Kuvare GUARANTY INCOME LIFE INSURANCE

# S&P 500® Dynamic Intraday TCA Index

## Comparative Index Crediting Examples

The table below illustrates the historical performance of a single crediting strategy across multiple crediting rate scenarios. It provides insight into how the strategy would have performed in different market environments, including best and worst 10 year periods, as well as recent performance across shorter time horizons.

These examples are intended for context only. Current crediting rates and future results may vary.

**Average Growth Rates**
Using a standardized 20-year year-end lookback period ending December 31, 2025

| Crediting Strategy | Crediting Rate Examples | Best 10 Years | Worst 10 Years | Last 10 Years | Last 5 Years | Last 3 Years | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S&P 500® Dynamic TCA – Annual Point-to-Point Cap | 5.00% | 3.98% | 3.47% | 3.96% | 3.95% | 4.95% | 4.84% |
| | 8.00% | 6.15% | 5.34% | 6.04% | 5.72% | 6.94% | 4.84% |
| | 10.00% | 7.53% | 6.51% | 7.41% | 6.89% | 8.25% | 4.84% |

## How the S&P 500® Dynamic Intraday TCA Index Works:

- The index is linked to the S&P 500, while actively adjusting exposure throughout the day.
- It monitors market volatility and trading conditions in real time.
- When markets are calm, the index can keep more exposure to stocks.
- As markets become riskier, it automatically reduces exposure to help manage risk.
- These adjustments happen according to pre-set, rules-based formulas, not human judgment.

**In simple terms:** This index actively manages risk by adjusting exposure—scaling up in stable markets and dialing back during periods of higher volatility.



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# S&P Multi-Asset Risk Control (MARC) 5% Index

## Comparative Index Crediting Examples

The table below illustrates the historical performance of a single crediting strategy across multiple crediting rate scenarios. It provides insight into how the strategy would have performed in different market environments, including best and worst 10 year periods, as well as recent performance across shorter time horizons.

These examples are intended for context only. Current crediting rates and future results may vary.

**Average Growth Rates**
Using a standardized 20-year year-end lookback period ending December 31, 2025

| Crediting Strategy | Crediting Rate Examples | Best 10 Years | Worst 10 Years | Last 10 Years | Last 5 Years | Last 3 Years | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S&P MARC 5% Index - Annual PTP Participation | 100.00% | 6.42% | 4.29% | 5.40% | 3.48% | 5.77% | 10.30% |
| | 125.00% | 7.98% | 5.33% | 6.71% | 4.33% | 7.19% | 12.88% |
| | 150.00% | 9.54% | 6.36% | 8.02% | 5.17% | 8.62% | 15.45% |

### How the S&P MARC 5% Index Works:

- This index seeks to provide multi-asset diversification within a simple risk weighting framework.
- The three underlying component indices provide exposure to equities, commodities, and fixed income.
- The equity portion is linked to the S&P 500®, while the commodities component is linked to a gold index and the fixed income is based on Treasuries.
- The strategy is rebalanced with a cash component daily to maintain a target volatility of 5%.

**In simple terms:** the S&P MARC 5% was created in response to fluctuations in global markets and utilizes a multi-asset structure designed for consistency in both the client's short- and long-term outlook.

# Citi Risk Balanced 5% Net Index

## Comparative Index Crediting Examples

The table below illustrates the historical performance of a single crediting strategy across multiple crediting rate scenarios. It provides insight into how the strategy would have performed in different market environments, including best and worst 10 year periods, as well as recent performance across shorter time horizons.

These examples are intended for context only. Current crediting rates and future results may vary.

