives is to be performed. This new guidance is effective for the first interim reporting period beginning after June 15, 2010, with early adoption permitted. The Company’s adoption of this guidance effective with the interim reporting period ending September 30, 2010 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company’s financial position, results of operations, and financial statement disclosures.

3. INVESTMENTS

Fixed Maturities and Equity Securities

The following tables provide information relating to fixed maturities and equity securities (excluding investments classified as trading) as of the dates indicated:

	June 30, 2010				Other-than-temporary impairments in AOCI (3)
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses (in thousands)	Fair Value	
Fixed maturities, available for sale					
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	\$ 55,781	\$ 2,952	\$ —	\$ 58,733	\$ —
Foreign government bonds	21,112	1,803	—	22,915	—
Corporate securities	713,814	48,267	2,708	759,373	(573)
Asset-backed securities(1)	56,780	1,632	7,684	50,728	(9,572)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	98,595	5,786	1	104,380	—
Residential mortgage-backed securities (2)	100,368	8,126	75	108,419	(489)
Total fixed maturities, available for sale	<u>\$1,046,450</u>	<u>\$ 68,566</u>	<u>\$ 10,468</u>	<u>\$1,104,548</u>	<u>\$ (10,634)</u>
Equity securities, available for sale	<u>\$ 4,004</u>	<u>\$ 92</u>	<u>\$ 329</u>	<u>\$ 3,767</u>	

- (1) Includes credit tranch securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, auto loans, credit cards, education loans, and other asset types.
- (2) Includes publicly traded agency pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations.
- (3) Represents the amount of other-than-temporary impairment losses in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)," or "AOCI," which were not included in earnings. Amount excludes \$4 million of net unrealized gains (losses) on impaired securities relating to changes in the fair value of such securities subsequent to the impairment measurement date.

	December 31, 2009				Other-than-temporary impairments in AOCI (3)
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses (in thousands)	Fair Value	
Fixed maturities, available for sale					
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	\$ 69,978	\$ 809	\$ 268	\$ 70,519	\$ —
Foreign government bonds	22,188	1,232	272	23,148	—
Corporate securities	667,718	27,475	5,101	690,092	(681)
Asset-backed securities(1)	62,273	1,132	6,560	56,845	(9,940)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	91,971	2,220	725	93,466	—
Residential mortgage-backed securities (2)	114,258	6,465	413	120,310	(626)
Total fixed maturities, available for sale	<u>\$1,028,386</u>	<u>\$ 39,333</u>	<u>\$ 13,339</u>	<u>\$1,054,380</u>	<u>\$ (11,247)</u>
Equity securities, available for sale	<u>\$ 4,003</u>	<u>\$ 129</u>	<u>\$ 306</u>	<u>\$ 3,826</u>	

- (1) Includes credit tranch securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, auto loans, credit cards, education loans, and other asset types.
- (2) Includes publicly traded agency pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations.
- (3) Represents the amount of other-than-temporary impairment losses in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)," or "AOCI," which were not included in earnings. Amount excludes \$5 million of net unrealized gains (losses) on impaired securities relating to changes in the fair value of such securities subsequent to the impairment measurement date.

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

The amortized cost and fair value of fixed maturities by contractual maturities at June 30, 2010, are as follows:

	Available for Sale	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(in thousands)	
Due in one year or less	\$ 111,377	\$ 113,950
Due after one year through five years	324,765	345,820
Due after five years through ten years	283,437	305,055
Due after ten years	71,128	76,196
Asset-backed securities	56,780	50,728
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	98,595	104,380
Residential mortgage-backed securities	100,368	108,419
Total	<u>\$ 1,046,450</u>	<u>\$ 1,104,548</u>

Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations. Asset-backed, commercial mortgage-backed, and residential mortgage-backed securities are shown separately in the table above, as they are not due at a single maturity date.

The following table depicts the sources of fixed maturity proceeds and related investment gains (losses), as well as losses on impairments of both fixed maturities and equity securities:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
	(in thousands)			
Fixed maturities, available for sale:				
Proceeds from sales	\$ 1,694	\$ 8,918	\$ 4,820	\$14,036
Proceeds from maturities/repayments	25,117	35,856	68,836	67,255
Gross investment gains from sales, prepayments and maturities	93	44	656	99
Gross investment losses from sales and maturities	176	(2,763)	(81)	(2,800)
Fixed maturity and equity security impairments:				
Net writedowns for other-than-temporary impairment losses on fixed maturities recognized in earnings (1)	\$ (1,453)	\$ (1,890)	\$ (1,522)	\$ (3,905)
Writedowns for other-than-temporary impairment losses on equity securities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

- (1) Excludes the portion of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in “Other comprehensive income (loss),” representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.

As discussed in Note 2, a portion of certain other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”) losses on fixed maturity securities are recognized in “Other comprehensive income (loss)” (“OCI”). The net amount recognized in earnings (“credit loss impairments”) represents the difference between the amortized cost of the security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate implicit in the debt security prior to impairment. Any remaining difference between the fair value and amortized cost is recognized in OCI. The following table sets forth the amount of pre-tax credit loss impairments on fixed maturity securities held by the Company as of the dates indicated, for which a portion of the OTTI loss was recognized in OCI, and the corresponding changes in such amounts.

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

Credit losses recognized in earnings on fixed maturity securities held by the Company for which a portion of the OTTI loss was recognized in OCI

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2010	Six Months Ended June 30, 2010
	(in thousands)	
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 7,438	\$ 7,431
Credit loss impairments previously recognized on securities which matured, paid down, prepaid or were sold during the period	(351)	(666)
Credit loss impairments previously recognized on securities impaired to fair value during the period(1)	—	—
Credit loss impairment recognized in the current period on securities not previously impaired	—	—
Additional credit loss impairments recognized in the current period on securities previously impaired	1,314	1,383
Increases due to the passage of time on previously recorded credit losses	81	339
Accretion of credit loss impairments previously recognized due to an increase in cash flows expected to be collected	(627)	(632)
Balance, June 30, 2010	<u>\$ 7,855</u>	<u>\$ 7,855</u>

- (1) Represents circumstances where the Company determined in the current period that it intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery of the security's amortized cost.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2009	Six Months Ended June 30, 2009
	(in thousands)	
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 2,399	\$ 0
Credit losses remaining in retained earnings related to adoption of new authoritative guidance on January 1, 2009	—	2,361
Credit loss impairments previously recognized on securities which matured, paid down, prepaid or were sold during the period	(107)	(107)
Credit loss impairments previously recognized on securities impaired to fair value during the period(1)	—	—
Credit loss impairment recognized in the current period on securities not previously impaired	2,473	2,473
Additional credit loss impairments recognized in the current period on securities previously impaired	976	976
Increases due to the passage of time on previously recorded credit losses	121	121
Accretion of credit loss impairments previously recognized due to an increase in cash flows expected to be collected	—	38
Balance, June 30, 2009	<u>\$ 5,862</u>	<u>\$ 5,862</u>

- (1) Represents circumstances where the Company determined in the current period that it intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery of the security's amortized cost.

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

Net Investment Income

Net investment income for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was from the following sources:

	Three Months Ended <u>June 30, 2010</u>	Three Months Ended <u>June 30, 2009</u>	Six Months Ended <u>June 30, 2010</u>	Six Months Ended <u>June 30, 2009</u>
	(in thousands)			
Fixed maturities, available for sale	\$ 14,452	\$ 13,418	\$ 28,941	\$ 26,679
Equity securities, available for sale	51	52	99	119
Commercial mortgage and other loans	2,734	2,320	5,539	4,509
Policy loans	2,349	2,302	4,626	4,551
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	20	100	52	359
Other long-term investments	545	(57)	731	47
Gross investment income	20,151	18,135	39,988	36,264
Less investment expenses	(747)	(641)	(1,494)	(1,293)
Net investment income	<u>\$ 19,404</u>	<u>\$ 17,494</u>	<u>\$ 38,494</u>	<u>\$ 34,971</u>

Realized Investment Gains (Losses), Net

Realized investment gains (losses), net, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were from the following sources:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	<u>June 30, 2010</u>	<u>June 30, 2009</u>	<u>June 30, 2010</u>	<u>June 30, 2009</u>
	(in thousands)			
Fixed maturities	(1,184)	(4,608)	(947)	(6,606)
Equity securities	—	—	—	—
Commercial mortgage loans	93	(160)	336	(570)
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	6	—	6	—
Derivatives (1)	(6,755)	3,432	1,370	10,352
Realized investment gains (losses), net	<u>\$(7,840)</u>	<u>\$(1,336)</u>	<u>\$ 765</u>	<u>\$ 3,176</u>

(1) Includes the offset of hedged items in qualifying effective hedge relationships prior to maturity or termination.

Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)

Net unrealized investment gains and losses on securities classified as “available for sale” and certain other long-term investments and other assets are included in the Unaudited Interim Statements of Financial Position as a component of “Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss),” or “AOCI.” Changes in these amounts include reclassification adjustments to exclude from “Other comprehensive income (loss)” those items that are included as part of “Net income” for a period that had been part of “Other comprehensive income (loss)” in earlier periods. The amounts for the periods indicated below, split between amounts related to fixed maturity securities on which an OTTI loss has been recognized, and all other net unrealized investment gains and losses, are as follows:

Net Unrealized Investment Gains and Losses on Fixed Maturity Securities on which an OTTI loss has been recognized

	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) On Investments	Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs and Deferred Sales Inducements	Policy Holders' Account Balances	Deferred Income Tax (Liability) Benefit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Related To Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ (5,981)	\$ 3,653	\$(1,383)	\$ 1,299	\$ (2,412)
Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	(2,607)	—	—	912	(1,695)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	1,682	—	—	(589)	1,093
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses excluded from net income (1)	(11)	—	—	4	(7)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on deferred policy acquisition costs and deferred sales inducements	—	580	—	(203)	377
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on policyholders' account balance	—	—	(241)	84	(157)
Balance, June 30, 2010	<u>\$ (6,917)</u>	<u>\$ 4,233</u>	<u>\$(1,624)</u>	<u>\$ 1,507</u>	<u>\$ (2,801)</u>

(1) Represents "transfers in" related to the portion of OTTI losses recognized during the period that were not recognized in earnings for securities with no prior OTTI loss.

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

All Other Net Unrealized Investment Gains and Losses in AOCI

	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) On Investments(1)	Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs and Deferred Sales Inducements	Policy Holders' Account Balances	Deferred Income Tax (Liability) Benefit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Related To Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ 32,279	\$ (19,652)	\$ 6,270	\$ (6,615)	\$ 12,282
Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	34,255	—	—	(10,995)	23,260
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	735	—	—	(268)	467
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses excluded from net income (2)	11	—	—	(4)	7
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on deferred policy acquisition costs and deferred sales inducements	—	(19,659)	—	5,898	(13,761)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on policyholders' account balance	—	—	7,732	(2,706)	5,026
Balance, June 30, 2010	\$ 67,280	\$ (39,311)	\$ 14,002	\$ (14,690)	\$ 27,281

(1) Include cash flow hedges. See Note 5 for information on cash flow hedges.

(2) Represents "transfers out" related to the portion of OTTI losses recognized during the period that were not recognized in earnings for securities with no prior OTTI loss.

The table below presents net unrealized gains (losses) on investments by asset class as of the dates indicated:

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(in thousands)	
Fixed maturity securities on which an OTTI loss has been recognized	\$ (6,917)	\$ (5,981)
Fixed maturity securities, available for sale – all other	65,015	31,975
Equity securities, available for sale	(237)	(177)
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges ⁽¹⁾	1,072	(675)
Other investments	1,430	1,156
Net unrealized gain (losses) on investments	\$ 60,363	\$ 26,298

(1) See Note 5 for more information on cash flow hedges.

Duration of Gross Unrealized Loss Positions for Fixed Maturities

The following table shows the fair value and gross unrealized losses aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual fixed maturity securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of the dates indicated:

	Less than twelve months		Twelve months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
	(in thousands)					
Fixed maturities available for sale						
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Foreign government bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate securities	21,178	1,332	19,192	1,376	40,370	2,708
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	758	1	—	—	758	1
Asset-backed securities	5,253	28	15,573	7,656	20,826	7,684
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	—	1,781	75	1,781	75
Total	\$ 27,189	\$ 1,361	\$ 36,546	\$ 9,107	\$ 63,735	\$ 10,468

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

	December 31, 2009					
	Less than twelve months		Twelve months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
	(in thousands)					
Fixed maturities available for sale						
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	\$ 9,622	\$ 268	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,622	\$ 268
Foreign government bonds	6,719	272	—	—	6,719	272
Corporate securities	135,989	2,372	49,634	2,729	185,623	5,101
Commercial mortgage-backed securities.	27,213	337	9,031	388	36,244	725
Asset-backed securities	4,966	2,012	20,868	4,548	25,834	6,560
Residential mortgage-backed securities	5,786	413	—	—	5,786	413
Total	\$190,295	\$ 5,674	\$ 79,533	\$ 7,665	\$269,828	\$ 13,339

The gross unrealized losses at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 are composed of \$3 million and \$7 million related to high or highest quality securities based on NAIC or equivalent rating and \$7 million and \$6 million, respectively, related to other than high or highest quality securities based on NAIC or equivalent rating. At June 30, 2010, \$8 million of the gross unrealized losses represented declines in value of greater than 20%, \$0.5 million of which had been in that position for less than six months, as compared to \$6 million at December 31, 2009 that represented declines in value of greater than 20%, \$0.5 million of which had been in that position for less than six months. At June 30, 2010, the \$9 million of gross unrealized losses of twelve months or more were concentrated in asset-backed securities, transportation and manufacturing sectors of the Company's corporate securities. At December 31, 2009, the \$8 million of gross unrealized losses of twelve months or more were concentrated in asset-backed securities, and in the manufacturing and finance sectors of the Company's corporate securities. In accordance with its policy described in Note 2, the Company concluded that an adjustment to earnings for other-than-temporary impairments for these securities was not warranted at June 30, 2010 or December 31, 2009. These conclusions are based on a detailed analysis of the underlying credit and cash flows on each security. The gross unrealized losses are primarily attributable to credit spread widening and increased liquidity discounts. At June 30, 2010, the Company does not intend to sell the securities and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the securities before the anticipated recovery of its remaining amortized cost basis.

Duration of Gross Unrealized Loss Positions for Equity Securities

The following table shows the fair value and gross unrealized losses aggregated by length of time that individual equity securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of the following dates:

	June 30, 2010					
	Less than twelve months		Twelve months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
	(in thousands)					
Equity Securities, available for sale	<u>\$ 263</u>	<u>\$ 64</u>	<u>\$ 1,430</u>	<u>\$ 265</u>	<u>\$ 1,693</u>	<u>\$ 329</u>

	December 31, 2009					
	Less than twelve months		Twelve months or more(1)		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
	(in thousands)					
Equity Securities, available for sale	<u>\$ 1,861</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,389</u>	<u>\$ 306</u>	<u>\$ 3,250</u>	<u>\$ 306</u>

Perpetual preferred securities have characteristics of both debt and equity securities. Since an impairment model similar to fixed maturity securities is applied to these securities, an other-than-temporary impairment has not been recognized on certain perpetual preferred securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for twelve months or more as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. In accordance with its policy described in Note 2, the Company concluded that an adjustment for other-than-temporary impairments for these equity securities was not warranted at June 30, 2010 or December 31, 2009.

4. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Fair Value Measurement - Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The authoritative guidance around fair value established a framework for measuring fair value that includes a hierarchy used to classify the inputs used in measuring fair value. The hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels. The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 - Fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible to the Company for identical assets or liabilities. These generally provide the most reliable evidence and are used to measure fair value whenever available. Active markets are defined as having the following characteristics for the measured asset/liability: (i) many transactions, (ii) current prices, (iii) price quotes not varying substantially among market makers, (iv) narrow bid/ask spreads and (v) most information publicly available. The Company's Level 1 assets and liabilities primarily include certain cash equivalents and short term investments, equity securities and derivative contracts that are traded in an active exchange market. Prices are obtained from readily available sources for market transactions involving identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Fair value is based on significant inputs, other than Level 1 inputs, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability through corroboration with observable market data. Level 2 inputs include quoted market prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities, quoted market prices in markets that are not active for identical or similar assets or liabilities and other market observable inputs. The Company's Level 2 assets and liabilities include: fixed maturities (corporate public and private bonds, most government securities, certain asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities, etc.), certain equity securities, short-term investments and certain cash equivalents (primarily commercial paper), and certain over-the-counter derivatives. Valuations are generally obtained from third party pricing services for identical or comparable assets or liabilities or through the use of valuation methodologies using observable market inputs. Prices from services are validated through comparison to trade data and internal estimates of current fair value, generally developed using market observable inputs and economic indicators.

