

Important Disclosures

A redemption fee may apply to short-term investments. Investments are subject to market risks and fluctuate in value. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Standard Insurance Company currently invests in this Fund through its separate account on behalf of retirement plan sponsors and participants. It reserves the right to cease investing contributions in the Fund and/or to liquidate the assets invested in the Fund with 60 days notice to the plan sponsor. The Standard charges fees in addition to those charged by the Fund.

Plan sponsors and participants should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the investment options offered under the retirement plan before investing. The prospectus for each underlying investment option in the group annuity contract contains this and other important information. Prospectuses may be obtained by calling 877.805.1127. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

NOT A DEPOSIT – NOT FDIC INSURED – NOT INSURED BY ANY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY – NOT GUARANTEED BY THE INSTITUTION – MAY GO DOWN IN VALUE

Morningstar Rating™

Often simply called the Star Rating, the Morningstar Rating brings load-adjustments, performance (returns) and risk together into one evaluation. To determine a fund's star rating for a given time period (three, five, or 10 years), the fund's risk-adjusted return is plotted on a bell curve: If the fund scores in the top 10% of its category, it receives 5 stars (Highest); if it falls in the next 22.5% it receives 4 stars (Above Average); a place in the middle 35% earns 3 stars (Average); those lower still, in the next 22.5%, receive 2 stars (Below Average); and the bottom 10% get only 1 star (Lowest). The Overall Morningstar Rating is a weighted average of the available three-, five-, and 10-year ratings.

Morningstar Return

This statistic is a measurement of a fund's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury bill), after adjusting for all applicable loads and sales charges. In each Morningstar Category, the top 10% of funds earn a High Morningstar Return, the next 22.5% Above Average, the middle 35% Average, the next 22.5% Below Average, and the bottom 10% 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 fund. Funds with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Morningstar Risk

This statistic evaluates the variations in a fund's monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations. In each Morningstar Category, the 10% of funds with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk, the next 22.5% Below Average, the middle 35% Average, the next 22.5% Above Average, and the top 10% 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 fund. Funds with less than three years of performance history are not

rated.

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.

Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment strategy. For equity funds and fixed-income funds respectively, the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the stocks owned or the average credit quality of the bonds owned. The horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth) or interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's duration (short, intermediate or long). Duration is a measure of interest-rate sensitivity—the longer a fund's duration, the more sensitive the fund is to shifts in interest rates.

Investment Risk

Foreign Securities Funds/Emerging Markets Funds: 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: Funds that invest exclusively in one sector or industry involve additional risks. 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: 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: 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: 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. The investor should also be aware that as interest rates rise, bond prices will fall.

Funds that invest in Derivatives: Funds that invest in derivatives are subject to a number of risks, such as liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk, and management risk. A Fund investing in a derivative instrument could lose more than the principal amount invested, as stated in the Fund's prospectus.

Real Estate Funds: Real estate investment funds are subject to risks, such as market forces, that may affect the values of their underlying real estate assets.