MetLife Retirement Perspectives
Asset Allocation Strategy

ASSET ALLOCATION / DIVERSIFICATION,
AUTOMATIC PORTFOLIO REBALANCING,
DOLLAR COST AVERAGING, ROLLOVERS.
ASSET ALLOCATION STRATEGY

Balancing Risk Through A Diverse Portfolio

WHAT IS ASSET ALLOCATION?
Simply stated, asset allocation is investing your money in different categories of assets in order to achieve a diversified portfolio. An asset class refers to a category of investments having similar characteristics. The securities in today's financial markets are generally divided into four main categories or “asset classes”: domestic stocks, domestic bonds, cash/cash equivalents such as money market funds, and foreign or international holdings. Domestic stocks and domestic bonds typically comprise the largest share of most portfolios.

DETERMINING YOUR ASSET ALLOCATION
How you allocate your assets can be determined by several key factors:

• Your risk threshold (how much money you are willing to lose in a given timeframe)
• Your individual financial situation (assets, income, expenses, tax bracket)
• Your personal financial goals and retirement objectives
• Your time horizon (your age to a lesser extent the number of years until you plan to retire)

Your tolerance for risk, combined with your assets and goals, will help determine how (e.g., in which percentages) you should allocate your assets. To assist you in reviewing these items, we've included a brief questionnaire that can help you gauge your potential portfolio allocations. Once you have determined your investment profile, your representative can assist you in mapping the underlying funding options in your contract to the different asset classes and style categories noted on the sample portfolios.

Within each asset class are various styles. A number of factors determine an underlying fund’s investment “style.” These factors may include the portfolio manager’s investment methodology (growth oriented or value oriented, for example), the size of the companies in which the underlying fund invests, differences in portfolio size, and how long the underlying fund has been available.

The objective of a good asset allocation strategy is to develop a portfolio that will help you achieve your financial objectives with a degree of risk that you find comfortable. Asset allocation helps you to control risk in your portfolio because the asset classes you select will react differently to various market conditions, such as inflation or interest rate fluctuations.

STOCKS
A stock is a share of ownership or equity in a corporation. A corporation’s financial performance chiefly determines the value of its stock. Stock funds invest in the stocks of domestic and/or foreign companies and can be further characterized by the size (capitalization) of the companies in which they invest (e.g., Large Cap, Mid Cap, Small Cap), as well as the underlying fund’s investment approach (e.g., Growth, Blend, Value).

BONDS
A bond is a debt security issued by a company, municipality or government agency. A bond investor lends money to the issuer, and in exchange the issuer must promise to repay the loan amount on a specific maturity date; the issuer must also pay the bondholder periodic, fixed interest payments over the life of the loan. Bond funds can also be categorized based on the level of liquidity and the level of interest rate risk attributable to the bond (e.g., High Yield, Convertible, Intermediate-Term).

CASH/CASH EQUIVALENTS
Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid and relatively low-risk debt instruments issued by governments, financial institutions and corporations. A money market fund would fall into this category.

EACH ASSET CLASS REACTS DIFFERENTLY TO CHANGING MARKET AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS:

Stocks have historically provided the highest returns, but with the most risk and volatility (short-term fluctuations).

Bonds have had less risk and volatility, but have historically produced lower returns than stocks.

Cash equivalents have provided the lowest returns of the three general asset categories, but have less volatility.
WHAT IS AUTOMATIC PORTFOLIO REBALANCING?
Over time, you may find that your allocations among some of the underlying funding options may have shifted from your original allocation. Market gains and losses can cause some portfolios to grow more quickly than others. This could subject your investment to greater risk than you intended, or it could affect your ability to achieve your investment goals as you’d like. Automatic portfolio rebalancing allows you to periodically realign (or “rebalance”) your portfolio to bring your investments in line with your asset allocation strategy.

Portfolio rebalancing offers three main advantages:
• Automatically maintains your investment profile (conservative, moderate, aggressive, etc.) and asset allocation mix.
• Reduces portfolio risk by adjusting for market returns.
• May increase overall performance.

Let’s say you assign 60% of your portfolio value to a large company stock fund, 30% to an aggressive stock fund, and 10% to a high-quality bond fund. Over time, investment performance will change the value of your holdings and alter the 60/30/10 allocation. Market conditions impact the performance of the different asset categories at different times. In response, the MetLife Rebalancing Program will systematically alter the allocation of each underlying funding to return your portfolio to the pre-determined balance.

The chart below shows a hypothetical example of how rebalancing can work for you.

