GROUP VARIABLE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE
The Prudential Variable Contract Account GI-2
The Prudential Insurance Company of America

AICPA Group Variable Universal Life Prospectus
(For Certificates effective on or after 01/01/2009)

Prospectuses for the Variable Investment Options:

- AllianceBernstein
- Deutsche
- Dreyfus
- Lazard
- Prudential
- T. Rowe Price

To receive your prospectuses online, go to www.prudential.com/gulgvl, or scan the code below.
PRUDENTIAL VARIABLE CONTRACT ACCOUNT GI-2

AICPA Group Variable Universal Life for Members

This prospectus describes a flexible premium variable universal life insurance contract, the Group Variable Universal Life Contract offered by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, a stock life insurance company.

You may choose to invest your Contract's premiums and its earnings in one or more of 14 variable investment options of the Prudential Variable Contract Account GI-2 (the “Account”). For a complete list of the variable investment options, their investment objectives, and their investment advisers, see The Funds.

You may also choose to invest your Contract's premiums and its earnings in the Fixed Account, which pays a guaranteed interest rate. See The Fixed Account.

Please Read this Prospectus. Please read this prospectus carefully and keep it for future reference. This document is followed by prospectuses for each of the Funds that will be available to you under your group program. This prospectus may be accompanied by a supplement that describes the unique features of the particular Group Contract and Certificates. For those Group Contracts, the prospectus and the supplement together provide all the information you need to know about Group Variable Universal Life Insurance and you should read them together. Current prospectuses for each of the underlying mutual funds accompany this prospectus. These prospectuses contain important information about the mutual funds. Please read these prospectuses and keep them for reference.

In compliance with US law, Prudential delivers this prospectus to contract owners that currently reside outside of the United States.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined that this Contract is a good investment, nor has the SEC determined that this prospectus is complete or accurate. It is a criminal offense to state otherwise.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America
751 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102
Telephone: (800) 562-9874
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SUMMARY OF CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Capitalized terms used in this prospectus are defined where first used or in the DEFINITIONS OF SPECIAL TERMS USED IN THIS PROSPECTUS.

Expenses other than Portfolio Expenses

The following tables describe the maximum fees and expenses that you could pay when buying, owning, and surrendering the Certificate. Generally, our current fees and expenses are lower than the maximum fees and expenses reflected in the following tables. For more information about fees and expenses, see CHARGES AND EXPENSES.

The first table describes fees and expenses that we deduct from each premium payment, and fees we charge for transactions and riders.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Charge</th>
<th>When Charge is Deducted</th>
<th>Amount Deducted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charge for Taxes Attributable to Premiums&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>This charge is deducted from each premium when the premium is paid.</td>
<td>The maximum is 0.00% of each premium payment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawal Charge</td>
<td>This charge is assessed on a Withdrawal.</td>
<td>Maximum charge - $20 Current charge - The lesser of $10 and 2% of the amount withdrawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Charge</td>
<td>This charge is assessed when transfers between investment options exceed 12 in a Certificate Year.</td>
<td>Maximum charge - $20 per transfer after the twelfth. Current charge - $10 per transfer after the twelfth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly Report Reprint Charges</td>
<td>This charge is assessed when a quarterly report is reprinted for a period that ended more than a year ago.</td>
<td>Maximum charge - $5 Current charge - $2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<sup>1</sup> For these purposes, “taxes attributable to premiums” includes any federal, state or local income, premium, excise, business, or any other type of tax (or component thereof) measured by or based upon the amount of premium received by Prudential. In some states, this is called a premium based administrative charge. Currently, the taxes paid for this Certificate are reflected as a deduction in computing Premium Refunds.
The second table describes the fees and expenses that you will pay periodically during the time you own the Certificate, not including the Funds’ fees and expenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charge</th>
<th>When Charge is Deducted</th>
<th>Amount Deducted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Account Charge for Variable Investment Options (for Mortality & Expense Risk) | Daily                   | Maximum - 0.90%\(^1\) of the amount of assets in the variable investment options.  
Current – 0.45%\(^1\) of the amount of assets in the variable investment options. |
| Charge for Administrative Expenses                                    | Monthly                 | Maximum charge - $4.00  
Current charge - $0.00                                                       |
| Cost of Insurance\(^2,3\):                                            |                         |                                                                                |
| Minimum and Maximum Guaranteed Charge                                  | Monthly                 | Maximum - $29.19  
Minimum - $0.02                                                             |
| Charge for a Representative Participant                                |                         | Representative guaranteed charge - $0.27\(^4\)                                |
| Net Interest on Loans\(^5\)                                           | Annually                | Maximum - 2%  
Current – 1%                                                               |
| Additional Insurance Benefits\(^3\):                                  |                         |                                                                                |
| Child Term Insurance                                                   | Deducted from the annual refund, if any | Maximum - $6.00\(^6\)  
Minimum - $6.00\(^6\)  
Representative current charge - $6.00\(^7\)                                 |
| Accidental Death & Dismemberment                                      | Monthly                 | Maximum - $0.03\(^6\)  
Minimum - $0.02\(^6\)  
Representative current charge - $.02\(^7\)                                  |
| Waiver Benefit                                                        | Monthly                 | Maximum - $0.07\(^6\)  
Minimum - $0.002\(^6\)  
Representative current charge - $.01\(^7\)                                  |

1. The daily charge is based on the effective annual rate shown.
2. The Cost of Insurance (“COI”) charge varies based on individual characteristics. The amounts shown in the table may not be representative of the charge that a Participant will pay. You may obtain more information about the particular COI charges that apply to you by contacting Aon Securities Inc.
3. The charges shown for Cost of Insurance and Additional Insurance Benefits are expressed as rates per $1,000 of Net Amount at Risk. The Child Term Insurance is expressed as a rate per unit. The unit is a $10,000 benefit.
4. The representative guaranteed charge for cost of insurance is a sample rate currently charged for a 47 year old Covered Person, who is a male AICPA member in the Select rate class.
5. The net interest on loans reflects the additional interest you pay above the effective annual interest we credit to your loan. The loan interest crediting rate will generally be equal to the Fixed Account crediting rate.
6. This is the rate currently charged. The contract does not specify a guaranteed maximum or minimum rate for additional insurance benefits.
7. The representative current charge for additional insurance benefits are sample rates currently charged.
Portfolio Expenses

This table shows the minimum and maximum total operating expenses charged by the Funds that you will pay periodically during the time you own a Certificate. More detail concerning each Funds’ fees and expenses is contained in the prospectus for each of the Funds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>These are expenses that are deducted from the Funds’ assets, including management fees, any distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees, and other expenses, but not including reductions for any fee waiver or other reimbursements.</td>
<td>0.34%</td>
<td>1.39%</td>
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SUMMARY OF THE CONTRACT AND CONTRACT BENEFITS

Brief Description of the Group Variable Universal Life Insurance Contract

This document is a prospectus. It tells you about Group Variable Universal Life Insurance (sometimes referred to as “GVUL”) contracts offered by The Prudential Insurance Company of America (“Prudential,” the “Company,” “we,” “our,” or “us”) for insurance programs that are sponsored by groups. We will refer to each person who buys coverage as a "Participant." When we use the terms "you" or "your," we mean a Participant.

A Group Variable Universal Life Insurance contract is an insurance contract issued by Prudential to a trust, or the group that sponsors the Group Variable Universal Life Insurance program. Often the group that sponsors a program is an employer. Other groups such as membership associations may also sponsor programs. Group Variable Universal Life is a variable insurance product that offers life insurance protection together with investment opportunity through variable investment options and the Fixed Account.

A Group Variable Universal Life Insurance policy is a flexible form of life insurance. It has a Death Benefit and a Certificate Fund, the value of which changes every day according to the investment performance of the investment options to which you have allocated your Net Premiums. Although the value of your Certificate Fund will increase if there is favorable investment performance in the variable investment options you select, investment returns in the variable investment options are NOT guaranteed. There is a risk that investment performance will be unfavorable and that the value of your Certificate Fund will decrease. The risk will be different, depending upon which variable investment options you choose. You bear the risk of any decrease. The coverage is designed to be flexible to meet your specific life insurance needs. Within certain limits, this type of coverage will provide you with flexibility in determining the amount and timing of your premium payments.

The Group Contract states the terms of the agreement between Prudential and the sponsoring group. It forms the entire agreement between them. Among other things, the Group Contract defines which members of the group are eligible to buy the Group Variable Universal Life Insurance. The Group Contract also says whether or not Eligible Group Members may also buy coverage for their qualified dependents.

We will give a Certificate to each Eligible Group Member or Applicant Owner who buys coverage under the Group Contract. The Certificate provides for a Death Benefit and a Cash Surrender Value. The Death Benefit and the Cash Surrender Value can change every day. They change based on the performance of the investment options you selected.

On the date of the Contract Anniversary, if all required premium payments have been paid for the year and the Group Contract remains in force, Prudential will determine whether a divisible surplus exists. If a divisible surplus exists, Prudential will determine the share to allocate to the Group Contract. You will receive your portion of the divisible surplus in the form of an annual refund that ordinarily will be applied as a premium payment. However, you may choose to receive your refund in cash by notifying Aon Securities Inc. in writing.

The Death Benefit

When you buy Group Variable Universal Life Insurance, you will choose a Face Amount of insurance, based on the amounts available for your group. Prudential will pay a Death Benefit to the beneficiary when the Covered Person dies. Generally, the Death Benefit is the Face Amount of insurance plus the value of your Certificate Fund on the date of your death, minus any Certificate Debt and outstanding charges. Because the value of the Certificate Fund will vary daily with the performance of the investment options you select, the amount of the Death Benefit will also vary from day to day.
However, the Death Benefit will not be less than the Face Amount of insurance shown plus the amount of any extra benefit, if the Participant’s insurance is not in default and there is no Certificate Debt. See the Death Benefit and Contract Values section.

The Certificate Fund

The Certificate Fund consists of the Net Premiums that we invest in the investment options you select. Prudential will deduct its charges for the insurance from the Certificate Fund. The Certificate Fund value changes daily, reflecting: (i) increases or decreases in the value of the variable investment options you select; (ii) interest credited on any amounts allocated to the Fixed Account; (iii) interest credited on any loan; (iv) the daily charge for mortality and expense risks assessed against the variable investment options; and (v) monthly charges Prudential deducts for the insurance. The Certificate Fund also changes to reflect the receipt of premiums.

Premium Payments

You will usually be able to decide when to make premium payments and how much each premium payment will be. You are responsible for making sure that there is enough value in your Certificate Fund (minus Certificate Debt and outstanding charges) to cover each month’s charges. If your Certificate Fund balance is less than the amount needed to pay any month’s charges, then you must make a premium payment that increases your Certificate Fund balance above this minimum amount. You must make that payment during the grace period, and if you do not, your coverage will end.

You may choose to make additional premium payments and have those payments directed to the investment options you previously selected. See the Additional Premium Payments section.

Allocation of Premium Payments and Investment Choices

Before your premiums are allocated to your investment choices, we deduct a charge for taxes attributable to premiums (or premium based administrative charges). This charge is currently 0.00%. The remainder is your Net Premium, which is then invested in the investment options. See the Charges and Expenses section.

You may choose investment options from among the Funds selected by your Group Contract Holder. You choose how to allocate your premium payments among the investment options. You may choose more aggressive Funds or less aggressive Funds, as well as the Fixed Account. What you choose depends on your personal circumstances, your investment objectives and how they may change over time.

If you prefer to reduce the risks that come with investing in the Funds, you can choose to direct some of your premium payments or the amount in your Certificate Fund to the Fixed Account. Prudential guarantees that the part of your Certificate Fund that is directed to the Fixed Account will earn interest daily at a rate that Prudential declares periodically. That rate will change from time to time, but it will never be lower than an effective annual rate of 4%. See The Fixed Account section.

Transfers among Investment Options

You may transfer amounts from one investment option to another – we do not limit the number of transfers between variable investment options, but we may charge for more than 12 transfers in a Certificate Year. See the Transfers and Transfer Restrictions sections.

Dollar Cost Averaging

Dollar Cost Averaging, or DCA, lets you systematically transfer specified dollar amounts from the Prudential Series Fund Money Market Portfolio to the other available investment options available under the Contract at monthly intervals. You can request that a designated number of transfers be made under the DCA feature. You may use DCA at any time after your Certificate becomes effective, but to start the DCA feature, you usually have to make a premium payment of at least $1,000 to the Prudential Series Fund Money Market Portfolio. The main objective of DCA is to reduce the risk of dramatic short-term market fluctuations. Since the same dollar amount is transferred to an available investment option with each transfer, you buy a greater interest in the investment option when the price is low and a lesser interest in the investment option when the price is high. Therefore, you may achieve a lower than average cost over the long term. This plan of investing does not assure a profit or protect against a loss in declining markets. See the Dollar Cost Averaging section.

Surrenders

You may surrender your insurance and receive its Cash Surrender Value. The Cash Surrender Value is the value of the Certificate Fund at the close of business on the day of the surrender minus any Certificate Debt and any outstanding
charges. A surrender may have tax consequences. See the **Surrenders and Withdrawals** section, and the **Taxes** section.

**Withdrawals from the Certificate Fund**

While your Certificate is in effect, you may withdraw part of the Certificate's Cash Surrender Value. You must withdraw at least $200 in any withdrawal, but you must leave enough in your Certificate Fund (less any Certificate Debt and outstanding charges) to pay the next month’s charges. There is no limit on the number of withdrawals you can make in a year. However, there is a transaction charge for each withdrawal. A withdrawal may have tax consequences. See **Surrenders and Withdrawals** section, and the **Taxes** section.

**Cash Surrender Value and Death Benefit**

If you ask, Prudential will give you an illustration of how the Cash Surrender Value and Death Benefit of your Certificate can change as a result of the performance of the investment options you select. The illustration will show your age, risk class, proposed face amount of insurance, and proposed Premium payments. We refer to this as a “personalized illustration”. This is not our prediction of how value will grow. It is a hypothetical example and is just intended to show you how a Certificate works.

**Loans**

You may borrow money from your Certificate Fund. The Maximum Loan Value, which is the maximum amount you may borrow, is 90% of your Certificate Fund minus any existing loan (and its accrued interest), outstanding charges, and the amount of the next month's charges. In states that require it, you may borrow a greater amount. Loan interest charges accrue daily. Depending on the tax status of your Certificate, taking a loan may have tax consequences. There may also be tax consequences if your Certificate lapses or terminates with an outstanding loan. See the **Loans** section, and the **Taxes** section.

**Canceling Your Certificate (“Free Look”)**

Generally, you may return your Certificate for a refund within 30 days after you receive it. This 30-day period is known as the “free look” period. Some states allow a longer period. You can ask for a refund by mailing or delivering the Certificate to Aon Securities Inc. (you may not ask for a refund if your Certificate is a replacement for one previously issued under the Group Contract). If you cancel your coverage during the free look period, we will generally refund the premium payments you made, minus any loans or withdrawals that you took. (However, if applicable law so requires, you will receive a refund of all premiums paid minus any loans or withdrawals, and plus or minus any change due to investment experience.) The refund amount will be further reduced by applicable federal and state income tax withholding. See the **“Free Look” Period** section.

**SUMMARY OF CONTRACT RISKS**

**Certificate Values are not Guaranteed**

Your benefits (including life insurance) are not guaranteed. The value of your Certificate Fund will vary with the performance of the investment options you select. There is no guarantee that the variable investment options will meet their investment objectives, so your Death Benefit could go down if the investment options in your Certificate Fund have poor investment performance. Poor investment performance could cause your Certificate to lapse, and you could lose your insurance. If you prefer to reduce the risks that come with investing in the variable options, you can choose to direct some of your premium payments or the amounts in your Certificate Fund to the Fixed Account.

Because the Certificate provides for an accumulation of a Certificate Fund as well as a Death Benefit, you may wish to use it for various financial planning purposes. Purchasing the Certificate for such purposes may involve certain risks. Accessing the values in your Certificate through withdrawals and Certificate loans may significantly affect current and future Certificate values or Death Benefit proceeds and may increase the chance that your Certificate will lapse. If your Certificate lapses and you have an outstanding Certificate loan, there may be tax consequences. See the **Taxes** section.

**Limitation of Benefits on Certain Riders for Claims due to War or Service in the Armed Forces**

We will not pay a benefit on any Accidental Death Benefit type rider if the death or injury is caused or contributed to by war or act of war, declared or undeclared, including resistance to armed aggression. This restriction includes service in the armed forces of any country at war.
Increase in Charges

Certain fees and expenses currently are assessed at less than their guaranteed maximum levels. We may in the future increase these current charges up to the guaranteed maximum levels. If fees and expenses are increased, you may need to increase the amount and/or frequency of premiums to keep your Certificate in force. We will supplement this prospectus to reflect any increase in a current charge, up to the maximum charge, before the change is implemented.

Certificate Lapse

Each month we determine the value of your Certificate Fund. If the Certificate Fund less any applicable surrender charges is zero or less, the Certificate will end (in insurance terms, it will "lapse"). Your Certificate will also end if the Certificate Debt ever grows to be equal to or more than the Certificate Fund less any outstanding charges. Should this happen, Aon Securities Inc. will notify you of the payment you need to make to prevent your insurance from terminating. Currently, Aon Securities Inc. must receive your payment by the later of 71 days after the Monthly Deduction Date, or 30 days after the date Aon Securities Inc. mailed you the notice. If you do not make the payment, your Certificate will end and have no value. See the Lapse section and the Reinstatement section. If you have an outstanding loan when your Certificate lapses, you may have taxable income as a result. See the Taxes section.

Risks of Using the Certificate as a Short-Term Savings Vehicle

Because the Certificate provides for an accumulation of a Certificate Fund as well as a Death Benefit, you may wish to use it for various insurance planning purposes. Purchasing the Certificate for such purposes may involve certain risks.

For example, a life insurance contract could play an important role in helping you to meet the future costs of a child’s education. The Certificate’s Death Benefit could be used to provide for education costs should something happen to you, and its investment features could help you accumulate savings. However, if the variable investment options you choose perform poorly, if you do not pay sufficient premiums, or if you access the values in your Certificate through withdrawals or loans, your Certificate may lapse or you may not accumulate the funds you need.

The Certificate is designed to provide benefits on a long-term basis. Consequently, you should not purchase the Certificate as a short-term investment or savings vehicle. Because of the long-term nature of the Certificate, you should consider whether purchasing the Certificate is consistent with the purpose for which it is being considered.

Risks of Taking Withdrawals

You may withdraw part of your Certificate’s Cash Surrender Value, so long as the amount withdrawn is at least $200. However, you must leave enough in your Certificate Fund (less any Certificate Debt and outstanding charges) to pay the next month’s charges.

You may not repay any amount that you withdraw from the Certificate’s Cash Surrender Value, so withdrawals will reduce the amount of your Death Benefit but you generally can make additional premium payments. Accessing your Certificate’s Cash Surrender Value through withdrawals may increase the chance that your certificate will lapse. Withdrawal of the Cash Surrender Value may have tax consequences. See the Taxes section.

