

Calvert VP Volatility Managed Growth Portfolio, Class F

Benchmark

Morningstar Agg Tgt Risk TR USD

Overall Morningstar Rating™

★★

Out of 311 Allocation--70% to 85% Equity funds. 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 for details.

Morningstar Return

Below Average

Morningstar Risk

Below Average

Investment Strategy

from investment's prospectus

The investment seeks growth potential and some current income, while seeking to manage overall portfolio volatility.

Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and various derivatives, such as futures contracts and options. The portion of the fund that is invested in ETFs is structured like a fund-of-funds. An ETF is a type of investment company whose shares are traded on a securities exchange at prices quoted by the exchange throughout its trading day.

Morningstar Category: Allocation--70% to 85% Equity

Funds in allocation categories seek to provide both income and capital appreciation by investing in multiple asset classes, including stocks, bonds, and cash. These portfolios are dominated by domestic holdings and have equity exposures between 70% and 85%.

Volatility Analysis



In the past, this investment has shown a relatively moderate range of price fluctuations relative to other investments. This investment may experience larger or smaller price declines or price increases depending on market conditions. Some of this risk may be offset by owning other investments with different portfolio makeups or investment strategies.

Principal Risks

Lending, Credit and Counterparty, Currency, Emerging Markets, Foreign Securities, Long-Term Outlook and Projections, Loss of Money, Not FDIC Insured, Growth Investing, Value Investing, Active Management, High Portfolio Turnover, Interest Rate, Market/Market Volatility, Equity Securities, ETF, High-Yield Securities, Industry and Sector Investing, Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities, Restricted/Illiquid Securities, Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds, U.S. Government Obligations, Derivatives, Leverage, Shareholder Activity, Management, Small Cap, Mid-Cap, Large Cap, Real Estate/REIT Sector, Money Market Fund Ownership

Please refer to the Principal Risk definitions on the following pages for more information.

Operations

Underlying Incep. Date	04-30-13
Advisor	Calvert Research and Management
SubAdvisor	Ameritas Investment Partners, Inc

Portfolio Manager(s)

Team Managed

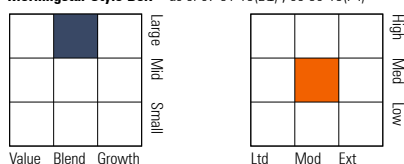
Morningstar Proprietary Statistics

	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Morningstar Rating™	—	—	★★★	★★	—
Fund Rank Percentile	87	66	68	79	—
Out of # of Investments	341	339	311	278	—

Portfolio Analysis

Composition as of 07-31-19		% Assets	Statistics as of 07-31-19		
	U.S. Stocks	62.8	P/E Ratio	Port Avg	Rel Bmark
	Non-U.S. Stocks	16.7	P/B Ratio	18.47	1.13
	Bonds	14.7	P/C Ratio	2.32	1.19
	Cash	5.8	GeoAvgCap (\$mil)	11.64	1.08
	Other	0.1		41,927.74	0.38
					0.97

Morningstar Style Box™ as of 07-31-19(EQ) ; 06-30-19(F-I)



Top 10 Holdings as of 07-31-19

	% Assets
Vanguard S&P 500 ETF	23.58
iShares Core US Aggregate Bond ETF	14.93
Vanguard FTSE Developed Markets ETF	14.82
iShares S&P 500 Growth ETF	10.25
iShares S&P 500 Value ETF	8.53
iShares Core S&P Mid-Cap ETF	6.93
iShares Russell 2000 ETF	5.13
Vanguard Real Estate ETF	3.77
Financial Select Sector SPDR® ETF	3.03
Vanguard FTSE Emerging Markets ETF	1.96

Total Number of Holdings	13
Annual Turnover Ratio %	13.00
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	149.28

Total Fund Assets is the net aggregated market value of all of the securities in all share classes of the portfolio.

Fees and Expenses

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.93%
Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio	0.97%
12b-1 Fee	0.25%

Waiver Data	Type	Exp. Date	%
ExpenseRatio	Contractual	04-30-20	0.04

The issuing insurance company may receive a portion of the current expense ratio from the Fund adviser for Administrative Services. Refer to your prospectus for a complete list of additional policy and rider fees and expenses.

