

Intelligent Life VUL-DFA VA Global Moderate Allocation

Benchmark

 65% MSCI ACWI NR USD/35% Citi WGBI
 1-3 Yr Hdq USD

Category

World Allocation

Overall Morningstar Rating™
★★★★

Out of 318 World Allocation VL/VUL subaccounts. An investment's overall Morningstar Rating, based on its risk-adjusted return, is a weighted average of its applicable 3-, 5-, and 10-year Ratings. See disclosure page for details.

Morningstar Return

Above Average

Morningstar Risk

Above Average

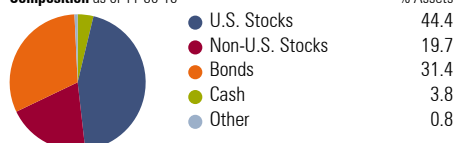
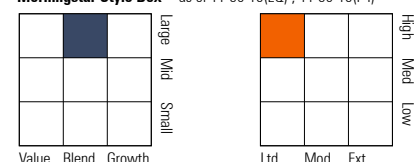
Investment Information
Investment Strategy from investment's prospectus

The investment seeks total return consisting of capital appreciation and current income.

The fund under normal market circumstances, purchases shares of the underlying funds to achieve a moderate allocation to both global equity and global fixed income securities. Generally, the fund invests its assets in domestic and international equity underlying funds and fixed income underlying funds to achieve an allocation that provides a moderate allocation to global equity securities, with an allocation of approximately 50% to 70% of the fund's assets to domestic and international equity underlying funds and 30% to 50% of its assets to fixed income underlying funds.

Morningstar Proprietary Statistics

	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Morningstar Rating™	—	★★★★	—	—
Fund Rank Percentile	18	25	—	—
Out of # of Investments	433	318	—	—

Portfolio Analysis
Composition as of 11-30-16

Morningstar Style Box™ as of 11-30-16(EQ) ; 11-30-16(F-I)

Operations

Subaccount Incp Date	11-01-13
Undr. Fund Incep Date	04-08-13
Prosp Net Exp Ratio	0.40%
Prosp Gross Exp Ratio	0.54%
Advisor	Dimensional Fund Advisors LP
Subadvisor	—
Portfolio Manager(s)	Jed S. Fogdall Joseph H. Chi David A. Plecha Joseph F. Kolerich

Investment Manager

In 1981, Dimensional launched its first strategy based on research documenting the stronger performance of US small cap stocks. Our second strategy, a short-term fixed income portfolio launched in 1983, applies Eugene Fama's term structure research. Later, a comprehensive analysis of prices and other research deepened our strategy repertoire and set a new standard for portfolio design.

Top 20 Holdings as of 11-30-16

Holder	% Assets
DFA US Core Equity 2 I	30.72
DFA International Core Equity I	13.47
DFA VA Global Bond	12.47
DFA Selectively Hedged Global F/I I	12.46
DFA US Core Equity 1 I	11.04
DFA Two-Year Global Fixed-Income I	4.95
DFA VA Short-Term Fixed Portfolio	4.95
DFA Emerging Markets Core Equity I	4.53
DFA VA US Large Value	2.26
DFA Real Estate Securities I	1.56
DFA VA International Value Portfolio	1.55

Total Number of Holdings	12
Annual Turnover Ratio %	—
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	127.37

Statistics

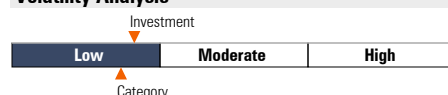
Statistic	Port Avg	Rel S&P 500	Rel Cat
P/E Ratio	17.22	0.93	0.98
P/B Ratio	1.84	0.67	0.89
P/C Ratio	6.65	0.62	0.84
GeoAvgCap (\$mil)	16049.87	0.20	0.36

Risk Measures as of 12-31-16

Metric	Port Avg	Rel S&P 500	Rel Cat
3 Yr Std Dev	7.54	0.70	1.02
3 Yr Beta	1.11	—	1.09
3 Yr Sharpe Ratio	0.32	0.39	2.00
3 Yr Alpha	-1.82	—	0.60
3 Yr R-squared	96.15	—	1.13

Morningstar Sectors as of 11-30-16

Sector	% Fund
Cyclical	42.13
Basic Materials	6.80
Consumer Cyclical	13.80
Financial Services	18.10
Real Estate	3.43
Sensitive	39.91
Communication Services	4.06
Energy	7.40
Industrials	14.25
Technology	14.20
Defensive	17.97
Consumer Defensive	7.03
Healthcare	8.67
Utilities	2.27

Volatility Analysis


In the past, this investment has shown a relatively small range of price fluctuations relative to other investments. Based on this measure, currently more than two-thirds of all investments have shown higher levels of risk. Consequently, this investment may appeal to investors looking for a conservative investment strategy.