Level 3 - - Fair value is based on at least one or more significant unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. These inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The Company's Level 3 assets and liabilities primarily include: certain private fixed maturities and equity securities, certain manually priced public equity securities and fixed maturities, certain highly structured over-the-counter derivative contracts, certain commercial mortgage loans, certain real estate funds for which the Company is the general partner, and embedded derivatives resulting from certain products with guaranteed benefits. Prices are determined using valuation methodologies such as option pricing models, discounted cash flow models and other similar techniques. Non-binding broker quotes, which are utilized when pricing service information is not available, are reviewed for reasonableness based on the Company's understanding of the market, and are generally considered Level 3. Under certain conditions, based on its observations of transactions in active markets, the Company may conclude the prices received from independent third party pricing services or brokers are not reasonable or reflective of market activity. In those instances, the Company may choose to over-ride the third-party pricing information or quotes received and apply internally developed values to the related assets or liabilities. To the extent the internally developed valuations use significant unobservable inputs, they are classified as Level 3. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 these over-rides on a net basis were not material.

Inactive Markets - During 2009, and continuing through the first quarter of 2010, the Company observed that the volume and level of activity in the market for asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages remained at historically low levels. This stood in particular contrast to the markets for other structured products with similar cash flow and credit profiles. The Company also observed significant implied relative liquidity risk premiums, yields, and weighting of "worst case" cash flows for asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages in comparison with its own estimates for such securities. In contrast, the liquidity of other spread-based asset classes, such as corporate bonds, high yield and consumer asset-backed securities, such as those collateralized by credit cards or autos, which were previously more correlated with sub-prime securities, improved beginning in the second quarter of 2009. Based on this information, the Company concluded as of June 30, 2009, and continuing through March 31, 2010, that the market for asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages was inactive and also determined the pricing quotes it received were based on limited market transactions, calling into question their representation of observable fair value. As a result, we considered both third-party pricing information and an internally developed price based on a discounted cash flow model in determining the fair value of certain of these securities as of June 30, 2009 through March 31, 2010. Based on the unobservable inputs used in the discounted cash flow model and the limited observable market activity, the Company classified these securities within Level 3 as of June 30, 2009 through March 31, 2010.

In the second quarter of 2010, the Company observed an increasingly active market, as evidence of orderly transactions in asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages become more apparent. Additionally, the valuation based on the pricing the Company received from independent pricing services was not materially different from its internal estimates of current market value for these securities. As a result, where third party pricing information based on observable inputs was used to fair value the security, and based on the assessment that the market has been becoming increasingly active, the Company reported fair values for these asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages in Level 2 beginning with the second quarter of 2010. As of June 30, 2010, the fair value of these securities included in Level 2 was \$13.7 million included in Fixed Maturities Available for Sale – Asset-Backed Securities.

4. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Assets and Liabilities by Hierarchy Level - The tables below present the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as of the dates indicated.

	As of June 30, 2010			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3 (in thousands)	
Fixed maturities, available for sale:				
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	\$ —	\$ 58,733	\$ —	\$ 58,733
Foreign government bonds	—	22,915	—	22,915
Corporate securities	—	756,505	2,868	759,373
Asset-backed securities	—	36,290	14,438	50,728
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	104,380	—	104,380
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	108,419	—	108,419
Sub-total	—	1,087,242	17,306	1,104,548
Equity securities, available for sale	—	3,383	384	3,767
Short-term investments	630	9,995	—	10,625
Cash equivalents	—	5,810	—	5,810
Other long-term investments	—	3,974	(84)	3,890
Other assets	—	3,134	25,034	28,168
Sub-total excluding separate account assets	630	1,113,538	42,640	1,156,808
Separate account assets (1)	63,928	3,484,389	5,152	3,553,469
Total assets	<u>\$ 64,558</u>	<u>\$ 4,597,927</u>	<u>\$ 47,792</u>	<u>\$ 4,710,277</u>
Future policy benefits	—	—	16,002	16,002
Total liabilities	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 16,002</u>	<u>\$ 16,002</u>

4. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

	As of December 31, 2009 (2)			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	(in thousands)			
Fixed maturities, available for sale:				
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	\$ —	\$ 70,519	\$ —	\$ 70,519
Foreign government bonds	—	23,148	—	23,148
Corporate securities	—	687,694	2,398	690,092
Asset-backed securities	—	31,586	25,259	56,845
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	93,466	—	93,466
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	120,310	—	120,310
Sub-total	—	1,026,723	27,657	1,054,380
Equity securities, available for sale	—	3,250	576	3,826
Short-term investments	17	27,959	—	27,976
Cash equivalents	—	30,483	—	30,483
Other assets	—	3,019	16,039	19,058
Sub-total excluding separate account assets	17	1,091,434	44,272	1,135,723
Separate account assets (1)	48,582	3,208,204	5,104	3,261,890
Total assets	\$48,599	\$4,299,638	\$49,376	\$4,397,613
Future policy benefits	—	—	(2,412)	(2,412)
Other liabilities	—	(3,442)	(67)	(3,509)
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ (3,442)	\$ (2,479)	\$ (5,921)

- (1) Separate account assets represent segregated funds that are invested for certain customers. Investment risks associated with market value changes are borne by the customers, except to the extent of minimum guarantees made by the Company with respect to certain accounts. Separate account assets classified as Level 3 consist primarily of real estate and real estate investment funds. Separate account liabilities are not included in the above table as they are reported at contract value and not fair value in the Company's Unaudited Interim Statement of Financial Position.
- (2) Includes reclassifications to conform to current period presentations.

The methods and assumptions the Company uses to estimate fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below. Information regarding Separate Account Assets is excluded as the risk of assets for these categories is ultimately borne by our customers and policyholders.

Fixed Maturity Securities - The fair values of the Company's public fixed maturity securities are generally based on prices obtained from independent pricing services. Prices from pricing services are sourced from multiple vendors, and a vendor hierarchy is maintained by asset type based on historical pricing experience and vendor expertise. The Company generally receives prices from multiple pricing services for each security, but ultimately uses the price from the pricing service highest in the vendor hierarchy based on the respective asset type. To validate reasonability, prices are reviewed by internal asset managers through comparison with directly observed recent market trades and internal estimates of current fair value, developed using market observable inputs and economic indicators. Consistent with the fair value hierarchy described above, securities with validated quotes from pricing services are generally reflected within Level 2, as they are primarily based on observable pricing for similar assets and/or other market observable inputs. If the pricing information received from third party pricing services is not reflective of market activity or other inputs observable in the market, the Company may challenge the price through a formal process with the pricing service. If the pricing service updates the price to be more consistent in comparison to the presented market observations, the security remains within Level 2.

If the Company ultimately concludes that pricing information received from the independent pricing service is not reflective of market activity, non-binding broker quotes are used, if available. If the Company concludes the values from both pricing services and brokers are not reflective of market activity, it may over-ride the information from the pricing service or broker with an internally developed valuation. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 over-rides on a net basis were not material. Internally developed valuations or non-binding broker quotes are also used to determine fair value in circumstances where vendor pricing is not available. These estimates may use significant unobservable inputs, which reflect our own assumptions.

4. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset. Circumstances where observable market data are not available may include events such as market illiquidity and credit events related to the security. Pricing service over-rides, internally developed valuations and non-binding broker quotes are generally included in Level 3 in our fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of private fixed maturities, which are primarily comprised of investments in private placement securities, originated by internal private asset managers, are primarily determined using a discounted cash flow model. In certain cases these models primarily use observable inputs with a discount rate based upon the average of spread surveys collected from private market intermediaries who are active in both primary and secondary transactions, taking into account, among other factors, the credit quality and industry sector of the issuer and the reduced liquidity associated with private placements. Generally, these securities have been reflected within Level 2. For certain private fixed maturities, the discounted cash flow model may also incorporate significant unobservable inputs, which reflect the Company's own assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset. Accordingly, these securities have been reflected within Level 3. Significant unobservable inputs used include: issue specific credit adjustments, material non-public financial information, management judgment, estimation of future earnings and cash flows, default rate assumptions, and liquidity assumptions. These inputs are usually considered unobservable, as not all market participants will have access to this data.

Private fixed maturities also include debt investments in funds that, in addition to a stated coupon, pay a return based upon the results of the underlying portfolios. The fair values of these securities are determined by reference to the funds' net asset value (NAV). Since the NAV at which the funds trade can be observed by redemption and subscription transactions between third parties, the fair values of these investments have been reflected within Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Equity Securities - Consist principally of investments in common and preferred stock of publicly traded companies, privately traded securities. The fair values of most publicly traded equity securities are based on quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and are classified within Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. The fair values of preferred equity securities are based on prices obtained from independent pricing services and, in order to validate reasonability, are compared with directly observed recent market trades. Accordingly, these securities are generally classified within Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Derivative Instruments - Derivatives are recorded at fair value either as assets, within "Other long-term investments," or as liabilities, within "Other liabilities," except for embedded derivatives which are recorded with the associated host contract. The fair values of derivative contracts are determined based on quoted prices in active exchanges or through the use of valuation models. The fair values of derivative contracts can be affected by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, market volatility, expected returns, non-performance risk and liquidity as well as other factors. Liquidity valuation adjustments are made to reflect the cost of exiting significant risk positions, and consider the bid-ask spread, maturity, complexity, and other specific attributes of the underlying derivative position. Fair values can also be affected by changes in estimates and assumptions including those related to counterparty behavior used in valuation models.

The majority of the Company's derivative positions is traded in the over-the-counter (OTC) derivative market and is classified within Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. OTC derivatives classified within Level 2 are valued using models generally accepted in the financial services industry that use actively quoted or observable market input values from external market data providers, non-binding broker-dealer quotations, third-party pricing vendors and/or recent trading activity. The fair values of most OTC derivatives, including interest rate and cross currency swaps, are determined using discounted cash flow models. These models' key assumptions include the contractual terms of the respective contract, along with significant observable inputs, including interest rates, currency rates, credit spreads, equity prices, index dividend yields, non-performance risk and volatility.

OTC derivative contracts are executed under master netting agreements with counterparties with a Credit Support Annex, or CSA, which is a bilateral ratings-sensitive agreement that requires collateral postings at established credit threshold levels. These agreements protect the interests of the Company and its counterparties, should either party suffer a credit rating deterioration. The vast majority of the Company's derivative agreements are with highly rated major international financial institutions. To reflect the market's perception of its non-performance risk, the Company incorporates additional spreads over London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") into the discount rate used in determining the fair value of OTC derivative assets and liabilities uncollateralized. Most OTC derivative contracts have bid and ask prices that are actively quoted or can be readily obtained from external market data providers. The Company's policy is to use mid-market pricing in determining its best estimate of fair value.

Level 3 includes OTC derivatives where the bid ask spreads are generally wider than derivatives classified within Level 2 thus requiring more judgment in estimating the mid-market price of such derivatives. Derivatives classified as Level 3 include first-to-default credit basket swaps and other structured products. These derivatives are valued based upon models with some significant unobservable market inputs or inputs from less actively traded markets. The fair values of first to default credit basket swaps are derived from relevant observable inputs such as: individual credit default spreads, interest rates, recovery rates and unobservable model-specific input values such as correlation between different credits within the same basket. Level 3 methodologies are validated through periodic comparison of the Company's fair values to broker-dealer values. As of June 30, 2010, there were derivatives with the fair value of \$84 thousand classified within Level 3, and all other derivatives were classified within Level 2. See Note 5 for more details on the fair value of derivative instruments by primary underlying.

4. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments - Include money market instruments, commercial paper and other highly liquid debt instruments. Money market instruments are generally valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible for identical assets and are primarily classified as Level 1. The remaining instruments in the Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments category are typically not traded in active markets; however, their fair values are based on market observable inputs and, accordingly, these investments have been classified within Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Other Assets - Other assets carried at fair value include reinsurance recoverables related to the reinsurance of our living benefit guarantees on certain of our variable annuities. These guarantees are described further below in "Future Policy Benefits". The reinsurance agreements covering these guarantees are derivatives and are accounted for in the same manner as an embedded derivative.

Future Policy Benefits - The liability for future policy benefits includes general account liabilities for guarantees on variable annuity contracts, including guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits ("GMAB") and guaranteed minimum income and withdrawal benefits ("GMIWB"), accounted for as embedded derivatives. The fair values of the GMAB and GMIWB liabilities are calculated as the present value of future expected benefit payments to customers less the present value of assessed rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature. Since there is no observable active market for the transfer of these obligations, the valuations are calculated using internally developed models with option pricing techniques. The models are based on a risk neutral valuation framework and incorporate premiums for risks inherent in valuation techniques, inputs, and the general uncertainty around the timing and amount of future cash flows. The determination of these risk premiums requires the use of management judgment.

The Company is also required to incorporate the market perceived risk of its own non-performance in the valuation of the embedded derivatives associated with its optional living benefit features and no-lapse feature on certain universal life products. Since insurance liabilities are senior to debt, the Company believes that reflecting the financial strength ratings of the Company in the valuation of the liability appropriately takes into consideration the Company's own risk of non-performance. To reflect the market's perception of its non-performance risk the Company incorporates an additional spread over LIBOR into the discount rate used in the valuations of the embedded derivatives associated with its optional living benefit features. The additional spread over LIBOR is determined taking into consideration publicly available information relating to the financial strength of the Company, as indicated by the credit spreads associated with funding agreements issued by these affiliated companies. The Company adjusts these credit spreads to remove any liquidity risk premium. The additional spread over LIBOR incorporated into the discount rate as of June 30, 2010 generally ranged from 100 to 200 basis points for the portion of the interest rate curve most relevant to these liabilities.

Other significant inputs to the valuation models for the embedded derivatives associated with the optional living benefit features of the Company's variable annuity products include capital market assumptions, such as interest rate and implied volatility assumptions, as well as various policyholder behavior assumptions that are actuarially determined, including lapse rates, benefit utilization rates, mortality rates and withdrawal rates. These assumptions are reviewed at least annually, and updated based upon historical experience and give consideration to any observable market data, including market transactions such as acquisitions and reinsurance transactions. Since many of the assumptions utilized in the valuation of the embedded derivatives associated with the Company's optional living benefit features are unobservable and are considered to be significant inputs to the liability valuation, the liability included in future policy benefits has been reflected within Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Transfers between Levels 1 and 2 - During the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, there were no material transfers between Level 1 and Level 2.

4. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities - The following tables provide a summary of the changes in fair value of Level 3 assets and liabilities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, as well as the portion of gains or losses included in income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 attributable to unrealized gains or losses related to those assets and liabilities still held at June 30, 2010.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2010				
	Fixed Maturities, Available For Sale – Corporate Securities	Fixed Maturities, Available For Sale – Asset-Backed Securities	Equity Securities, Available for Sale (in thousands)	Other long-term investments	Other Assets
Fair value, beginning of period	\$ 2,802	\$ 28,985	\$ 398	\$ (7)	\$ 15,310
Total gains or (losses) (realized/unrealized):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net	—	—	—	(77)	9,803
Asset administration fees and other income	—	—	—	—	—
Included in other comprehensive income (loss)	62	(1)	(14)	—	98
Net investment income	(1)	50	—	—	—
Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements	5	719	—	—	(177)
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers into Level 3 (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3 (2)	—	(15,315)	—	—	—
Fair value, end of period	\$ 2,868	\$ 14,438	\$ 384	\$ (84)	\$ 25,034
Unrealized gains (losses) for the period relating to those Level 3 assets that were still held at the end of the period (3):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net:	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,802
Asset administration fees and other income	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Included in other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 62	\$ (1)	\$ (14)	\$ (76)	\$ 98
	Separate Account Assets (1)	Future Policy Benefits			
	(in thousands)				
Fair value, beginning of period	\$ 5,037	\$ 7,917			
Total gains or (losses) (realized/unrealized):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net	—	(22,292)			
Interest credited to policyholder account	115	—			
Included in other comprehensive income	—	—			
Net investment income	—	—			
Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements	—	1,439			
Transfers into Level 3 (2)	—	(3,066)			
Transfers out of Level 3 (2)	—	—			
Fair value, end of period	\$ 5,152	\$ (16,002)			
Unrealized gains(losses) for the period relating to those level 3 assets that were still held at the end of the period (3):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net	\$ —	\$ (22,253)			
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	\$ 115	\$ —			
Included in other comprehensive income	\$ —	\$ —			

- (1) Separate account assets represent segregated funds that are invested for certain customers. Investment risks associated with market value changes are borne by the customers, except to the extent minimum guarantees made by the Company with respect to certain accounts. Separate account liabilities are not included in the above table as they are reported at contract value and not fair value in the Company's Unaudited Interim Statement of Financial Position.
- (2) Transfers into or out of Level 3 are generally reported as the value as of the beginning of the quarter in which the transfer occurs.
- (3) Unrealized gains or losses related to assets still held at the end of the period do not include amortization or accretion of premiums and discounts.

Transfers – Transfers out of Level 3 for Fixed Maturities Available for Sale – Asset-Backed Securities totaled \$15.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 resulting from the Company's conclusion that the market for asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgage has been becoming increasingly active, as evidenced by orderly transactions. The pricing received from independent pricing services could be validated by the Company, as discussed in detail above. Other transfers out of Level 3 were typically due to the use of observable inputs in valuation methodologies as well as the utilization of pricing service information for certain assets that the Company was able to validate. Transfers into Level 3 were primarily the result of unobservable inputs utilized within valuation methodologies and the use of broker quotes (that could not be validated) when previously, information from third party pricing services (that could be validated) was utilized.

4. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2010				
	Fixed Maturities, Available For Sale – Corporate Securities	Fixed Maturities, Available For Sale – Asset-Backed Securities	Equity Securities, Available for Sale (in thousands)	Other long-term investments	Other Assets
Fair value, beginning of period	\$ 2,398	\$ 25,259	\$ 576	\$ (67)	\$ 16,039
Total gains or (losses) (realized/unrealized):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net	(10)	(139)	—	(17)	8,568
Asset administration fees and other income	—	—	—	—	—
Included in other comprehensive income (loss)	474	(1,314)	(192)	—	166
Net investment income	(1)	81	—	—	—
Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements	7	5,866	—	—	261
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers into Level 3 (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3 (2)	—	(15,315)	—	—	—
Fair value, end of period	\$ 2,868	\$ 14,438	\$ 384	\$ (84)	\$ 25,034
Unrealized gains (losses) for the period relating to those Level 3 assets that were still held at the end of the period (3):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net:	\$ (10)	\$ (139)	\$ —	\$ (16)	\$ 8,742
Asset administration fees and other income	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Included in other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 474	\$ (1,314)	\$ (192)	\$ —	\$ 166
	Separate Account Assets (1)	Future Policy Benefits			
	(in thousands)				
Fair value, beginning of period	\$ 5,104	\$ 2,412			
Total gains or (losses) (realized/unrealized):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net	—	(15,348)			
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	48	—			
Included in other comprehensive income	—	—			
Net investment income	—	—			
Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements	—	(3,066)			
Transfers into Level 3 (2)	—	—			
Transfers out of Level 3 (2)	—	—			
Fair value, end of period	\$ 5,152	\$ (16,002)			
Unrealized gains(losses) for the period relating to those level 3 assets that were still held at the end of the period (3):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net	\$ —	\$ (17,577)			
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	\$ 48	\$ —			
Included in other comprehensive income	\$ —	\$ —			

- (1) Separate account assets represent segregated funds that are invested for certain customers. Investment risks associated with market value changes are borne by the customers, except to the extent minimum guarantees made by the Company with respect to certain accounts. Separate account liabilities are not included in the above table as they are reported at contract value and not fair value in the Company's Unaudited Interim Statement of Financial Position.
- (2) Transfers into or out of Level 3 are generally reported as the value as of the beginning of the quarter in which the transfer occurs.
- (3) Unrealized gains or losses related to assets still held at the end of the period do not include amortization or accretion of premiums and discounts.

Transfers – Transfers out of Level 3 for Fixed Maturities Available for Sale – Asset-Backed Securities totaled \$15.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 resulting from the Company's conclusion that the market for asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages has been becoming increasingly active, as evidenced by orderly transactions. The pricing received from independent pricing services could be validated by the Company, as discussed in detail above. Other transfers out of Level 3 were typically due to the use of observable inputs in

4. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

valuation methodologies as well as the utilization of pricing service information for certain assets that the Company was able to validate. Transfers into Level 3 were primarily the result of unobservable inputs utilized within valuation methodologies and the use of broker quotes (that could not be validated) when previously, information from third party pricing services (that could be validated) was utilized.

Changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities - The following tables provide a summary of the changes in fair value of Level 3 assets and liabilities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, as well as the portion of gains or losses included in income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 attributable to unrealized gains or losses related to those assets and liabilities still held at June 30, 2009.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2009				
	Fixed Maturities, Available For Sale – Corporate Securities	Fixed Maturities, Available For Sale – Asset- Backed Securities	Equity Securities, Available for Sale (in thousands)	Other Liabilities	Other Assets
Fair value, beginning of period	\$ 286	\$ 5,755	\$ 555	\$ (4,726)	\$ 36,530
Total gains or (losses) (realized/unrealized):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net	(1)	(2)	—	3,311	(14,443)
Asset administration fees and other income	—	—	—	—	—
Included in other comprehensive income (loss)	21	532	(12)	—	31
Net investment income	—	18	—	—	—
Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements	30	(130)	—	—	(276)
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers into Level 3 (2)	712	—	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3 (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Fair value, end of period	\$ 1,047	\$ 6,173	\$ 543	\$ (1,415)	\$ 21,842
Unrealized gains (losses) for the period relating to those Level 3 assets that were still held at the end of the period (3):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net:	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,311	\$ (14,380)
Asset administration fees and other income	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Included in other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ —	\$ 532	\$ (12)	\$ —	\$ 31
	Separate Account Assets (1)	Future Policy Benefits			
	(in thousands)				
Fair value, beginning of period	\$ 5,748	\$ (33,788)			
Total gains or (losses) (realized/unrealized):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net	—	20,125			
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	(317)	—			
Included in other comprehensive income	—	—			
Net investment income	—	—			
Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements	—	(537)			
Transfers into (out of) Level 3 (2)	—	—			
Transfers into (out of) Level 3 (2)	—	—			
Fair value, end of period	\$ 5,431	\$ (14,200)			
Unrealized gains(losses) for the period relating to those level 3 assets that were still held at the end of the period (3):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net	\$ —	\$ 18,746			
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	\$ (315)	\$ —			
Included in other comprehensive income	\$ —	\$ —			

- (1) Separate account assets represent segregated funds that are invested for certain customers. Investment risks associated with market value changes are borne by the customers, except to the extent of minimum guarantees made by the Company with respect to certain accounts. Separate account liabilities are not included in the above table as they are reported at contract value and not fair value in the Company's Unaudited Interim Statement of Financial Position.
- (2) Transfers into or out of Level 3 are generally reported as the value as of the beginning of the quarter in which the transfer occurs.
- (3) Unrealized gains or losses related to assets still held at the end of the period do not include amortization or accretion of premiums and discounts.

4. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Transfers - Net transfers out of Level 3 for Fixed Maturities Available for Sale totaled \$1 million during the three months ended June 30, 2009. Transfers into Level 3 for these investments were primarily the result of unobservable inputs utilized within valuation methodologies and the use of broker quotes (that could not be validated) when previously information from third party pricing services (that could be validated) was utilized. Other transfers out of Level 3 were typically due to the use of observable inputs in valuation methodologies as well as the utilization of pricing service information for certain assets that the Company was able to validate. Transfers into Level 3 were primarily the result of unobservable inputs utilized within valuation methodologies and the use of broker quotes (that could not be validated) when previously, information from third party pricing services (that could be validated) was utilized.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2009					
	Fixed Maturities, Available For Sale – Corporate Securities	Fixed Maturities, Available For Sale – Asset-Backed Securities	Equity Securities, Available for Sale (in thousands)	Other Liabilities	Other Assets
Fair value, beginning of period	\$ 266	\$ 5,732	\$ 121	\$ (4,272)	\$ 58,880
Total gains or (losses) (realized/unrealized):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net	(1)	(2)	—	2,857	(37,260)
Asset administration fees and other income	—	—	—	—	—
Included in other comprehensive income (loss)	96	674	422	—	107
Net investment income	(1)	18	—	—	—
Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements	29	(249)	—	—	115
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers into Level 3 (2)	712	—	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3 (2)	(54)	—	—	—	—
Fair value, end of period	<u>\$ 1,047</u>	<u>\$ 6,173</u>	<u>\$ 543</u>	<u>\$ (1,415)</u>	<u>\$ 21,842</u>
Unrealized gains (losses) for the period relating to those Level 3 assets that were still held at the end of the period (3):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net:	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,858	\$ (36,966)
Asset administration fees and other income	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Included in other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 96	\$ 674	\$ 422	\$ —	\$ (463)
	Separate Account Assets (1)	Future Policy Benefits			
	(in thousands)				
Fair value, beginning of period	\$ 6,494	\$ (63,903)			
Total gains or (losses) (realized/unrealized):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net	—	50,518			
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	(1,063)	—			
Included in other comprehensive income	—	—			
Net investment income	—	—			
Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements	—	(815)			
Transfers into Level 3 (2)	—	—			
Transfers out of Level 3 (2)	—	—			
Fair value, end of period	<u>\$ 5,431</u>	<u>\$ (14,200)</u>			
Unrealized gains(losses) for the period relating to those level 3 assets that were still held at the end of the period (3):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net	\$ —	\$ 49,937			
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	\$ (1,062)	\$ —			
Included in other comprehensive income	\$ —	\$ —			

- (1) Separate account assets represent segregated funds that are invested for certain customers. Investment risks associated with market value changes are borne by the customers, except to the extent of minimum guarantees made by the Company with respect to certain accounts. Separate account liabilities are not included in the above table as they are reported at contract value and not fair value in the Company's Unaudited Interim Statement of Financial Position.
- (2) Transfers into or out of Level 3 are generally reported as the value as of the beginning of the quarter in which the transfer occurs.
- (3) Unrealized gains or losses related to assets still held at the end of the period do not include amortization or accretion of premiums and discounts.

4. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Transfers - Net transfers out of Level 3 for Fixed Maturities Available for Sale totaled \$1 million during the six months ended June 30, 2009. Transfers into Level 3 for these investments were primarily the result of unobservable inputs utilized within valuation methodologies and the use of broker quotes (that could not be validated) when information from third party pricing services or models with observable inputs were utilized. Other transfers out of Level 3 were typically due to the use of observable inputs in valuation methodologies as well as the utilization of pricing service information for certain assets that the Company was able to validate. Transfers into Level 3 were primarily the result of unobservable inputs utilized within valuation methodologies and the use of broker quotes (that could not be validated) when previously, information from third party pricing services (that could be validated) was utilized.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments - The Company is required by U.S. GAAP to disclose the fair value of certain financial instruments including those that are not carried at fair value. For the following financial instruments the carrying amount equals or approximates fair value: fixed maturities classified as available for sale, trading account assets, equity securities, securities purchased under agreements to resell, short-term investments, cash and cash equivalents, accrued investment income, separate account assets, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and cash collateral for loaned securities, as well as certain items recorded within other assets and other liabilities such as broker-dealer related receivables and payables. See Note 5 for a discussion of derivative instruments.

The following table discloses the Company's financial instruments where the carrying amounts and fair values may differ:

	June 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	(in thousands)			
Assets:				
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ 172,930	\$ 180,966	\$ 167,935	\$ 167,883
Policy loans	162,500	203,244	169,835	191,499
Liabilities:				
Policyholder account balances – Investment contracts	63,929	63,929	85,661	84,336

Commercial mortgage loans

The fair value of commercial mortgage loans are primarily based upon the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the appropriate U.S. Treasury rate adjusted for the current market spread for similar quality loans.

Policy loans

The fair value of policy loans is calculated using a discounted cash flow model based upon current U.S. Treasury rates and historical loan repayment patterns.

Investment Contracts - Policyholders' Account Balances

Only the portion of policyholders' account balances and separate account liabilities related to products that are investment contracts (those without significant mortality or morbidity risk) are reflected in the table above. For payout annuities and other similar contracts without life contingencies, fair values are derived using discounted projected cash flows based on interest rates that are representative of the Company's financial strength ratings, and hence reflect the Company's own nonperformance risk. For those balances that can be withdrawn by the customer at any time without prior notice or penalty, the fair value is the amount estimated to be payable to the customer as of the reporting date, which is generally the carrying value.

5. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Types of Derivative Instruments and Derivative Strategies

Interest rate swaps are used by the Company to manage interest rate exposures arising from mismatches between assets and liabilities (including duration mismatches) and to hedge against changes in the value of assets it anticipates acquiring and other anticipated transactions and commitments. Swaps may be attributed to specific assets or liabilities or may be used on a portfolio basis. Under interest rate swaps, the Company agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed rate and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed upon notional principal amount. Generally, no cash is exchanged at the outset of the contract and no principal payments are made by either party. These transactions are entered into pursuant to master agreements that provide for a single net payment to be made by one counterparty at each due date.

Exchange-traded futures are used by the Company to reduce risks from changes in interest rates, to alter mismatches between the duration of assets in a portfolio and the duration of liabilities supported by those assets, and to hedge against changes in the value of securities it owns or anticipates acquiring or selling. In exchange-traded futures transactions, the Company agrees to purchase or sell a specified number of contracts, the values of which are determined by the values of underlying referenced investments, and to post variation margin on a daily basis in an amount equal to the difference in the daily market values of those contracts. The Company enters into exchange-traded futures transactions with regulated futures commissions merchants that are members of a trading exchange.

5. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Currency derivatives, including currency swaps, are used by the Company to reduce risks from changes in currency exchange rates with respect to investments denominated in foreign currencies that the Company either holds or intends to acquire or sell.

Under currency swaps, the Company agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between one currency and another at an exchange rate and calculated by reference to an agreed principal amount. Generally, the principal amount of each currency is exchanged at the beginning and termination of the currency swap by each party. These transactions are entered into pursuant to master agreements that provide for a single net payment to be made by one counterparty for payments made in the same currency at each due date.

Credit derivatives are used by the Company to enhance the return on the Company's investment portfolio by creating credit exposure similar to an investment in public fixed maturity cash instruments. With credit derivatives the Company can sell credit protection on an identified name, or a basket of names in a first to default structure, and in return receive a quarterly premium. With first to default baskets, the premium generally corresponds to a high proportion of the sum of the credit spreads of the names in the basket. If there is an event of default by the referenced name or one of the referenced names in a basket, as defined by the agreement, then the Company is obligated to pay the counterparty the referenced amount of the contract and receive in return the referenced defaulted security or similar security. In addition to selling credit protection, the Company may purchase credit protection using credit derivatives in order to hedge specific credit exposures in the Company's investment portfolio.

The table below provides a summary of the gross notional amount and fair value of derivatives contracts, excluding embedded derivatives which are recorded with the associated host, by the primary underlying. Many derivative instruments contain multiple underlyings.

	June 30, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Notional Amount	Fair Value		Notional Amount	Fair Value	
		Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
		(in thousands)				
Qualifying Hedge Relationships						
Currency/Interest Rate	\$15,785	\$1,447	\$ (330)	\$ 5,366	\$ —	\$ (678)
Total Qualifying Hedge Relationships	<u>\$15,785</u>	<u>\$1,447</u>	<u>\$ (330)</u>	<u>\$ 5,366</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (678)</u>
Non-qualifying Hedge Relationships						
Interest Rate	\$47,000	\$2,322	\$ (226)	\$ 94,000	\$ 191	\$ (4,766)
Credit	18,650	1,272	(598)	\$ 21,950	3,730	(1,065)
Currency/Interest Rate	9,115	73	(70)	\$ 20,015	—	(921)
Total Non-qualifying Hedge Relationships	<u>\$74,765</u>	<u>\$3,667</u>	<u>\$ (894)</u>	<u>\$135,965</u>	<u>\$3,921</u>	<u>\$ (6,752)</u>
Total Derivatives (1)	<u>\$90,550</u>	<u>\$5,114</u>	<u>\$ (1,224)</u>	<u>\$141,331</u>	<u>\$3,921</u>	<u>\$ (7,430)</u>

Embedded Derivatives

The Company holds certain externally managed investments in the European market which contain embedded derivatives whose fair value are primarily driven by changes in credit spreads. These investments are medium term notes that are collateralized by investment portfolios primarily consisting of investment grade European fixed income securities, including corporate bonds and asset-backed securities, and derivatives, as well as varying degrees of leverage. The notes have a stated coupon and provide a return based on the performance of the underlying portfolios and the level of leverage. The Company invests in these notes to earn a coupon through maturity, consistent with its investment purpose for other debt securities. The notes are accounted for under U.S. GAAP as available for sale fixed maturity securities with bifurcated embedded derivatives (total return swaps). Changes in the value of the fixed maturity securities are reported in Equity under the heading "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income" and changes in the market value of the embedded total return swaps are included in current period earnings in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." The Company's maximum exposure to loss from these interests was \$7 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. The fair value of these embedded derivatives was a liability of \$3 million as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 included in Fixed maturities, available for sale.

The fair value of these embedded derivatives was an asset of \$16 million as of June 30, 2010 and a liability of \$2 as of December 31, 2009 included in Future policy benefits.

The Company also incorporates risk of non-performance of its affiliates in the valuation of the embedded derivatives associated with our living benefit features on our variable annuity contracts and the no lapse feature of our universal life contracts. In light of recent developments, including rating agency downgrades to the claims-paying ratings of the Company, beginning in the first quarter of 2009, we include an additional spread over LIBOR into the discount rate used in the valuation of the embedded derivative liabilities to reflect an increase in market perceived non-performance risk, thereby reducing the value of the embedded derivative assets. The non-performance cannot reduce the value of the liability to a point that the value would go below zero. In that case the value of the liability is floored at zero.

5. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Some of the Company's variable annuity products, contain a living benefit feature which is reinsured with an affiliate, Pruco Re. The reinsurance contract contains an embedded derivative related to market performance risk. These embedded derivatives are mark-to-market through "Realized investment gains (losses), net" based on the change in value of the underlying contractual guarantees, which are determined using valuation models. The affiliates maintain a portfolio of derivative instruments that are intended to economically hedge the risks related to the reinsured products' features. The derivatives may include, but are not limited to equity options, total return swaps, interest rate swap options, caps, floors, and other instruments. Also, some variable annuity products feature an automatic rebalancing element, also referred to as an asset transfer feature, to minimize risks inherent in the Company's guarantees which reduces the need for hedges. In addition to the hedging of guaranteed risks by Pruco Re. the Company started hedging a portion of the market exposure related to the overall capital position of its variable annuity products. Changes in fair value are reflected in "Realized investment gains/(losses)" net, were (\$13) million and \$6 million in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009, respectively; and (\$7) million and \$13 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Cash Flow Hedges

The Company uses currency swaps in its cash flow hedge accounting relationships. This instrument is only designated for hedge accounting in instances where the appropriate criteria are met. The Company does not use futures, credit, and equity or embedded derivatives in any of its cash flow hedge accounting relationships.