Risks of Taking a Loan

Taking a loan from your Certificate may increase the risk that your Certificate will lapse, will have a permanent impact on your Certificate Fund, and will reduce the Death Benefit. If your loan plus accrued interest exceeds the value of your Certificate Fund, you will not have enough money in your Certificate Fund to cover the month’s charges. If we pay a death claim while a loan is outstanding, we will reduce the Death Benefit by the amount of the loan plus any accrued interest. If you repay a loan by using the Certificate Fund, we will treat the repayment as a withdrawal from the Certificate Fund, which may have tax consequences. If you have a loan outstanding when you surrender your Certificate, or when you allow your Certificate to lapse, the amount you borrowed may become taxable. In addition, if your Certificate is classified as a Modified Endowment Contract for tax purposes, taking a loan may be treated as a distribution of income for tax purposes and may have tax consequences. See the Taxes section.

Effect of Premium Payments on Tax Status

If you pay additional premiums, we may need to increase your Death Benefit (and corresponding cost of insurance charges) to continue to qualify it as life insurance for federal tax purposes. Also, if you make premium payments above certain limits, the tax status of the insurance may change to that of a Modified Endowment Contract under the Internal Revenue Code. That status could have significant disadvantages from a tax standpoint. We have procedures designed to identify most situations in which a premium payment would cause your Certificate to be treated as a Modified Endowment Contract.
Endowment Contract. When we identify such a situation, we generally will notify you and ask whether you want us to refund the premium payment. If you fail to respond within a reasonable time, we will continue to process the premium payment as usual.

If you have notified us in the past 13 months that you want us to refund excess premium payments causing Modified Endowment Contract treatment and we receive any excess payment which is less than $100.00, then we may, without additional notification by you, sell the minimum number of units necessary so as not to cause your Certificate to be treated as a Modified Endowment Contract.

We reserve the right to return any premium payment that would cause your insurance to fail to qualify as life insurance under applicable tax laws, or that would increase the Death Benefit by more than it increases the Certificate Fund. See the Taxes section.

Replacing Your Life Insurance

You should know that in most instances, it is not in your best interest to replace one life insurance policy with another one. When you need additional life insurance, it is usually better for you to add coverage, either by asking for a new policy or by buying additional insurance, than it is for you to replace a policy. In that way, you don’t lose benefits under the policy you already have.

If you are thinking about replacing a life insurance policy you already have so that you can obtain Group Variable Universal Life Insurance, you should consider your choices carefully. Compare the costs and benefits of adding coverage to your current policy against the costs and benefits of Group Variable Universal Life Insurance. You should also get advice from a tax adviser.

SUMMARY OF RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS

You may choose to invest your Certificate’s premiums and its earnings in one or more of the available variable investment options. You may also invest in the Fixed Account option. The Fixed Account is the only investment option that offers a guaranteed rate of return. See The Funds section and The Fixed Account section.

Risks Associated with the Variable Investment Options

The Separate Account invests in the shares of one or more open-end management investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Each variable investment option, which invests in an underlying Fund, has its own investment objective and associated risks, which are described in the accompanying Fund prospectuses. The income, gains, and losses of one variable investment option have no effect on the investment performance of any other variable investment option.

We do not promise that the Funds will meet their investment objectives. Amounts you allocate to the variable investment options may grow in value, decline in value, or grow less than you expect, depending on the investment performance of the variable investment options that you choose. You bear the investment risk that the Funds may not meet their investment objectives. You also bear the risk that the Fund’s investment adviser may restrict investment in the fund, and even close the Fund, at their discretion. For a detailed discussion of the investment policies, objectives and strategies, and the investment risks associated with each Fund, please read the Fund’s current prospectus.

Learn More about the Funds

Before allocating amounts to the variable investment options, you should read the Funds’ current prospectuses for detailed information concerning their investment objectives and strategies, and their investment risks.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE REGISTRANT, DEPOSITOR, AND PORTFOLIO COMPANIES

Prudential Insurance Company of America

The Contract and Certificates are issued by The Prudential Insurance Company of America (“Prudential,” “we,” “us,” “our,” or the “Company”), a New Jersey stock life insurance company that has been doing business since 1875. Prudential is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. (“Prudential Financial”), a New Jersey insurance holding company, and is located at 751 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, 07102. Prudential Financial exercises significant influence over
the operations and capital structure of Prudential. However, neither Prudential Financial nor any other related company
has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that Prudential may owe under the contract and/or Certificate.

Prudential is licensed to sell life insurance and annuities in all states, in the District of Columbia, and in all United States
territories and possessions. Prudential and its affiliates act in a variety of capacities with respect to registered investment
companies, including as depositor, adviser, and principal underwriter.

The Prudential Variable Contract Account GI-2

The Prudential Variable Contract Account GI-2 (the “Account”) was established on June 14, 1988, under New Jersey law
as a separate investment account. The Account is divided into Subaccounts. Each variable investment option is a
Subaccount of the Account. The Fixed Account is not a Subaccount of the Account. The Account meets the definition of a
“separate account” under federal securities laws. The assets held in the Account in support of assets invested under the
Group Contracts are segregated from all of Prudential’s other assets. The assets of each Subaccount are segregated
from the assets of each other Subaccount. Thus, the assets in the Account are not chargeable with liabilities arising out of
any other business Prudential conducts. When we refer to “Funds” in this prospectus, we mean all or any of these
Subaccounts. We may use “Variable Investment Option,” “Subaccount” or “Fund” interchangeably when referring to a
variable investment option.

You may then choose investment options from among the Funds selected by your Group Contract Holder. You may also
choose to invest in the Fixed Account. (The Fixed Account may also be referred to as an “investment option.”) You may
choose to make additional premium contributions and have those Funds directed to the investment options you select.
Once you select the investment options you want, Prudential will direct your additional premium contributions to the
Subaccounts associated with those Funds and/or to the Fixed Account. You may change your selection of investment
options at any time.

Prudential is the legal owner of the assets in the Account. Prudential will maintain assets in the Account with a total
market value at least equal to the liabilities relating to the benefits attributable to the Account. In addition to these assets,
the Account’s assets may include amounts contributed by Prudential to commence operation of the Account and may
include accumulations of the charges Prudential makes against the Account. From time to time, Prudential will transfer
these additional amounts to its general account. Before making any such transfer, Prudential will consider any possible
adverse impact the transfer might have on the Account.

Income, gains and losses related to, or charged against, the Account reflect the Account’s own investment experience
and not the investment experience of other Prudential assets. These assets that are held in support of the client accounts
may not be charged with liabilities that arise from any other business Prudential conducts. Prudential is obligated to pay
all amounts promised to the Participant under the Group Contract.

The Account is registered with the SEC under federal securities laws as a unit investment trust, which is a type of
investment company. Registration does not involve any supervision by the SEC of the management or investment policies
or practices of the Account. For state law purposes, the Account is treated as a part or division of Prudential. Prudential
may take all actions in connection with the operation of the Account that are permitted by applicable law, including those
permitted upon regulatory approval.

The Funds

Prudential makes a number of Funds available to insurance programs that are sponsored by groups. The specific Funds
available to you are listed in this Prospectus. The Contract may offer Funds managed by AST Investment Services, Inc.
and/or Prudential Investments LLC, both of which are affiliated companies of Prudential (“Affiliated Funds”), and Funds
managed by companies not affiliated with Prudential (“Unaffiliated Funds”). Prudential and its affiliates (“Prudential
Companies”) receive fees and payments from both the Affiliated Funds and the Unaffiliated Funds. We consider the
amount of these fees and payments when determining which funds to make available. Affiliated Funds may provide
Prudential Companies with greater fees and payments than Unaffiliated Funds. Because of the potential for greater profits
earned by the Prudential Companies with respect to the Affiliated Funds, we have an incentive to offer Affiliated Funds
over Unaffiliated Funds. As indicated next to each Portfolio’s description in the table that follows, each Portfolio has one
or more subadvisers that provide certain day to day investment management services. We have an incentive to offer
Funds with certain subadvisers, either because the subadviser is a Prudential Company or because the subadviser
provides payments or support, including distribution and marketing support, to the Prudential Companies. We may
consider those subadviser financial incentive factors in determining which Funds to make available. Also, in some cases,
we may offer Funds based on the recommendations made by selling broker-dealer firms. These firms may receive
payments from the Portfolios they recommend and may benefit accordingly from allocations of Certificate Fund value to
the sub-accounts that invest in these Portfolios. Allocations made to all Affiliated Funds benefit us financially. Prudential
has selected the Funds available for inclusion as investment options under this Contract in Prudential’s role as issuer of
this Contract, and Prudential does not provide investment advice or recommend any particular Fund. See Service Fees

AICPA 2009
Payable to Prudential following the table below for more information about fees and payments we may receive from underlying Funds and/or their affiliates.

There are currently 14 variable investment options offered under Group Variable Universal Life. When you choose a variable investment option, we purchase shares of a mutual fund or a separate investment series of a mutual fund that is held as an investment for that option. We hold these shares in the Subaccount. Prudential may add additional variable investment options in the future.

We may terminate the availability of any variable investment option at any time. If we do so, you will no longer be permitted to allocate additional investments to the option, either by premium payment or transfer.

Each Fund is detailed in separate prospectuses that are provided with this prospectus. You should read the Fund prospectuses before you decide to allocate assets to the variable investment options. The variable investment options that you select are your choice. We do not provide investment advice, nor do we recommend any particular variable investment option. There is no assurance that the investment objectives of the variable investment options will be met. Please refer to the list below to see which variable investment options you may choose.

The terms “Fund”, “Portfolio”, and “Variable Investment Option” are largely used interchangeably. Some of the variable investment options use the term “Fund”, and others use the term “Portfolio” in their respective prospectuses.

**Investment Manager**

Prudential Investments LLC (“PI”) serves as investment manager of the Prudential Series Fund.

The investment management agreements for The Prudential Series Fund provide that the investment manager or co-investment managers (the “Investment Managers”) will furnish each applicable Portfolio with investment advice and administrative services subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees and in conformity with the stated policies of the applicable Portfolio. The Investment Manager must also provide, or obtain and supervise, the executive, administrative, accounting, custody, transfer agent and shareholder servicing services that are deemed advisable by the Board.

The chart below reflects the variable investment options in which the Account invests, their investment objectives, and each variable investment option’s investment advisers and investment subadvisers. For Portfolios with multiple subadvisers, each subadviser manages a portion of the assets for that Portfolio.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Investment Option</th>
<th>Investment Objective Summary</th>
<th>Sub-Adviser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affiliated Funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRUDENTIAL SERIES FUND</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PSF High Yield Bond Portfolio – Class I</td>
<td>Seeks high total return.</td>
<td>PGIM, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style/Type</strong>: Taxable - Fixed Income – High Yield</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSF Jennison 20/20 Focus Portfolio – Class I</td>
<td>Seeks long-term growth of capital.</td>
<td>Jennison Associates LLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style/Type</strong>: Large Cap Blend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSF Money Market Portfolio – Class I</td>
<td>Seeks maximum current income consistent with the stability of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.</td>
<td>PGIM, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style/Type</strong>: Money Market</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio– Class I</td>
<td>Seeks long-term growth of capital.</td>
<td>Quantitative Management Associates LLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style/Type</strong>: Small Cap Blend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSF Stock Index Portfolio – Class I</td>
<td>Seeks to achieve investment results that generally correspond to the performance of publicly-traded common stocks.</td>
<td>Quantitative Management Associates LLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style/Type</strong>: Large Cap Blend</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PSF Value Portfolio – Class I</td>
<td>Seeks capital appreciation.</td>
<td>Jennison Associates LLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style/Type</strong>: Large Cap Value</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Investment Option</th>
<th>Investment Objective Summary</th>
<th>Investment Adviser/Sub-Adviser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unaffiliated Funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AB VARIABLE PRODUCT SERIES FUND, INC.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AB VPS International Growth Portfolio – Class A¹</td>
<td>Seeks long-term growth of capital.</td>
<td>AllianceBernstein L.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style/Type:</strong> International - Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB VPS Real Estate Investment Portfolio – Class A¹</td>
<td>Seeks total return from long-term growth of capital and income.</td>
<td>AllianceBernstein L.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style/Type:</strong> Sector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEUTSCHE VARIABLE SERIES II</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Deutsche Small Mid Cap Value VIP – Class A</td>
<td>Seeks long-term capital appreciation.</td>
<td>Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style/Type:</strong> Multi-Cap Value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DREYFUS VARIABLE INVESTMENT FUND</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style/Type:</strong> International Equity</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAZARD RETIREMENT SERIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lazard Retirement Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio - Service Shares</td>
<td>Seeks long-term capital appreciation.</td>
<td>Lazard Asset Management LLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style/Type:</strong> Emerging Markets – Equity</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T. ROWE PRICE EQUITY SERIES, INC.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Rowe Price Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio</td>
<td>Seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by investing in mid-cap stocks with potential for above-average earnings growth.</td>
<td>T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style/Type:</strong> Mid-Cap Growth</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Rowe Price New America Growth Portfolio</td>
<td>Seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in the common stocks of growth companies.</td>
<td>T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style/Type:</strong> Multi-Cap Growth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Rowe Price Personal Strategy Balanced Portfolio</td>
<td>Seeks the highest total return over time consistent with an emphasis on both capital appreciation and income.</td>
<td>T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style/Type:</strong> Asset Allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Effective June 6, 2014, closed to all premium payments and transfers into this investment option.

The investment advisers or subadvisers for the Funds charge a daily investment management fee as compensation for their services. Allocations made to all PSF Funds benefit us financially because fees are paid to us or our affiliates by the PSF Funds. More detailed information, including a full description of these fees, is available in the attached Fund prospectuses.

In the future, it may become disadvantageous for separate accounts of variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts to invest in the same underlying variable investment options. Neither the companies that invest in the Funds nor the Funds currently foresee any such disadvantage. The Board of Directors for each Fund intends to monitor events in order to identify any material conflict between variable life insurance and variable annuity contract owners and to determine what action, if any, should be taken. Material conflicts could result from such things as:

1. changes in state insurance law;
2. changes in federal income tax law;
3. changes in the investment management of any Fund; or
4. differences between voting instructions given by variable life insurance and variable annuity contract owners.

A Fund may have a similar name, investment objective, or investment policy resembling those of a mutual fund managed by the same investment adviser or subadviser that is sold directly to the public. Despite such similarities, there can be no assurance that the investment performance of any such Fund will resemble that of the publicly available mutual fund.
Service Fees Payable to Prudential

We and our affiliates receive substantial payments from the underlying Funds and/or related entities, such as the Funds’ advisers and subadvisers. Because these fees and payments are made to us and our affiliates, allocations you make to the underlying Funds benefit us financially. In selecting Funds available under the Certificate, we consider the payments that will be made to us.

We receive Rule 12b-1 fees which compensate us and our affiliate, Pruco Securities, LLC, for distribution and administrative services (including recordkeeping services and the mailing of prospectuses and reports to Certificate Owners). These fees are paid by the underlying Funds out of each Fund’s assets and are therefore borne by Certificate Owners. We also receive administrative services payments, some of which are paid by the underlying Funds and some of which are paid by the advisers of the underlying Funds or their affiliates and are referred to as “revenue sharing” payments. As of May 1, 2016, the maximum combined 12b-1 fees and administrative services payments we receive with respect to a Fund are equal to an annual rate of 0.25% of the average assets allocated to the Fund under the Certificate. We expect to make a profit on these fees and payments and consider them when selecting the Funds available under the Certificate.

In addition, an adviser or subadviser of a Fund or a distributor of the Contract may also compensate us by providing reimbursement, defraying the costs of, or paying directly for, among other things, marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide in connection with the Contract. These services may include, but are not limited to: sponsoring or co-sponsoring various promotional, educational or marketing meetings and seminars attended by distributors, wholesalers, and/or broker-dealer firms’ registered representatives, and creating marketing material discussing the Contract, available options, and underlying Funds. The amounts paid depend on the nature of the meetings, the number of meetings attended by the adviser, subadviser, or distributor, the number of participants and attendees at the meetings, the costs expected to be incurred, and the level of the adviser’s, subadviser’s or distributor’s participation. These payments or reimbursements may not be offered by all advisers, subadvisers, or distributors and the amounts of such payments may vary between and among each adviser, subadviser, and distributor depending on their respective participation.

In addition to the payments that we receive from underlying Funds and/or their affiliates, those same Funds and/or their affiliates may make payments to us and/or other insurers within the Prudential Financial group related to the offering of investment options within variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

Voting Rights

We are the legal owner of the shares of the Funds associated with the variable investment options. However, we vote the shares according to voting instructions we receive from Participants. We will mail you a proxy, which is a form you need to complete and return to us, to tell us how you wish us to vote. When we receive those instructions, we will vote all of the shares we own on your behalf in accordance with those instructions. We vote shares for which we do not receive instructions, and any other shares that we own in our own right, in the same proportion as the shares for which instructions are received. This voting procedure is sometimes referred to as "mirror voting" because, as indicated in the immediately preceding sentence, we mirror the votes that are actually cast, rather than decide on our own how to vote. We will also “mirror vote” shares that are owned directly by us or an affiliate (excluding shares held in the separate account of an affiliated insurer). In addition, because all the shares of a given Fund held within our Separate Account are legally owned by us, we intend to vote all of such shares when that underlying Fund seeks a vote of its shareholders. As such, all such shares will be counted towards whether there is a quorum at the underlying Fund’s shareholder meeting and towards the ultimate outcome of the vote. Thus, under “mirror voting”, it is possible that the votes of a small percentage of contract holders who actually vote will determine the ultimate outcome. Generally, you will be asked to provide instructions for us to vote on matters such as changes in a fundamental investment strategy, adoption of a new investment advisory agreement, or matters relating to the structure of the underlying Fund that require a vote of shareholders. We may change the way your voting instructions are calculated if it is required by federal or state regulation. We may also elect to vote shares that we own in our own right if the applicable federal securities laws or regulations, or their current interpretation, change so as to permit us to do so.

We may, if required by state insurance regulations, disregard voting instructions if they would require shares to be voted so as to cause a change in the sub-classification or investment objectives of one or more of the available variable investment options or to approve or disapprove an investment advisory contract for the Fund. In addition, we may disregard voting instructions that would require changes in the investment policy or investment adviser of one or more of the Funds associated with the available variable investment options, provided that we reasonably disapprove such changes in accordance with applicable federal or state regulations. If we disregard Certificate Owner voting instructions, we will advise Certificate Owners of our action and the reasons for such action in the next available annual or semi-annual report.
Substitution of Variable Investment Options

We may substitute the shares of a Fund for another mutual fund or another portfolio or of an entirely different variable investment option. We would not do this without any necessary Securities and Exchange Commission and/or any necessary state approval. We would notify Group Contract Holders and Participants in advance if we were to make such a substitution.

The Fixed Account

You may invest all or part of your Certificate Fund in the Fixed Account. The amount invested in the Fixed Account becomes part of Prudential's general assets, commonly referred to as the general account. The general account consists of all assets owned by Prudential other than those in the Account and other separate accounts that have been or may be established by Prudential. Subject to applicable law, Prudential has sole discretion over the investment of the general account assets, and Participants do not share in the investment experience of those assets.

The part of the Certificate Fund that you invest in the Fixed Account will accrue interest daily at a rate that Prudential declares periodically. This rate will not be less than an effective annual rate of 4%. Prudential may in its sole discretion declare a higher rate, though we are not obligated to do so. At least annually and anytime you ask, we will tell you what interest rate currently applies.