Disclosure

Additional Information

All investment vehicles are subject to market and other risk factors, which could result in loss of principal. **Investment objectives, risks, charges, expenses, and other important information about a portfolio are contained in the prospectus; read it carefully before investing.**

Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, subadvisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Also known as the Total Annual Fund Operating Expense Ratio, Morningstar pulls the prospectus gross expense ratio from the fund's most recent prospectus. Prospectus expense ratios reflect material changes to the expense structure for the current period.

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, subadvisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the gross expense ratio, the net expense ratio does reflect fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Also known as the Total Annual Fund Operating Expense Ratio Net of Reimbursements, Morningstar pulls the prospectus net expense ratio from the fund's most recent prospectus. Prospectus expense ratios reflect material changes to the expense structure for the current period, while annual report expense ratios reflect the actual fees charged during a particular fiscal year.

Morningstar Rating™, Return, and Risk

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for funds and separate accounts with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics.

The Morningstar Return rates a fund's performance relative to other managed products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of a product's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury Bill) in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the top 10% of products earn a High Morningstar Return (High), the next 22.5% Above Average (+ Avg), the

middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Below Average (- Avg), and the bottom 10% Low (Low). Morningstar Return is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Morningstar Risk evaluates a fund's downside volatility relative to that of other products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of the variations in monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the 10% of products with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk (Low), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Above Average (+ Avg), and the top 10% High (High). Morningstar Risk is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment strategy as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth).

For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration (limited, moderate, or extensive).

Credit Analysis Survey: For corporate and municipal bonds, Morningstar surveys credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling credit rating information, Morningstar instructs fund companies to only use ratings that have been assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO). If two NRSROs have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lowest rating to Morningstar. If a rating is unavailable or unpublished, then the security or issuer is categorized as Not Rated/Not Available. US Government Securities issued by the US Treasury or US Government Agencies are included in the US Government category. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO rating on a fixed-income security can change from time-to-time.

Risk Measures

R-squared reflects the percentage of a fund's movements that are explained by movements in its benchmark index, showing the degree of correlation between the fund and the benchmark.

Beta is a measure of a fund's sensitivity to market movements. A portfolio with a beta greater than 1 is more volatile than the market, and a portfolio with a beta less than 1 is less volatile than the market.

Alpha measures the difference between a fund's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk (as measured by beta).

Sharpe ratio uses standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk.

Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the volatility of the fund's returns.

Investment Risk

Foreign Securities Funds/Emerging Market Funds: Risks

include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

Sector Funds: The lack of industry diversification subjects the investor to increased industry-specific risks.

Non-Diversified Funds: Funds that invest more of their assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

Small-Cap Funds: Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies. Historically, smaller-company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

Mid-Cap Funds: The securities of companies with market capitalizations below \$10 billion may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

Bond Funds: Bond investments are subject to interest rate risk so that when interest rates rise, the prices of bonds can decrease and the investor can lose principal value. Bonds investing in asset/mortgage-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk, where falling interest rates can cause security prices and income to decline due to early prepayment of principal, as well as extension risk, where rising interest rates can cause securities prices to decline because expected prepayments of principal do not occur.

High-Yield Bond Funds: Funds that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involve additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the fund, including the possible higher level of volatility and increased risk of default.

Commodity-Linked Derivative Funds: Funds that invest in commodity-linked derivative instruments may subject the portfolio to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the investments invoke leverage.

Value Funds: Stock selection is based upon the portfolio manager's assessment of fundamentals of the companies that he/she believes to be undervalued. This style of investing may increase the volatility of the portfolio and may not produce the intended results over short or long time periods. Larger, more established companies may not be able to attain higher growth rates of smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Asset Allocation Funds: These funds seek to accomplish dual goals of income and capital appreciation by investing in a variety of securities in different asset classes. Many of these portfolios are structured as a "fund of funds" which is a portfolio that specializes in buying shares of other portfolios rather than individual securities. The "fund of funds" structure may have higher costs than if you invested directly in the underlying portfolios.

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