The following table provides the financial statement classification and impact of derivatives used in qualifying and non-qualifying hedge relationships, excluding the offset of the hedged item in an effective hedge relationship:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(in thousands)			
Cash flow hedges				
Currency/ Interest Rate				
Net investment income	\$ 12	\$ 4.8	\$ 16	\$ 5.0
Other Income	23	(1.3)	25	(.3)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (1)	1,863	—	1,747	—
Total cash flow hedges	\$ 1,898	\$ 3.5	\$ 1,788	\$ 4.7
Non- qualifying hedges				
Realized investment gains (losses)				
Interest Rate	\$ 4,852	\$(5,193)	\$ 7,365	\$(5,624)
Currency/Interest Rate	776	24	884	60
Credit	449	1,982	(169)	2,381
Embedded Derivatives	(22,641)	6,619	(15,289)	13,535
Total non-qualifying hedges	\$(16,564)	\$ 3,432	\$ (7,209)	\$10,352
Total Derivative Impact	\$ 14,666	\$ 3,435	\$ (5,421)	\$10,357

For the period ending June 30, 2010, the ineffective portion of derivatives accounted for using hedge accounting was not material to the Company's results of operations and there were no material amounts reclassified into earnings relating to instances in which the Company discontinued cash flow hedge accounting because the forecasted transaction did not occur by the anticipated date or within the additional time period permitted by the authoritative guidance for the accounting for derivatives and hedging.

Presented below is a roll forward of current period cash flow hedges in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" before taxes:

	(in thousands)
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ (675)
Net deferred losses on cash flow hedges from January 1 to June 31, 2010	1,731
Amount reclassified into current period earnings	16
Balance, June 30, 2010	<u>\$ 1,072</u>

5. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (continued)

As of June 30, 2010, the Company does not have any qualifying cash flow hedges of forecasted transactions other than those related to the variability of the payment or receipt of interest or foreign currency amounts on existing financial instruments. The maximum length of time for which these variable cash flows are hedged is 7 years. Income amounts deferred in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" as a result of cash flow hedges are included in "Net unrealized investment gains (losses)" in the Unaudited Interim Statements of Equity.

Credit Derivatives Written

The following tables set forth exposure from credit derivatives where the Company has written credit protection excluding embedded derivatives contained in externally-managed investments in the European market, by NAIC rating of the underlying credits as of the dates indicated.

NAIC Designation (1)	June 30, 2010	
	First to default Basket(1)	
	Notional	Fair Value
	(in millions)	
1	\$ —	\$ —
2	9	—
	9	—
3	—	—
4	—	—
5	—	—
6	—	—
Total	\$ 9	\$ —

NAIC Designation (1)	December 31, 2009	
	First to Default Basket (1)	
	Notional	Fair Value
	(in millions)	
1	\$ —	\$ —
2	9	—
	9	—
3	—	—
4	—	—
5	—	—
6	—	—
Total	\$ 9	\$ —

(1) First to default credit swap baskets, which may include credits of varying qualities, are grouped above based on the lowest credit in the basket. However, such basket swaps may entail greater credit risk than the rating level of the lowest credit.

The following table sets forth the composition of credit derivatives where the Company has written credit protection excluding embedded derivatives contained in externally-managed investments in European markets, by industry category as of the dates indicated.

Industry	June 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Notional	Fair Value	Notional	Fair Value
		(in millions)		
Corporate Securities:				
First to Default Baskets(1)	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ 9	\$ —
Total Credit Derivatives	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ 9	\$ —

(1) Credit default baskets may include various industry categories.

The Company writes credit derivatives under which the Company is obligated to pay the counterparty the referenced amount of the contract and receive in return the defaulted security or similar security. The Company's maximum amount at risk under these credit derivatives, assuming the value of the underlying referenced securities become worthless, is \$9 million notional of credit default swap ("CDS") selling protection at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. These credit derivatives generally have maturities of five years or less.

5. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (continued)

In addition to writing credit protection, the Company has purchased credit protection using credit derivatives in order to hedge specific credit exposures in the Company's investment portfolio. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company had \$10 million and \$13 million of outstanding notional amounts, respectively, reported at fair value as an asset of \$0.8 million and \$3 million, respectively.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties to financial derivative transactions. Generally, the credit exposure of the Company's over-the-counter (OTC) derivative transactions is represented by the contracts with a positive fair value (market value) at the reporting date after taking into consideration the existence of netting agreements.

The Company has credit risk exposure to an affiliate, Prudential Global Funding, LLC related to its over-the-counter derivative transactions. Prudential Global Funding, LLC manages credit risk with external counterparties by entering into derivative transactions with highly rated major international financial institutions and other creditworthy counterparties, and by obtaining collateral where appropriate, see Note 8. The Company effects exchange-traded futures transactions through regulated exchanges and these transactions are settled on a daily basis, thereby reducing credit risk exposure in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to such financial instruments.

Under fair value measurements, the Company incorporates the market's perceptions of its own and the counterparty's non-performance risk in determining the fair value of the portion of its OTC derivative assets and liabilities that are uncollateralized. Credit spreads are applied to the derivative fair values on a net basis by counterparty. To reflect the Company's own credit spread a proxy based on relevant debt spreads is applied to OTC derivative net liability positions. Similarly, the Company's counterparty's credit spread is applied to OTC derivative net asset positions.

6. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND LITIGATION AND REGULATORY MATTERS

Commitments

The Company has made no commitments to fund commercial loans in the second quarter of 2010. The Company also made commitments to purchase or fund investments, mostly private fixed maturities, of \$6 million in the second quarter of 2010.

Contingent Liabilities

On an ongoing basis, the Company's internal supervisory and control functions review the quality of sales, marketing and other customer interface procedures and practices and may recommend modifications or enhancements. From time to time, this review process results in the discovery of product administration, servicing or other errors, including errors relating to the timing or amount of payments or contract values due to customers. In certain cases, if appropriate, the Company may offer customers remediation and may incur charges, including the costs of such remediation, administrative costs and regulatory fines.

It is possible that the results of operations or the cash flow of the Company in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected as a result of payments in connection with the matters discussed above or other matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. Management believes, however, that ultimate payments in connection with these matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, should not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

The Company is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of its business. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings relating to aspects of the Company's business and operations that are specific to it and proceedings that are typical of the business in which it operates. In certain of these matters, the plaintiffs may seek large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages. The outcome of a litigation or regulatory matter, and the amount or range of potential loss at any particular time, is often inherently uncertain.

Commencing in 2003, Prudential Financial received formal requests for information from the SEC and the New York Attorney General's Office ("NYAG") relating to market timing in variable annuities by certain American Skandia entities. In connection with these investigations, with the approval of Skandia Insurance Company Ltd. (publ) ("Skandia"), an offer was made by American Skandia to the SEC and NYAG, to settle these matters by paying restitution and a civil penalty. In April 2009, AST Investment Services, Inc., formerly named American Skandia Investment Services, Inc. ("ASISI"), reached a resolution of these investigations by the SEC and NYAG into market timing related misconduct involving certain variable annuities. The settlements relate to conduct that generally occurred between January 1998 and September 2003. ASISI is an affiliate of the Company and serves as investment manager for certain investment options under the Company's variable life insurance and annuity products. Prudential Financial acquired ASISI from Skandia in May 2003. Subsequent to the acquisition, Prudential Financial implemented controls, procedures and measures designed to protect customers from the types of activities involved in these investigations. These settlements resolve the investigations by the above named authorities into these matters, subject to the settlement terms. Under the terms of the settlements, ASISI paid a total of \$34 million in disgorgement and an additional \$34 million as a civil money penalty into a Fair Fund administered by the SEC to compensate those harmed by the market timing related activities. Pursuant to the settlements, ASISI has retained, at its ongoing cost and expense, the services of an Independent Distribution Consultant acceptable to the Staff of the SEC to develop a proposed distribution plan for the distribution of Fair Fund amounts according to a methodology developed in consultation with and acceptable to the Staff. As part of these settlements, ASISI hired an

6. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND LITIGATION AND REGULATORY MATTERS (continued)

independent third party, which has conducted a compliance review and issued a report of its findings and recommendations to ASISI's Board of Directors, the Audit Committee of the Advanced Series Trust Board of Trustees and the Staff of the SEC. In addition, ASISI has agreed, among other things, to continue to cooperate with the SEC and NYAG in any litigation, ongoing investigations or other proceedings relating to or arising from their investigations into these matters. Under the terms of the purchase agreement pursuant to which Prudential Financial acquired ASISI from Skandia, Prudential Financial was indemnified for the settlements.

In July 2010, the Company and certain affiliates, as well as other life insurance industry participants, received a formal request for information from the State of New York Attorney General's Office in connection with its investigation into industry practices relating to life insurance policies for which death benefits, unless the beneficiary elects another settlement method, are placed in retained asset accounts, which earn interest and are subject to withdrawal in whole or in part at any time by the beneficiary. The Company is cooperating with this investigation. The Company has also been contacted by state insurance regulators and other governmental entities regarding retained asset accounts. In April 2010, a purported state-wide class action was filed against Prudential Insurance in Nevada state court alleging that Prudential Insurance delayed payment of death benefits and improperly retained undisclosed profits by placing death benefits in retained asset accounts. An earlier case by the same plaintiff making substantially the same allegations was dismissed in federal court. In July 2010, a purported nationwide class action was filed in Massachusetts against Prudential Insurance relating to retained asset accounts associated with life insurance covering U.S. service members and veterans. Additional investigations, information requests, hearings, claims or litigation may arise with respect to the retained asset accounts.

The Company's litigation and regulatory matters may be subject to many uncertainties, and as a result, their outcome cannot be predicted. It is possible that the Company's results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of the Company's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position. Management believes, however, that, based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

7. REINSURANCE

The Company participates in reinsurance with its affiliates Prudential Insurance, Prudential Arizona Reinsurance Captive Company, or "PARCC", Pruco Life, Pruco Reinsurance, Ltd., or "Pruco Re", and Prudential Arizona Reinsurance Term Company, or "PAR TERM", in order to provide risk diversification, additional capacity for future growth and limit the maximum net loss potential arising from large risks. Life reinsurance is accomplished through various plans of reinsurance, primarily yearly renewable term and coinsurance. Reinsurance ceded arrangements do not discharge the Company as the primary insurer. Ceded balances would represent a liability of the Company in the event the reinsurers were unable to meet their obligations to the Company under the terms of the reinsurance agreements. The likelihood of a material reinsurance liability resulting from such inability of reinsurers to meet their obligation is considered to be remote.

Reinsurance premiums, commissions, expense reimbursements, benefits and reserves related to reinsured long-duration contracts are accounted for over the life of the underlying reinsured contracts using assumptions consistent with those used to account for the underlying contracts. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for long duration contracts are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liabilities and policy benefits associated with the reinsured policies. The affiliated reinsurance agreements are described further in Note 8 of the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements.

Effective April 1, 2008, the Company entered into an agreement to reinsure certain variable Corporate Owned Life Insurance "COLI" policies with Pruco Life.

Reinsurance amounts included in the Unaudited Interim Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the three and six months 2010 and 2009 are below.

	<u>Three months ended June 30,</u>		<u>Six months ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	(in thousands)			
Gross premiums and policy charges and fee income	\$ 70,586	\$ 63,015	\$ 140,071	\$ 129,190
Reinsurance ceded	(46,856)	(45,903)	(94,114)	(91,903)
Net premiums and policy charges and fee income	<u>\$ 23,730</u>	<u>\$ 17,112</u>	<u>\$ 45,957</u>	<u>\$ 37,287</u>
Policyholders' benefits ceded	\$ 22,696	\$ 20,187	\$ 42,732	\$ 41,423
Realized capital gains (losses) ceded, net	<u>\$ 9,810</u>	<u>\$ (14,436)</u>	<u>\$ 8,580</u>	<u>\$ (37,250)</u>

Realized investment gains and losses include the reinsurance of certain of the Company's embedded derivatives. Changes in the fair value of the embedded derivatives are recognized through "Realized investment gains". The Company has entered into reinsurance agreements to transfer the risk related to certain living benefit options to Pruco Re. These reinsurance agreements are derivatives and have been accounted for in the same manner as an embedded derivative.

Reinsurance premiums ceded for interest-sensitive life products is accounted for as a reduction of policy charges and fee income. Reinsurance ceded for term insurance products is accounted for as a reduction of premiums.

7. REINSURANCE (continued)

Reinsurance recoverables included in the Company's Unaudited Interim Statements of Financial Position, at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were \$368 million and \$323 million, respectively.

The gross and net amounts of life insurance in force as of June 30, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	2010	2009
	(in thousands)	
Gross life insurance in force	\$ 96,260,990	\$ 92,656,297
Reinsurance ceded	(86,695,394)	(84,208,478)
Net life insurance in force	<u>\$ 9,565,596</u>	<u>\$ 8,447,819</u>

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has extensive transactions and relationships with Prudential Insurance and other affiliates. Although we seek to ensure that these transactions and relationships are fair and reasonable, it is possible that the terms of these transactions are not the same as those that would result from transactions among wholly unrelated parties.

Expense Charges and Allocations

Many of the Company's expenses are allocations or charges from Prudential Insurance or other affiliates. These expenses can be grouped into general and administrative expenses and agency distribution expenses.

The Company's general and administrative expenses are charged to the Company using allocation methodologies based on business processes. Management believes that the methodology is reasonable and reflects costs incurred by Prudential Insurance to process transactions on behalf of the Company. The Company operates under service and lease agreements whereby services of officers and employees, supplies, use of equipment and office space are provided by Prudential Insurance. The Company reviews its allocation methodology periodically which it may adjust accordingly. General and administrative expenses include allocations of stock compensation expenses related to a stock option program and a deferred compensation program issued by Prudential Financial. The expense charged to the Company for the stock option program was less than \$1 million in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009 and in the first six months of 2010 and 2009. The expense charged to the Company for the deferred compensation program was less than \$1 million in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009, and less than \$1 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009.

The Company receives a charge to cover its share of employee benefits expenses. These expenses include costs for funded and non-funded contributory and non-contributory defined benefit pension plans. Some of these benefits are based on final group earning and length of service. While others are based on an account balance, which takes into consideration age, service and earnings during career.

Prudential Insurance sponsors voluntary savings plans for the Company's expenses for its share of the voluntary savings plan (401(k) plans).

The plans provide for salary reduction contributions by employees and matching contributions by the Company of up to 4% of annual salary. The Company's expense for its share of the voluntary savings plan was less than \$1 million in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009; and less than \$1 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009.

The Company's share of net expense for the pension plans was less than \$1 million in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009; and less than \$1 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009.

The Company is charged distribution expenses from Prudential Insurance's agency network for both its domestic life and annuity products through a transfer pricing agreement, which is intended to reflect a market based pricing arrangement.

Affiliated Asset Administration Fee Income

Effective April 15, 2009, the Company amended an existing agreement to add AST Investment Services, Inc., formerly known as American Skandia Investment Services, Inc, as a party whereby the Company receives fee income calculated on contractholder separate account balances invested in the Advanced Series Trust, formerly known as American Skandia Trust. Income received from AST Investment Services, Inc. related to this agreement was \$0.7 million and \$0.2 million in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009, respectively; and \$1.4 million and \$0.2 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively. These revenues are recorded as "Asset administration fees" in the Unaudited Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

Beginning October 1, 2002, in accordance with a servicing agreement with Prudential Investments LLC, the Company receives fee income from policyholder account balances invested in The Prudential Series Fund ("PSF"). Income received from Prudential Investments LLC, related to this agreement was \$1.4 million and less than \$1.2 million in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009, respectively; and \$2.7 million and less than \$2.3 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively. These revenues are recorded as "Asset administration fees" in the Unaudited Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Corporate Owned Life Insurance

The Company has sold two Corporate Owned Life Insurance, or “COLI”, policies to Prudential Insurance and one to Prudential Financial. The cash surrender value included in separate accounts for these COLI policies was \$884 million at June 30, 2010 and \$853 million at December 31, 2009, respectively. Fees related to these COLI policies were \$3 million in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009; and \$6 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009.

Reinsurance with Affiliates

Pruco Life

Effective April 1, 2008, the Company entered into an agreement to reinsure certain variable COLI policies with Pruco Life. Reinsurance recoverables related to this agreement were \$2 million as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. Fees ceded to Pruco Life were \$1 million in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009; and \$3 million in the first six months of 2010. Benefits ceded were less than \$1 million in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009; and less than \$1 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009. The Company is not relieved of its primary obligation to the policyholder as a result of this agreement.