Because of exemptive and exclusionary provisions, interests in the Fixed Account under the Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and the general account has not been registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Accordingly, interests in the Fixed Account are not subject to the provisions of these Acts, and Prudential has been advised that the staff of the SEC has not reviewed the disclosure in this prospectus relating to the Fixed Account. Any inaccurate or misleading disclosure regarding the Fixed Account may, however, be subject to certain generally applicable provisions of federal securities laws.

Prudential has the right to delay payment of any Cash Surrender Value attributable to the Fixed Account for up to six months. See the When Proceeds Are Paid section.

CHARGES AND EXPENSES

This section provides a more detailed description of each charge that is described briefly in the SUMMARY OF CHARGES AND EXPENSES beginning on page 1 of this prospectus. There are charges and other expenses associated with the Contract that reduce the return on your investment. These charges and expenses are described below.

The total amount invested in the Certificate Fund, at any time, consists of the sum of the amount credited to the variable investment options, the amount allocated to the Fixed Account, plus any interest credited on amounts allocated to the Fixed Account, and the principal amount of any Certificate loan plus the amount of interest credited to the Certificate upon that loan. See Loans. Most charges, although not all, are made by reducing the Certificate Fund.

In several instances we use the terms "maximum charge" and "current charge." The "maximum charge", in each instance, is the highest charge that we may make under the Certificate. The "current charge", in each instance, is the amount that we now charge, which may be lower than maximum charges. If circumstances change, we reserve the right to increase each current charge, up to the maximum charge, without giving any advance notice.
Current charges deducted from premium payments and the Certificate Fund may change from time to time, subject to maximum charges. In deciding whether to change any of these current charges, we will periodically consider factors such as mortality, persistency, expenses, taxes and interest and/or investment experience to see if a change in our assumptions is needed. Changes in charges will be by class. We will not recoup prior losses or distribute prior gains by means of these changes.

The charges under the Contract are designed to cover, in the aggregate, our direct and indirect costs of selling, administering and providing benefits under the Contract. They are also designed, in the aggregate, to compensate us for the risks of loss we assume pursuant to the Contract. If, as we expect, the charges that we collect from the Contract exceed our total costs in connection with the Contract, we will earn a profit. Otherwise, we will incur a loss. The rates of certain of our charges have been set with reference to estimates of the amount of specific types of expenses or risks that we will incur. In most cases, this prospectus identifies such expenses or risks in the name of the charge; however, the fact that any charge bears the name of, or is designed primarily to defray a particular expense or risk does not mean that the amount we collect from that charge will never be more than the amount of such expense or risk. Nor does it mean that we may not also be compensated for such expense or risk out of any other charges we are permitted to deduct by the terms of the Contract. We may reduce stated fees under particular contracts as to which, due to economies of scale and other factors, our administrative costs are reduced.

**Charge for Taxes Attributable to Premiums**

We may deduct a charge for taxes attributable to premiums. These taxes include federal, state or local income, premium, excise, business or any other type of tax (or part of one) that is based on the amount of premium we receive. This charge is currently 0.00%. Currently, the taxes paid by us for this Group Contract are a deduction in computing Premium Refunds. The deduction reflects that, for federal taxes, all of the premium is treated as for an individual life insurance policy which have higher factors. The definition of what premium is treated as for a group life certificate is found in IRC section 848.

We also reserve the right to deduct a charge to cover federal, state or local taxes that are imposed on the Operations of the Account. These are taxes other than those described above. Currently, we do not deduct any charge to cover these additional taxes.

We may increase this charge at any time.

**Withdrawal Charge**

Under some Group Contracts, a transaction charge may be imposed for each withdrawal. The current charge is the lesser of $10 and 2% of the amount you withdraw. The maximum charge for withdrawals is $20. We will deduct the transaction charge from Certificate Fund.

**Cost of Insurance**

Each month, we will deduct from your Certificate Fund a charge for the cost of your insurance (a “COI” charge). We will take the charge from each investment option you selected in the same proportion that the value of your Certificate Fund is invested. To calculate the cost of insurance charge, we multiply:

- your Certificate’s “Net Amount at Risk” by
- the “cost of insurance rate” for the Covered Person.

“Net Amount at Risk” means the amount by which your Certificate's Death Benefit (computed as if there were no Certificate Debt) exceeds your Certificate Fund.

The “cost of insurance rate” is based on many factors, including:

- the Covered Person's age;
- the Covered Person's rate class (such as classes for standard, select, and preferred);
- the Covered Person’s gender (except for residents of Montana);
- the life expectancy of the people covered under your Group Contract;
- the additional insurance benefits shown in the Additional Insurance Benefits section;
• the expected expenses.

The cost of insurance rate will generally increase as the Covered Person ages. We may adjust the actual cost of insurance rates from time to time. The changes in cost of insurance rates for each Group Contract Holder are based on many factors, including:

• The number of Certificates in effect;
• The number of new Certificates issued;
• The number of Certificates surrendered;
• The expected claims (Death Benefits, accelerated benefits and surrenders);
• The expected expenses; and
• The level of administrative services provided to the Group Contract Holder.

In addition to the list above, the past claims, expenses and the costs of additional insurance benefits, if any, of the group are reviewed, since they are an important factor in calculating the expected claims, expenses and costs. However, we are generally prohibited by state insurance law from recovering past losses.

• If we change the cost of insurance rates, we will change them the same way for all persons of the same age, rate class. We will not change them to be higher than the guaranteed cost of insurance rates shown in your Certificate. The guaranteed maximum rates are set out in the 2001 CSO Table.

Generally, we will deduct the COI charge on the Monthly Deduction Date.

COI Rates: The highest current charge per thousand is $29.19, and applies to male Covered Persons age 99. The lowest current rate per thousand is $0.02, and applies to female Covered Persons under age 30.

The following table provides sample per thousand cost of insurance rates for Covered Persons who are in the standard class:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Covered Person</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>$0.04</td>
<td>$0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>$0.16</td>
<td>$0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>$0.54</td>
<td>$0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>$1.47</td>
<td>$1.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly Deductions from the Certificate Fund

In addition to the Cost of Insurance Charge described above, Prudential will deduct the following charges from your Certificate Fund each month. We will take the charges from each investment option you have selected, in the same proportion that the value of your Certificate Fund is invested.

Generally, we will deduct these charges on the Monthly Deduction Date.

1. Charge for Additional Insurance Benefits: The Additional Insurance Benefits section tells you about benefits that you may be able to buy in addition to the Group Variable Universal Life Insurance and the additional insurance benefits that the Group Participant elected to buy. We will deduct a separate charge from your Certificate Fund each month for any additional insurance benefits that you have elected.

   Accelerated Benefit Option: There is no additional charge for this benefit.

   Child Term Insurance: The rate for child term insurance is currently $6.00 per year for $10,000 coverage. This charge is deducted from the annual refund, if any.

   Waiver Benefit: The current waiver charges will vary from $0.002 to $0.07 per $1,000 of Net Amount of Risk per month. The rates vary by Attained Age, gender, and rate class of the Covered Person.
AD&D on the Covered Person’s Life: The monthly charge is $0.02 for Covered Persons at ages less than 65 and $0.03 for ages 65 to 74 per $1,000 of Net Amount at Risk. We will deduct a separate charge from your Certificate Fund each month for this additional insurance benefit.

2. **Charge for Administrative Expenses:** Currently, we do not impose a monthly charge for administrative expenses, but we may deduct such a charge in the future. This charge would pay for maintaining records and for communicating with Participants and your Group Contract Holder. If we did deduct such a charge, it would not exceed $4 per month.

3. **Charge for other taxes:** We reserve the right to deduct a charge to cover federal, state, or local taxes that are imposed on the operations of the Account. These are taxes other than those described under Charge For Taxes Attributable to Premiums section. Currently, we do not charge for these other taxes.

**Daily Deductions from the Variable Investment Options**

Each day, Prudential deducts a charge from the assets of each of the variable investment options in an amount equal to an effective annual rate of up to 0.90%. This charge is intended to compensate us for assuming mortality and expense risks of the insurance provided under the Group Contract. The “mortality risk” assumed is the risk that Covered Persons may live for shorter periods of time than Prudential estimated when we determined what mortality charge to make. The “expense risk” assumed is the risk that expenses for issuing and administering the insurance will be more than Prudential estimated when we determined the charge for administrative expenses.

We will earn a profit from this risk charge to the extent we do not need it to provide benefits and pay expenses under the Certificate. We do not assess this charge on amounts allocated to the Fixed Account.

**Transaction Charges**

Prudential may make the following Transaction Charges:

- When you make a withdrawal from your Certificate Fund. The charge is $10 or 2% of the amount you withdraw, whichever amount is less. Prudential may increase this charge in the future, but it will not exceed $20.

- When you request more that 12 transfers between investment options in a Certificate Year the charge is currently $10 for each transfer after the 12th transfer. Prudential may increase this charge in the future, but it will not exceed $20. Currently, a transfer that occurs under the DCA feature is not counted towards the 20 transfers permitted each calendar year or the 12 free transfers permitted each Certificate year.

- When you request a reprint of a quarterly report that was previously sent to you for a period that ended more than one year ago. The charge is currently $2.50 for each quarterly report. In the future, Prudential may charge for any reprints requested and may increase this charge, but it will not exceed $20 for reports covering each policy year.

Also, Prudential has the right to assess a charge for any taxes that may be imposed on the operations of the Account.

**Fund Charges**

The Funds pay fees and expenses as described in their prospectuses.

**PERSONS HAVING RIGHTS UNDER THE CONTRACT**

**Contract Holder**

The Contract Holder is the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Insurance Trust.

**Certificate Holder**

The Participant is generally an Eligible Group Member who becomes a Covered Person under a group variable universal life plan. However, if the Certificate is assigned, then the assignee will become the Participant replacing any previous Participant. A Participant has all the rights and obligations under his or her Coverage, such as the right to surrender the Certificate. Subject to the limitations set forth in the Certificate, the Participant may, with respect to their Coverage:

1. designate and change the beneficiary;
2. make premium payments;
access certificate values through loans and withdrawals;
(4) surrender his or her coverage;
(5) allocate amounts in his or her Certificate Fund among the variable investment options and/or the Fixed Account; and
(6) decrease face amount.

A Participant may assign his or her coverage. Any rights, benefits or privileges that the Participant has may be assigned without restriction. The rights assigned include, but are not limited to, any right to designate a beneficiary or to convert to another contract of insurance.

**Applicant Owner**

The Group Contract has an “Applicant Owner” provision. An “Applicant Owner” is a person who may apply for coverage on the life of an Eligible Group Member. And if an Eligible Group Member agrees to let another person be the Applicant Owner of the Certificate, that person would have all of the rights to make decisions about the coverage. References to “Participant” and “You” in this prospectus also apply to an Applicant Owner.

When naming an Applicant Owner, the Eligible Group Member must agree to have his or her life covered. Examples of people who may be Applicant Owners are the Eligible Group Member's spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sister, brother, or the trustee of any trust set up by the Eligible Group Member. A person must have attained the age of majority to be an Applicant Owner. At any one time, only one person may be an “Applicant Owner” under a Certificate.

An “Applicant Owner” must fill out an enrollment form. The Eligible Group Member must sign the enrollment form to show his or her agreement. Prudential may require the Eligible Group Member to answer questions about his or her health, or to have a medical examination. If we approve the enrollment form, we will issue the Certificate to the Applicant Owner.

However, states may require that the Certificate be initially issued to the insured Eligible Group Member. In those cases, the three year rule contained in the Internal Revenue Code section 2035 may apply. You should consult your tax adviser if you are considering having the Certificate issued to someone other than the insured Eligible Group Member.

**Beneficiary**

You have the right to name the beneficiary who will receive the Death Benefit from your Certificate. You must use the form that Prudential requires you to use. You may change the beneficiary at any time. You do not need the consent of the present beneficiary unless there has been an irrevocable beneficiary designation, a court order or other applicable legal requirement. If you have more than one beneficiary at the time the Covered Person dies, we will pay the Death Benefit in equal parts to each beneficiary, unless you have given us other instructions. In the event that you do not have a valid beneficiary on file at your death, the claim will be payable to the first of the following: your (a) surviving spouse; (b) surviving child(ren) in equal shares; (c) surviving parents in equal shares; (d) surviving siblings in equal shares; (e) estate.

**OTHER GENERAL CONTRACT PROVISIONS**

**How Prudential Issues Certificates**

To apply for coverage under a Group Variable Universal Life Insurance contract, an Eligible Group Member must fill out an enrollment form. Prudential may ask questions about the health of the person whose life is to be covered, and may ask that person to have a medical exam. If Prudential approves the person for coverage, that person will become a Covered Person under the Group Variable Universal Life Insurance.

Usually, the Eligible Group Member buys coverage on his or her own life from the coverage options available under the Group Contract. However, under your Group Contract, an Eligible Group Member may allow another person the right to make decisions about the coverage. When that happens, Prudential Insurance considers the other person to be a Participant. No matter whose life is covered, the Participant is the person who “owns” the right to make decisions about the coverage (for example, deciding who the beneficiary will be). When we use the term “Participant” or “You,” we mean the person who owns those rights. When we use the term “Covered Person,” we mean the person whose life is covered.

Prudential will issue a Certificate to each Participant. The Certificate tells you about your rights, benefits, coverage, and obligations under the Group Variable Universal Life Insurance. The minimum Face Amount of insurance for a Certificate is $10,000.
Effective Date of Insurance

When your insurance begins depends on what day of the month Prudential approves your completed enrollment form. If we approve your completed enrollment form prior to the twentieth day of a month, your insurance will begin on the first day of the next month after you meet all of the requirements. If we approve your completed enrollment form on or after the twentieth day of a month, your insurance will begin on the first day of the month after the next month.

Effective Date of More Favorable Rate Class

When your more favorable rate class begins depends on what day of the month Prudential approves your completed enrollment form. If we approve your completed enrollment form prior to the twentieth day of a month, your lower rates will begin on the first day of the month after you meet all of the requirements. If we approve your completed enrollment form on or after the twentieth day of a month, your lower rates will begin on the first day of the second month after you meet all of the requirements.

Maximum Age

Generally, Prudential will not accept an enrollment form requesting coverage on an Eligible Group Member who is older than age 74. Also, a Participant's Face Amount of Insurance will end at the maximum age shown in the Certificate (usually, that is age 100).

When a Participant reaches the maximum age, we make available these two options:

- You may ask to receive the Cash Surrender Value of the Certificate. Prudential believes that a cash surrender upon termination of coverage will be subject to the same tax treatment as other surrenders. See the Taxes section.

- You can remain invested in your investment options. Under this option, we will no longer deduct monthly charges for the cost of insurance. The Death Benefit will change. Specifically, the Death Benefit will be equal to the amount of the Certificate Fund, minus any Certificate Debt and outstanding charges. The Death Benefit will no longer include the Face Amount of insurance. Also, we will no longer allow you to make premium contributions. You can still make loan repayments.

The Face Amount of your life insurance coverage may be reduced when you become 75 years old, and again when you become 80 years old. See Changes In Face Amount section. Also, additional insurance coverages, such as Accidental Death and Dismemberment, will end according to separate rules. See the Additional Insurance Benefits section. You should refer to your Certificate to learn when coverage under your Certificate will end.

“Free Look” Period

Generally, you may return a Certificate for a refund within 30 days after you receive it. This 30-day period is known as the “free look” period. Some states allow a longer period. You can ask for a refund by mailing or delivering the Certificate to Aon Securities Inc. (You may not ask for a refund if your Certificate is a replacement for one previously issued under the Group Contract.)

If you cancel your coverage during the free look period, we will generally refund the premium payments you made, minus any loans or withdrawals that you took. We will not add or subtract any gain or loss that would have come from the investment options you chose (unless a state law requires that we take those gains or losses into account when we make a refund). When we make a refund, we will not deduct any charges. The amount refunded will be further reduced by any applicable federal and state income tax withholding.

During the first 30 days after the initial Certificate Date, your premium payments will be invested in the Fixed Account. Prudential reserves the right to limit premiums and transactions during the free look period.

If there is a change in your coverage that results in a new Certificate Date, the free look provision will not apply.

Assignment

You may assign your Certificate, including all rights, benefits and privileges that you have to someone else. If you do, you should consider the references to "you" in this prospectus as applying to the person to whom you validly assigned your Certificate.
Prudential will honor the assignment only if:

- You make the assignment in writing;
- You sign it; and
- Aon Securities Inc. receives a copy of the assignment, or Prudential receives a copy of the assignment at the Prudential office shown in your Certificate.

We are not responsible for determining whether the assignment is legal or valid. Certificates that have been assigned are not permitted to use electronic transactions.

If you assign a Certificate that is a Modified Endowment Contract, it might affect the way you are taxed. It might also affect the way the person to whom you assign the Certificate is taxed. See the Taxes section.

Premium Refunds

The Group Contract is eligible to receive Premium Refunds. We do not guarantee that we will pay Premium Refunds. We decide the amount and manner of calculating any Premium Refunds. This calculation may use factors, charges, expenses or other assumptions that differ from those actually charged or described in the Group Contract. If there is a Premium Refund, Prudential Insurance will pay it to your Group Contract Holder, who will pass it on to the subscribers to the AICPA Insurance Trust in the form of a refund. Ordinarily, any refund will be reinvested in your insurance – that is, as a premium payment. However, you may choose to receive your refund in cash by notifying Aon Securities Inc. in writing.

Suicide Exclusion

Generally, if the Covered Person dies by suicide within two years from the Certificate Date, Prudential will not pay the Death Benefit described in other sections of this prospectus. Instead, we will pay your beneficiary an amount equal to your premium payments minus any Certificate Debt and any withdrawals, since the Certificate Date or reinstatement. This limit will apply whether the suicide occurred while the Covered Person was sane or insane.

If the Covered Person dies by suicide within two years after the effective date of an increase in the Face Amount of your Certificate that required our approval, we will not pay the increased amount of insurance. Instead of the amount of the increase, we will pay your beneficiary the monthly charges that were attributable to the increased amount. Again, this limit will apply whether the suicide occurred while the Covered Person was sane or insane.

Incontestability

After your Certificate has been in force for two years or more during the Covered Person’s lifetime, Prudential will not contest liability under the Certificate. We will also not contest liability for any change in your Certificate that required our approval after the change has been in force for two years or more during the Covered Person’s lifetime.

Misstatement of Age and/or Gender

If the Covered Person’s age is stated incorrectly in the Certificate and the error is detected prior to their death, we will adjust the monthly cost of insurance deduction to reflect the proper amount based on the correct age. If an adjustment results in an increased cost of insurance, Aon Securities Inc. will bill for the difference. If an adjustment results in a decreased cost of insurance, Aon Securities Inc. will refund the difference. If the change in age affects the amount of the person’s insurance, Prudential will change the amount and the cost of insurance accordingly.

If the Covered person’s gender is misstated and updated in our records, the monthly cost of insurance will be revised starting with the next month. Also, we will adjust the first monthly cost of insurance deduction after we update our records. This adjustment will reflect the sum of the differences each month since October of 2005 (or effective date, if later). Misstatements of age or sex are not restricted to the incontestability provision described above.

Termination of a Group Contract Holder’s Participation

The Group Contract Holder may decide to terminate the Group Contract with Prudential, by giving Prudential 90 days’ written notice.

