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## IMPORTANT NOTICE REPLACEMENT OF LIFE INSURANCE OR ANNUITIES

This document must be signed by the applicant and the producer, if there is one, and a copy left with the applicant.

You are contemplating the purchase of a life insurance policy or annuity contract. In some cases this purchase may involve discontinuing or changing an existing policy or contract. If so, a replacement is occurring. Financed purchases are also considered replacements.

A replacement occurs when a new policy or contract is purchased and, in connection with the sale, you discontinue making premium payments on the existing policy or contract, or an existing policy or contract is surrendered, forfeited, assigned to the replacing insurer, or otherwise terminated or used in a financed purchase.

A financed purchase occurs when the purchase of a new life insurance policy involves the use of funds obtained by the withdrawal or surrender of or by borrowing some or all of the policy values, including accumulated dividends, of an existing policy to pay all or part of any premium or payment due on the new policy. A financed purchase is a replacement.

You should carefully consider whether a replacement is in your best interests. You will pay acquisition costs and there may be surrender costs deducted from your policy or contract. You may be able to make changes to your existing policy or contract to meet your insurance needs at less cost. A financed purchase will reduce the value of your existing policy and may reduce the amount paid upon the death of the insured.

We want you to understand the effects of replacements before you make your purchase decision and ask that you answer the following questions and consider the guestions on the back of this form.

1. Are you considering discontinuing mapping or contract? ☐ YES ☐ NO	aking premium payments, surrend	ering, forfeiting, assigning to the in	surer, or otherwise terminating your existing
If you answered "yes" to either of the a	bove questions, list each existing	g policy or contract you are conter	w policy or contract?    YES    NO mplating replacing (include the name of the y or contract will be replaced or used as a
Insurer Name	Contract or Policy #	Insured or Annuitant	Replaced (R) or Financing (F)
1.			3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7,
2.			
3.			
	ailable disclosure documents mu tion. Be sure that you are making	st be sent to you by the existing in	policy or contract. If you request one, an in nsurer. Ask for and retain all sales material
To the best of my knowledge, the response	onses herein are accurate:		
Applicant's Signature and Printed Name		Date	
Producer's Signature and Printed Name		Date	

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(Applicants must initial only if they do not want the notice read aloud.)

I do not want this notice read aloud to me.

A replacement may not be in your best interest, or your decision could be a good one. You should make a careful comparison of the costs and benefits of your existing policy or contract and the proposed policy or contract. One way to do this is to ask the company or agent that sold you your existing policy or contract to provide you with information concerning your existing policy or contract. This may include an illustration of how your existing policy or contract is working now and how it would perform in the future based on certain assumptions. Illustrations should not, however, be used as a sole basis to compare policies or contracts. You should discuss the following with your agent to determine whether replacement or financing your purchase makes sense:

PREMIUMS: Are they affordable?

Could they change?

You're older--are premiums higher for the proposed new policy?

How long will you have to pay premiums on the new policy? On the old policy?

POLICY VALUES: New policies usually take longer to build cash values and to pay dividends.

Acquisition costs for the old policy may have been paid, you will incur costs for the new one.

What surrender charges do the policies have?

What expense and sales charges will you pay on the new policy?

Does the new policy provide more insurance coverage?

INSURABILITY: If your health has changed since you bought your old policy, the new one could cost you more, or you could be turned down.

You may need a medical exam for a new policy.

Claims on most new policies for up to the first two years can be denied based on inaccurate statements.

Suicide limitations may begin anew on the new coverage.

## IF YOU ARE KEEPING THE OLD POLICY AS WELL AS THE NEW POLICY:

How are premiums for both policies being paid?

How will the premiums on your existing policy be affected?

Will a loan be deducted from death benefits?

What values from the old policy are being used to pay premiums?

## IF YOU ARE SURRENDERING AN ANNUITY OR INTEREST SENSITIVE LIFE PRODUCT:

Will you pay surrender charges on your old contract?

What are the interest rate guarantees for the new contract?

Have you compared the contract charges or other policy expenses?

## OTHER ISSUES TO CONSIDER FOR ALL TRANSACTIONS:

What are the tax consequences of buying the new policy?

Is this a tax free exchange? (See your tax advisor.)

Is there a benefit from favorable "grandfathered" treatment of the old policy under the federal tax code?

Will the existing insurer be willing to modify the old policy?

How does the quality and financial stability of the new company compare with your existing company?