PARCC

The Company reinsures 90% of the risks under its term life insurance policies, written prior to January 1, 2010, through an automatic coinsurance agreement with PARCC. The Company is not relieved of its primary obligation to the policyholder as a result of this agreement. Reinsurance recoverables related to this agreement were \$335 million and \$303 million as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Premiums ceded to PARCC in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009 were \$34 million and \$35 million, respectively; and \$69 million and \$70 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively. Benefits ceded in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009 were \$13 million and \$11 million, respectively; and \$27 million and \$24 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively. Reinsurance expense allowances, net of capitalization and amortization in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009 were \$8 million; and \$16 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009.

PAR TERM

The Company reinsures 90% of the risks under its term life insurance policies issued on or after January 1, 2010, through an automatic coinsurance agreement with PAR TERM. The Company is not relieved of its primary obligation to the policyholder as a result of this agreement. Reinsurance recoverables related to this agreement were \$4 million as of June 30, 2010. Premiums ceded to PAR TERM in the second quarter of 2010 were \$3 million and \$4 million in the first six months of 2010. Benefits ceded in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009 were less than \$1 million in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009 and in the first six months of 2010 and 2009.

Prudential Insurance

The Company has a yearly renewable term reinsurance agreement with Prudential Insurance and reinsures the majority of all mortality risks not otherwise reinsured. The reinsurance recoverables related to this agreement were \$8 million as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. Premiums and fees ceded to Prudential Insurance in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009 were \$9 million and \$10 million, respectively; and \$18 million and \$19 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively. Benefits ceded in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009 were \$10 million and \$9 million, respectively; and \$17 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009. The Company is not relieved of its primary obligation to the policyholder as a result of this agreement.

Pruco Re

Effective October 3, 2005, the Company entered into a coinsurance agreement with Pruco Re providing for 100% reinsurance of its Lifetime Five (“LT5”) feature. Fees ceded on this agreement were \$0.3 million in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009; and \$0.6 million and \$0.5 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Effective May 26, 2006, the Company entered into a coinsurance agreement with Pruco Re providing for the 100% reinsurance of its Spousal Lifetime Five benefit (“SLT5”) feature. Fees ceded on this agreement were \$0.04 million in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009; and \$0.08 million and \$0.07 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The Company’s reinsurance recoverables related to the above product reinsurance agreements were \$19 million and \$10 million as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

Debt Agreements

The Company and its parent, Pruco Life, have an agreement with an affiliate, Prudential Funding, LLC, which allows it to borrow funds for working capital and liquidity needs. The borrowings under this agreement are limited to \$100 million. There was \$5 million of debt outstanding to Prudential Funding, LLC as of June 30, 2010 compared to no debt outstanding as of December 31, 2009. Interest expense related to this debt was less than \$1 million in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009 and in the first six months of 2010 and 2009. The related interest was charged at a variable rate ranging from 2.85% to 4.15% for 2010 and 3.05% to 7.05% for 2009.

Derivative Trades

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivative contracts with an affiliate, Prudential Global Funding, LLC. For these OTC derivative contracts, Prudential Global Funding, LLC has a substantially equal and offsetting position with an external counterpart

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction H(1)(a) and (b) on Form 10-Q and therefore is filing this form with the reduced disclosure format.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A,") addresses the financial condition of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, or the "Company," as of June 30, 2010, compared with December 31, 2009, and its results of operations for the three months and nine months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. You should read the following analysis of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with the MD&A, the "Risk Factors" section, the statements under "Forward-Looking Statements" and the audited Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, as well as the statements under "Risk Factors", "Forward-Looking Statements" and the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Overview

The Company sells interest-sensitive individual life insurance and variable life insurance, term life insurance and individual variable annuities, primarily through Prudential Insurance's sales force in New Jersey and New York. These markets are subject to regulatory oversight, with particular emphasis placed on company solvency and sales practices. These markets are also subject to increasing competitive pressure as the legal barriers, that have historically segregated the markets of the financial services industry have been changed. Regulatory changes have opened the insurance industry to competition from other financial institutions, particularly banks and mutual funds that are positioned to deliver competing investment products through large, stable distribution channels.

Products

Variable Life Insurance

The Company offers a number of individual variable life insurance products which represent 21% of our net individual life insurance in force at June 30, 2010. Variable products provide a return linked to an underlying investment portfolio selected by the policyholder while providing the policyholder with the flexibility to change both the death benefit and premium payments. The policyholder generally has the option of investing premiums in a fixed rate option that is part of our general account and /or investing in separate account investment options consisting of equity and fixed income funds. Funds invested in the fixed rate option will accrue interest at rates we determine that vary periodically based on our portfolio rate. In the separate accounts, the policyholder bears the fund performance risk. Each product provides for the deduction of charges and expenses from the customer's contract fund. In July 2009, we launched a new variable product that has the same basic features as our variable universal life product but also allows for a more flexible guarantee against lapse where policyholders can select the guarantee period. In general we consider households with investable assets or annual income in excess of \$100,000 to be mass affluent and households with investable assets in excess of \$250,000 to be affluent in the U.S. market.

A significant portion of our insurance profits are associated with our large in force block of variable policies. Profit patterns on these policies are not level and as the policies age, insureds generally begin paying reduced policy charges. This, coupled with net policy count and insurance in force runoff over time, reduces our expected future profits from this product line. Asset administration fees and mortality and expense fees are a key component of variable life product profitability and vary based on the average daily net asset value. Due to policyholder options under some of the variable life contracts, lapses driven by unfavorable equity market performance may occur on a quarter lag with the market risk during this lag being borne by the Company.

Term Life Insurance

The Company offers a variety of term life insurance products which represent 73% of our net individual life insurance in force at June 30, 2010, that provide coverage for a specified time period. Most term products include a conversion feature that allows the policyholder to convert the policy into permanent life insurance coverage. The Company also offers term life insurance that provides for a return of premium if the insured is alive at the end of the level premium period. There continues to be significant demand for term life insurance protection.

Individual Life profits from term insurance are not expected to directly correlate, from a timing perspective, with the increase in term insurance in force because of uneven product profitability patterns, as well as the costs of our ongoing capital management activities.

Universal Life Insurance

The Company offers universal life insurance products which represent 6% of our net individual life insurance in force at June 30, 2010. Universal life insurance products feature a fixed crediting rate that varies periodically based on portfolio returns, flexible premiums and a choice of guarantees against lapse. Universal life policies provide for the deduction of charges and expenses from the policyholder's contract fund.

Individual Life profits from universal life insurance are impacted by mortality and expense margins, interest spread on policyholder funds as well as the net interest spread on capital management activities.

Across all of our life insurance products we also offer a living benefits option that allows insureds that are diagnosed with a terminal illness to receive a portion of their life insurance benefit upon diagnosis, in advance of death, to use as needed. Also, the majority of claim amounts are deposited into a retained asset account from which the beneficiary may withdraw the proceeds at any time.

Variable and Fixed Annuities

The Company has issued a wide array of annuities, including deferred variable annuities that are registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), which may include (1) fixed interest rate allocation options, subject to a market value adjustment, and (2) fixed rate allocation options not subject to a market value adjustment and not registered with the SEC.

In March 2010, as a result of the launch of the Company’s new variable annuity product line, an affiliated company, the Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation, ceased selling variable annuity products, with very limited exceptions. In general, the new variable annuity product line offers the same optional living benefits and optional death benefits as offered by the Company’s existing variable annuities.

The Company has issued variable annuities that provide our customers with tax-deferred asset accumulation together with a base death benefit and a full suite of optional guaranteed death and living benefits. The benefit features contractually guarantee the contractholder a return of no less than (1) total deposits made to the contract less any partial withdrawals (“return of net deposits”), (2) total deposits made to the contract less any partial withdrawals plus a minimum return (“minimum return”), and/or (3) the highest contract value on a specified date minus any withdrawals (“contract value”), including a highest daily contract value in certain of our latest optional living benefits. These guarantees may include benefits that are payable in the event of death, annuitization or at specified dates during the accumulation period and withdrawal and income benefits payable during specified periods. The highest daily guaranteed contract value offered with certain optional living benefits is generally accessible through periodic withdrawals for the life of the contractholder, and not as a lump-sum surrender value.

Our variable annuity investment options provide our customers with the opportunity to invest in proprietary and non-proprietary mutual funds, frequently under asset allocation portfolios, and fixed-rate options. The investments made by customers in the proprietary and non-proprietary mutual funds generally represent separate account interests that provide a return linked to an underlying investment portfolio. The investments made in the fixed rate options are credited with interest at rates we determine, subject to certain minimums. We also offer fixed annuities that provide a guarantee of principal and interest credited at rates we determine, subject to certain contractual minimums. Certain investments made in the fixed-rate options of our variable annuities and certain fixed annuities impose a market value adjustment if the invested amount is not held to maturity. Based on the contractual terms the market value adjustment can be positive, resulting in an additional amount for the contractholder, or negative, resulting in a deduction from the contractholder’s account value or redemption proceeds.

The primary risk exposures of these optional living benefit features relate to actual deviations from, or changes to, the assumptions used in the original pricing of these products, including equity market returns, interest rates, market volatility, timing of annuitization and withdrawals, contract lapses and contractholder mortality. The rate of return we realize from our variable annuity contracts will vary based on the extent of the differences between our actual experience and the assumptions used in the original pricing of these products. As part of our risk management strategy we hedge or limit our exposure to certain of these risks primarily through a combination of product design elements, such as an automatic rebalancing element also referred to as an asset transfer feature externally purchased hedging instruments and affiliated reinsurance arrangements with Pruco Re. Our returns can also vary by contract based on our risk management strategy, including the impact of any capital markets risks that are primarily hedged in the affiliate, and the impact on that portion of our variable annuity contracts that benefit from the automatic rebalancing element.

The automatic rebalancing element, also referred to as an asset transfer feature, included in the design of certain optional living benefits, may transfers assets between the variable investments selected by the annuity contractholder and, depending on the benefit feature, to either the general account or a separate account bond portfolio. The potential transfers are based on a static mathematical formula which considers a number of factors, including the impact of investment performance on contractholders’ total account value. In general, negative investment performance may result in transfers to either the general account or a separate account bond portfolio, and positive investment performance may result in transfers back to contractholder-selected investments. Overall, the automatic rebalancing element is designed to help limit our exposure, and the exposure of the contractholders’ account value, to equity market risk and market volatility. Beginning in 2009, our offerings of optional living benefit features associated with variable annuity products all include an automatic rebalancing element, and in 2009 we discontinued any new sales of optional living benefit features without an automatic rebalancing element. Other product design elements we utilize for certain products to manage these risks include investment option restrictions and minimum issue age requirements. As of June 30, 2010, approximately \$955 million or 76% of variable annuity account values with living benefit features included an automatic rebalancing element in the product design, compared to \$602 million or 65% as of December 31, 2009. As of June 30, 2010 approximately \$308 million or 24% of variable annuity account values with living benefit features did not include an automatic rebalancing element in the product design, compared to \$328 million or 35% as of December 31, 2009.

As mentioned above, in addition to our automatic rebalancing element, we also manage certain risks associated with our variable annuity products through hedging programs and affiliated reinsurance arrangements. In the reinsurance affiliate, we manage the risks associated with our optional living benefits through purchases of equity options and futures as well as interest rate derivatives, which hedge certain optional living benefit features accounted for as embedded derivatives against changes in equity markets, interest rates, and market volatility. In the second quarter of 2009, we began the expansion of our hedging program to include a portion of the market exposure related to our overall capital position including the impact of certain statutory reserve exposures. These capital hedges primarily consist of equity-based total return swaps, as well as interest rate derivatives, that are designed to partially offset changes in our capital position resulting from market driven changes in certain living and death benefit features of our variable annuity products. During the second quarter of 2010, we removed the equity component of our annuities capital hedge by terminating the equity-based total return swaps as part of a new program to more broadly address equity market exposure of the statutory capital of our parent company under stress scenarios.

1. Changes in Financial Position

June 30, 2010 versus December 31, 2009

Total assets increased \$347 million, from \$5.440 billion at December 31, 2009 to \$5.787 billion at June 30, 2010. Separate account assets increased \$291 million, from \$3.262 billion at December 31, 2009 to \$3.553 billion at June 30, 2010, primarily driven by deposits in our annuity products driven by strong sales.

Fixed maturities increased by \$51 million from \$1.054 billion at December 31, 2009 to \$1.105 billion at June 30, 2010. This increase was primarily driven by investment of cash flows from business operations, reinvestment of investment income, and unrealized gains on fixed maturities in the current year resulting from a narrowing of credit spreads that increased the market value of these securities.

Reinsurance recoverables increased by \$46 million from \$322 million at December 31, 2009 to \$368 million at June 30, 2010 primarily driven by continued growth in the term life in force covered under affiliated reinsurance agreements, partially offset by the impact of the change in non-performance risk (NPR) in the valuation of our annuity product embedded derivatives that are classified as reinsurance recoverables (see note 8 to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements).

Deferred policy acquisition costs decreased by \$30 million from \$306 million at December 31, 2009, to \$276 million at June 30, 2010. \$22 million of capitalization of acquisition costs from sales of life and annuity products were more than offset by \$34 million of amortization and an \$18 million decrease related to unrealized investment gains. We amortize deferred policy acquisition and other costs associated with variable and universal life policies and the variable and fixed annuity contracts over the expected lives of the contracts based on the level and timing of gross profits on the underlying product. In calculating gross profits, we consider mortality, persistency, and other elements as well as rates of return on investments associated with these contracts and include profits and losses related to these contracts that are reported in affiliated legal entities other than the Company, for example, reinsurance agreements with those affiliated entities.

Total liabilities increased by \$327 million, from \$4.927 billion at December 31, 2009 to \$5.254 billion at June 30, 2010, primarily due to an increase in separate account liabilities of \$291 million reflecting the increase in separate account assets, mentioned above. Future policy benefits and other policyholder liabilities increased by \$62 million from \$1.485 million at December 31, 2009 to \$1.547 million at June 30, 2010 primarily, driven by continued increases to life reserves associated with term life in force growth.

1. Results of Operations

June 2010 to June 2009 Three Months Comparison

	Three Months ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
	(in thousands)	
Operating results:		
Revenues:		
Life Products	\$ 38,053	\$ 23,089
Annuity Products	982	13,155
	<u>39,035</u>	<u>36,244</u>
Benefits and expenses:		
Life Products	22,265	17,386
Annuity Products	33,722	(11,357)
	<u>55,987</u>	<u>6,029</u>
Income (Loss) from Operations before Income Taxes:		
Life Products	15,788	5,703
Annuity Products	(32,740)	24,512
	<u>(16,952)</u>	<u>30,215</u>

Life Products

Income (Loss) from Operations before Income Taxes

2010 to 2009 Three Month Comparison. Income (loss) from operations before income taxes increased \$10 million, from \$6 million in the second quarter of 2009 to \$16 million in the second quarter of 2010. This increase was driven by a \$7 million gain on interest rate swaps utilized to extend duration of our investment portfolio due to the impact of a decline in interest rates (\$5 million gain in 2Q10 compared to a \$2 million loss in 2Q09). Income (loss) from operations before income taxes also benefited from higher earnings in the second quarter of 2010 associated with growth in term and universal life insurance in force. This was partially offset higher amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs, net of related amortization of unearned revenue reserves, largely reflecting the impact of a decline in financial market conditions on separate account fund performance. This decline reflects changes in our estimate of total gross profits used as a basis for amortizing deferred policy acquisition costs and unearned revenue reserves, and is discussed in more detail below.

The table below reflects the impacts to the amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs and unearned revenue reserves from changes in our estimates of total gross profits.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2010			Three Months Ended June 30, 2009		
	Amortization of DAC (1)	Amortization of URR (2)	Total (in thousands)	Amortization of DAC (1)	Amortization of URR (2)	Total
Separate account fund performance	\$ (1,702)	\$ 855	\$(847)	\$ 3,389	\$ (1,710)	\$1,678
Persistency	368	(269)	99	(117)	(168)	(285)
Mortality and other items	(47)	166	119	(951)	400	(550)
Total	<u>\$ (1,381)</u>	<u>\$ 752</u>	<u>\$(629)</u>	<u>\$ 2,321</u>	<u>\$ (1,478)</u>	<u>\$ 843</u>

(1) Amounts reflect (increases) or decreases in the amortization of deferred policy acquisition, or DAC.

(2) Amounts reflect increases or (decreases) in the amortization of unearned revenue reserves, or URR.

The net increase in amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs net of related amortization of unearned revenue reserves, shown above, includes the impact of separate account fund performance on our estimate of future gross profits. The actual rate of return on separate account funds for the second quarter of 2010 was (5.8)% compared to our expected rate of return of 2.6%. The lower than expected market returns resulted in a decrease in total future gross profits by establishing a lower starting point for the fund balances used in estimating those profits in future periods. The decrease in our estimate of total gross profits results in a higher required rate of amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs, partially offset by a higher required rate of amortization of unearned revenue reserves. This resulted in the \$1 million net expense in the second quarter of 2010 shown in the table above. The second quarter of 2009 reflects a similar but opposite impact on gross profits as separate account fund performance was above expected levels, reflecting financial market conditions during the period. The actual rate of return on separate account funds for the second quarter of 2009 was 11.7% compared to our expected rate of return of 2.8% resulting in a \$2 million net benefit. The previously expected separate account fund

performance was based on our maximum future rate of return assumption under the reversion to the mean approach, as discussed below. In addition, the net increase in amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs net of related amortization of unearned revenue reserves, includes the impact of market performance on variable product policyholder persistency that results in differences between actual gross profits for the period and the previously estimated expected gross profits for the period.