In addition, Prudential may terminate a Group Contract:

- If the aggregate Face Amount of all Certificates, or the number of Certificates in force, falls below the permitted minimum, by giving the Group Contract Holder 90 days’ written notice; or
- If the Group Contract Holder fails to remit premium payments to Prudential in a timely way.
Termination of the Group Contract means that the Group Contract Holder will not remit premiums to Prudential. In that event, no new Certificates will be issued under the Group Contract. How the termination affects you is described in the Options on Termination of Coverage section. The options that are available to you from Prudential may depend on what other insurance options are available to you. You should refer to your particular Certificate to find out more about your options at termination of coverage.

Participants Who Are No Longer Eligible Group Members

If you are no longer a member of either the AICPA, any State Society of CPAs or other qualifying organization, you are no longer eligible for coverage. Your Group Variable Universal Life Insurance will end on the last day of the month in which Aon Securities Inc. receives notice that you are no longer eligible for coverage.

If your insurance ends, you have the options of Conversion, Paid-Up Coverage, or payment of Cash Surrender Value, which are described in the Options on Termination of Coverage section below. If you are a member of both the AICPA and a State Society of CPAs or other qualifying organization, and you end one of those memberships, your coverage may be reduced. If that happens, you will have a Conversion Privilege to the extent of the reduction.

Options on Termination of Coverage

Your insurance coverage under the Group Contract will end when the Group Contract itself ends or when you are no longer an Eligible Group Member. If the Group Contract ends, the effect on Participants depends on whether or not the Group Contract Holder replaces the Group Contract with another life insurance contract that allows for the accumulation of cash value. Generally, here is what will happen:

- If the Group Contract Holder does replace the Group Contract with another life insurance contract that allows for the accumulation of cash value, Prudential will terminate your Certificate. We will also transfer the Cash Surrender Value of your Certificate directly to that new contract, unless you elect to receive the Cash Surrender Value of your Certificate. If you had Certificate Debt that is not carried forward as a loan on the new certificate, that amount of your debt will be immediately taxable to the extent of any gain.

- If the Group Contract Holder does not replace the Group Contract with another life insurance contract that allows for the accumulation of cash value, you will have the options of converting your Certificate, purchasing Paid-Up Coverage, or receiving the Cash Surrender Value. Each option is listed below in more detail.

Conversion

You may elect to convert your Certificate to an individual life insurance policy without giving Prudential evidence that the Covered Person is in good health. To elect this option, you must apply for it and pay the first premium:

- Within 31 days after your Certificate coverage ends or reduces without your request, if you were given notice no more than 15 days after the coverage under the Group Contract ends or is reduced, or;
- Within 45 days after you were given notice that your Certificate coverage ends or reduces without your request, if you were given notice more than 15 days, but less than 90 days, after the coverage under the Group Contract ends or is reduced, or;
- Within 90 days after your Certificate coverage ends or reduces without your request, if you were not given written notice.

You may select any form of individual life insurance policy issued by The Prudential Insurance Company of America (other than term insurance) that Prudential normally makes available to persons who are the same age as you and who are asking for the same amount of life insurance. Your premiums for the individual life insurance policy will be based on the type and amount of life insurance you select, your age and your risk class.

If your coverage reduces without your request, you may convert the amount of the reduction. If your coverage ends because you are no longer an Eligible Group Member, the amount you are able to convert may not exceed the total amount of life insurance ending for you reduced by:

- The amount of your Certificate Fund needed to cancel any loan due,
- The amount of any paid-up insurance you may have purchased by using your Certificate Fund after the Face Amount of insurance ends, and
- The amount of group life insurance, from any carrier, for which you become eligible within the next 45 days.
If a Covered Person dies within 90 days after the Certificate ends or reduces it without your request and you otherwise had the right to convert to an individual policy, we will pay a Death Benefit under the Certificate. The Death Benefit will be equal to the amount of individual insurance you could have had if you had actually made the conversion to the individual policy.

**Paid-Up Coverage**

You may elect to use your Certificate's Cash Surrender Value for Paid-Up Coverage on the Covered Person. To use this option, you must have at least $1,000 of Cash Surrender Value on the day you elect Paid-Up Coverage. The insurance amount will depend on the Cash Surrender Value and on the Covered Person's date of birth. The amount of Paid-Up Coverage cannot be more than your Certificate's Death Benefit right before you elect Paid-Up Coverage. Once you elect Paid-Up Coverage, it will be the only coverage provided under your Certificate.

You may elect this option within 61 days of the date your Certificate ended. Prudential will make the Paid-Up Coverage effective as of the end of the Business Day on which Aon Securities Inc. receives your request on the form we require you to use for this purpose. If you elect this option, your insurance may become a Modified Endowment Contract under the Internal Revenue Code. See the Taxes section.

**Payment of Cash Surrender Value**

You may receive the Cash Surrender Value by surrendering your Certificate. To do this, you must make a request to Aon Securities Inc. on the form that we require you to use for this purpose. The election of this option may have tax consequences. See the Taxes section.

If you do not choose one of the options described above within 61 days of the date the Certificate ends, we will exchange your Certificate Fund for Paid-Up Coverage if your Certificate Fund value is at least $1,000. If it does not have that much value, we will pay the Cash Surrender Value.

When Proceeds Are Paid

Prudential will generally pay any Death Benefit, Cash Surrender Value, withdrawal or loan proceeds within 7 days after the request for payment is received in Good Order. These proceeds will be paid to the U.S. checking or savings account you indicate on the form. If an invalid account or no account is provided, a check will be mailed to the address on the form. We will determine the amount of the Death Benefit as of the date of the Covered Person's death. For other types of redemptions, we will determine the amount of the proceeds as of the end of the Business Day on which we received the request in Good Order. There are certain circumstances when we may delay payment of proceeds:

- We may delay payment of proceeds that come from the Funds and the variable part of the Death Benefit if any of the following events occurs: the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than for a regular holiday or a weekend), trading is restricted by the SEC, or the SEC declares that an emergency exists.

- We expect to pay proceeds that come from the Fixed Account or from Paid-Up Coverage promptly upon request, but we do have the right to delay these payments (other than the Death Benefit) for up to six months (or a shorter period, if required by state law). We will pay interest at the current rate for settlement options left with Prudential to accumulate with interest if we may delay payment for more than 10 days.

**PROCEDURES**

Where this Prospectus refers to the day when we receive a request from you, we mean the day on which that item (or the last thing necessary for us to process that item) arrives in Good Order at the appropriate location for that specific payment or transaction request as described in the paragraphs immediately below. There are two main exceptions: if the request is received (1) on a day that is not a Business Day or (2) after the close of a Business Day, then, in each case, we are deemed to have received that item on the next Business Day.

**For premium payments (other than loan repayments) sent by mail:** Your premium payment will be picked up at the address to which you are directed to send such payment on your billing statement, processed and transmitted to Aon Securities Inc. Your premium payment is considered “received” on the Business Day it is received in Good Order at Aon Securities Inc.

**For transaction requests sent by mail:** Your transaction request will be picked up at the address to which you are directed to send such transaction request on the appropriate transaction request form and delivered to Aon Securities Inc.
Your transaction request is considered “received” on the Business Day it is received in Good Order at Aon Securities Inc. If you do not have the proper form, you may request one from Aon Securities Inc. at (800) 223-7473.

**For loan repayments sent by mail:** Your loan repayment will be picked up at the address to which you are directed to send loan repayments on the loan repayment form, processed and transmitted to our service office. Your transaction request is considered “received” on the Business Day it is received in Good Order at our service office.

**For transactions submitted via web or fax:** Your transaction is considered “received” on the Business Day it is received in Good Order by the website or the fax machine.

**Electronic Transactions**

You may be able to perform some transactions electronically. These transactions include: transferring amounts among available investment options, making surrenders, requesting withdrawals, and requesting loans.

Prudential will not be liable when we follow instructions that we receive electronically, if we reasonably believe the instructions were genuine. We have adopted security procedures that are reasonably designed to verify that such communications are genuine. We cannot guarantee that you will be able to get through to complete an electronic transaction during peak periods, such as periods of drastic economic or market change, or during system failures or power outages.

**Processing of Financial Transactions**

Transactions received in Good Order before 4 p.m. Eastern time on a Business Day are processed on the same day. Transactions received in Good Order after 4 p.m. Eastern time on a Business Day are processed on the next Business Day. Premium payments that are not in Good Order are placed in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited interest on those amounts. The monies held in the account may be subject to claims of our general creditors.

**ADDITIONAL INSURANCE BENEFITS**

The following additional insurance benefits are available to you, either automatically or as options.

We will not pay a benefit on any Accidental Death Benefit type rider if the death or injury is caused or contributed to by war or act of war, declared or undeclared, including resistance to armed aggression. This restriction includes service in the armed forces of any country at war.

**Child Term Insurance**

You may choose a child term insurance benefit. This life insurance benefit covers your dependent child or children. The child must be unmarried, living at birth and less than 25 years old. You should refer to your Certificate to learn the details of any benefit that may be available to you.

If you choose this optional benefit, it will reduce the amount of the annual refund that you could otherwise receive from your Group Contract Holder.

**Accelerated Benefit Option**

You are automatically covered for the Accelerated Benefit Option. Under an accelerated benefit option (referred to in your Certificate as Option to Accelerate Payment of Certain Death Benefits), You can elect to receive an early lump sum payment of part of the Certificate’s Death Benefit when the Covered Person is diagnosed as being terminally ill. "Terminally ill" means the Covered Person has a life expectancy of 6 months or less. You must give Prudential satisfactory evidence that the Covered Person is terminally ill.

The amount of the accelerated payment will be equal to a portion of the Covered Person’s Net Amount at Risk, plus a portion of the Covered Person’s Certificate Fund. If you elect to receive payment under the Accelerated Benefit Option, then the total amount otherwise payable on the Covered Person's death will be reduced by the amount of the accelerated payment.

We will not pay an accelerated benefit if coverage was assigned or if you are required to elect it to meet the claims of creditors or to obtain a government benefit. We can furnish details about the amount of accelerated benefit that is available to you. Unless required by law, you can no longer request an increase in the Face Amount of your Certificate.
once you have elected to receive an accelerated benefit. The amount of future premium payments you can make will also be limited.

Adding the Accelerated Benefit Option to your Certificate will not affect the way you are taxed. This income tax exclusion may not apply if the benefit is paid to someone other than the Participant. But, if you actually receive proceeds from the Accelerated Benefit Option, it could have tax consequences and may affect your eligibility for certain government benefits or entitlements. In general, the accelerated benefit option is excluded from income if the Covered Person is terminally ill or chronically ill as defined in the tax law (although the exclusion in the latter case may be limited). You should consult a tax adviser before you elect to receive this benefit.

**Accidental Death and Dismemberment Benefit**

If you are younger than age 75, you may be covered for an Accidental Death and Dismemberment Benefit. You may elect to decline an Accidental Death and Dismemberment Benefit. An Accidental Death and Dismemberment Benefit provides you insurance for accidental loss of life, sight, hand, or foot. This benefit excludes certain types of losses. For example, losses due to suicide or attempted suicide, diseases and infirmities, medical or surgical treatments, and acts of war are not covered. The benefit may be subject to other exclusions from coverage, age limitations, and benefit limitations. You should refer to your Certificate to learn the details of any benefit that may be available to you. This benefit ends when you reach age 75.

**Extended Death Protection During Total Disability**

You may choose an extended Death Benefit option (also referred to as Waiver of Cost of Insurance Charges) that continues to provide you with protection while you are totally disabled. Under this provision, Prudential Insurance will waive your monthly charges if you became totally disabled prior to age 60 and after you have been totally disabled nine continuous months.

We will extend your insurance coverage as long as you remain disabled for successive one-year periods, until age 75 if you were disabled before 10/1/2015. If you were disabled on or after 10/1/2015, we will extend your insurance coverage as long as you remain disabled for successive one-year periods, until age 80. At age 75 or 80 whichever is applicable, Monthly Charges will again be deducted and coverage may lapse if the Certificate Fund is insufficient. See the Lapse section.

You must provide satisfactory proof of continued total disability.

**PREMIUMS**

Your Group Variable Universal Life Insurance has flexible premiums.

**Routine Premium Payments**

You will usually be able to decide how often to make premium payments and how much each premium payment will be. You must make sure that there is enough value in your Certificate Fund--minus Certificate Debt and outstanding charges--to cover each month's charges. If there is not, your insurance will end (in insurance terms, it will "lapse"). If the balance in your Certificate Fund is less than the amount of any month's charges, you must make a premium payment that increases your Certificate Fund balance above this minimum amount. You must make that payment during the grace period. If you don't, your insurance coverage will end. See the Lapse section to learn how your insurance will end and what you can do to stop it from ending.

You will also be required to pay a minimum initial premium to become a Participant. The minimum initial premium equals the cost of coverage for the first two months.

**Additional Premium Payments**

In addition to routine premium payments, you may make additional premium payments at any time. Prudential reserves the right to limit the amount of additional premiums.

**How You Will Pay Premiums**

Participants will remit payments to AICPA Insurance Trust (who will pass them on to us).

**Deducting Premiums by Automatic Debit**

You may choose to have your premium deducted automatically from your checking or savings account.
Effect of Premium Payments on Tax Status

If you pay additional premiums, we may need to increase your Death Benefit (and corresponding cost of insurance charges) to continue to qualify it as life insurance for federal tax purposes. Also, if you make premium payments above certain limits, the tax status of the insurance may change to that of a Modified Endowment Contract under the Internal Revenue Code. That status could have significant disadvantages from a tax standpoint. We have procedures designed to identify most situations in which a premium payment would cause your Certificate to be treated as a Modified Endowment Contract. When we identify such a situation, we generally will notify you and ask whether you want us to refund the premium payment. If you fail to respond within a reasonable time, we will continue to process the premium payment as usual.

If you have notified us in the past 13 months that you want us to refund excess premium payments causing Modified Endowment Contract treatment and we receive any excess payment which is less than $100.00, then we may, without additional notification by you, sell the minimum number of units necessary so as not to cause your Certificate to be treated as a Modified Endowment Contract.

We reserve the right to return any premium payment that would cause your insurance to fail to qualify as life insurance under applicable tax laws, or that would increase the Death Benefit by more than it increases the Certificate Fund. See the Taxes section.

PROCESSING AND VALUING TRANSACTIONS

Prudential is generally open to process financial transactions on those days that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. There may be circumstances where the NYSE does not open on a regularly scheduled date or time or closes at an earlier time than scheduled (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). Generally, financial transactions received in Good Order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed according to the value next determined following the close of business. Financial transactions received on a non-business day or after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be processed based on the value next computed on the next Valuation Day.

We will not process any financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders on days the NYSE is closed. Prudential will also not process financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders or transfers on any day that:

- trading on the NYSE is restricted;
- an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impractical; or
- the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

In certain circumstances, we may need to correct the processing of an order. In such circumstances, we may incur a loss or receive a gain depending upon the price of the security when the order was executed and the price of the security when the order is corrected. With respect to any gain that may result from such order correction, we will retain any such gain as additional compensation for these correction services.

Allocation of Premiums

Prudential will allocate premium payments to your Certificate Fund after we deduct any charges that apply. The amount of your premium after we deduct those charges is called the “Net Premium.” See the Charges and Expenses section. Your Contract may include Funds that are not currently accepting additional investments. Prudential may determine to stop accepting additional investments in any variable investment option.

Here's how Prudential will credit your Net Premiums: we generally will credit your Net Premium to your investment options at the end of the Business Day on which your payment is received in Good Order. Any premium payments received before the Certificate Date will be deposited as of the Certificate Date.

- BEFORE THE CERTIFICATE DATE. Any premium payment that is received before the Certificate Date and any premium payment that is not in Good Order will be held (on your behalf) in a suspense account and we may earn interest on such amount. You will not be credited interest on those amounts. The monies held in the suspense account may be subject to claims of our general creditors. If we receive a premium payment before we have approved your enrollment under the Group Contract, however, we generally will return the premium payment to you.
• **DURING THE FIRST 30 DAYS THAT YOUR CERTIFICATE IS IN EFFECT.** We will allocate any Net Premiums that we receive during the first 30 days to the Fixed Account. We will leave the Net Premiums in the Fixed Account for those first 30 days.

• **AFTER YOUR CERTIFICATE HAS BEEN IN EFFECT FOR 30 DAYS.** After your Certificate has been in effect for 30 days, Prudential will credit any Net Premiums to your Certificate Fund and allocate it to the investment options you selected.

If you have not given us complete instructions on how you want Net Premiums to be invested, we will leave your Net Premiums invested in the Fixed Account until you furnish complete information.

Subsequent premium payments received without the appropriate information will be held in a suspense account. If the appropriate information is received, the money will be applied to the Participant's account. If the appropriate information is not received, the money will be returned. This applies to funds and information received from the Group Contract Holder where there is not sufficient Participant data necessary to apply the money to a Participant’s account.

**Changing the Allocation of Future Premium Payments**

You may ask to change the way your future premium payments will be allocated among the investment options. Aon Securities Inc. will give you a form to use for this purpose. The minimum percent that you may allocate to an available investment option is 5%. All allocations must be in whole percentages.

You may not change the way Prudential allocates future premiums if, at the time we receive your request, there is not enough money in your Certificate Fund, minus Certificate Debt and outstanding charges, to cover each month’s charges. See the Lapse section.

We do not currently charge for changing the allocation of your future premiums. We may charge for changes in the future.

**Transfers/Restrictions on Transfers**

You may transfer amounts from one investment option to another. You may request a transfer in terms of dollars (such as a transfer of $10,000 from one available option to another) or in terms of a percent reallocation (such as a transfer of 25% of your Certificate Fund from one option to another). The minimum percent that you may allocate to an available investment option is 5%. All allocations must be in whole percents.

For the first 20 transfers in a Certificate Year, you may transfer amounts by proper written notice, or electronically. See the Electronic Transactions section. After you have submitted 20 transfers in a Certificate Year, we will accept subsequent transfer requests only if they are in a form acceptable to us, bear an original signature in ink, and are sent to us by U.S. regular mail. After you have submitted 20 transfers in a Certificate Year, a subsequent transfer request by telephone, fax or electronic means will be rejected, even in the event that it is inadvertently processed.

Multiple transfers that occur during the same day, but prior to the end of the valuation period for that day, will be counted as a single transfer.

There is no transaction charge for the first 12 transfers among investment options per Certificate Year. There is an administrative charge of up to $20 for each transfer exceeding 12 in any Certificate Year.

For purposes of the 20 transfer limit, we currently do not count transfers that involve one of our systematic programs, such as Dollar Cost Averaging. For additional information, please see the Dollar Cost Averaging section.

The Group Contract was not designed for professional market timing organizations, other organizations, or individuals using programmed, large, or frequent transfers. Large or frequent transfers among variable investment options in response to short-term fluctuations in markets, sometimes called “market timing,” can make it very difficult for Fund advisers/sub-advisers to manage the variable investment options. Large or frequent transfers may cause the Funds to hold more cash than otherwise necessary, disrupt management strategies, increase transaction costs, or affect performance to the disadvantage of other Participants. If we (in our own discretion) believe that a pattern of transfers or a specific transfer request, or group of transfer requests, may have a detrimental effect on the share prices of the variable investment options, or we are informed by a Fund (e.g., by the Fund's adviser/sub-adviser) that the purchase or redemption of shares in the variable investment option must be restricted because the Fund believes the transfer activity to which such purchase or redemption relates would have a detrimental effect on share price of the affected variable investment option, we may modify your right to make transfers by restricting the number, timing, and amount of transfers. We reserve the right to prohibit transfer requests made by an individual acting under a power of attorney on behalf of more than one Participant. We will immediately notify you at the time of a transfer request if we exercise this right.
Any restrictions on transfers will be applied uniformly to all Participants, and will not be waived. However, due to the discretion involved in any decision to exercise our right to restrict transfers, it is possible that some Participants may be able to effect transactions that could affect Fund performance to the disadvantage of other Participants.

