

Intelligent Life VUL-Matson Money International Equity VI Portfolio

Benchmark
 MSCI World Ex US NR USD

Category
 Foreign Small/Mid Value

Overall Morningstar Rating™
Morningstar Return
Morningstar Risk

Investment Information

Investment Strategy from investment's prospectus

The investment seeks long-term capital appreciation.

The fund pursues its investment objective by investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of its net assets, including any borrowings for investment purposes, in shares of registered, open-end investment companies and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") (collectively, "investment companies") that have either adopted policies to invest at least 80% of their assets in equity securities, such as common stocks, preferred stocks or securities convertible into stocks, of foreign companies, or invest substantially all of their assets in such equity securities.

Operations

Subaccount Incp Date	02-18-14
Undr. Fund Incep Date	02-18-14
Prosp Net Exp Ratio	1.52%
Prosp Gross Exp Ratio	1.52%
Advisor	Matson Money, Inc
Subadvisor	—
Portfolio Manager(s)	Mark E. Matson Steven B. Miller Kenneth E. Gatliff

Investment Manager

Over the last twenty years, Matson Money has brought investing education and coaching programs to thousands of financial professionals and investors nationwide. These programs focus on sharing the concepts of free markets, diversification, discipline, and rebalancing to create a long-term approach to life-long endeavor.

Volatility Analysis

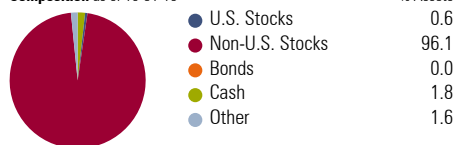
Low	Moderate	High
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The volatility measure is not displayed for investments with fewer than three years of history.

Morningstar Proprietary Statistics

	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Morningstar Rating™	—	—	—	—
Fund Rank Percentile	1	—	—	—
Out of # of Investments	30	—	—	—

Portfolio Analysis

Composition as of 10-31-16

Morningstar Equity Style Box™ as of 10-31-16

Value	Blend	Growth	Large	Mid	Small	% Mkt Cap
■	■	■	■	■	■	24.86
■	■	■	■	■	■	18.89
■	■	■	■	■	■	34.53
■	■	■	■	■	■	18.87
■	■	■	■	■	■	2.85

Top 20 Holdings as of 10-31-16

	% Assets
DFA International Value III	29.03
DFA International Small Cap Value I	28.93
DFA VA International Small Portfolio	16.86
DFA Emerging Markets I	5.25
DFA VA International Value Portfolio	5.07
DFA Emerging Markets Value I	4.90
DFA Emerging Markets Small Cap I	4.87
DFA Large Cap International I	4.01
Bny Mellon Cash Reserve Eod Fund	1.08
.....	
Total Number of Holdings	9
Annual Turnover Ratio %	4.52
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	12.98

Statistics	Port Avg	Rel S&P 500	Rel Cat
P/E Ratio	12.86	0.69	0.93
P/B Ratio	0.96	0.35	0.79
P/C Ratio	3.47	0.32	0.70
GeoAvgCap (\$mil)	5321.23	0.07	1.06

Risk Measures	Port Avg	Rel S&P 500	Rel Cat
3 Yr Std Dev	—	—	—
3 Yr Beta	—	—	—
3 Yr Sharpe Ratio	—	—	—
3 Yr Alpha	—	—	—
3 Yr R-squared	—	—	—

Morningstar World Regions	% Fund
Americas	10.32
.....	
North America	7.40
Latin America	2.92
Greater Europe	48.00
.....	
United Kingdom	13.77
Europe Developed	31.85
Europe Emerging	0.77
Africa/Middle East	1.60
Greater Asia	41.68
.....	
Japan	21.27
Australasia	6.37
Asia Developed	7.71
Asia Emerging	6.33

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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