We derive our near-term future rate of return assumptions using a reversion to the mean approach, a common industry practice. Under this approach, we consider actual returns over a period of time and initially adjust future projected returns over a four year period so that the assets grow at the long-term expected rate of return for the entire period. However, beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008 and continuing through the second quarter of 2010, the projected near-term future annual rate of return calculated using the reversion to the mean approach for most variable policies was greater than our near-term maximum future rate of return assumption across all asset types for this business. In those cases, we utilized the near-term maximum future rate of return over the four year period, thereby limiting the impact of the reversion to the mean on our estimate of total gross profits. The near-term maximum future rate of return under the reversion to mean approach was 10.1% for the second quarter of 2010. Included in the blended maximum future rate are assumptions for returns on various asset classes, including a 13% annual maximum rate of return on equity investments.

Revenues

2010 to 2009 Three Month Comparison. Revenues of \$38 million in the second quarter of 2010 increased by \$15 million, from \$23 million in the second quarter of 2009.

Net realized investment gains, increased by \$9 million from a loss of \$5 million in the second quarter of 2009 to a gain of \$4 million in the second quarter of 2010, reflecting a \$7 million gain on interest rate swaps utilized to extend duration of our investment portfolio due to the impact of a decline in interest rates (\$5 million gain in 2Q10 compared to a \$2 million loss in 2Q09). Also contributing to the increase is \$2 million of gains on fixed maturities and lower impairments (\$1 million loss in 2Q10 compared to a \$3 million loss in 2Q09). Partially offsetting these increases are mark-to-market losses of \$1 million on certain externally managed European capital market investments due to widening credit spreads (\$0 million loss in 2Q10 compared to a \$.6 million gain in 2Q09).

Policy charges and fee income, consisting primarily of mortality and expense loading and other insurance charges assessed on general and separate account policyholders' fund balances, increased by \$3 million from \$10 million in the second quarter of 2009 to \$13 million in the second quarter of 2010, primarily driven by an increase in amortization of unearned revenue reserves reflecting the impact of unfavorable financial market conditions on separate account fund performance, which was partially offset by policyholder persistency, as discussed above.

Net investment income increased by \$2 million from \$13 million in the second quarter of 2009 to \$15 million in the second quarter of 2010, primarily due to growth in our universal life products and reinvestment of investment income.

Benefits and Expenses

2010 to 2009 Three Month Comparison. Total benefits and expenses of \$22 million in the second quarter of 2010 increased by \$5 million, from \$17 million in the second quarter of 2009.

Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs increased by \$4 million from \$3 million in the second quarter of 2009 to \$7 million in the second quarter of 2010 reflecting the impact of unfavorable financial market conditions on separate account fund performance that accelerated current period amortization due to a decrease in future projected profits and to a lesser extent current period profits.

Interest credited to policyholders' account balances increased by \$1 million, from \$6 million in the second quarter of 2009 to \$7 million in the second quarter of 2010, primarily driven by continued growth in the universal life in force and associated policyholder fund balances.

Annuities Products

Income (Loss) from Operations before Income Taxes

2010 to 2009 Three Month Comparison. Income (loss) from operations before income taxes decreased \$58 million from a gain of \$25 million in the second quarter of 2009 to a loss of \$33 million in the second quarter of 2010 primarily due to higher benefits and expenses from higher DAC/DSI amortization. The increase in deferred policy acquisition ("DAC") and deferred sales inducements ("DSI") DAC/DSI amortization is primarily related to the impact of a change in our market perceived non-performance risk (NPR), as discussed below. Also contributing to higher DAC/DSI amortization, as well as increases in reserves, were updates to the estimated profitability of the business primarily driven by the market conditions that existed in the respective periods, also discussed below. We amortize DAC/DSI over the expected lives of the contracts based on the level and timing of gross profits on the underlying Annuity products. In calculating gross profits, we consider mortality, persistency, and other elements as well as rates of return on investments associated with these contracts and include profits and losses related to these contracts that are reported in affiliated legal entities other than the Company as a result of, for example, reinsurance agreements with those affiliated entities.

We incorporate the market-perceived risk of non-performance of our affiliates' in the valuation of the embedded derivatives associated with our living benefit features on our variable annuity contracts. The decrease income from operations in the second quarter of 2010 included a \$33 million unfavorable variance in the amortization of DAC/DSI from the impact of updates to the inputs used in the valuation of the reinsured liability for

living benefit embedded derivatives and its impact on actual gross profits. Beginning in the first quarter of 2009, in light of developments including rating agency downgrades to the financial strength ratings of the Company, we incorporated an additional spread over LIBOR into the discount rate used in the valuation of the embedded derivative liabilities to reflect an increase in the market perceived risk of our non-performance, thereby reducing the value of the embedded derivative liabilities. The increase in amortization from our market perceived non-performance risk in the second quarter of 2010 compared to the second quarter of 2009 is due to an increase in the fair value of embedded derivative liabilities reflecting an increase in the present value of future expected benefit payments resulting primarily from a decrease in contractholder account values and a decrease in LIBOR due to unfavorable market conditions in the second quarter of 2010, as well as an increase in the additional spread over LIBOR, reflecting general credit spread widening.

As shown in the following table, income from operations for the second quarter of 2010 included \$4 million of charges related to adjustments to the reserves for the guaranteed minimum death and income benefit features of our variable annuity products and to our estimate of total gross profits used as a basis for amortizing DAC/DSI, compared to \$8 million of benefits included in the second quarter of 2009, resulting in a \$11 million unfavorable variance. This variance primarily reflects the market conditions that existed in the respective periods and is discussed in more detail below.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2010			Three Months Ended June 30, 2009		
	Amortization of DAC and DSI (1)	Reserves for GMDB / GMIB (2)	Total (in thousands)	Amortization of DAC and DSI (1)	Reserves for GMDB / GMIB (2)	Total
Quarterly market performance adjustment	\$ (2,535)	\$ (1,898)	\$ (4,433)	\$ 2,102	\$ 2,783	\$4,885
Quarterly adjustment for current period experience	642	181	823	1,281	1,411	2,692
Total	<u>\$ (1,893)</u>	<u>\$ (1,717)</u>	<u>\$ (3,610)</u>	<u>\$ 3,383</u>	<u>\$ 4,194</u>	<u>\$7,577</u>

- (1) Amounts reflect (charges) or benefits for (increases) or decreases, respectively, in the amortization of deferred policy acquisition, or DAC, and deferred sales inducements, or DSI.
- (2) Amounts reflect (charges) or benefits for reserve (increases) or decreases, respectively, related to the guaranteed minimum death and income benefit, or GMDB / GMIB, features of our variable annuity products.

As shown in the table above, results for both periods include quarterly updates for the impact of fund performance on our DAC/DSI amortization and GMDB/GMIB reserves for variable annuity products. The second quarter of 2010 included \$4 million of charges associated with these quarterly updates due to unfavorable market performance. The actual rate of return on annuity account values for the second quarter of 2010 was negative 6.0% compared to our expected rate of return of 2.1%. The second quarter of 2009 updates resulted in a benefit of \$5 million due to favorable market performance. The actual rate of return on annuity account values for the second quarter of 2009 was 12.7% compared to our previously expected rate of return of 2.5%.

We derive our near-term future rate of return assumptions using a reversion to the mean approach, a common industry practice. Under this approach, we consider actual returns over a period of time and initially adjust future projected returns over a four year period so that the assets grow at the long-term expected rate of return for the entire period. The near-term future projected return across all contract groups is 8.9% per annum as of June 30, 2010. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008 and continuing through the second quarter of 2010, the projected near-term future annual rate of return calculated using the reversion to the mean approach for some contract groups was greater than our maximum future rate of return assumption across all asset types for this business. In those cases, we utilized the near-term maximum future rate of return over the four year period, thereby limiting the impact of the reversion to the mean on our estimate of total gross profits. The near-term blended maximum future rate of return, for these impacted contract groups, under the reversion to the mean approach was 10.0% at the end of the second quarter of 2010. Included in the blended maximum future rate are assumptions for returns on various asset classes, including a 13% annual maximum rate of return on equity investments.

The \$1 million benefit in the second quarter of 2010 and the \$3 million benefit in the second quarter of 2009 for the quarterly adjustments for current period experience shown in the table above primarily reflect the impact of differences between actual gross profits for the period and the previously estimated expected gross profits for the period, as well as an update for current and future expected claims costs associated with the guaranteed minimum death and income benefit features of our variable annuity products. The unfavorable variance related to the amortization of DAC/DSI was primarily driven by differences in market conditions and the mark-to-market of embedded derivatives and related hedge positions, mostly associated with our reinsurance affiliate. The unfavorable variance related to the adjustment to the GMDB/GMIB reserves was primarily driven by differences in actual and expected lapse experience and contract guarantee claim costs.

Revenues

2010 to 2009 Three Month Comparison. Revenues decreased \$12 million from \$13 million in the second quarter of 2009 to \$1 million in the second quarter of 2010.

Net Realized Investment Gains decreased \$15 million from \$4 million in the second quarter of 2009, to \$(11) million in the second quarter of 2010, driven by an unfavorable variance in the mark-to-market of embedded derivatives and related hedge positions associated with our living benefit features of \$18 million related to non-reinsured living benefit features. Partially offsetting the variance are investment gains in the general account of \$3 million.

Policy charges and fee income, consisting primarily of mortality and expense and other insurance charges assessed on policyholders' fund balances, increased \$3 million from \$4 million in the second quarter of 2009 to \$7 million in the second quarter of 2010. The increase was primarily driven by higher average separate account asset balances due to net market appreciation, positive net flows from new business sales, and the net transfer of balances from the general account to the separate account between the second quarter of 2009 and the second quarter of 2010. The net transfer of balances from the general account to the separate accounts relates to both transfers from a customer elected dollar cost averaging program and transfers from the automatic rebalancing element in some of our optional living benefit features.

Benefits and Expenses

2010 to 2009 Three Month Comparison. Benefits and expenses increased \$45 million from a benefit of \$11 million in the second quarter of 2009 to a charge of \$34 million in the second quarter of 2010.

Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs ("DAC") increased by \$27 million, from a benefit of \$9 million in the second quarter of 2009 to a charge of \$18 million in the second quarter of 2010 primarily from the impact of change in non-performance risk (NPR), discussed above, and the adjustments to our estimates of total gross profits used as the basis for amortizing DSI shown in the table above.

Interest credited to policyholders' account balances increased \$10 million, from a benefit of \$1 million in the second quarter of 2009 to a charge of \$9 million in the second quarter of 2010, primarily due to higher DSI amortization from the impact of change in non-performance risk (NPR), discussed above, and the adjustments to our estimates of total gross profits used as the basis for amortizing DSI shown in the table above.

Policyholder benefits, including change in reserves, increased \$6 million, from a benefit of \$4 million in the second quarter of 2009 to a charge of \$2 million in the second quarter of 2010 primarily due to the adjustments to the reserves for the guaranteed minimum death and income benefit features of our variable annuity products shown in the table above.

General, administrative and other expenses increased \$3 million from \$2 million in the second quarter of 2009 to \$5 million in the second quarter of 2010, primarily due to higher commission, marketing and new business support expenses driven by higher sales due to the implementation of the change in sales strategy.

June 2010 to June 2009 Six Month Comparison

	Six Months ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
	(in thousands)	
Operating results:		
Revenues:		
Life Products	\$ 73,854	\$ 51,916
Annuity Products	18,731	28,778
	<u>92,585</u>	<u>80,694</u>
Benefits and expenses:		
Life Products	42,864	39,061
Annuity Products	43,956	25,718
	<u>86,820</u>	<u>64,779</u>
Income from Operations before Income Taxes		
Life Products	30,990	12,855
Annuity Products	(25,225)	3,060
	<u>5,765</u>	<u>15,915</u>

Life Products

Income (Loss) from Operations before Income Taxes

2010 to 2009 Six Month Comparison. Income (loss) from operations before income taxes increased \$18 million from \$13 million in the first six months of 2009 to \$31 million in the first six months of 2010. This increase was primarily driven by a \$13 million gain on interest rate swaps utilized to extend duration of our investment portfolio due to the impact of a decline in interest rates (\$6 million gain in 2Q10 compared to a \$7 million loss in 2Q09). Income (loss) from operations before income taxes also benefited from higher earnings in the first six months of 2010 associated with growth in term and universal life insurance in force. The increases in net income were partially offset by an increase in amortization of deferred

policy acquisition costs net of related amortization of unearned revenue reserves resulting from changes in our estimates of total gross profits primarily from variable products. This charge largely reflects the impact of unfavorable financial market conditions on separate account fund performance in the first six months of 2010.

The table below reflects the impacts to the amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs and unearned revenue reserves from changes in our estimates of total gross profits for the items below.

	Six months ended June 30, 2010			Six months ended June 30, 2009		
	Amortization of DAC (1)	Amortization of URR (2)	Total (in thousands)	Amortization of DAC (1)	Amortization of URR (2)	Total
Separate account fund performance	\$ (1,184)	\$ 656	\$(528)	\$ 2,991	\$ (1,447)	\$ 1,544
Persistency	735	(570)	165	(935)	(128)	(1,062)
Mortality and other items	(1,170)	998	(171)	(1,411)	610	(801)
Total	<u>\$ (1,619)</u>	<u>\$ 1,085</u>	<u>\$(534)</u>	<u>\$ 646</u>	<u>\$ (965)</u>	<u>\$ (320)</u>

(1) Amounts reflect (increases) or decreases in the amortization of deferred policy acquisition, or DAC.

(2) Amounts reflect increases or (decreases) in the amortization of unearned revenue reserves, or URR.

The net increase in amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs net of related amortization of unearned revenue reserves, mentioned above, includes the impact of separate account fund performance on our estimate of future gross profits. The actual rate of return on separate account funds was (2.1%) for the first six months of 2010 compared to our expected rate of return of 5.2% for the same period. The lower than expected market returns for the first six months of 2010 resulted in a decrease in total future gross profits by establishing a lower starting point for the fund balances used in estimating those profits in future periods. The decrease in our estimate of total gross profits results in a higher required rate of amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs, partially offset by a higher required rate of amortization of unearned revenue reserves. This resulted in a \$1 million net expense in the first six months of 2010. The first six months of 2009 reflects a similar but opposite impact on gross profits as separate account fund performance was above expected levels, reflecting financial market conditions during the period. The actual rate of return on separate account funds was 8.4% for the first six months of 2009 compared to our expected rate of return of 5.7% for the same period resulting in a \$2 million net benefit. The previously expected separate account fund performance was based on our maximum future rate of return assumption under the reversion to the mean approach, as discussed above. In addition, the net increase in amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs net of related amortization of unearned revenue reserves, mentioned above, includes the impact of market performance on variable product policyholder persistency that results in differences between actual gross profits for the period and the previously estimated expected gross profits for the period.

Revenues

2010 to 2009 Six Month Comparison. Revenues of \$74 million in the first six months of 2010 increased by \$22 million, from \$52 million in the first six months of 2009.

Net realized investment gains, increased by \$13 million from a loss of \$7 million in the first six months of 2009 to a gain of \$6 million in the first six months of 2010, reflecting a \$9 million gain on interest rate swaps utilized to extend duration of our investment portfolio due to the impact of a decline in interest rates (\$6 million gain in 2010 compared to a \$3 million loss in 2009), and \$4 million of gains and lower impairments on fixed maturities (\$1 million loss in 2010 compared to a \$5 million loss in 2009).

Policy charges and fee income, consisting primarily of mortality and expense loading and other insurance charges assessed on general and separate account policyholders' fund balances, increased by \$4 million from \$22 million in the first six months of 2010 to \$26 million in the first six months of 2009. The primary driver of the increase is amortization of unearned revenue reserves reflecting the impact of unfavorable financial market conditions on separate account fund performance, partially offset by an increase in asset based fees due to higher average separate account asset balances (\$1.9 billion 2010 vs. \$1.5 billion 2009) reflecting the impact of the favorable equity markets since the latter half of 2009.

Net investment income increased by \$5 million from \$25 million in the first six months of 2009 to \$30 million in the first six months of 2010, primarily driven by growth in the portfolio due to growth in the universal life products and reinvestment of investment income.

Benefits and Expenses

2010 to 2009 Six Month Comparison. Total benefits and expenses of \$43 million in the first six months of 2010 increased by \$4 million, from \$39 million in the first six months of 2009.

Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs increased by \$2 million from \$11 million in the first six months of 2009 to \$13 million in the first six months of 2010 reflecting the impact of unfavorable financial market conditions on separate account fund performance that accelerated current period amortization due to a decrease in future projected profits and to a lesser extent current period profits.

Policyholders' benefits and expenses, including related changes in reserves, increased by \$1 million, from \$13 million in the first six months of 2009, to \$14 million in the first six months of 2010, primarily due to term life and universal life reserve growth attributable to continued sales and in force growth.