Owners of variable life insurance or variable annuity contracts that do not impose the above-referenced transfer restrictions might make more numerous and frequent transfers than Participants and other contract owners who are subject to such limitations. Contract owners who are not subject to the same transfer restrictions may have the same underlying variable investment options available to them, and unfavorable consequences associated with such frequent trading within the underlying variable investment option (e.g., greater portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs, or performance or tax issues) may affect all contract and Participants.

The Funds have adopted their own policies and procedures with respect to excessive trading of their respective shares, and we reserve the right to enforce these policies and procedures. The prospectuses for the Funds describe any such policies and procedures, which may be more or less restrictive than the policies and procedures we have adopted. Under SEC rules, we are required to: (1) enter into a written agreement with each Fund or its principal underwriter that obligates us to provide to the Fund promptly upon request certain information about the trading activity of individual Contract owners, and (2) execute instructions from the Fund to restrict or prohibit further purchases or transfers by specific Contract owners who violate the excessive trading policies established by the Fund. In addition, you should be aware that some Funds may receive “omnibus” purchase and redemption orders from other insurance companies or intermediaries such as retirement plans. The omnibus orders reflect the aggregation and netting of multiple orders from individual owners of variable insurance contracts and/or individual retirement plan participants. The omnibus nature of these orders may limit the Funds in their ability to apply their excessive trading policies and procedures. In addition, the other insurance companies and/or retirement plans may have different policies and procedures or may not have any such policies and procedures because of contractual limitations. For these reasons, we cannot guarantee that the Funds (and thus Contract owners and Participants) will not be harmed by transfer activity relating to other insurance companies and/or retirement plans that may invest in the Funds.

A Fund also may assess a short term trading fee in connection with a transfer out of the variable investment option investing in that Fund that occurs within a certain number of days following the date of allocation to the variable investment option. Each Fund determines the amount of the short term trading fee and when the fee is imposed. The fee is retained by or paid to the Fund and is not retained by us. The fee will be deducted from your Contract Value to the extent allowed by law. At present, no Fund has adopted a short-term trading fee.

Although our transfer restrictions are designed to prevent excessive transfers, they are not capable of preventing every potential occurrence of excessive transfer activity.

Transfers will take effect as of the end of the Business Day in which a proper transfer request is received by Aon Securities Inc. in Good Order on the form we require you to use for this purpose. Aon Securities Inc. will give you a form to request a transfer.

**Dollar Cost Averaging**

As an administrative practice, we currently offer a feature called Dollar Cost Averaging, or DCA. Once the free look period ends, this feature lets you systematically transfer specified dollar amounts from the Prudential Series Fund Money Market Portfolio to the other available Funds at monthly intervals. You can request that a designated number of transfers be made under the DCA feature. When we make transfers under the DCA feature, the transfers are effective as of the end of the first Business Day of the following month.

You may use DCA at any time after your Certificate becomes effective. To start the DCA feature, you usually have to make a premium payment of at least $1,000 to the Series Fund Money Market Portfolio.

Aon Securities Inc. will give you a form to request DCA. If Aon Securities Inc. receives your request form in Good Order by the tenth of the month, we will start DCA processing during the next month. If the request is received after the tenth day of the month, we will start DCA processing during the month after the next month. We will terminate the DCA arrangement when any of the following events occur:

- We have completed the designated number of transfers;
- The amount you have invested in the Prudential Series Fund Money Market Portfolio is not enough to complete the next transfer;
- Aon Securities Inc. receives your written request to end the DCA arrangement; or
- You no longer have coverage under the Group Variable Universal Life Insurance.
Currently, we do not charge for the DCA arrangement but we may in the future.

The main objective of DCA is to shield investments from short-term price fluctuations. Since the same dollar amount is transferred to an available investment option with each transfer, you buy more of the Investment Option when its price is low and a lesser interest in the investment option when the price is high. Therefore, you may achieve a lower average cost over the long term. This plan of investing does not assure a profit or protect against a loss in declining markets.

We reserve the right to change this practice, modify the requirements, or discontinue the feature in a non-discriminatory manner. We will notify you prior to changing, modifying, or discontinuing this feature.

DEATH BENEFITS

When Proceeds Are Paid

Prudential will pay a Death Benefit to the beneficiary you have named, when the Covered Person dies.

Amount of the Death Benefit

The Death Benefit is the Face Amount of insurance plus the value of the Certificate Fund as of the date of death minus any Certificate Debt and any past due monthly charges. But, the Death Benefit will not be less than the Face Amount of insurance shown plus the amount of any additional insurance benefit, if the Covered Person’s insurance is not in default and there is no Certificate Debt or withdrawal. If the date of death is not a business day, the Subaccount portion of the Certificate Fund will be valued using the next Business Day.

When a Covered Person attains age 100, the person’s Death Benefit will be equal to the Certificate Fund, less any Certificate Debt outstanding and any past due monthly charges. The Face Amount of Insurance ends, the monthly Expense Charges for the Cost of Insurance will no longer be required and Prudential will no longer accept premiums. Any additional provisions that may have been part of the Variable Universal Life Coverage will end.

Adjustment in the Death Benefit

The Certificate Fund may have grown to the point where we would need to increase the Death Benefit to be certain that the insurance will meet the Internal Revenue Code’s definition of life insurance using the “Cash Value Accumulation Test”.

If that were the case for your Certificate, we would increase the Death Benefit (before we deduct any Certificate Debt and outstanding charges) to make it equal the Certificate Fund divided by the Net Single Premium per dollar of insurance for the Covered Person’s Attained Age. For this purpose, we base the Net Single Premium on the 2001 CSO Table, and interest rates as described in The Internal Revenue Code, Section 7702.

Death Claim Settlement Options

Prudential may make a range of settlement and payment options available to group life insurance beneficiaries. The standard method of settling group life insurance benefits for the AICPA Insurance Trust is payment via a lump sum check. The following settlement options are also available (please note availability of options is subject to change):

Another way of settling claims of $5,000 or more is via a retained asset account, such as Prudential’s Alliance Account whereby funds are held with Prudential. When the claim is paid, the full amount of life insurance proceeds payable to the claimant is settled in a single distribution by the establishment of an interest-bearing Alliance Account in the beneficiary’s name. Beneficiaries are notified of claim approval resulting in Alliance Account settlement and are mailed a welcome kit containing a personalized draft book with drafts that the beneficiary can use as he/she would use bank checks. Alliance Account kits also contain disclosures explaining the operation of the account. The beneficiary can access all funds immediately by writing a draft for the entire amount, may leave funds in the account as long as desired, and preserves the ability to transfer all or some funds to other settlement options as available. Statements are mailed at least quarterly, or as frequently as monthly based on activity in the account. The Alliance Account has no monthly charges, per draft charges or draft reorder charges but may incur fees for special services such as stop payment requests, requests for draft copies, or requests for priority delivery of additional drafts; a complete list of applicable fees is available upon request.

The Alliance Account begins earning interest immediately and continues earning interest until all funds are withdrawn or the account is closed based on any minimum balance requirement, in which event a close-out check is sent to the beneficiary. Interest is accrued daily, compounded daily, and credited monthly. The interest rate may change at any time, subject to a minimum rate applicable for successive 90 day periods, and is adjusted at Prudential’s discretion based on
variable economic factors and may be more or less than the rate Prudential earns on the funds in the account. Changes in the minimum interest rate, if any, are communicated to Alliance accountholders in advance via their quarterly statements or by calling customer support. Alliance Accounts include dedicated customer support and can obtain information 24-hours a day via an automated system. State law requires that if there is no account activity and we have not had contact with the accountholder after a number of years (which time period varies by state), the account may be considered dormant. If the Alliance Account becomes dormant, the accountholder will be mailed a check for the remaining balance plus interest, at their last address shown on our records. If the accountholder does not timely cash that check, their funds will be transferred to the state as unclaimed property. If the funds are transferred to the state, the accountholder may claim those funds from the state but they may be charged a fee by the state. Once the funds are transferred to the state, we no longer have any liability with respect to the accountholder’s Alliance Account.

The Alliance Account is backed by the financial strength of The Prudential Insurance Company of America. All funds are held within Prudential’s general account. It is not FDIC insured because it is not a bank product. Funds held in the Alliance Account are guaranteed by State Guaranty Associations. Please contact the National Organization of Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Associations (www.nolhga.com) to learn more about coverage or limitations. State Guaranty Fund coverages are not determined by Prudential. For further information, the State Department of Insurance may also be contacted. Prudential may contract with third parties to provide a check clearing, account servicing and processing support. Alliance is not available for payments less than $5,000, payments to individuals residing outside the United States and its territories, and certain other payments. These payments will be paid by check. Beneficiaries may wish to consult a tax advisor regarding interest earned on the account.

Prudential’s Alliance Account is a registered trademark of The Prudential Insurance Company of America. Questions about Prudential’s Alliance Account can be directed to Alliance Customer Service toll free at 877-255-4262 or by writing to Prudential Alliance Account, PO BOX 535486, Pittsburgh, PA 15253.

Payments for a Fixed Period

The Death Benefit plus interest may be paid over a fixed number of years (1 to 25) either monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. The payment amount will be higher or lower depending on the period selected and the interest rate may change. Beneficiaries may withdraw the total present value of payments not yet made at any time.

Payments in Installments for Life

The Death Benefit may provide monthly payments in installments for as long as the beneficiary lives. Beneficiaries may choose a guaranteed minimum payment period (5, 10, or 20 years) or an installment refund, which will guarantee that the sum of the payments equals the amount of the Death Benefit payable under this option. If the beneficiary dies before Prudential has made all guaranteed payments, we will pay the present value of the remaining guaranteed payments to a payee your beneficiary designates. If your beneficiary does not choose a payment period, no Death Benefits will be paid.

Payment of a Fixed Amount

The beneficiary may choose an income payment of a stated amount either monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. Prudential will make the payment until the proceeds and interest earned are fully paid. Your beneficiary receives a guaranteed specified sum for a limited number of years. The interest rate can change. Any interest credited will be used to extend the payment period.

Under each of the previously-mentioned alternative options, each payment must generally be at least $20.

Interest Income

All or part of the proceeds may be left with Prudential to earn interest, which can be paid annually, semi-annually, quarterly, or monthly. The minimum deposit is $1,000. This option allows your beneficiary to choose another settlement option at a later time. Withdrawals of $100 or more (including the entire unpaid Death Benefit) can be made at any time.

Lump Sum

Your beneficiary may choose to receive the full death benefit in a single lump sum check.

If the beneficiary elects one of these settlement options, the tax treatment of the Death Benefit may be different than it would have been had the option not been elected. Please consult your tax advisor for advice.
Changes in Face Amount of Insurance

The Face Amount of insurance may increase or decrease. You may choose to increase or decrease the Face Amount of your insurance at certain times according to the Group Contract and Prudential's rules. The Face Amount may also decrease automatically when you reach age 75 and age 80. Here are some general statements about changes in your Face Amount of insurance. You should read your Certificate to learn how changes work in your case.

When your Face Amount of insurance changes - whether it increases or decreases - the change may cause your insurance to be treated as a Modified Endowment Contract under the Internal Revenue Code. When we identify such a situation, we generally will notify you and ask whether you want us to process the Face Amount of insurance change. When you respond to this notification, we will process the change as you have requested in your response. Also, a decrease in coverage may limit the amount of premiums that you may contribute in the future. See the Taxes section.

You should consult your tax adviser before you change the Face Amount of your insurance.

Increases in Face Amount

Whether you are eligible to increase the Face Amount will depend on several factors at the time you request an increase. These factors include:

- your current Face Amount;
- your age;
- your AICPA membership;
- Your State Society of CPA or other qualifying organization membership; and
- the schedule of coverage available.

When we receive a request to increase the Face Amount of insurance, Prudential may ask questions about the Covered Person's health, or require the Covered Person to have a medical exam, before the increase can become effective. Based on the answers to the questions or on the exam, Prudential may not allow the increase.

An increase in the Face Amount will result in higher insurance charges because our Net Amount at Risk will increase.

Decreases in Face Amount

Whether you are eligible to decrease the Face Amount will depend on several factors at the time you request a decrease. These factors include:

- The reduced Face Amount must be a scheduled amount available to you.
- A Participant may not decrease the Face Amount to less than $10,000 or below the minimum amount required to maintain status as life insurance under federal tax laws.
- The Face Amount may decrease automatically when you attain ages 75 and 80.

We will calculate the change in the Face Amount at the end of the first Business Day on or after the receipt of your instructions to decrease the Face Amount or when you attain age 75 or 80. The actual decrease will generally take effect on the first Monthly Deduction Date after that. Sometimes it may take an additional month before the charges change. If that happens, we will adjust the amount we deduct the first month after the decrease takes effect to credit you for any extra monthly charges we deducted the previous month.

How We Calculate the Face Amount of Your Insurance When You Reach Age 75 and Age 80

When you reach age 75, we will reduce the Face Amount to:

1. Five times the value of the Certificate Fund, or
2. 75% of the Face Amount prior to age 75, whichever is greater
When you reach age 80, we will reduce the Face Amount to:

(1) Five times the value of the Certificate Fund, or

(2) 50% of the Face Amount prior to age 75, whichever is greater

Once the Face Amount is recalculated, it will be rounded to the next highest $10,000 increment. Reductions at ages 75 and above do not affect preferred rate eligibility as long as the reduced Face Amount is at least $190,000. We will determine the amount of any reduction that occurs due to your attainment of an age on the later of (1) the Contract Anniversary coinciding with or next following your attainment of the reduction age and (2) the Contract Anniversary (October 1) on or after the tenth anniversary of the day on which you became insured for GVUL under the Group Contract.

The value of the Certificate Fund used in determining the reduced Face Amount will be calculated on the last Business Day prior to the effective date of the reduction.

But in no event will your ultimate Face Amount of insurance, as determined above, exceed your amount of insurance on the day prior to your attainment of the reduction age. Nor will your amount of insurance at anytime be reduced to an amount below an amount required to keep the coverage within the definition of the life insurance under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or successor law, without reducing the Certificate Fund.

SURRENDER AND WITHDRAWALS

Surrender of a Certificate

You may surrender your Certificate for its Cash Surrender Value at any time. If you do, all insurance coverage will end.

We will pay the proceeds as described in the When Proceeds Are Paid section. If you redeem units from your Certificate Fund that you just purchased and paid for by check or ACH (Automatic Clearing House) transfer, we will process your redemption, but will delay sending you the proceeds for up to 10 calendar days to allow the check or ACH transfer to clear.

A surrender may have tax consequences. See the Taxes section.

Cash Surrender Value

The Cash Surrender Value of your Certificate is equal to your Certificate Fund minus any Certificate Debt, outstanding charges. On any day, your Certificate Fund equals the sum of the amounts in the Funds, the amount invested in the Fixed Account, and the Loan Account. See the Loans section.

The Cash Surrender Value will change daily to reflect:

- Net Premiums;
- Withdrawals;
- Increases or decreases in the value of the Funds you selected;
- Interest credited on any amounts allocated to the Fixed Account and on the Loan Account;
- Interest accrued on any loan;
- The daily asset charge for mortality and expense risks assessed against the variable investment options; and
- Monthly charges that Prudential deducts from your Certificate Fund.

If you ask, Aon Securities Inc. will tell you the amount of the Cash Surrender Value of your Certificate. Prudential does not guarantee a minimum Cash Surrender Value. It is possible for the Cash Surrender Value of your Certificate to be zero.
Withdrawals

While your Certificate is in effect, you may withdraw part of your Certificate's Cash Surrender Value ("Withdrawal"). We will take it from each investment option you selected in the same proportions as the value of your Certificate Fund is invested, unless your request tells us to take the withdrawal from only selected investment options.

We will pay you the amount withdrawn as described in the When Proceeds Are Paid section. If you redeem units from your Certificate Fund that were recently purchased by check or ACH transfer, we will process your redemption, but will delay sending you the proceeds for up to 10 calendar days to allow the check or ACH transfer to clear.

You must withdraw at least $200 in any withdrawal. You may withdraw any amount that is more than $200, but you must leave enough in your Certificate Fund (less any Certificate Debt and outstanding charges) to pay the next month's charges.

There is no limit on the number of withdrawals you can make in a year. However, there is a transaction charge for each withdrawal. Currently, this charge is $10 or 2% of the amount you withdraw, whichever is less. In the future, Prudential Insurance may raise this charge, but not above $20. We will deduct the transaction charge from the amount you withdraw. A withdrawal will decrease the amount of the Death Benefit.

You may not repay any amount that you withdraw, although you generally may make additional premium payments. Withdrawals may have tax consequences. See the Taxes section.

Payment of Cash Surrender Value

You may receive the Cash Surrender Value by surrendering your Certificate. To do this, you must make a request to Aon Securities Inc. on the form that we require you to use for this purpose. The election of this option may have tax consequences. See the Taxes section.

If you do not choose one of the options described above within 61 days of the date the Certificate ends, we will exchange your Certificate Fund for Paid-Up Coverage if your Certificate Fund value is at least $1,000. If it does not have that much value, we will pay the Cash Surrender Value.

LOANS

You may borrow up to the Maximum Loan Value of your Certificate Fund. The Maximum Loan Value is 90% of your Certificate Fund minus any existing loan (and its accrued interest), outstanding charges, and the amount of the next month’s charges. In states that require it, you may borrow a greater amount.

You cannot take a loan if the Certificate Debt exceeds the Maximum Loan Value. Prudential will pay loan proceeds as described in the When Proceeds Are Paid section.

Interest charged on the loan accrues daily at a rate that Prudential sets each year. Interest payments are due the last business day before the Contract Anniversary. If you do not pay the interest when it is due, we will add it to the principal amount of the loan. When this happens, we will take an amount out of your investment options to make the loan and the Loan Account equal in value.

When you take a loan from your Certificate Fund, here’s what happens:

- We will take an amount equal to the loan out of each of your investment options on a pro-rata basis unless you tell us to take it only from selected investment options.
- We will start a Loan Account for you and will credit the Loan Account with an amount equal to the loan.
- We will generally credit interest to the amount in the Loan Account at an effective annual rate that is currently 1% less than the rate Prudential Insurance charges as interest on the loan. The crediting rate will generally be equal to the Fixed Account crediting rate, but will never be less than 4%.

You may repay all or part of a loan at any time. We will apply a loan repayment first against any unpaid loan interest and then to reduce the principal amount of the loan. You may repay a loan either by repayment or by withdrawing amounts from the Certificate Fund. You should send your loan repayments directly to Prudential Insurance. You may request a loan repayment form from Aon Securities Inc.
If you repay a loan by using the Certificate Fund, we will treat the repayment as a withdrawal from the Certificate Fund. A withdrawal may have tax consequences. See the **Withdrawals** section and the **Taxes** section.