Risk Measures as of 09-30-19		Port Avg	Rel Bmark	Rel Cat
3 Yr Std Dev	8.89	0.82	0.95	
3 Yr Beta	0.79	—	0.92	
3 Yr Sharpe Ratio	0.65	0.82	1.02	
3 Yr Alpha	-0.96	—	0.69	
3 Yr R-squared	92.39	—	0.93	

Morningstar Super Sectors as of 07-31-19

	% Fund
Cyclical	42.15
Sensitive	37.13
Defensive	20.72

Morningstar F-I Sectors as of 07-31-19

	% Fund	% Category
Government	31.99	25.46
Corporate	18.55	28.71
Securitized	20.79	14.45
Municipal	0.50	1.19
Cash/Cash Equivalents	28.17	25.46
Other	0.00	4.72

Fund holdings and sectors change daily, may differ from those shown and should not be considered a recommendation to buy or sell securities.

Notes

The Portfolio is a series of Calvert Variable Products, Inc. (CVP). Calvert Research and Management (CRM) serves as the Portfolio's investment advisor. Neither CVP nor CRM nor Morningstar, Inc. are affiliates of the issuing insurance company.

NOT A DEPOSIT. NOT GUARANTEED. MAY LOSE VALUE.

Disclosure

Benchmark: Morningstar Agg Tgt Risk TR USD

The Morningstar Target Risk Index family is designed to meet the needs of investors who would like to maintain a target level of equity exposure through a portfolio diversified across equities, bonds and inflation-hedged instruments. The Morningstar Aggressive Target Risk Index seeks approximately 95% exposure to global equity markets.

Morningstar Rating™

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for managed products (including mutual funds, variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, exchange-traded funds, closed-end 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 Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. 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 weights are: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. While the 10-year overall star rating formula seems to give the most weight to the 10-year period, the most recent three-year period actually has the greatest impact because it is included in all three rating periods.

Morningstar Return

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

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 Category

Morningstar assigns categories to separate accounts portfolios. Portfolios are placed in a given category based on their average holdings statistics over the past three years. Morningstar's editorial team also reviews and approves all category assignments. If the portfolio is new and has no history, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before giving it a more permanent category assignment. When necessary, Morningstar may change a category assignment based on recent changes to the portfolio. In the United States, Morningstar supports 110 categories.

Principal Risk Definitions:

Lending

Investing in loans creates risk for the borrower, lender, and any other participants. A borrower may fail to make payments of principal, interest, and other amounts in connection with loans of cash or securities or fail to return a borrowed security in a timely manner, which may lead to impairment of the collateral provided by the borrower. Investments in loan participations may be subject to increased credit, pricing, and liquidity risks, with these risks intensified for below-investment-grade loans.

Credit and Counterparty

The issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, counterparty to an over-the-counter derivatives contract, or other borrower may not be able to make timely principal, interest, or settlement payments on an obligation. In this event, the issuer of a fixed-income security may have its credit Rating downgraded or defaulted, which may reduce the potential for income and value of the portfolio.

Currency

Investments in securities traded in foreign currencies or more directly in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that the foreign currency will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, which may reduce the value of the portfolio. Investments in currency hedging positions are subject to the risk that the value of the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged, which may result in a loss of money on the investment as well as the position designed to act as a hedge. Cross-currency hedging strategies and active currency positions may increase currency risk because actual currency exposure may be substantially different from that suggested by the portfolio's holdings.

Emerging Markets

Investments in emerging- and frontier-markets securities may be subject to greater market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, and other risks compared with assets invested in developed foreign countries.

Foreign Securities

Investments in foreign securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities can change more

rapidly and extremely than can the value of U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to increased issuer risk because foreign issuers may not experience the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers do and are held to different reporting, accounting, and auditing standards. In addition, foreign securities are subject to increased costs because there are generally higher commission rates on transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the potential for foreign tax charges on dividend and interest payments. Many foreign markets are relatively small, and securities issued in less-developed countries face the risks of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, including suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country. Economic, political, social, or diplomatic developments can also negatively impact performance.

Long-Term Outlook and Projections

The investment is intended to be held for a substantial period of time, and investors should tolerate fluctuations in their investment's value.

Loss of Money

Because the investment's market value may fluctuate up and down, an investor may lose money, including part of the principal, when he or she buys or sells the investment.

Not FDIC Insured

The investment is not a deposit or obligation of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other U.S. governmental agency.

Growth Investing

Growth securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities is highly sensitive to market fluctuations and future earnings expectations. These securities typically trade at higher multiples of current earnings than do other securities and may lose value if it appears their earnings expectations may not be met.

Value Investing

Value securities may be subject to the risk that these securities cannot overcome the adverse factors the advisor believes are responsible for their low price or that the market may not recognize their fundamental value as the advisor predicted. Value securities are not expected to experience significant earnings growth and may underperform growth stocks in certain markets.