Interest credited to policyholders' account balances increased by \$2 million, from \$11 million in the first six months of 2009 to \$13 million in the first six months of 2010, primarily driven by continued growth in the universal life in force and associated policyholder fund balances.

Annuities products

Income (Loss) from Operations before Income Taxes

2010 to 2009 Six Month Comparison. Income (loss) from operations before income taxes decreased \$28 million from a gain of \$3 million in the first six months of 2009 to a loss of \$25 million in the first six months of 2010 primarily due to higher benefits and expenses from higher DAC/DSI amortization. The increase in DAC/DSI amortization is primarily related to the impact of a change in our market perceived non-performance risk (NPR), as discussed below. Also contributing to higher DAC/DSI amortization, as well as increases in reserves, were updates to the estimated profitability of the business primarily driven by the market conditions that existed in the respective periods, also discussed below.

We amortize DAC/DSI over the expected lives of the contracts based on the level and timing of gross profits on the underlying Annuity products. In calculating gross profits, we consider mortality, persistency, and other elements as well as rates of return on investments associated with these contracts and include profits and losses related to these contracts that are reported in affiliated legal entities other than the Company as a result of, for example, reinsurance agreements with those affiliated entities.

As shown in the following table, income from operations for the first six months of 2010 included \$3 million of charges related to adjustments to the reserves for the guaranteed minimum death and income benefit features of our variable annuity products and to our estimate of total gross profits used as a basis for amortizing DAC and DSI, compared to \$4 million of benefits included in the first six months of 2009, resulting in a \$7 million unfavorable variance. This variance primarily reflects the market conditions that existed in the respective periods and is discussed in more detail below.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2010			Six Months Ended June 30, 2009		
	Amortization of DAC and DSI(1)	Reserves for GMDB / GMIB (2)	Total (in thousands)	Amortization of DAC and DSI(1)	Reserves for GMDB / GMIB (2)	Total
Quarterly market performance adjustment	\$ (2,105)	\$ (1,645)	\$(3,750)	\$ 467	\$ 459	\$ 926
Quarterly adjustment for current period experience and other updates	578	611	1,189	1,816	1,339	3,155
Total	\$ (1,527)	\$ (1,034)	\$(2,561)	\$ 2,283	\$ 1,798	\$4,081

(1) Amounts reflect (charges) or benefits for (increases) or decreases, respectively, in the amortization of deferred policy acquisition, or DAC, and deferred sales inducements, or DSI.

(2) Amounts reflect (charges) or benefits for reserve (increases) or decreases, respectively, related to the guaranteed minimum death and income benefit, or GMDB / GMIB, features of our variable annuity products.

As shown in the table above, results for both periods include quarterly updates for the impact of fund performance on our DAC/DSI amortization and GMDB/GMIB reserves for our variable annuity products. The first six months of 2010 included \$4 million of charges associated with these quarterly updates due to unfavorable market performance. The actual rates of return on annuity account values was 3.3% for the first quarter of 2010 and negative 6.0% for the second quarter of 2010 compared to our expected rates of return of 2.1% for the first quarter of 2010 and 2.1% for the second quarter of 2010. The updates for the first six months of 2009 resulted in a benefit of \$1 million due to favorable market performance. As discussed above, we derive our near-term future rate of return assumptions using a reversion to the mean approach, a common industry practice.

The \$1 million benefit for the first six months of 2010 and the \$3 million benefit in the first six months of 2009 for the quarterly adjustments for current period experience shown in the table above primarily reflect the impact of differences between actual gross profits for the period and the previously estimated expected gross profits for the period, as well as an update for current and future expected claims costs associated with the guaranteed minimum death and income benefit features of our variable annuity products. The unfavorable variance related to the amortization of DAC/DSI was primarily driven by differences in market conditions and the mark-to-market of embedded derivatives and related hedge positions, mostly associated with our reinsurance affiliate. The unfavorable variance related to the adjustment to the GMDB/GMIB reserves was primarily driven by a difference in actual and expected lapse experience and contract guarantee claim costs.

We incorporate the market-perceived risk of non-performance of our affiliates' in the valuation of the embedded derivatives associated with our living benefit features on our variable annuity contracts. As mentioned above, the decrease in income from operations in the six months ended June 30, 2010 included a \$9 million unfavorable variance in the amortization of DAC/DSI from the impact of updates to the inputs used in the valuation of the reinsured liability for living benefit embedded derivatives and its impact on actual gross profits, as discussed above.

Revenues

2010 to 2009 Six Month Comparison. Revenues decreased \$10 million from \$29 million in the first six months of 2009 to \$19 million in the first six months of 2010.

Net Realized Investment Losses decreased \$16 million from \$11 million in the first six months of 2009, to \$(5) million in the first six months of 2010, driven by an unfavorable variance in the mark-to-market of embedded derivatives and related hedge positions associated with our living benefit features of \$20 million related to non-reinsured living benefit features. Partially offsetting the variance are investment gains in the general account of \$4 million.

Policy charges and fee income, consisting primarily of mortality and expense and other insurance charges assessed on policyholders' fund balances, increased \$4 million from \$8 million in the first six months of 2009 to \$12 million in the first six months of 2010. The increase was primarily driven by higher average separate account asset balances due to net market appreciation, positive net flows from new business sales, and the transfer of balances from the general account to the separate accounts between the second quarter of 2009 and the second quarter of 2010. The net transfer of balances from the general account to the separate accounts relates to both transfers from a customer elected dollar cost averaging program and transfers from the automatic rebalancing element in some of our optional living benefit features, as described above.

Benefits and Expenses

2010 to 2009 Six Month Comparison. Benefits and expenses increased \$18 million from \$26 million in the first six months of 2009 to \$44 million in the first six months of 2010.

Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs ("DAC") increased by \$10 million, from \$10 million in the first six months of 2009 to \$20 million in the first six months of 2010 driven by the impact of change in non-performance risk (NPR) in the valuation of embedded derivatives, as discussed above, and the adjustments to our estimates of total gross profits used as a basis for amortizing DAC, as shown in the table above.

Policyholder benefits, including change in reserves, increased \$4 million, from \$(2) million in the first six months of 2009 to \$2 million in the first six months of 2010 primarily due to the adjustments to the reserves for the guaranteed minimum death and income benefit features of our variable annuity products.

Interest credited to policyholders' account balances increased \$2 million, from \$10 million in the first six months of 2009 to \$12 million in the first six months of 2010, primarily due to higher DSI amortization from the impact of change in non-performance risk (NPR), discussed above, and the adjustments to our estimates of total gross profits used as the basis for amortizing DSI shown in the table above.

General, administrative and other expenses increased \$3 million from \$5 million in the first six months 2009 to \$8 million in the first six months of 2010, primarily due to higher commission, marketing and new business support expenses driven by higher sales due to the implementation of the change in sales strategy.

Income Taxes

The income tax provision amounted to an expense of \$1 million in the first six months of 2010 compared to an expense of \$4 million in the first six months of 2009 primarily driven by lower pre-tax income.

The Company's liability for income taxes includes the liability for unrecognized tax benefits, interest and penalties which relate to tax years still subject to review by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or other taxing authorities. Audit periods remain open for review until the statute of limitations has passed. Generally, for tax years which produce net operating losses, capital losses or tax credit carryforwards ("tax attributes"), the statute of limitations does not close, to the extent of these tax attributes, until the expiration of the statute of limitations for the tax year in which they are fully utilized. The completion of review or the expiration of the statute of limitations for a given audit period could result in an adjustment to the liability for income taxes. The statute of limitations for the 2002 tax year expired on April 30, 2009. The statute of limitations for the 2003 tax year expired on July 31, 2009. The statute of limitations for the 2004, 2005, and 2006 tax years is set to expire in April 2011. Tax years 2007 through 2009 are still open for IRS examination. The Company does not anticipate any significant changes within the next 12 months to its total unrecognized tax benefits related to tax years for which the statute of limitations has not expired.

The dividends received deduction ("DRD") reduces the amount of dividend income subject to U.S. tax and is a significant component of the difference between the Company's effective tax rate and the federal statutory tax rate of 35%. The DRD for the current period was estimated using information from 2009, current year results, and was adjusted to take into account the current year's equity market performance. The actual current year DRD can vary from the estimate based on factors such as, but not limited to, changes in the amount of dividends received that are eligible for the DRD, changes in the amount of distributions received from mutual fund investments, changes in the account balances of variable life and annuity contracts, and the Company's taxable income before the DRD.

In August 2007, the IRS released Revenue Ruling 2007-54, which included, among other items, guidance on the methodology to be followed in calculating the DRD related to variable life insurance and annuity contracts. In September 2007, the IRS released Revenue Ruling 2007-61. Revenue Ruling 2007-61 suspended Revenue Ruling 2007-54 and informed taxpayers that the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS intend to address through new regulations the issues considered in Revenue Ruling 2007-54, including the methodology to be followed in determining the DRD related to variable life insurance and annuity contracts. On February 1, 2010, the Obama Administration released the "General Explanations of the

Administration's Revenue Proposals." Although the Administration has not released proposed statutory language, one proposal would change the method used to determine the amount of the DRD. A change in the DRD, including the possible retroactive or prospective elimination of this deduction through regulation or legislation, could increase actual tax expense and reduce the Company's consolidated net income. The IRS recently issued an Industry Director Directive ("IDD") stating that the methodology for calculating the DRD set forth in Revenue Ruling 2007-54 should not be followed. The IDD also confirmed that the IRS guidance issued before Revenue Ruling 2007-54, which guidance the Company relied upon in calculating its DRD, should be used to determine the DRD. These activities had no impact on the Company's 2009 or the first six months of 2010 results.

In December 2006, the IRS completed all fieldwork with respect to its examination of the consolidated federal income tax returns for tax years 2002 and 2003. The final report was initially submitted to the Joint Committee on Taxation for their review in April 2007. The final report was resubmitted in March 2008 and again in April 2008. The Joint Committee returned the report to the IRS for additional review of an industry issue regarding the methodology for calculating the DRD related to variable life insurance and annuity contracts. The IRS completed its review of the issue and proposed an adjustment with respect to the calculation of the DRD. In order to expedite receipt of an income tax refund related to the 2002 and 2003 tax years, the Company agreed to such adjustment. The report, with the adjustment to the DRD, was submitted to the Joint Committee on Taxation in October 2008. The Company was advised on January 2, 2009 that the Joint Committee completed its consideration of the report and took no exception to the conclusions reached by the IRS. Accordingly, the final report was processed and a \$157 million refund was received in February 2009. The Company believes that its return position with respect to the calculation of the DRD is technically correct. Therefore, the Company filed protective refund claims on October 1, 2009 to recover the taxes associated with the agreed upon adjustment and to pursue such other actions as appropriate. The Company is working with its IRS audit team to bring the DRD issue to a close in accordance with the IDD. These activities had no impact on the Company's 2009 or the first six months of 2010 results.

In January 2007, the IRS began an examination of tax years 2004 through 2006. For tax years 2007, 2008 and 2009, the Company participated in the IRS's Compliance Assurance Program ("CAP"). Under CAP, the IRS assigns an examination team to review completed transactions contemporaneously during these tax years in order to reach agreement with the Company on how they should be reported in the tax returns. If disagreements arise, accelerated resolutions programs are available to resolve the disagreements in a timely manner before the tax returns are filed. It is management's expectation this program will shorten the time period between the filing of the Company's federal income tax returns and the IRS's completion of its examination of the returns.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

Liquidity refers to the ability to generate sufficient cash resources to meet the payment obligations of the Company. Capital refers to the long term financial resources available to support the operation of our businesses, fund business growth, and provide a cushion to withstand adverse circumstances. The ability to generate and maintain sufficient liquidity and capital depends on the profitability of our businesses, general economic conditions and our access to the capital markets through affiliates as described herein.

Management monitors the liquidity of Prudential Financial, Prudential Insurance and the Company on a daily basis and projects borrowing and capital needs over a multi-year time horizon through our quarterly planning process. We believe that cash flows from the sources of funds presently available to us are sufficient to satisfy the current liquidity requirements of Prudential Financial and the Company, including reasonably foreseeable contingencies.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, signed into law on July 21, 2010, could result in the imposition of new capital, liquidity and other requirements on Prudential Financial and the Company. See "Risk Factors" in Part II, Item 1A for information regarding the potential effects of the Dodd-Frank bill on the Company.

General Liquidity

Liquidity refers to a company's ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet the needs of its operations. Our liquidity is managed to ensure stable, reliable and cost-effective sources of cash flows to meet all of our obligations. Liquidity is provided by a variety of sources, as described more fully below, including portfolios of liquid assets. Our investment portfolios are integral to the overall liquidity of those operations. We segment our investment portfolios and employ an asset/liability management approach specific to the requirements of our product lines. This enhances the discipline applied in managing the liquidity, as well as the interest rate and credit risk profiles, of each portfolio in a manner consistent with the unique characteristics of the product liabilities. We use a projection process for cash flows from operations to ensure sufficient liquidity to meet projected cash outflows, including claims.

Liquidity is measured against internally developed benchmarks that take into account the characteristics of both the asset portfolio and the liabilities that they support. The results are affected substantially by the overall asset type and quality of our investments.

Cash Flow

The principal sources of the Company's liquidity are premiums and annuity considerations, investment and fee income, and investment maturities and sales associated with our insurance and annuity operations, as well as internal borrowings. The principal uses of that liquidity include benefits, claims, dividends paid to policyholders, and payments to policyholders and contractholders in connection with surrenders, withdrawals and net policy loan activity. Other uses of liquidity include commissions, general and administrative expenses, purchases of investments, and payments in connection with financing activities. Going forward, with the launch of its new product line in March 2010, as discussed above, the Company expects the overall level of these activities to increase.

We believe that the cash flows from our insurance and annuity operations are adequate to satisfy our current liquidity requirements, including under reasonably foreseeable stress scenarios. The continued adequacy of this liquidity will depend upon factors such as future securities market conditions, changes in interest rate levels, policyholder perceptions of our financial strength, and the relative safety of competing products each of which could lead to reduced cash inflows or increased cash outflows. In addition, market volatility can impact the level of capital required to support our businesses, particularly in our annuity products. Our cash flows from investment activities result from repayments of principal, proceeds from maturities and sales of invested assets and investment income, net of amounts reinvested. The primary liquidity risks with respect to these cash flows are the risk of default by debtors or bond insurers, our counterparties' willingness to extend repurchase and/or securities lending arrangements, commitments to invest and market volatility. We closely manage these risks through our credit risk management process and regular monitoring of our liquidity position. Further, the level of new business sales can also impact liquidity and additional financing, if necessary, may be required due to the potential increase in annuity sales as previous discussed.

In managing our liquidity, we also consider the risk of policyholder and contractholder withdrawals of funds earlier than our assumptions when selecting assets to support these contractual obligations. We use surrender charges and other contract provisions to mitigate the extent, timing and profitability impact of withdrawals of funds by customers from annuity contracts and deposit liabilities.

Individual life insurance policies are less susceptible to withdrawal than our annuity reserves and deposit liabilities because policyholders may incur surrender charges and be subject to a new underwriting process in order to obtain a new insurance policy. Our annuity reserves with guarantee features may be less susceptible to withdrawal than historical experience indicates, due to the current value of these guarantee features to policyholders as a result of recent market declines.

Gross account withdrawals amounted to approximately \$81 million and \$69 million in the second quarter of 2010 and 2009, respectively. Because these withdrawals were consistent with our assumptions in asset/liability management, the associated cash outflows did not have a material adverse impact on our overall liquidity.

Liquid Assets

Liquid assets include cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, fixed maturities and public equity securities. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, our insurance operations had liquid assets of \$1.1 billion. The portion of liquid assets comprised of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments was \$30 million and \$61 million as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. As of June 30, 2010, \$1.008 billion, or 91%, of the fixed maturity investments company general account portfolios were rated investment grade. The remaining \$96.5 million, or 9%, of these fixed maturity investments were rated non-investment grade. We consider attributes of the various categories of liquid assets (for example, type of asset and credit quality) in calculating internal liquidity measures in order to evaluate the adequacy of our insurance operations' liquidity under a variety of stress scenarios. We believe that the liquidity profile of our assets is sufficient to satisfy current liquidity requirements, including under foreseeable stress scenarios.

Given the size and liquidity profile of our investment portfolios, we believe that claim experience varying from our projections does not constitute a significant liquidity risk. Our asset/liability management process takes into account the expected maturity of investments and expected claim payments as well as the specific nature and risk profile of the liabilities. Historically, there has been no significant variation between the expected maturities of our investments and the payment of claims.

Our liquidity is managed through access to substantial investment portfolios as well as a variety of instruments available for funding and/or managing short-term cash flow mismatches, including from time to time those arising from claim levels in excess of projections. To the extent we need to pay claims in excess of projections, we may borrow temporarily or sell investments sooner than anticipated to pay these claims, which may result in increased borrowing costs or realized investment gains or losses affecting results of operations. We believe that borrowing temporarily or selling investments earlier than anticipated will not have a material impact on the liquidity of the Company. Payment of claims and sale of investments earlier than anticipated would have an impact on the reported level of cash flow from operating and investing activities, respectively, in our financial statements.