A loan will not cause your Certificate to lapse. However, your loan plus accrued interest (together, these are called "Certificate Debt") may not equal or exceed the value of your Certificate Fund. If Certificate Debt exceeds the value of your Certificate Fund, you will not have enough money in your Certificate Fund to cover the month's charges and your coverage will end. See the **Lapse** section below.

If you still have Certificate Debt outstanding when you surrender your Certificate or when you allow your Certificate to lapse, the amount you borrowed may become taxable. Also, loans from Modified Endowment Contracts may be treated for tax purposes as distributions of income. See the **Taxes** section.

If we pay the Death Benefit or the Cash Surrender Value while a loan is outstanding, we will reduce the Death Benefit or the Cash Surrender Value by the amount of the loan plus any accrued interest.

A loan will have a permanent effect on your Certificate's Cash Surrender Value. It may also have a permanent effect on the Death Benefit. This happens because the investment results of the investment options you selected will apply only to the amount remaining in those investment options after the loan amount is transferred to the Loan Account. The longer a loan is outstanding, the greater the effect is likely to be. The effect could be favorable or unfavorable. If investment results are greater than the rate being credited on the amount of the loan while the loan is outstanding, values under the Contract will not increase as rapidly as they would have if no loan had been made. If investment results are below that rate, Contract values will be higher than they would have been had no loan been made.

**LAPSE AND REINSTATEMENT**

In general, your Certificate will remain in force as long as the balance in your Certificate Fund (less any Certificate Debt and outstanding charges) is enough to pay the monthly charges when due. If the Certificate Fund balance is not enough, Aon Securities Inc. will send you a notice to tell you that your insurance is going to end, how much you must pay to stop it from ending, and when you must pay. We will send the notice to the last known address we have on file for you. This payment must be received by the end of the grace period, or the Certificate will no longer have any value. The grace period is currently 71 days. However, we guarantee that the grace period will be at least the later of 61 days after the Monthly Deduction Date, or 30 days after the date Aon Securities Inc. mailed you the notice. A Certificate that lapses with Certificate Debt may affect the way you are taxed. See the **Taxes** section.

If the Covered Person dies during the grace period, we will reduce the Death Benefit by any past due monthly charges and by any Certificate Debt.

You may request reinstatement of a lapsed Certificate any time within 3 years after the end of the grace period. At the time you request reinstatement, you must be less than the maximum age at which a Certificate may be held. We will not reinstate a lapsed Certificate if the Group Contract under which the Certificate was issued ended or if you are no longer an Eligible Group Member. (If you are an Applicant Owner, we will not reinstate a lapsed Certificate if the Covered Person is no longer eligible for coverage under the Group Contract.)

To reinstate your Certificate, you must send the following items to Aon Securities Inc.:*

- A written request for reinstatement;
- Evidence of the good health of the Covered Person. The evidence must be satisfactory to Prudential;
- A premium payment that is at least enough, after deduction of any charges that apply, to pay the monthly charges for the grace period and for two more months. See the **Charges and Expenses** section;
- We will make your Certificate effective again on the Monthly Deduction Date that occurs after we approve your request for reinstatement. The terms of your original Certificate will still apply. We will apply a new two-year period of incontestability. See the **Incontestability** section.

Currently, we do not charge for a reinstatement, but we reserve the right to charge for reinstatements in the future. Reinstatement of your Certificate does not reverse or eliminate tax reporting related to a lapse with an outstanding loan.
This summary provides general information on federal income tax treatment of a Certificate under the Group Contract. It is not a complete statement of what federal income taxes will be in all circumstances. It is based on current law and interpretations, which may change. It does not cover state taxes or other taxes. It is not intended as tax advice. You should consult your own tax adviser for complete information and advice.

**Treatment as Life Insurance and Investor Control**

The Certificate must meet certain requirements to qualify as life insurance for tax purposes. These requirements include certain definitional tests and rules for diversification of investments. For further information on the diversification requirements, see Dividends, Distributions and Taxes in the applicable Fund prospectuses or Statements of Additional Information.

We believe we have taken adequate steps to insure that the Certificate qualifies as life insurance for tax purposes. Generally speaking, this means that:

- You will not be taxed on the growth of the Funds in the Certificate Fund, unless you receive a distribution from the Certificate Fund, and
- The Certificate's Death Benefit will be income tax free to your beneficiary.

Although we believe that the Certificate should qualify as life insurance for tax purposes, there are some uncertainties, particularly because the Secretary of Treasury has not yet issued permanent regulations that bear on this question. Moreover, regulations issued to date do not provide guidance concerning the extent to which Participants may direct their investments to the particular available Subaccounts of a separate account without causing the Participants, instead of Prudential Insurance, to be considered the owners of the underlying assets. The ownership rights under the Certificate are similar to, but different in certain respects from, those addressed by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) rulings holding that the insurance company was the owner of the assets. For example, Participants have the choice of more funds and the ability to reallocate amounts among available Subaccounts more frequently than in the rulings. While we believe that Prudential Insurance will be treated as the owner of the separate account assets, it is possible that the Participants may be considered to own the assets.

Because of these uncertainties, we reserve the right to make changes—which will be applied uniformly to all Participants after advance written notice—that we deem necessary to insure that the Certificates under the Group Contract will qualify as life insurance and that Prudential Insurance will be treated as the owner of the underlying assets.

In order to meet the definition of life insurance rules for federal income tax purposes, the Certificate must satisfy the Cash Value Accumulation Test under the Internal Revenue Code.

Under the Cash Value Accumulation Test, the Certificate must maintain a minimum ratio of Death Benefit to cash value. Therefore, in order to ensure that the Certificate qualifies as life insurance, the Certificate's Death Benefit may increase as the Certificate Fund value increases. The Death Benefit, at all times, must be at least equal to the Certificate Fund multiplied by the applicable Attained Age factor.

The contract may not qualify as life insurance under federal tax law after the Insured has attained age 100 and may be subject to adverse tax consequences. A tax advisor should be consulted before you choose to continue the contract after the insured reaches age 100.

**Pre-Death Distributions**

The tax treatment of any distribution you receive before the Covered Person's death depends on whether your Certificate is classified as a Modified Endowment Contract.
Certificates Not Classified As Modified Endowment Contracts

- If you surrender your Certificate or allow it to lapse, you will be taxed on the amount you receive in excess of the premiums you paid less the untaxed portion of any prior withdrawals. For this purpose, you will be treated as receiving any portion of the Cash Surrender Value used to repay Certificate Debt. In other words, you will immediately have taxable income to the extent of gain in the Contract. Reinstatement of the Contract after lapse will not eliminate the taxable income which we are required to report to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"). The tax consequences of a surrender may differ if you take the proceeds under an income payment settlement option.

- Generally, you will be taxed on a withdrawal to the extent the amount you receive exceeds the premiums you paid for the Certificate less the untaxed portion of any prior withdrawals. However, under some limited circumstances, in the first 15 Certificate Years, all or a portion of a withdrawal may be taxed if the Certificate Fund exceeds the total premiums paid less the untaxed portions of any prior withdrawals, even if total withdrawals do not exceed total premiums paid.

- Extra premiums for optional benefits and riders generally do not count in computing the premiums paid for the Certificate for the purposes of determining whether a withdrawal is taxable.

- Loans you take against the Certificate are ordinarily treated as debt and are not considered distributions subject to tax.

Modified Endowment Contracts

- The rules change if the Certificate is classified as a Modified Endowment Contract. The Certificate could be classified as a Modified Endowment Contract if premiums in excess of certain IRS limits are paid, or a change in the Face Amount of insurance is made (or an additional benefit is added or removed). You should first consult a tax adviser if you are contemplating any of these steps.

- If the Certificate is classified as a Modified Endowment Contract, then amounts you receive under the Certificate before the Covered Person's death, including loans, withdrawals, and premium refunds (passed on to you as an annual refund) which are not reinvested are included in income to the extent that the Certificate Fund exceeds the premiums paid for the Certificate increased by the amount of any loans previously included in income and reduced by any untaxed amounts previously received other than the amount of any loans excludible from income. An assignment of a Modified Endowment Contract is taxable in the same way.

- These rules also apply to loans, withdrawals, premium refunds which are not reinvested, and full surrenders made during the two-year period before the time that the Certificate became a Modified Endowment Contract.

- Any taxable income on pre-death distributions (including full surrenders) is subject to a penalty tax of 10 percent unless the amount is received on or after age 59½, on account of your becoming disabled or as a life annuity.

- All Modified Endowment Contracts issued by us to you during the same calendar year are treated as a single Certificate for purposes of applying these rules.

Withholding

You must affirmatively elect that no taxes be withheld from a pre-death distribution. Otherwise, the taxable portion of any amounts you receive will be subject to withholding. You are not permitted to elect out of withholding if you do not provide a social security number or other taxpayer identification number. You may be subject to penalties under the estimated tax payment rules if your withholding and estimated tax payments are insufficient to cover the tax due.

Other Tax Considerations

If you transfer or assign the Certificate to someone else, there may be gift, estate and/or income tax consequences. If you transfer the Certificate to a person two or more generations younger than you (or designate such a younger person as a beneficiary), there may be Generation Skipping Transfer tax consequences. Deductions for interest paid or accrued on Certificate Debt or on other loans that are incurred or continued to purchase or carry the Certificate may be denied. Your individual situation or that of your beneficiary will determine the federal estate taxes and the state and local estate, inheritance and other taxes due if you or the Covered Person, if different, dies.
The earnings of the Account are taxed as part of Prudential's operations. The Account does not intend to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code.

Federal Income Tax Status of Amounts Received Under the Certificate

Variable life insurance contracts receive the same Federal income tax treatment as conventional life insurance contracts (those where the amount of the Death Benefit is fixed instead of variable). Here's what that means:

- First, the Death Benefit is generally not included in the gross income of the beneficiary;

- Second, increases in the value of the Certificate Fund are generally not included in the taxable income of the Participant. This is true whether the increases are from income or capital gains;

- Third, surrenders and withdrawals are generally treated first as a return of your investment in the Certificate and then as a distribution of taxable income. The taxable portion of the distribution is taxed as ordinary income. Different tax rules apply if your Certificate is classified as a Modified Endowment Contract. See the Pre-Death Distributions section.

- Fourth, loans are not generally treated as distributions. Different tax rules apply if your Certificate is classified as a Modified Endowment Contract. See the Pre-Death Distribution section.

You should consult your tax adviser for guidance on your specific situation.

Company Taxes

We will pay company income taxes on the taxable corporate earnings created by this separate account product. While we may consider company income taxes when pricing our products, we do not currently include such income taxes in the tax charges you pay under the contract. We will periodically review the issue of charging for these taxes and may impose a charge in the future.

In calculating our corporate income tax liability, we derive certain corporate income tax benefits associated with the investment of company assets, including separate account assets, which are treated as company assets under applicable income tax law. These benefits reduce our overall corporate income tax liability. Under current law, such benefits may include foreign tax credits and corporate dividend received deductions. We do not pass these tax benefits through to holders of the separate account group variable life insurance contracts because (i) the contract owners are not the owners of the assets generating these benefits under applicable income tax law and (ii) we do not currently include company income taxes in the tax charges you pay under the contract. We reserve the right to change these tax practices.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Prudential Insurance Company of America is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our business. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to The Prudential Insurance Company of America and proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industry in which we operate. The Prudential Insurance Company of America may be subject to class action lawsuits and other litigation involving a variety of issues and allegations involving sales practices, claims payments and procedures, premium charges, policy servicing and breach of fiduciary duty to customers. The Prudential Insurance Company of America may also be subject to litigation arising out of its general business activities, such as its investments, contracts, leases and labor and employment relationships, including claims of discrimination and harassment, and could be exposed to claims or litigation concerning certain business or process patents. In addition, The Prudential Insurance Company of America, along with other participants in the businesses in which it engages, may be subject from time to time to investigations, examinations and inquiries, in some cases industry-wide, concerning issues or matters upon which such regulators have determined to focus. In some of Prudential Insurance Company of America’s pending legal and regulatory actions, parties are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages. The outcome of litigation or a regulatory matter, and the amount or range of potential loss at any particular time, is often inherently uncertain.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America establishes accruals for litigation and regulatory matters when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. For litigation and regulatory matters where a loss may be reasonably possible, but not probable, or is probable but not reasonably estimable, no accrual is established, but the matter, if material, is disclosed. As of December 31, 2015, the aggregate
range of reasonably possible losses in excess of accruals established is not currently estimable. The Prudential Insurance Company of America reviews relevant information with respect to its litigation and regulatory matters on a quarterly and annual basis and updates its accruals, disclosures and estimates of reasonably possible loss based on such reviews.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America's litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. It is possible that The Prudential Insurance Company of America's results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of The Prudential Insurance Company of America's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on The Prudential Insurance Company of America's financial position. Management believes, however, that, based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on: the Separate Account; the ability of Prudential Investment Management Services, to perform its contract with the Separate Account; or The Prudential Insurance Company of America's ability to meet its obligations under the Certificates.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of the Account should be distinguished from the consolidated financial statements of Prudential, which should be considered only as bearing upon the ability of Prudential to meet its obligations under the Contracts. The audited financial statements of the Account and the consolidated financial statements of Prudential are made available in the Statement of Additional Information to this prospectus.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Prudential has filed a registration statement with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933, relating to the offering described in this prospectus. This prospectus does not include all the information set forth in the registration statement. Certain portions have been omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. The omitted information may, however, be obtained from the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, or by telephoning (202) 551-5850, upon payment of a prescribed fee.

You may contact the depositor for further information at the address and telephone number inside the front cover of this prospectus. For service or questions on your Certificate, please contact Aon Securities Inc. at the phone number on the back cover.

Pursuant to the delivery obligations under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 159 thereunder, Prudential delivers this prospectus to contract owners that reside outside of the United States.

Cyber Security Risks

We provide more information about cyber security risks associated with this Contract in the Statement of Additional Information.
DEFINITIONS OF SPECIAL TERMS
USED IN THIS PROSPECTUS

**Account** - The Account is a variable contract account, also known as a separate account, that is identified as the Prudential Variable Contract Account GI-2. The Account is divided into Subaccounts. Each variable investment option is a Subaccount of the Account. The Account holds assets that are segregated from all of Prudential's other assets. The assets of each Subaccount are segregated from the assets of each other Subaccount.

**Aon Securities Inc.** – The company which offers and administers the plan.

**Applicant Owner** – A person other than the Eligible Group Member who obtains new insurance coverage on the life of an Eligible Group Member.

**Attained Age** - Your age on your last birthday on or prior to October 1 of each year.

**Business Day** – Generally any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading and generally ends at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time (or as of an earlier close of regular trading). A business day does not include a day on which we are not open due to emergency conditions determined by the Securities and Exchange Commission. We may also close early due to such emergency conditions.

**Cash Surrender Value** - The amount you receive upon surrender of the Certificate. The Cash Surrender Value is equal to your Certificate Fund on the date of surrender, less any Certificate Debt and any other outstanding charge.

**Certificate** - A document issued to you, as a Participant under a Group Contract, setting forth or summarizing your rights and benefits.

**Certificate Anniversary** - The same date each year as the Certificate Date.

**Certificate Date** - The effective date of coverage under a Certificate.

**Certificate Debt** - The principal amount of any outstanding loans you borrowed under your Certificate plus any accrued interest.

**Certificate Fund** - The total amount credited to you under your Certificate. On any date it is equal to the sum of the amounts under that Certificate allocated to: (1) the Subaccounts, (2) the Fixed Account, and (3) the Loan Account.

**Certificate Year** - The year from the Certificate Date to the first Certificate Anniversary or from one Certificate Anniversary to the next.

**Contract Anniversary** - October 1 of each year.

**Contract Date** - The date on which the Group Contract is issued.

**Covered Person** - The person whose life is insured under the Group Contract. The Covered Person is generally the Participant.

**Death Benefit** - The amount payable upon the death of the Covered Person (before the deduction of any Certificate Debt or any outstanding charges).

**Eligible Group Members** - Members of the AICPA and/or a State Society of CPAs and/or other qualifying organization who are less than age 75 and not disabled under the terms of the CPA Life Insurance Plan. You may only be covered under either the CPA Life Insurance Plan or the Group Variable Universal Life Insurance, but not both.

**Extended Death Benefit Protection During Total Disability** - In your certificate this is referred to as Extension of Coverage and Waiver of Cost of Insurance Charges During Total Disability.

**Face Amount** - The amount of life insurance in your Certificate. The Face Amount, along with your Certificate Fund are each parts of your Death Benefit.

**Fixed Account** - An investment option under which Prudential guarantees that interest will be added to the amount deposited at a rate we declare periodically.

**Funds** - A Fund is a portfolio of a series mutual fund. Each of these mutual funds is an open-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The shares of such Fund are purchased only by insurance company separate accounts, such as the Account, and qualified plans, and are not available on a retail basis. Each variable investment option buys shares of one specific Fund.

**Good Order** – An instruction utilizing such forms, signatures, and dating as we require, which is sufficiently clear and complete and for which we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instructions.

**Group Contract** - A Group Variable Universal Life insurance contract that Prudential issues to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Insurance Trust.

**Group Contract Holder** - The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Insurance Trust.
**Issue Age** - The Covered Person’s Attained Age on the date that the insurance on that Covered Person goes into effect as defined by the Group Contract.

**Loan Account** - An account within Prudential’s general account to which we transfer from the Account and/or the Fixed Account an amount equal to the amount of any loan.

**Maximum Loan Value** - The amount (before any applicable transaction charge) that you may borrow at any given time under your Certificate. We calculate the Loan Value by multiplying the Certificate Fund by 90% (or higher where required by state law) and then subtracting any existing loan with accrued interest, outstanding charges, and the amount of the next month’s charges.

**Modified Endowment Contract** - A type of life insurance contract or Certificate under the Internal Revenue Code which has been funded in excess of certain IRS limits. Less favorable tax rules, and in some cases a penalty tax, apply if you take distributions (such as withdrawals, loans, Premium Refunds (passed on to you as refunds) which are not reinvested or assignments) from a Modified Endowment Contract. Regardless of classification as a Modified Endowment Contract cash value accrues on a tax deferred basis and the Death Benefit is generally received free of income tax. See the **Taxes** section for a more complete description of the Modified Endowment Contract rules.

**Monthly Deduction Date** - The Contract Date and the first day of each succeeding month, except that whenever the Monthly Deduction Date falls on a date other than a Business Day, the Monthly Deduction Date will be the next Business Day.

**Net Amount at Risk** - The amount by which your Certificate’s Death Benefit (computed as if there were no Certificate Debt) exceeds your Certificate Fund.

**Net Premium** - Your premium payment minus any charges for taxes attributable to premiums. Net Premiums are the amounts that we allocate to the Account and/or the Fixed Account.

**Paid-Up Coverage** - This type of life insurance coverage pays a Death Benefit of a specific amount that does not change. You make one premium payment to begin the coverage and never make any additional payments.

**Participant** - An Eligible Group Member or "Applicant Owner" under a Group Contract who obtains insurance under the Group Contract and is eligible to exercise the rights described in the Certificate. The Participant will be the person entitled to exercise all rights under a Certificate, regardless of whether the Covered Person under the Certificate is the Participant or his or her spouse. We refer to Participants as "you" in this prospectus. If you validly assign your rights as a Participant to someone else, then that person may exercise those rights.