Active Management

The investment is actively managed and subject to the risk that the advisor's usage of investment techniques and risk analyses to make investment decisions fails to perform as expected, which may cause the portfolio to lose value or underperform investments with similar objectives and strategies or the market in general.

High Portfolio Turnover

Active trading may create high portfolio turnover, or a turnover of 100% or more, resulting in increased transaction costs. These higher costs may have an adverse impact on performance and generate short-term capital gains, creating

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potential tax liability even if an investor does not sell any shares during the year.

Interest Rate

Most securities are subject to the risk that changes in interest rates will reduce their market value.

Market/Market Volatility

The market value of the portfolio's securities may fall rapidly or unpredictably because of changing economic, political, or market conditions, which may reduce the value of the portfolio.

Equity Securities

The value of equity securities, which include common, preferred, and convertible preferred stocks, will fluctuate based on changes in their issuers' financial conditions, as well as overall market and economic conditions, and can decline in the event of deteriorating issuer, market, or economic conditions.

ETF

Investments in exchange-traded funds ("ETF") generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although they may be subject to greater liquidity risk and higher costs than owning the underlying securities directly because of their management fees. Shares of ETFs are subject to market trading risk, potentially trading at a premium or discount to net asset value.

High-Yield Securities

Investments in below-investment-grade debt securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality, commonly known as "junk bonds" or "high-yield securities," may be subject to increased interest, credit, and liquidity risks.

Industry and Sector Investing

Concentrating assets in a particular industry, sector of the economy, or markets may increase volatility because the investment will be more susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory, and other factors affecting that industry or sector compared with a more broadly diversified asset allocation.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities

Investments in mortgage-backed ("MBS") and asset-backed securities ("ABS") may be subject to increased price volatility because of changes in interest rates, issuer information availability, credit quality of the underlying assets, market perception of the issuer, availability of credit enhancement, and prepayment of principal. The value of ABS and MBS may be adversely affected if the underlying borrower fails to pay the loan included in the security.

Restricted/Illiquid Securities

Restricted and illiquid securities may fall in price because of an inability to sell the securities when desired. Investing in restricted securities may subject the portfolio to higher costs and liquidity risk.

Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds

A portfolio's risks are closely associated with the risks of the securities and other investments held by the underlying or

subsidiary funds, and the ability of the portfolio to meet its investment objective likewise depends on the ability of the underlying funds to meet their objectives. Investment in other funds may subject the portfolio to higher costs than owning the underlying securities directly because of their management fees.

U.S. Government Obligations

Investments in U.S. government obligations are subject to varying levels of government support. In the event of default, some U.S. government securities, including U.S. Treasury obligations and Ginnie Mae securities, are issued and guaranteed as to principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Other securities are obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities but are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Derivatives

Investments in derivatives may be subject to the risk that the advisor does not correctly predict the movement of the underlying security, interest rate, market index, or other financial asset, or that the value of the derivative does not correlate perfectly with either the overall market or the underlying asset from which the derivative's value is derived. Because derivatives usually involve a small investment relative to the magnitude of liquidity and other risks assumed, the resulting gain or loss from the transaction will be disproportionately magnified. These investments may result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.

Leverage

Leverage transactions may increase volatility and result in a significant loss of value if a transaction fails. Because leverage usually involves investment exposure that exceeds the initial investment, the resulting gain or loss from a relatively small change in an underlying indicator will be disproportionately magnified.

Shareholder Activity

Frequent purchases or redemptions by one or multiple investors may harm other shareholders by interfering with the efficient management of the portfolio, increasing brokerage and administrative costs and potentially diluting the value of shares. Additionally, shareholder purchase and redemption activity may have an impact on the per-share net income and realized capital gains distribution amounts, if any, potentially increasing or reducing the tax burden on the shareholders who receive those distributions.

Management

Performance is subject to the risk that the advisor's asset allocation and investment strategies do not perform as expected, which may cause the portfolio to underperform its benchmark, other investments with similar objectives, or the market in general. The investment is subject to the risk of loss of income and capital invested, and the advisor does not guarantee its value, performance, or any particular rate of return.

Small Cap

Concentrating assets in small-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks

underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Smaller, less-seasoned companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with mid- and large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of limited product lines, management experience, market share, or financial resources, among other factors.

Mid-Cap

Concentrating assets in mid-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Mid-cap companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of more-limited product lines or financial resources, among other factors.

Large Cap

Concentrating assets in large-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond as quickly as small- and mid-cap companies can to new competitive pressures and may lack the growth potential of those securities. Historically, large-cap companies do not recover as quickly as smaller companies do from market declines.