**Average Growth Rates**
Using a standardized 20-year year-end lookback period ending December 31, 2025

| Crediting Strategy | Crediting Rate Examples | Best 10 Years | Worst 10 Years | Last 10 Years | Last 5 Years | Last 3 Years | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citi Risk Balanced 5% Net Index – Annual PTP Participation | 95% | 5.47% | 3.95% | 4.73% | 2.94% | 4.95% | 9.58% |
| | 125% | 7.16% | 5.16% | 6.19% | 3.85% | 6.50% | 12.60% |
| | 150% | 8.56% | 6.15% | 7.39% | 4.60% | 7.78% | 15.12% |

## How the Citi Risk Balanced 5% Index Index Works:

- This index tracks the hypothetical performance of a rules-based investment methodology.
- The four components of the investment methodology are equities, commodities, Treasuries and cash.
- In volatile markets, the index allocates part of its exposure to the cash allocation through an intraday risk-control mechanism.
- The index is designed to maintain a 5% volatility target.

**In simple terms:** the Citi Risk Balanced 5% Index provides an alternative to other volatility control strategies with underlying components managed by Citi designed to reflect industry benchmarks.



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# S&P 500® Index

## Comparative Index Crediting Examples

The table below illustrates the historical performance of two crediting strategies across multiple crediting rate scenarios. It provides insight into how the strategies would have performed in different market environments, including best and worst 10 year periods, as well as recent performance across shorter time horizons.

These examples are intended for context only. Current crediting rates and future results may vary.

**Average Growth Rates**
Using a standardized 20-year year-end lookback period ending December 31, 2025

| Crediting Strategy | Crediting Rate Examples | Best 10 Years | Worst 10 Years | Last 10 Years | Last 5 Years | Last 3 Years | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S&P 500® Index Point-to-Point Cap | 6% | 4.77% | 4.09% | 4.77% | 4.77% | 6.00% | 6.00% |
| | 9% | 7.14% | 5.85% | 7.14% | 7.14% | 9.00% | 9.00% |
| S&P 500® Index Point-to-Point Participation Rate | 40.00% | 6.01% | 4.06% | 6.48% | 7.13% | 8.45% | 6.46% |
| | 25.00% | 3.83% | 2.59% | 4.13% | 4.54% | 5.36% | 4.10% |

## How The S&P 500 Price Return Index Works

- Widely regarded as the best single gauge of large-cap U.S. equities, this index is comprised of the 500 leading companies in the stock market.
- The index price is based on the performance of the stocks associated with the 500 companies that comprise the index.
- Every day, the index compares its opening price to its closing price. If the opening price is higher than the closing price, the index loses value. If the closing price is higher than the opening price, the index gains value.
- The value of this version of the S&P 500 index does not include dividends in the return.

**In simple terms:** the S&P 500 remains one of the most well-known financial benchmarks. It has an easy-to-grasp structure, accessible performance tracking, and features iconic brands that many people know and utilize in their everyday lives.

**It is important to consult with a financial professional when diversifying across crediting strategies that could align with financial goals, risk tolerance levels, and time horizons.**

Indices that do not have at least 10 years of actual performance history cannot be illustrated in all states. All information for an index prior to its Launch Date is hypothetical back-tested, not actual performance, and based on the index methodology in effect on the Launch Date. Back-testing is a method of demonstrating how an index may have performed in the past based on how it has performed recently. It is used to produce hypothetical results for a specific period when results are otherwise unknown or not available. Back-tested performance reflects application of an index methodology and selection of index constituents with the benefit of hindsight and knowledge of factors that may have positively affected its performance, cannot account for all financial risk that may affect results and may be considered to reflect survivor/look ahead bias.

The calculations used assume static crediting rates and do not include a bonus or withdrawals. Non-guaranteed cap and par rates may change each contract year and may create better or worse performance than shown here. The range of crediting rates shown above may be different than current crediting rates. This flyer is updated on an annual basis. Refer to the Interest Rate Bulletin for current rates and to the Crediting Options Guide for more details about each index.

Fixed Indexed Annuities are not stock market investments and do not directly participate in any stock or equity investments. An annuity may not increase in value, depending on the interest crediting accounts you select.

Not FDIC/NCUA insured • Withdrawal charges may apply • Not bank/CU guaranteed • Not a deposit • Not insured by any federal agency • May go down in value