**Premium Refund** - A refund that Prudential may provide under certain Group Contracts based on favorable experience.

**Series Fund** - The Prudential Series Fund, Inc., a mutual fund with separate portfolios, some of which are available as investment options for the Group Contract.

**Subaccount** - A division of the Account. Each Subaccount invests its assets in the shares of a corresponding Fund.

**The Prudential Insurance Company of America** - Prudential, us, we, our. The company offering the Contract.
The SAI is legally a part of this prospectus, both of which are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the Securities Act of 1933, Registration No. 333-01031. The SAI contains additional information about the Prudential Variable Contract Account GI-2. All of these filings can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information on the operation of the public reference room may be obtained by calling the Commission at (202) 551-8090. The SEC also maintains a Web site (http://www.sec.gov) that contains the Prudential Group Variable Universal Life SAI, material incorporated by reference, and other information about the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Copies of these materials can also be obtained, upon payment of duplicating fees, from the SEC's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549.

You can call us at 1-800-562-9874 to ask us questions, request information about the Contract, and obtain copies of the Statement of Additional Information or other documents.

Group Variable Universal Life Insurance (contract series 89759) is issued by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, 751 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102 and is distributed by Prudential Investment Management Services LLC (PIMS), 655 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102-4410, each being a Prudential Financial company and each is solely responsible for its financial condition and contractual obligation. Coverage is offered and administered through Aon Securities Inc., Member FINRA/SIPC, 159 East County Line Road, Hatboro, PA 19040-1218, 1-800-223-7473. The Plan Agent of the AICPA Insurance Trust is Aon Insurance Services. Aon Securities Inc. and Aon Insurance Services are not affiliated with either Prudential or PIMS. Aon Insurance Services is the brand name for the brokerage and program administration operations of Affinity Insurance Services, Inc.; (TX 13695); (AR 100106022); in CA & MN, AIS Affinity Insurance Agency, Inc. (CA 0795465); in OK, AIS Affinity Insurance Services Inc.; in CA, Aon Affinity Insurance Services, Inc., (CA 0G94493), Aon Direct Insurance Administrators and Berkely Insurance Agency and in NY, AIS Affinity Insurance Agency.
AB Variable Products Series Fund, Inc.

AB VPS International Growth Portfolio
(Class A)
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
The Portfolio’s investment objective is long-term growth of capital.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE PORTFOLIO
This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The operating expenses information below is designed to assist Contractholders of variable products that invest in the Portfolio in understanding the fees and expenses that they may pay as an investor. Because the information does not reflect deductions at the separate account level or contract level for any charges that may be incurred under a contract, Contractholders that invest in the Portfolio should refer to the variable contract prospectus for a description of fees and expenses that apply to Contractholders. Inclusion of these charges would increase the fees and expenses provided below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
N/A

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management Fees</td>
<td>.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Agent</td>
<td>.00%(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
<td>.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Other Expenses</td>
<td>.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Portfolio Operating Expenses</td>
<td>1.11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Less than .01%.

Examples
The Examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Examples assume that you invest $10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Examples also assume that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio’s operating expenses stay the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After 1 Year</td>
<td>$113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 3 Years</td>
<td>$353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 5 Years</td>
<td>$612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 10 Years</td>
<td>$1,352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover
The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys or sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These transaction costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the Examples, affect the Portfolio’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio’s portfolio turnover rate was 17% of the average value of its portfolio.
PRINCIPAL STRATEGIES
The Portfolio invests primarily in an international portfolio of equity securities of companies selected by the Adviser for their growth potential within various market sectors. Examples of the types of market sectors in which the Portfolio may invest include, but are not limited to, information technology (which includes telecommunications), health care, financial services, infrastructure, energy and natural resources, and consumer groups. The Adviser’s growth analysts seek to identify companies or industries for which other investors have underestimated earnings potential—for example, some hidden earnings driver (including, but not limited to, reduced competition, market share gain, better margin trend, increased customer base, or similar factors) that would cause a company to grow faster than market forecasts.

The Adviser allocates the Portfolio’s investments among broad sector groups utilizing the fundamental company research conducted by the Adviser’s internal research staff, assessing the current and forecasted investment opportunities and conditions, as well as diversification and risk considerations. The Adviser may vary the percentage allocations among market sectors and may change the market sectors in which the Portfolio invests as companies’ potential for growth within a sector matures and new trends for growth emerge.

The Portfolio invests, under normal circumstances, in the equity securities of companies located in at least three countries (and normally substantially more) other than the United States. The Portfolio invests in securities of companies in both developed and emerging market countries. Geographic distribution of the Portfolio’s investments among countries or regions also will be a product of the stock selection process rather than a pre-determined allocation.

The Portfolio may also invest in synthetic foreign equity securities, which are various types of warrants used internationally that entitle a holder to buy or sell underlying securities. The Adviser expects that normally the Portfolio’s portfolio will tend to emphasize investments in larger capitalization companies, although the Portfolio may invest in smaller or medium capitalization companies.

The Portfolio may, at times, invest in shares of exchange-traded funds, or ETFs, in lieu of making direct investments in equity securities. ETFs may provide more efficient and economical exposure to the type of companies and geographic locations in which the Portfolio seeks to invest than direct investments.

Currencies can have a dramatic impact on equity returns, significantly adding to returns in some years and greatly diminishing them in others. Currency and equity positions are evaluated separately. The Adviser may seek to hedge the currency exposure resulting from securities positions when it finds the currency exposure unattractive. To hedge all or a portion of its currency risk, the Portfolio may, from time to time, invest in currency-related derivatives, including forward currency exchange contracts, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, swaps and options. The Adviser may also seek investment opportunities by taking long or short positions in currencies through the use of currency-related derivatives.

The Portfolio may enter into other derivatives transactions, such as options, futures contracts, forwards and swaps. The Portfolio may use options strategies involving the purchase and/or writing of various combinations of call and/or put options, including on individual securities and stock indices, futures contracts (including futures contracts on individual securities and stock indices) or shares of ETFs. These transactions may be used, for example, in an effort to earn extra income, to adjust exposure to individual securities or markets, or to protect all or a portion of the Portfolio’s portfolio from a decline in value, sometimes within certain ranges.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

• **Market Risk:** The value of the Portfolio’s assets will fluctuate as the stock or bond market fluctuates. The value of its investments may decline, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, simply because of economic changes or other events that affect large portions of the market. It includes the risk that a particular style of investing, such as growth, may underperform the market generally.

• **Foreign (Non-U.S.) Risk:** Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers may involve more risk than those of U.S. issuers. These securities may fluctuate more widely in price and may be less liquid due to adverse market, economic, political, regulatory or other factors.

• **Emerging Market Risk:** Investments in emerging market countries may have more risk because the markets are less developed and less liquid, and because these investments may be subject to increased economic, political, regulatory or other uncertainties.

• **Currency Risk:** Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may negatively affect the value of the Portfolio’s investments or reduce its returns.

• **Capitalization Risk:** Investments in small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more volatile than investments in large-capitalization companies. Investments in small-capitalization companies may have additional risks because these companies have limited product lines, markets or financial resources.

• **Derivatives Risk:** Derivatives may be illiquid, difficult to price, and leveraged so that small changes may produce disproportionate losses for the Portfolio, and may be subject to counterparty risk to a greater degree than more traditional investments.
• **Leverage Risk:** To the extent the Portfolio uses leveraging techniques, its net asset value may be more volatile because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of changes in interest rates and any increase or decrease in the value of the Portfolio’s investments.

• **Management Risk:** The Portfolio is subject to management risk because it is an actively-managed investment fund. The Advisor will apply its investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Portfolio, but there is no guarantee that its techniques will produce the intended results.

As with all investments, you may lose money by investing in the Portfolio.

**BAR CHART AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**

The bar chart and performance information provide an indication of the historical risk of an investment in the Portfolio by showing:

• how the Portfolio’s performance changed from year to year over ten years; and

• how the Portfolio’s average annual returns for one, five and ten years compare to those of a broad-based securities market index.

The performance information does not take into account separate account charges. If separate account charges were included, an investor’s return would be lower. The Portfolio’s past performance, of course, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future.

**Bar Chart**

During the period shown in the bar chart, the Portfolio’s:

**Best Quarter was up 24.51%, 2nd quarter, 2009; and Worst Quarter was down -27.30%, 3rd quarter, 2008.**

**Performance Table**

**Average Annual Total Returns**

(For the periods ended December 31, 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio</td>
<td>-1.87%</td>
<td>1.38%</td>
<td>2.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSCI AC World Index (ex. U.S.) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes except the reinvestment of dividends net of non-U.S. withholding taxes)</td>
<td>-5.66%</td>
<td>1.06%</td>
<td>2.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSCI World Index (ex. U.S.)* (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes except the reinvestment of dividends net of non-U.S. withholding taxes)</td>
<td>-3.04%</td>
<td>2.79%</td>
<td>2.92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The performance table includes an additional index that shows how the Portfolio’s performance compares with an index of the equity market performance of developed markets.

**INVESTMENT ADVISER**

AllianceBernstein L.P. is the investment adviser for the Portfolio.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGER**

The following table lists the person responsible for day-to-day management of the Portfolio’s portfolio:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee</th>
<th>Length of Service</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daniel C. Roarty</td>
<td>Since 2012</td>
<td>Senior Vice President of the Adviser</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PURCHASE AND SALE OF PORTFOLIO SHARES
The Portfolio offers its shares through the separate accounts of participating life insurance companies (“Insurers”). You may only purchase and sell shares through these separate accounts. See the prospectus of the separate account of the Insurer for information on the purchase and sale of the Portfolio shares.

TAX INFORMATION
The Portfolio may pay income dividends or make capital gains distributions. The income and capital gains distributions are expected to be made in shares of the Portfolio. See the prospectus of the separate account of the Insurer for federal income tax information.

PAYMENTS TO INSURERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES
If you purchase shares of the Portfolio through an Insurer or other financial intermediary, the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Insurer or other financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
The Portfolio’s investment objective is total return from long-term growth of capital and income.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE PORTFOLIO
This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The operating expenses information below is designed to assist Contractholders of variable products that invest in the Portfolio in understanding the fees and expenses that they may pay as an investor. Because the information does not reflect deductions at the separate account level or contract level for any charges that may be incurred under a contract, Contractholders that invest in the Portfolio should refer to the variable contract prospectus for a description of fees and expenses that apply to Contractholders. Inclusion of these charges would increase the fees and expenses provided below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
N/A

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management Fees</td>
<td>.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Agent</td>
<td>.00%(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
<td>.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Other Expenses</td>
<td>.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Portfolio Operating Expenses</td>
<td>1.07%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Less than .01%.

Examples
The Examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Examples assume that you invest $10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Examples also assume that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio’s operating expenses stay the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After 1 Year</td>
<td>$ 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 3 Years</td>
<td>$ 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 5 Years</td>
<td>$ 590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 10 Years</td>
<td>$1,306</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover
The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys or sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These transaction costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the Examples, affect the Portfolio’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio’s portfolio turnover rate was 67% of the average value of its portfolio.
PRINCIPAL STRATEGIES
Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets in the equity securities of real estate investment trusts, or REITs, and other real estate industry companies, such as real estate operating companies. The Portfolio seeks to invest in real estate companies whose underlying portfolios are diversified geographically and by property type.

The Portfolio’s investment policies emphasize investment in companies determined by the Adviser to be undervalued relative to their peers. In selecting real estate equity securities, the Adviser uses its fundamental and quantitative research to seek to identify companies where the magnitude and growth of cash flow streams have not been appropriately reflected in the price of the security. These securities may trade at a more attractive valuation than others that may have similar overall fundamentals. The Adviser’s fundamental research efforts are focused on forecasting the short- and long-term normalized cash generation capability of real estate companies by isolating supply and demand for property types in local markets, determining the replacement value of properties, assessing future development opportunities, and normalizing capital structures of real estate companies.

The Portfolio may invest in mortgage-backed securities, which are securities that directly or indirectly represent participations in, or are collateralized by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property. These securities include mortgage pass-through certificates, real estate mortgage investment conduit certificates and collateralized mortgage obligations. The Portfolio may also invest in short-term investment-grade debt securities and other fixed-income securities.

The Portfolio invests in equity securities that include common stock, shares of beneficial interests of REITs and securities with common stock characteristics, such as preferred stock or convertible securities ("real estate equity securities"). The Portfolio may invest in foreign securities and enter into forward commitments and standby commitment agreements.

Currencies can have a dramatic impact on equity returns, significantly adding to returns in some years and greatly diminishing them in others. Currency and equity positions are evaluated separately. The Adviser may seek to hedge the currency exposure resulting from securities positions when it finds the currency exposure unattractive. To hedge all or a portion of its currency risk, the Portfolio may, from time to time, invest in currency-related derivatives, including forward currency exchange contracts, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, swaps and options. The Adviser may also seek investment opportunities by taking long or short positions in currencies through the use of currency-related derivatives.

The Portfolio may enter into other derivatives transactions, such as options, futures contracts, forwards and swaps. The Portfolio may use options strategies involving the purchase and/or writing of various combinations of call and/or put options, including on individual securities and stock indices, futures contracts (including futures contracts on individual securities and stock indices) or shares of exchange-traded funds, or ETFs. These transactions may be used, for example, to earn extra income, to adjust exposure to individual securities or markets, or to protect all or a portion of the Portfolio’s portfolio from a decline in value, sometimes within certain ranges.

The Portfolio may, at times, invest in shares of ETFs in lieu of making direct investments in equity securities. ETFs may provide more efficient and economical exposure to the type of companies and geographic locations in which the Portfolio seeks to invest than direct investments.

PRINCIPAL RISKS
• **Market Risk:** The value of the Portfolio’s assets will fluctuate as the stock or bond market fluctuates. The value of its investments may decline, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, simply because of economic changes or other events that affect large portions of the market.
• **Interest Rate Risk:** Changes in interest rates will affect the value of investments in fixed-income securities. When interest rates rise, the value of existing investments in fixed-income securities tends to fall and this decrease in value may not be offset by higher income from new investments. The Portfolio may be subject to heightened interest rate risk due to rising rates as the current period of historically low interest rates ends. Interest rate risk is generally greater for fixed-income securities with longer maturities or durations.
• **Credit Risk:** An issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives or other contract, may be unable or unwilling to make timely payments of interest or principal, or to otherwise honor its obligations. The issuer or guarantor may default, causing a loss of the full principal amount of a security. The degree of risk for a particular security may be reflected in its credit rating. There is the possibility that the credit rating of a fixed-income security may be downgraded after purchase, which may adversely affect the value of the security. Investments in fixed-income securities with lower ratings tend to have a higher probability that an issuer will default or fail to meet its payment obligations.
• **Real Estate Risk:** The Portfolio’s investments in the real estate market have many of the same risks as direct ownership of real estate, including the risk that the value of real estate could decline due to a variety of factors that affect the real estate market generally. Investments in REITs may have additional risks. REITs are dependent on the capability of their managers, may have limited diversification, and could be significantly affected by changes in tax laws.
• **Prepayment Risk:** The value of mortgage-related or other asset-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates. Early payments of principal on some of these securities may occur during periods of falling mortgage interest rates and expose the Portfolio to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. Early payments associated with these securities cause these securities to experience significantly greater price and yield volatility than is experienced by traditional fixed-income securities. During periods of rising interest rates, a reduction in prepayments may increase the effective life of mortgage-related securities, subjecting them to greater risk of decline in market value in response to rising interest rates. If the life of a mortgage-related security is inaccurately predicted, the Portfolio may not be able to realize the rate of return it expected.

• **Derivatives Risk:** Derivatives may be illiquid, difficult to price, and leveraged so that small changes may produce disproportionate losses for the Portfolio, and may be subject to counterparty risk to a greater degree than more traditional investments.

• **Leverage Risk:** To the extent the Portfolio uses leveraging techniques, its net asset value, or NAV, may be more volatile because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of changes in interest rates and any increase or decrease in the value of the Portfolio’s investments.

• **Foreign (Non-U.S.) Risk:** Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers may involve more risk than those of U.S. issuers. These securities may fluctuate more widely in price and may be less liquid due to adverse market, economic, political, regulatory or other factors.

• **Currency Risk:** Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may negatively affect the value of the Portfolio’s investments or reduce its returns.

• **Management Risk:** The Portfolio is subject to management risk because it is an actively-managed investment fund. The Adviser will apply its investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Portfolio, but there is no guarantee that its techniques will produce the intended results.

As with all investments, you may lose money by investing in the Portfolio.

**BAR CHART AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**

The bar chart and performance information provide an indication of the historical risk of an investment in the Portfolio by showing:

• how the Portfolio’s performance changed from year to year over ten years; and

• how the Portfolio’s average annual returns for one, five and ten years compare to those of a broad-based securities market index.

The performance information does not take into account separate account charges. If separate account charges were included, an investor’s return would be lower. The Portfolio’s past performance, of course, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future.

**Bar Chart**

During the period shown in the bar chart, the Portfolio’s:

*Best Quarter was up 32.49%, 3rd quarter, 2009; and Worst Quarter was down -36.87%, 4th quarter, 2008.*

**Performance Table**

*Average Annual Total Returns*  
*(For the periods ended December 31, 2015)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
<td>11.71%</td>
<td>7.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTSE NAREIT Equity REIT Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>11.91%</td>
<td>7.38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INVESTMENT ADVISER
AllianceBernstein L.P. is the investment adviser for the Portfolio.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER
The following table lists the person responsible for day-to-day management of the Portfolio’s portfolio:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee</th>
<th>Length of Service</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eric J. Franco</td>
<td>Since 2012</td>
<td>Senior Vice President of the Adviser</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PURCHASE AND SALE OF PORTFOLIO SHARES
The Portfolio offers its shares through the separate accounts of participating life insurance companies (“Insurers”). You may only purchase and sell shares through these separate accounts. See the prospectus of the separate account of the Insurer for information on the purchase and sale of the Portfolio shares.

TAX INFORMATION
The Portfolio may pay income dividends or make capital gains distributions. The income and capital gains distributions are expected to be made in shares of the Portfolio. See the prospectus of the separate account of the Insurer for federal income tax information.

PAYMENTS TO INSURERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES
If you purchase shares of the Portfolio through an Insurer or other financial intermediary, the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Insurer or other financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.
Deutsche Variable Series II

Deutsche Small Mid Cap Value VIP
(Class A Shares)
Before you invest, you may want to review the fund’s prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund’s prospectus, Statement of Additional Information and other information about the fund online at deutschefunds.com/vipros. You can also get this information at no cost by e-mailing a request to service@db.com, calling (800) 728-3337 or by contacting your insurance company. The prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2016, as supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
The fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND
This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. This information does not reflect fees associated with the separate account that invests in the fund or any variable life insurance policy or variable annuity contract for which the fund is an investment option. These fees will increase expenses.

SHAREHOLDER FEES
(paid directly from your investment) None

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES
(expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>% of Average Net Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management fee</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution/service (12b-1) fees</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual fund operating expenses</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXAMPLE
This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund’s operating expenses remain the same. This example does not reflect any fees or sales charges imposed by a variable contract for which the fund is an investment option. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>$82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Years</td>
<td>$255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Years</td>
<td>$444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Years</td>
<td>$990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER
The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example, but can affect the fund’s performance.