Real Estate/REIT Sector

Concentrating assets in the real estate sector or REITs may disproportionately subject the portfolio to the risks of that industry, including loss of value because of changes in real estate values, interest rates, and taxes, as well as changes in zoning, building, environmental, and other laws, among other factors. Investments in REITs may be subject to increased price volatility and liquidity risk, and shareholders indirectly bear their proportionate share of expenses because of their management fees.

Money Market Fund Ownership

An investment in a money market fund is not a deposit in a bank and is not guaranteed by the FDIC, any other governmental agency, or the advisor itself. Money market funds report investment characteristics in SEC Form N-MFP. Institutional money market funds have a net asset value that may fluctuate on a day-to-day basis in ordinary conditions. All are subject to the risk that they may not be able to maintain a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share. Money market funds may opt to maintain liquidity through imposing fees on certain redemptions or a suspension of redemptions because of market conditions. Only exempt government money market funds are permitted to opt out of incorporating these liquidity maintenance measures to support the stable share price of \$1.00.

Investment Risk:

Foreign Securities Funds/Emerging Markets Funds: The investor should note that funds that invest in foreign securities involve special additional risks. These 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 investor should note that funds that invest exclusively in one sector or industry involve additional

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

Non-Diversified Funds: The investor should note that 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: The investor should note that funds that invest in stocks of small companies involve additional risks. 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 investor should note that funds that invest in companies with market capitalizations below \$10 billion involve additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

High-Yield Bond Funds: The investor should note that 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 portfolio. The investor should be aware of the possible higher level of volatility, and increased risk of default.

Tax-Free Municipal Bond Funds: The investor should note that the income from tax-free municipal bond funds may be subject to state and local taxation and the Alternative Minimum Tax.

Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box™ reveals a fund's investment style 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. Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling credit rating information Morningstar accepts credit ratings reported by fund companies that have been issued by all Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). For a list of all NRSROs, please visit <http://www.sec.gov/divisions/marketreg/ratingagency.htm>.

Additionally, Morningstar accepts foreign credit ratings from widely recognized or registered rating agencies. If two rating organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lower rating; if three or more organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the median rating, and in cases where there are more than two organization/agency ratings and a median rating does not exist, fund companies are to use the lower of the two middle ratings. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO or rating agency ratings can change from time-to-time.

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box

placement of "low", "medium", or "high" based on their average credit quality. Funds with a low credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than "BBB-"; medium are those less than "AA-", but greater or equal to "BBB-"; and high are those with a weighted-average credit quality of "AA-" or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar's analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI), which is currently three years. The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI's average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than or equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio

The percentage of fund assets, net of reimbursements, used to pay for operating expenses and management fees, including 12b-1 fees, administrative fees, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund, except brokerage costs. Fund expenses are reflected in the fund's NAV. Sales charges are not included in the expense ratio.

Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio

The percentage of fund assets used to pay for operating expenses and management fees, including 12b-1 fees, administrative fees, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund, except brokerage costs. Fund expenses are reflected in the fund's NAV. Sales charges are not included in the expense ratio.

12b-1 Fee

The maximum annual charge deducted from fund assets to pay for distribution and marketing costs. Although usually set on a percentage basis, this amount will occasionally be a flat figure. Only active 12b-1 plans are represented here. This information is taken directly from the fund's prospectus. (Morningstar lists the maximum amount.)

Portfolio Statistic Definitions

P/E Ratio Price/Earnings (P/E) Ratio is a stock's current

price divided by the company's trailing 12-month earnings per share.

P/B Ratio Price/Book (P/B) Ratio is the weighted average of the price/book ratios of all the stocks in a portfolio.

P/C Ratio Price/Cash (P/C) Ratio represents the weighted average of the price/cash-flow ratios of the stocks in a portfolio.

GeoAvgCap Geometric Average Cap is the geometric mean of the market capitalization for all of the stocks the portfolio owned.

Risk Measures

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

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.

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

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

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.

Ameritas Life Insurance Corp. ("Ameritas Life") currently issues variable products in approved states (Forms #6150 and 6200, variable annuities, and Forms #4003 and 4051, variable life insurance). This investment option may also be available to policy owners of previously issued variable products no longer offered for sale, including those previously issued by The Union Central Life Insurance Company (merged with and into Ameritas Life Insurance Corp. in 2014) and Ameritas Life Insurance Corp. of New York. Variable products underwritten by affiliate Ameritas Investment Corp.

This portfolio update must be preceded or accompanied by variable product prospectuses from the issuing company. The prospectuses include more details, such as investment objectives, risks, limitations, charges and expenses. Read them carefully before you direct your investment. Variable products are subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of principal.

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