How it Works
Below is an example of how the MetLife Rebalancing Program works.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIGINAL ALLOCATION</th>
<th>OVER TIME</th>
<th>AFTER REBALANCING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You’ve selected your portfolio mix to meet your personal risk and return objectives.</td>
<td>The values fluctuate and allocations change— the percentages below do not indicate a gain or loss of market value, but simply a shift in the allocation amounts.</td>
<td>Your portfolio mix is automatically set back to its original allocation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The chart below shows a hypothetical example of how rebalancing can work for you.

1 The MetLife Rebalancing Program does not assure a profit, nor protect against loss in a declining market. Since stock and bond prices do not rise and fall in tandem, use of the MetLife Rebalancing Program may be best suited to a variable product that mixes stock and bond investments. There may be periods when all of the selected funding options experience a decline.

The allocation represented is hypothetical and not intended to recommend a particular investment strategy.

By rebalancing, you shift money from the over performing funds to the underperforming funds. (Of course, there may be times when funding options have experienced a decline.) In MetLife Retirement Perspectives Variable Annuity, you may rebalance up to ten funds annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly. There’s no additional charge. There’s no account minimum. Sign-up is easy, and subsequent rebalancing is automatic. Talk to your registered representative about how a diversified investment approach with automatic rebalancing could work for you.

1 The MetLife Rebalancing Program does not assure a profit, nor protect against loss in a declining market. Since stock and bond prices do not rise and fall in tandem, use of the MetLife Rebalancing Program may be best suited to a variable product that mixes stock and bond investments. There may be periods when all of the selected funding options experience a decline.

The allocation represented is hypothetical and not intended to recommend a particular investment strategy.

By rebalancing, you shift money from the over performing funds to the underperforming funds. (Of course, there may be times when funding options have experienced a decline.) In MetLife Retirement Perspectives Variable Annuity, you may rebalance up to ten funds annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly. There’s no additional charge. There’s no account minimum. Sign-up is easy, and subsequent rebalancing is automatic. Talk to your registered representative about how a diversified investment approach with automatic rebalancing could work for you.
# Mapping Your Asset Allocation

While many more variables may come into play when developing any long-term financial strategy, these questions are a good place to start. Please enter the point total of the most appropriate answer into the box to the left of each of the eight questions below:

## Time Horizon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. My current age is:</td>
<td>4 Less than 45 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. In how many years do you plan to retire?</td>
<td>5 More than 16 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. When thinking about your retirement savings, where would you place yourself on the following scale?</td>
<td>6 I want my money to have as much growth potential as possible, regardless of fluctuations in account values.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Long-term Goals / Short-term Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Which of the following best describes your attitude about long-term investing in income securities (such as bonds) as compared to stocks?</td>
<td>6 The lower return potential of bonds leads me to prefer stocks, despite their higher volatility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. The graphs to the right represent three different ways in which your money can be invested. The graphs show hypothetical returns from year to year. Which investment would you have chosen?

![Graph A](#) Graph B ![Graph C](#)

This example is hypothetical and does not represent any particular investment.

**SHORT-TERM RESULTS**

6. You have $100,000 to invest. The following choices show a range of possible results for gains and losses at the end of one year. Which one would you choose?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total value of</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$80,000 - $140,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$90,000 - $120,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$98,000 - $108,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. If the value of your portfolio decreased by 20 percent in one year, how would you react?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I would not be concerned about the short-term fluctuation in my investment.</td>
<td>I would be somewhat concerned, and I would reconsider the aggressiveness of my portfolio.</td>
<td>I would be very concerned, and I would find another way to invest my money.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. What is your overall knowledge of investments?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High. I have extensive experience in investing and have a broad understanding of capital markets in general.</td>
<td>Medium. I have some experience investing in mutual funds or individual stocks and bonds.</td>
<td>Low. I have very little investment experience outside of bank savings accounts, money market funds and Certificates of Deposit (CDs).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STEP 3 – GRAND TOTAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 – 19 Points</td>
<td>Model 1: Conservative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 – 25 Points</td>
<td>Model 2: Moderate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 – 33 Points</td>
<td>Model 3: Balanced</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 – 39 Points</td>
<td>Model 4: Growth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 – 45 Points</td>
<td>Model 5: Aggressive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Are you an aggressive investor? Conservative? Moderate? Or do you fall somewhere in-between?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSSERVATIVE</th>
<th>MODERATE</th>
<th>BALANCED</th>
<th>GROWTH</th>
<th>AGGRESSIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● International 10%</td>
<td>● International 10%</td>
<td>● International 10%</td>
<td>● International 15%</td>
<td>● International 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Large Cap Stock 25%</td>
<td>● Large Cap Stock 30%</td>
<td>● Large Cap Stock 30%</td>
<td>● Large Cap Stock 35%</td>
<td>● Large Cap Stock 35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Mid Cap Stock 15%</td>
<td>● Mid Cap Stock 10%</td>
<td>● Mid Cap Stock 15%</td>
<td>● Mid Cap Stock 15%</td>
<td>● Mid Cap Stock 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Small Cap Stock 0%</td>
<td>● Small Cap Stock 0%</td>
<td>● Small Cap Stock 5%</td>
<td>● Small Cap Stock 10%</td>
<td>● Small Cap Stock 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Bond 50%</td>
<td>● Bond 20%</td>
<td>● Bond 30%</td>
<td>● Bond 20%</td>
<td>● Bond 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● REIT 0%</td>
<td>● REIT 0%</td>
<td>● REIT 5%</td>
<td>● REIT 10%</td>
<td>● REIT 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Cash 10%</td>
<td>● Cash 0%</td>
<td>● Cash 5%</td>
<td>● Cash 0%</td>
<td>● Cash 0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: These hypothetical models are intended for informational purposes only. They are not intended to provide investment advice.
DOLLAR COST AVERAGING