Prudential Funding, LLC

Prudential Funding, LLC, or Prudential Funding, a wholly owned subsidiary of Prudential Insurance, serves as an additional source of financing to meet our working capital needs. Prudential Funding operates under a support agreement with Prudential Insurance whereby Prudential Insurance has agreed to maintain Prudential Funding positive tangible net worth at all times. Prudential Funding borrows funds in the capital markets primarily through the direct issuance of commercial paper.

Capital

The Risk Based Capital, or RBC, ratio is a primary measure by which we evaluate the capital adequacy of the Company. We manage our RBC ratio to a level consistent with a “AA” ratings objective. RBC is determined by statutory formulas that consider risks related to the type and quality of the invested assets, insurance-related risks associated with an insurer’s products, interest rate risks and general business risks. The RBC ratio calculations are intended to assist insurance regulators in measuring the adequacy of an insurer’s statutory capitalization. As of December 31, 2009, the RBC ratio for each of Prudential Insurance and the Company exceeded the minimum levels required by applicable insurance regulations.

The level of statutory capital of the Company can be materially impacted by interest rate and equity market fluctuations, changes in the values of derivatives, the level of impairments recorded, credit quality migration of investment portfolio, among other items. Further, the recapture of business subject to reinsurance arrangements due to defaults by, or credit quality migration affecting, the reinsurers could result in higher required statutory capital levels. The level of statutory capital of the Company is also affected by statutory accounting rules which are subject to change by insurance regulators.

Prudential Financial recently changed the focus of the capital hedge program from the equity price risk associated with the annuities business to a broader view of equity market exposure of the statutory capital of Prudential Financial and its subsidiaries, as a whole. In the second quarter of 2010, the capital hedge program was terminated and equity index-linked derivative transactions were entered into that are designed to mitigate the overall impact on statutory capital of a severe equity market stress event on Prudential Financial and its subsidiaries, as a whole. The program now focuses on tail risk rather than general equity market declines in order to protect statutory capital in a more cost-effective manner under stress scenarios. Prudential Financial assesses the composition of the hedging program on an ongoing basis and may change it from time to time based on an evaluation of its risk position or other factors.

The implementation of VACARVM, a new statutory reserve methodology for variable annuities with guaranteed benefits, effective December 31, 2009 did not have a material impact to the statutory surplus of the Company.

Certain of the Company’s statutory reserves are ceded to an affiliated offshore captive reinsurance company. A reinsurance trust is established by the affiliated offshore captive reinsurance company to satisfy reinsurance reserve credit requirements. These reserve credits allow the Company to reduce the level of statutory capital it is required to hold. The reinsurance reserve credit requirements and the value of the reinsurance trust assets are reviewed on a quarterly basis. Since the exact requirements cannot be known for certain until after the close of the accounting period, the reserve credit requirements are estimated to determine if the value of the reinsurance trust assets are expected to be sufficient. If it is determined that the value of the reinsurance trust assets are not sufficient to meet the reinsurance reserve credit requirements, we expect Prudential Financial would satisfy those additional needs through a combination of funding the reinsurance credit trusts with available cash and loans from Prudential Financial and/or affiliates. Prudential Financial also continues to evaluate other options to address reserve credit needs such as obtaining letters of credit.

Item 3. Controls and Procedures

In order to ensure that the information we must disclose in our filings with the SEC, is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported on a timely basis, the Company’s management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have reviewed and evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as of June 30, 2010. Based on such evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of June 30, 2010, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective. No change in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f), occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2010 that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our businesses, including class action lawsuits. Our pending legal and regulatory actions may include proceedings specific to us and proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industry in which we operate. We are also subject to litigation arising out of our general business activities, such as our investments, contracts, leases and labor and employment relationships, including claims of discrimination and harassment, and could be exposed to claims or litigation concerning certain business or process patents. Regulatory authorities from time to time make inquiries and conduct investigations and examinations which may relate particularly to us and our products or to industry-wide issues or matters upon which such regulators have determined to focus. In some of our pending legal and regulatory actions, parties may seek large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages.

In July 2010, the Company and certain affiliates, as well as other life insurance industry participants, received a formal request for information from the State of New York Attorney General’s Office in connection with its investigation into industry practices relating to life insurance policies for which death benefits, unless the beneficiary elects another settlement method, are placed in retained asset accounts, which earn interest and are subject to withdrawal in whole or in part at any time by the beneficiary. The Company is cooperating with this investigation. The Company has also been contacted by state insurance regulators and other governmental entities regarding retained asset accounts. In April 2010, a purported state-wide class action was filed against Prudential Insurance in Nevada state court alleging that Prudential Insurance delayed payment of death benefits and improperly retained undisclosed profits by placing death benefits in retained asset accounts. An earlier case by the same plaintiff making

substantially the same allegations was dismissed in federal court. In July 2010, a purported nationwide class action was filed in Massachusetts against Prudential Insurance relating to retained asset accounts associated with life insurance covering U.S. service members and veterans. Additional investigations, information requests, hearings, claims or litigation may arise with respect to the retained asset accounts.

Our litigation and regulatory matters may be subject to many uncertainties, and as a result, their outcome cannot be predicted. It is possible that our results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation or regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of the Company's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on our financial position. Management believes, however, that based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial position.

The foregoing discussion is limited to recent material developments concerning our legal and regulatory proceedings. See Note 6 to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements included herein for additional discussion of our litigation and regulatory matters, including those referred to above.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following should be read in conjunction with and supplements and amends the section titled "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. These risks could materially affect our business, results of operations or financial condition or cause our actual results to differ materially from those expected or those expressed in any forward looking statements made by or on behalf of the Company. These risks are not exclusive, and additional risks to which we are subject include, but are not limited to, the factors mentioned under "Forward-Looking Statements" above and the risks of our businesses described elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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

On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank"), which effects comprehensive changes to the regulation of financial services in the United States and will subject the Company, our parent and our affiliates to substantial additional federal regulation. Dodd-Frank directs existing and newly-created government agencies and bodies to promulgate regulations implementing the law, a process anticipated to occur over the next few years. We cannot predict with any certainty the requirements of the regulations ultimately adopted or how Dodd-Frank and such regulations will affect the financial markets generally or impact our business, financial strength ratings, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

Key aspects we have identified to date of Dodd-Frank's potential impact on the Company, our parent and our affiliates include:

- Prudential Financial, Inc. will become subject, as a savings and loan holding company, to the examination, enforcement and supervisory authority of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("FRB") after the transfer to the FRB of the existing authority of the Office of Thrift Supervision (expected to occur within a year of Dodd-Frank's enactment). The FRB will have authority to impose capital requirements on Prudential Financial and its subsidiaries (including the Company) after the transfer date. Pursuant to the "Collins Amendment" included in Dodd-Frank, the FRB must establish minimum leverage and risk-based capital requirements for savings and loan holding companies (including Prudential Financial, Inc.) and other institutions that are not less than those applicable to insured depository institutions. These requirements will become generally applicable to Prudential Financial, Inc. five years after Dodd-Frank's enactment except, for purposes of calculating Tier 1 capital, new issuances of debt and equity capital will be immediately subject to the requirements. We cannot predict what capital regulations the FRB will promulgate under these authorizations, either generally or as applicable to insurance-based organizations. We cannot predict how the FRB will exercise general supervisory authority over Prudential Financial and its subsidiaries (including the Company) as to business practices.
- Dodd-Frank establishes a Financial Stability Oversight Council ("Council") which is authorized to subject non-bank financial companies such as Prudential Financial, Inc. to stricter prudential standards (a "Designated Financial Company") if the Council determines that material financial distress at the company or the scope of the company's activities could pose a threat to financial stability of the U.S. If so designated, Prudential Financial, Inc. and/or its subsidiaries (including the Company) would become subject to unspecified stricter prudential standards, including stricter requirements and limitations relating to risk-based capital, leverage, liquidity and credit exposure, as well as overall risk management requirements, management interlock prohibitions and a requirement to maintain a plan for rapid and orderly dissolution in the event of severe financial distress. The "Collins Amendment" capital requirements referred to above would apply when adopted by the FRB (i.e., the 5-year grandfathering would no longer be available). The FRB could also require the issuance of capital securities automatically convertible to equity in the event of financial distress, require enhanced public disclosures to support market evaluation of risk profile and impose short-term debt limits. If Prudential Financial, Inc. or a subsidiary (such as the Company) were so designated, failure to meet defined measures of financial condition could result in: limits on capital distributions, acquisitions and/or asset growth; requirements for a capital restoration plan and capital raising, limitations on transactions with affiliates, management changes and asset sales; and, if the FRB and the Council determined Prudential Financial, Inc. (or the designated subsidiary) posed a grave threat to the financial stability of the U.S., further limits on acquisitions or combinations, restrictions on product offerings and/or requirements to sell assets. We cannot predict whether Prudential Financial, Inc. or a subsidiary will be designated as a Designated Financial Company.

- Prudential Financial, Inc. will become, as a savings and loan holding company (and if designated, as a Designated Financial Company), subject to stress tests to be promulgated by the FRB in consultation with the newly-created Federal Insurance Office (discussed below) to determine whether, on a consolidated basis, Prudential Financial, Inc. has the capital necessary to absorb losses as a result of adverse economic conditions. We cannot predict how the stress tests will be designed or conducted or whether the results thereof will cause Prudential Financial, Inc. or a subsidiary (such as the Company) to alter business practices or affect the perceptions of regulators, rating agencies, customers, counterparties or investors of our financial strength.
- The Council may recommend that state insurance regulators or other regulators apply new or heightened standards and safeguards for activities or practices we and other insurers or other financial services companies engage in that could create or increase the risk that significant liquidity, credit or other problems spread among financial companies. We cannot predict whether any such recommendations will be made or their effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.
- As a savings and loan holding company, Prudential Financial, Inc. and its subsidiaries will become subject to the “Volcker Rule” provisions of Dodd-Frank prohibiting, subject to the rule’s exceptions, “proprietary trading” and the sponsorship of, and investment in, funds (referred to in Dodd-Frank as hedge funds or private equity funds) that rely on certain exemptions from the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The Council is to provide recommendations on the implementation of the Volcker Rule within six months of Dodd-Frank’s enactment, and the FRB is to promulgate regulations there under within nine months thereafter, and substantial uncertainty as to the rule’s application to our business may exist over this period. The rule becomes effective on the earlier of one year after adoption of regulations or two years after Dodd-Frank’s enactment, and activities and investments must be brought into compliance within two years thereafter, subject to exceptions. We presently believe that the “permitted activities” exceptions to the rule concerning transactions in a state-regulated insurance company’s general account, for customers (in an insurer’s separate accounts) and in risk-mitigating hedging activities should be interpreted in a manner that does not require us to materially alter our securities trading or investing practices, but there can be no assurance that the regulations promulgated will so provide.
- Dodd-Frank creates a new framework for regulation of the over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivatives markets which could impact various activities of our affiliate Prudential Global Funding, LLC (“PGF”), Prudential Financial, Inc. and its insurance subsidiaries (including the Company), which use derivatives for various purposes (including hedging interest rate, foreign currency and equity market exposures). Dodd-Frank generally requires swaps, subject to a determination by the CFTC or SEC as to which swaps are covered, with all counterparties except non-financial end users to be executed through a centralized exchange or regulated facility and to be cleared through a regulated clearinghouse. Swap dealers and major swap participants (“MSPs”) are subject to capital and margin (i.e., collateral) requirements that will be imposed by the applicable prudential regulator or the CFTC or SEC, as well as business conduct rules and reporting requirements. While we believe Prudential Financial, Inc. and PGF should not be considered dealers or MSPs subject to the capital and margin requirements, the final regulations adopted could provide otherwise, which could substantially increase the cost of hedging and the related operations. A determination by the Secretary of the Treasury not to exclude foreign currency swaps and forwards from the foregoing requirements also could have that result. PGF intermediates swaps between Prudential entities and third parties, and it is possible that PGF’s standardized intra-Company transactions might be required to be executed through an exchange, clear centrally and post margin, potentially defeating PGF’s key function; if so, Prudential entities, including the Company, might directly enter into swaps with third parties, potentially increasing the economic costs of hedging. The SEC and CFTC are required to determine whether and how “stable value contracts” should be treated as swaps and, although we believe otherwise, various other insurance products might be treated as swaps; if regulated as swaps, we cannot predict how the rules would be applied to such products or the effect on their profitability or attractiveness to our clients. Finally, the new regulatory scheme imposed on all market participants may increase the costs of hedging generally and banking institutions (with which we enter into a substantial portion of our derivatives) may be required to conduct at least a portion of their OTC derivatives businesses outside their depository institutions. The affiliates through which these institutions will conduct their OTC derivatives businesses might be less creditworthy than the depository institutions themselves, and “netting” of counterparty exposures with non-banks will not be allowed, potentially affecting the credit risk these counterparties pose to us and the degree to which we are able to enter into transactions with these counterparties. We cannot predict the effect of the foregoing on our hedging costs, our hedging strategy or implementation thereof or whether we will need or choose to increase and/or change the composition of the risks we do not hedge.

Dodd-Frank establishes a Federal Insurance Office within the Department of the Treasury to be headed by a director appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. While not having a general supervisory or regulatory authority over the business of insurance, the director of this office will perform various functions with respect to insurance (other than health insurance), including serving as a non-voting member of the Council and making recommendations to the Council regarding insurers to be designated for stricter regulation. The director is also required to conduct a study on how to modernize and improve the system of insurance regulation in the United States, including by increased national uniformity through either a federal charter or effective action by the states.

- Title II of Dodd-Frank provides that a financial company may be subject to a special orderly liquidation process outside the federal bankruptcy code, administered by the FDIC as receiver, upon a determination (with the approval of the director of the Federal Insurance Office if – as is true with respect to Prudential Financial, Inc. – the largest United States subsidiary is an insurer) that the company is in default or in danger of default and presents a systemic risk to U.S. financial stability. Were Prudential Financial, Inc. subject to such a proceeding, the Company would remain subject to rehabilitation and liquidation proceedings under state law, although the FDIC has discretion and authority to initiate resolution of an insurer under state law if its state insurance regulator has not filed the appropriate judicial action within 60 days of a systemic risk determination. We cannot predict how our creditors or creditors of Prudential Financial, Inc. or its other insurance and non-insurance subsidiaries, including the holders of Prudential Financial debt, will evaluate this potential or whether it will impact the Company’s or its affiliates’ financing or hedging costs.

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- Dodd-Frank establishes the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (“BCFP”) as an independent agency within the FRB to regulate consumer financial products and services offered primarily for personal, family or household purposes, with rule-making and enforcement authority over unfair, deceptive or abusive practices. Insurance products and services are not within the BCFP’s general jurisdiction, and broker-dealers and investment advisers are not subject to the BCFP’s jurisdiction when acting in their registered capacity. Retirement service providers (which may include certain of our affiliates) could become subject to the BCFP’s jurisdiction, but only if the Department of Labor and the Department of the Treasury agree. Otherwise, we believe that the Company and its affiliates offer a very limited number of products subject to BCFP regulation and the impact of Dodd-Frank on their operations in this regard should not be material; however, it is possible that the regulations promulgated by the BCFP will assert jurisdiction more expansively than we anticipate.
 - Dodd-Frank includes various securities law reforms that may affect business practices of the Company and its affiliates and the liabilities and/or exposures associated therewith, including:
 - The SEC is to conduct a study and may impose on registered broker-dealers that provide retail investors personalized investment advice about securities a new standard of conduct the same or similar as the overall standard for investment advisers (i.e., a fiduciary standard). The SEC may also require broker-dealers selling proprietary or a limited range of products to make certain disclosures and obtain customer consents or acknowledgements.

Dodd-Frank imposes various assessments on financial companies, including (as applicable to Prudential Financial, Inc. and its subsidiaries) ex-post assessments to provide funds necessary to repay any borrowing and to cover the costs of any special resolution of a financial company conducted under Title II (although the FDIC is to take into account assessments otherwise imposed under state insurance guaranty funds); if Prudential Financial, Inc. and/or one of its subsidiaries (such as the Company) were to become a Designated Financial Company, assessments to fund a newly-created Office of Financial Research which, among other things, assists the Council; and the costs of the new regulation by the FRB. We are unable to estimate these costs at this time.

Item 6. Exhibits

- 31.1 Section 302 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer.
- 31.2 Section 302 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer.
- 32.1 Section 906 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer.
- 32.2 Section 906 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey

By: /s/ Tucker I. Marr

Tucker I. Marr

Chief Accounting Officer

(Authorized Signatory and Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)

Date: August 13, 2010

CERTIFICATION

I, Scott D. Kaplan, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: August 13, 2010

/s/ Scott D. Kaplan

Scott D. Kaplan
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Tucker I. Marr, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 13, 2010

/s/ Tucker I. Marr

Tucker I. Marr
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, I, Scott D. Kaplan, Chief Executive Officer of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (the “Company”), hereby certify that the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: August 13, 2010

/s/ Scott D. Kaplan

Scott D. Kaplan

Chief Executive Officer

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, I, Tucker I. Marr, Chief Financial Officer of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (the “Company”), hereby certify that the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: August 13, 2010

/s/ Tucker I. Marr

Tucker I. Marr

Chief Financial Officer