Investment Strategy

WHAT IS DOLLAR COST AVERAGING (DCA)?
With dollar-cost averaging (DCA), you invest equal dollar amounts at regular intervals, regardless of market fluctuations. When the stock market is up and the price of your funding option is high, your set dollar amount buys fewer units in that funding option. But when the stock market is down and Wall Street is having a sale, your same dollar amount buys more. As a result, the average cost of your investment may be reduced, increasing the potential for higher returns.

GETTING STARTED WITH DCA
Getting started with DCA is simple. Working with your representative, you can choose whether to allocate all or a portion of your purchase payment into the DCA program. Then, you'll determine how much you want transferred, and how often. Your registered representative will help you identify investments that make sense for you relative to your goals, risk tolerance and time horizon. The rest of the work is done for you, automatically.

HOW A DCA STRATEGY WORKS WITH METLIFE RETIREMENT PERSPECTIVES
You can transfer into a variety of different stock and bond funding options by enrolling in DCA.

- Generally, you allocate all of your assets into a conservative option like a money market underlying funding option.
- At regular intervals (e.g. monthly or quarterly), a portion of your money is automatically transferred into the funding options you've selected.

Remember, dollar cost averaging does not guarantee a profit nor protect against loss in a prolonged declining market environment. Because dollar cost averaging involves continuous investing regardless of fluctuating price levels, you should carefully consider your financial ability to continue investing through periods of low prices.

HERE’S WHAT HAPPENS

- As a portion of your account value is systematically transferred to the funding options of your choice, you are credited more units when prices are down, and fewer units when prices are up.
- When the market goes up, you may benefit if you hold more units that were purchased at a lower price.
- After the DCA period, you may end up with more units at a lower average cost than if you only were credited with units in your funding options when going up in value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$9</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Price Per Unit: $8.00 vs. $7.50
Average Cost Per Unit: $7.65 vs. $6.94
Total Units Purchased: 784 vs. 865

As you can see in the chart above, a hypothetical investment of $1,000 per month through Dollar Cost Averaging could have helped lower the average cost of investing over time. This is a hypothetical illustration and does not show the performance of any actual investment.
If you’re receiving a lump-sum distribution check from your company’s retirement plan, deciding how to reinvest that money presents challenges – and opportunities. Fortunately for investors, retirement planning has evolved along with the changing nature of retirement. Many investment strategies and products are available, depending on your individual needs and retirement goals, including traditional and Roth Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), variable annuities and other investments created specifically to help American investors save for retirement.

YOUR FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL CAN HELP YOU DECIDE WHICH STRATEGY IS APPROPRIATE FOR YOU. One thing is certain. The worst possible choice for retirement planning purposes could be to take your distribution check and cash out. Although you would benefit from immediate access to your money, your portfolio could be reduced by as much as 40% after the effects of federal, state and local taxes are calculated, along with penalties for early withdrawal. Your retirement plan could be irreversibly damaged. The momentum you’ve gained would be lost.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE PROS AND CONS OF OTHER ALTERNATIVES...
Please note that this is not a comprehensive list. Please contact your Financial Professional and/or tax adviser for a more thorough evaluation of your individual retirement goals and investment choices.

1. INSTEAD OF TAKING A DISTRIBUTION, LEAVE YOUR MONEY IN YOUR FORMER EMPLOYER’S RETIREMENT PLAN

**PROS**
- Continue earning the same benefits of tax-deferral
- No administrative or paperwork hassles
- No change in portfolio
- Loans may be available
- Creditor protection

**CONS**
- You may forgo increased investment flexibility
- Access for future withdrawals and cash distributions may be restricted
- Control over investment choices may be reduced
- You may not be able to consolidate with distributions earned in future plans

2. MOVING YOUR MONEY INTO YOUR NEW EMPLOYER’S RETIREMENT PLAN

**PROS**
- Tax-deferred accumulation can continue
- Your new plan may offer more flexible loan and distribution options
- Creditor Protection
- You may be able to pool all of your retirement assets together

**CONS**
- Assets from the old plan may not be transferable to the new plan
- May experience restricted withdrawal and distribution options
- Investment options may not be as attractive or broad as the previous employer’s plan

3. ROLLING YOUR RETIREMENT DISTRIBUTION DIRECTLY INTO AN INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT (IRA)

**PROS**
- Tax-deferred compounding potential continues
- No current income tax consequences
- Broad range of investment choices
- Roth IRA conversion may be possible
- Ability to consolidate your retirement assets

**CONS**
- No possibility for loans
- Bankruptcy Law protects rollover dollars

If purchasing this contract with before-tax dollars (either through a Qualified Plan or with rollover amounts), you should understand that while this contract does not provide additional tax-deferral benefits, it does offer features such as a death benefit, income options, and other non-tax-related benefits.
WHAT’S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A TRADITIONAL IRA AND A ROTH IRA?
Both Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs offer advantages when saving for retirement. But there are several key
differences between the two. Like a Traditional IRA, your maximum annual contribution to a Roth IRA is $5,000,
or $6,000 if you are over 50 (these contribution limits will be indexed for inflation). But unlike a Traditional IRA,
your contributions to a Roth IRA are never tax-deductible. You invest with money that has already been taxed.
Therefore, your investments and gains in a Roth IRA are not taxed when you retire if applicable rules are met.
If you own a Roth IRA for at least five years and meet certain requirements, you may withdraw your money without
paying any taxes or penalties whatsoever. Also, there is no mandatory distribution age with a Roth IRA.

CAN I ROLL MY 401(K) DISTRIBUTION DIRECTLY INTO A ROTH IRA?
The Pension Protection Act of 2006 (PPA) permits the direct rollover into a Roth IRA beginning in 2008 if
maximum gross income limits (generally $100,000) are met (prior to 2010). The direct rollover will be taxable
in the year it is directly rolled over to the Roth IRA.

MORE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT IRAS
Please note that your IRA may charge a custodial fee in addition to the charges and expenses typically associated
with mutual funds and other investment options within your IRA. Withdrawing funds from an IRA before the age
of 59½ may trigger an additional 10 percent early withdrawal penalty on any taxable portion of the distribution.
You must begin taking annual required minimum distributions from your IRA (except for Roth IRA) on April 1st
of the year after you reach the age of 70½. Contact your Financial Professional for details. He or she can help you
build a diversified portfolio that matches your investing goals and your individual tolerance for risk.
MetLife Retirement Perspectives variable annuity is issued by MetLife Insurance Company of Connecticut (herein MetLife of Connecticut) under policy form numbers L-14663 (allocated) and L-14634 (unallocated), One Cityplace, Hartford, CT 06103-3415. Products are distributed by MetLife Investors Distribution Company, 5 Park Plaza, Suite 1900, Irvine, CA 92614. MetLife of Connecticut and MetLife Investors Distribution Company are affiliates.

Purchase of the contract through a qualified plan does not provide any additional tax deferral benefits beyond those already provided through the plan. If you are purchasing the contract through a plan, you should consider it for its death benefit, annuity options and other non-tax related benefits.

Pursuant to IRS Circular 230, MetLife is providing you with the following notification: The information contained in this document is not intended to (and cannot) be used by anyone to avoid IRS penalties. This document supports the promotion and marketing of insurance products. You should seek advice based on your particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

MetLife of Connecticut, its agents, and representatives may not give legal or tax advice. Any discussion of taxes herein or related to this document is for general information purposes only and does not purport to be complete or cover every situation. Tax law is subject to interpretation and legislative change. Tax results and the appropriateness of any product for any specific taxpayer may vary depending on the facts and circumstances. You should consult with and rely on your own independent legal and tax advisers regarding your particular set of facts and circumstances.

A prospectus (or a product disclosure memorandum) for the MetLife Retirement Perspectives variable annuity and for the investment portfolios are available from your Plan Trustee or financial professional. The contract prospectus (or disclosure memorandum) contains information about the contract’s features, risks, charges and expenses. The investment objectives, risks and policies of the investment options, as well as other information about the investment options, are described in their respective prospectuses. Please read the prospectuses and consider this information carefully before investing. Product availability and features may vary by state.

MetLife of Connecticut variable annuities have limitations, exclusions, charges, termination provisions and terms for keeping them in force. See your representative for complete details. There is no guarantee that any of the variable investment options in this product will meet their stated goals or objectives. The account value is subject to market fluctuations so that, when withdrawn, it may be worth more or less than its original value. All product guarantees are based on the claims-paying ability and financial strength of the issuing insurance company.