Portfolio turnover rate for fiscal year 2015: 25%.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY
Main investments. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in undervalued common stocks of small and mid-size US companies. The fund defines small companies as those that are similar in market value to those in the Russell 2000® Value Index. While the market capitalization range of the Russell 2000® Value Index changes throughout the year, as of the most recent reconstitution date of the index (June 26, 2015), companies in the index had a median market capitalization of approximately $796 million. The fund defines mid-size companies as those that are similar in market value to those in the Russell Midcap® Value Index. While the market capitalization range of the Russell Midcap® Value Index changes throughout the year, as of the most recent reconstitution date of the index (June 26, 2015), companies in the index had a median market capitalization of approximately $5.96 billion. The fund intends to invest primarily in companies whose market capitalizations fall within the normal range of each index.

While the fund invests mainly in US stocks, it could invest up to 20% of net assets in foreign securities.
The fund’s equity investments are mainly common stocks, but may also include other types of equities such as preferred or convertible stocks. The fund may also invest in initial public offerings and real estate investment trusts (REITs).

**Management process.** In choosing stocks, portfolio management focuses on individual security selection rather than industry selection. Portfolio management uses an active process that combines financial analysis with company visits to evaluate management and strategies. Company research lies at the heart of the investment process. Portfolio management emphasizes individual selection of stocks across all economic sectors, focusing on companies that it believes have strong management, identifiable catalysts (e.g., acquisitions or new products), and valuations that offer an attractive risk/reward trade-off. Portfolio management utilizes multiple sources for idea generation as it believes quantitative screens by themselves are not robust enough to consistently source attractive investment ideas. Portfolio management’s intensive proprietary research starts with thorough background research to gain an understanding of a company’s business model and financials. Management meetings are generally conducted to assess corporate culture and the ability to execute on the business model with a focus on capital allocation decisions. Portfolio management then analyzes valuations by determining the appropriate metric and establishing internal estimates. Portfolio management reviews a stock’s investment thesis, catalysts and risks to determine if the stock fits into the portfolio. Portfolio management normally will sell a stock when it believes the investment thesis proves incorrect, fundamentals weaken, catalysts fail to materialize as expected, or if a stock becomes fully valued.

**Securities Lending.** The fund may lend securities (up to one-third of total assets) to approved institutions.

**MAIN RISKS**

There are several risk factors that could hurt the fund’s performance, cause you to lose money or cause the fund’s performance to trail that of other investments. The fund may not achieve its investment objective, and is not intended to be a complete investment program. An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

**Stock market risk.** When stock prices fall, you should expect the value of your investment to fall as well. Stock prices can be hurt by poor management on the part of the stock’s issuer, shrinking product demand and other business risks. These may affect single companies as well as groups of companies. In addition, movements in financial markets may adversely affect a stock’s price, regardless of how well the company performs. The market as a whole may not favor the types of investments the fund makes, which could affect the fund’s ability to sell them at an attractive price. To the extent the fund invests in a particular capitalization or sector, the fund’s performance may be affected by the general performance of that particular capitalization or sector.

**Small company risk.** Small company stocks tend to be more volatile than medium-sized or large company stocks. Because stock analysts are less likely to follow small companies, less information about them is available to investors. Industry-wide reversals may have a greater impact on small companies, since they may lack the financial resources of larger companies. Small company stocks are typically less liquid than large company stocks.

**Medium-sized company risk.** Medium-sized company stocks tend to be more volatile than large company stocks. Because stock analysts are less likely to follow medium-sized companies, less information about them is available to investors. Industry-wide reversals may have a greater impact on medium-sized companies, since they lack the financial resources of larger companies. Medium-sized company stocks are typically less liquid than large company stocks.

**Value investing risk.** As a category, value stocks may underperform growth stocks (and the stock market as a whole) over any period of time. In addition, value stocks selected for investment by portfolio management may not perform as anticipated.

**Security selection risk.** The securities in the fund’s portfolio may decline in value. Portfolio management could be wrong in its analysis of industries, companies, economic trends, the relative attractiveness of different securities or other matters.

**Focus risk.** To the extent that the fund focuses its investments in particular industries, asset classes or sectors of the economy, any market price movements, regulatory or technological changes, or economic conditions affecting companies in those industries, asset classes or sectors may have a significant impact on the fund’s performance.

**Foreign investment risk.** The fund faces the risks inherent in foreign investing. Adverse political, economic or social developments could undermine the value of the fund’s investments or prevent the fund from realizing the full value of its investments. Financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets differ from those in the US. Additionally, foreign securities markets generally are smaller and less liquid than US markets. To the extent that the fund invests in non-US dollar denominated foreign securities, changes in currency exchange rates may affect the US dollar value of foreign securities or the income or gain received on these securities.

**Real estate securities risk.** The value of real estate securities in general, and REITs in particular, are subject to the same risks as direct investments and will depend on the value of the underlying properties or the underlying loans or interest. The value of these securities will rise and fall in response to many factors, including economic conditions,
the demand for rental property and interest rates. In particular, the value of these securities may decline when interest rates rise and will also be affected by the real estate market and by the management of the underlying properties. REITs may be more volatile and/or more illiquid than other types of equity securities.

**Pricing risk.** If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for an investment could be different from the value realized upon such investment’s sale. As a result, you could pay more than the market value when buying fund shares or receive less than the market value when selling fund shares.

**Securities lending risk.** Any decline in the value of a portfolio security that occurs while the security is out on loan is borne by the fund and will adversely affect performance. Also, there may be delays in recovery of securities loaned or even a loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially while holding the security.

**Liquidity risk.** In certain situations, it may be difficult or impossible to sell an investment and/or the fund may sell certain investments at a price or time that is not advantageous in order to meet redemption requests or other cash needs. Unusual market conditions, such as an unusually high volume of redemptions or other similar conditions could increase liquidity risk for the fund.

**IPO risk.** Prices of securities bought in an initial public offering (IPO) may rise and fall rapidly, often because of investor perceptions rather than economic reasons. To the extent a mutual fund is small in size, its IPO investments may have a significant impact on its performance since they may represent a larger proportion of the fund’s overall portfolio as compared to the portfolio of a larger fund.

**Operational and technology risk.** Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect the fund’s service providers or counterparties, issuers of securities held by the fund, or other market participants may adversely affect the fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the fund or impairing fund operations.

**PAST PERFORMANCE**

How a fund’s returns vary from year to year can give an idea of its risk; so can comparing fund performance to overall market performance (as measured by an appropriate market index). Past performance may not indicate future results. All performance figures below assume that dividends and distributions were reinvested. For more recent performance figures, go to deutschefunds.com (the Web site does not form a part of this prospectus) or call the phone number included in this prospectus. This information doesn’t reflect fees associated with the separate account that invests in the fund or any variable life insurance policy or variable annuity contract for which the fund is an investment option. These fees will reduce returns.

Prior to September 3, 2013, the fund had a sub-advisor and a different investment management team that operated with a different investment strategy. Prior to November 3, 2006, the fund was named DWS Dreman Small Cap Value VIP and operated with a different investment strategy. Performance would have been different if the fund’s current investment strategy had been in effect.

**CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL RETURNS (%) (CLASS A)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Class A</th>
<th>Inception</th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>25.06</td>
<td>-1.91</td>
<td>8.39</td>
<td>7.44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>4.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>-33.42</td>
<td></td>
<td>-10.36</td>
<td>-12.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>29.70</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.36</td>
<td>12.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>23.07</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.36</td>
<td>12.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>13.77</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.36</td>
<td>12.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>35.24</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.36</td>
<td>12.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5.53</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.36</td>
<td>12.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>-1.91</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.36</td>
<td>12.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>-60</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.36</td>
<td>12.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.36</td>
<td>12.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS**

(For periods ended 12/31/2015 expressed as a %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Returns</th>
<th>Period ending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Best Quarter</td>
<td>21.30% September 30, 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worst Quarter</td>
<td>-20.81% September 30, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year-to-Date</td>
<td>1.00% March 31, 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Advisor**

Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc.

**Portfolio Manager(s)**


Mary Schafer, Director. Portfolio Manager of the fund. Began managing the fund in 2016.

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

The fund is intended for use in a variable insurance product. You should contact the sponsoring insurance company for information on how to purchase and sell shares of the fund.
TAX INFORMATION
The fund normally distributes its net investment income and realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders, the separate accounts of participating insurance companies. These distributions may not be taxable to the holders of variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. For information concerning the federal income tax consequences for the holders of such contracts or policies, holders should consult the prospectus used in connection with the issuance of their particular contracts or policies.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES
If you purchase the fund through selected affiliated and unaffiliated brokers, dealers, participating insurance companies or other financial intermediaries, the fund, the Advisor, and/or the Advisor's affiliates, may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your insurance company's Web site for more information.
Dreyfus Variable Investment Fund

Dreyfus International Equity Portfolio
(Initial Class)
Before you invest, you may want to review the fund’s prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund’s prospectus and other information about the fund, including the statement of additional information and most recent reports to shareholders, online at www.dreyfus.com/vifunddocuments. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) or by sending an e-mail request to info@dreyfus.com. The fund’s prospectus and statement of additional information, dated April 29, 2016 (each as revised or supplemented), are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Investment Objective

The fund seeks capital growth.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. These figures do not reflect any fees or charges imposed by participating insurance companies under their Variable Annuity contracts (VA contracts) or Variable Life Insurance policies (VLI policies), and if such fees and/or charges were included, the fees and expenses would be higher.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Initial Shares</th>
<th>Service Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management fees</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual fund operating expenses</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect fees and expenses incurred under VA contracts and VLI policies; if they were reflected, the figures in the Example would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>3 Years</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Shares</td>
<td>$116</td>
<td>$362</td>
<td>$628</td>
<td>$1,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Shares</td>
<td>$142</td>
<td>$440</td>
<td>$761</td>
<td>$1,669</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 32.28% of the average value of its portfolio.
Principal Investment Strategy

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in common stocks or securities convertible into common stocks of foreign companies (i.e., organized under the laws of countries other than the U.S.) and depositary receipts evidencing ownership in such securities. At least 75% of the fund's net assets will be invested in countries represented in the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia and the Far East (MSCI EAFE®) Index. The fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in emerging market countries.

The core of the investment philosophy of Newton Capital Management Limited (Newton), an affiliate of The Dreyfus Corporation and the fund's sub-investment adviser, is the belief that no company, market or economy can be considered in isolation; each must be understood within a global context. Newton believes that a global comparison of companies is the most effective method of stock analysis, and Newton's global analysts research investment opportunities by global sector rather than by region. The process begins by identifying a core list of investment themes that Newton believes will positively affect certain sectors or industries and cause stocks within these sectors or industries to outperform others. Newton then identifies specific companies, through fundamental global sector and stock research, using investment themes to help focus on areas where thematic and strategic research indicates superior returns are likely to be achieved.

The fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as options, futures and options on futures, forward contracts and swap agreements as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset or currency, to increase returns, to manage currency risk, or as part of a hedging strategy.

Principal Risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. The fund's share price fluctuates, sometimes dramatically, which means you could lose money.

• **Risks of stock investing.** Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general market conditions or because of factors that affect the particular company or the company's industry.

• **Foreign investment risk.** To the extent the fund invests in foreign securities, the fund's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting investments in foreign issuers. Special risks associated with investments in foreign issuers include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political and economic instability and differing auditing and legal standards. Investments denominated in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that such currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and affect the value of these investments held by the fund. To the extent the fund's investments are focused in one or a limited number of foreign countries, the fund's performance could be more volatile than that of more geographically diversified funds.

• **Emerging market risk.** The securities of issuers located or doing substantial business in emerging market countries tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of issuers located in countries with more mature economies. Emerging markets generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries. Investments in these countries may be subject to political, economic, legal, market and currency risks. The risks may include less protection of property rights and uncertain political and economic policies, the imposition of capital controls and/or foreign investment limitations by a country, nationalization of businesses and the imposition of sanctions by other countries, such as the United States.

• **Foreign currency risk.** Investments in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Foreign currencies, particularly the currencies of emerging market countries, are also subject to risks caused by inflation, interest rates, budget deficits and low savings rates, political factors and government intervention and controls.

• **Derivatives risk.** A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the fund's performance. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets, and the fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund. Derivatives in which the fund may invest can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the fund will not correlate with the underlying instruments or the fund's other investments in the manner intended. Certain types of derivatives, including swap agreements, forward contracts, over-the-counter options and other over-the-counter transactions, involve greater risks than the underlying obligations because, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and pricing risk. Because many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the
value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

- **Liquidity risk.** When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult to sell the securities in a timely manner at or near their perceived value. In such a market, the value of such securities and the fund's share price may fall dramatically. Investments that are illiquid or that trade in lower volumes may be more difficult to value. Investments in foreign securities, particularly those of issuers located in emerging markets, tend to have greater exposure to liquidity risk than domestic securities.

- **Non-diversification risk.** The fund is non-diversified, which means that the fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers. Therefore, the fund’s performance may be more vulnerable to changes in the market value of a single issuer or group of issuers and more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund.

- **Depositary receipts risk.** Depositary receipts may be subject to certain of the risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies, such as currency risk, political and economic risk and market risk, because their values depend on the performance of the non-dollar denominated underlying foreign securities. Certain countries may limit the ability to convert depositary receipts into the underlying foreign securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the foreign company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related depositary receipt.

**Performance**

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the fund’s Initial shares from year to year. The table compares the average annual total returns of the fund’s shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund’s past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. More recent performance information may be available at www.dreyfus.com.

Performance information reflects the fund’s expenses only and does not reflect the fees and charges imposed by participating insurance companies under their VA contracts or VLI policies. Because these fees and charges will reduce total return, policyowners should consider them when evaluating and comparing the fund’s performance. Policyowners should consult the prospectus for their contract or policy for more information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year-by-Year Total Returns as of 12/31 each year (%)</th>
<th>Best Quarter</th>
<th>Worst Quarter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial Shares</strong></td>
<td>Q2, 2009: 19.63%</td>
<td>Q3, 2008: -22.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.31 17.12 25.26 10.03 23.15 17.74 1.38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/15)</th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Shares</td>
<td>1.38%</td>
<td>4.07%</td>
<td>3.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Shares</td>
<td>1.17%</td>
<td>3.81%</td>
<td>3.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSCI EAFE® Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes</td>
<td>-0.81%</td>
<td>3.60%</td>
<td>3.03%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Portfolio Management**

The fund’s investment adviser is The Dreyfus Corporation (Dreyfus), and the fund’s sub-investment adviser is Newton Capital Management Limited.

Paul Markham and Jeff Munroe are the fund’s primary portfolio managers, positions they have held since January 2012 and June 2012, respectively. Mr. Markham, the fund’s lead portfolio manager, is an investment manager for global equities, and is a member of the global investment group as well as the global equity ex-U.S. model and equity strategy groups at Newton. Mr. Munroe is an investment leader of the global equities team at Newton.
Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Fund shares are offered only to separate accounts established by insurance companies to fund VA contracts and VLI policies. Individuals may not purchase shares directly from, or place sell orders directly with, the fund. The VA contracts and the VLI policies are described in the separate prospectuses issued by the participating insurance companies, over which the fund assumes no responsibility. Policyowners should consult the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for more information about buying, selling (redeeming), or exchanging fund shares.

Tax Information

The fund's distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. Since the fund's shareholders are the participating insurance companies and their separate accounts, the tax treatment of dividends and distributions will depend on the tax status of the participating insurance company. Accordingly, no discussion is included as to the federal personal income tax consequences to policyowners. For this information, policyowners should consult the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company or their tax advisers.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as an insurance company), the fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

This prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation in any state or jurisdiction in which, or to any person to whom, such offering or solicitation may not lawfully be made.
Lazard Retirement Series, Inc.

Lazard Retirement Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
(Service Shares)
Lazard Retirement Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio

Investment Objective
The Portfolio seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses
This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio, a series of Lazard Retirement Series, Inc., but does not reflect the fees or charges imposed by the separate accounts of certain insurance companies (the “Participating Insurance Companies”) under variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies (the “Policies” and each, a “Policy”). If such fees and charges were reflected, the figures in the table would be higher.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Shares</th>
<th>Investor Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management Fees</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</td>
<td>.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
<td>.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses</td>
<td>1.39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then hold or redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect fees and expenses imposed by the Participating Insurance Companies under the Policies; if they were reflected, the figures in the Example would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>3 Years</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service Shares</td>
<td>$142</td>
<td>$440</td>
<td>$761</td>
<td>$1,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investor Shares</td>
<td>$117</td>
<td>$365</td>
<td>$633</td>
<td>$1,398</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Portfolio Turnover**
The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual portfolio operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio’s portfolio turnover rate was 9% of the average value of its portfolio.

**Principal Investment Strategies**
The Portfolio invests primarily in equity securities, principally common stocks, of non-US companies whose principal activities are located in emerging market countries and that Lazard Asset Management LLC (the “Investment Manager”) believes are undervalued based on their earnings, cash flow or asset values.

Emerging market countries include all countries represented by the MSCI Emerging Markets® Index, which currently includes: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.

Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities of companies whose principal business activities are located in emerging market countries.

**Principal Investment Risks**
The value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate, which means you could lose money.

**Market Risk.** Market risks, including political, regulatory, market and economic developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market, can affect the value of the Portfolio’s investments. In addition, turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and/or fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers, which could adversely affect the Portfolio.

**Issuer Risk.** The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer’s goods or services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets or factors unrelated to the issuer’s value, such as investor perception.

**Non-US Securities Risk.** The Portfolio’s performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting the non-US countries and companies in which the Portfolio invests. Non-US securities carry special risks, such as less developed or less efficient trading markets, political instability, a lack of company information, differing auditing and legal standards, and, potentially, less liquidity.

**Emerging Market Risk.** Emerging market countries can generally have economic structures that are less diverse and mature, and political systems that are less stable, than those of developed countries. The economies of countries with emerging markets may be based predominantly on only a few industries, may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions, and may suffer from extreme debt burdens or volatile inflation rates. The securities markets of emerging market countries have historically been extremely volatile. These market conditions may continue or worsen. Significant devaluation of emerging market currencies against the US dollar may occur subsequent to acquisition of investments denominated in emerging market currencies.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** Investments denominated in currencies other than US dollars may experience a decline in value, in US dollar terms, due solely to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The Portfolio’s investments could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, repatriation of funds or conversion of emerging market currencies. The Investment Manager does not intend to actively hedge the Portfolio’s foreign currency exposure.

**Large Cap Companies Risk.** Investments in large cap companies may underperform other segments of the market when such other segments are in favor or because such companies may be less responsive to competitive challenges and opportunities and may be unable to attain high growth rates during periods of economic expansion.
Small and Mid Cap Companies Risk. Small and mid cap companies carry additional risks because their earnings tend to be less predictable, their share prices more volatile and their securities less liquid than larger, more established companies. The shares of small and mid cap companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger companies, which can have an adverse effect on the pricing of these securities and on the ability to sell these securities when the Investment Manager deems it appropriate.

Value Investing Risk. The Portfolio invests in stocks believed by the Investment Manager to be undervalued, but that may not realize their perceived value for extended periods of time or may never realize their perceived value. The stocks in which the Portfolio invests may respond differently to market and other developments than other types of stocks.

Performance Bar Chart and Table
Year-by-Year Total Returns for Service Shares
As of 12/31

The accompanying bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in Lazard Retirement Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio by showing the Portfolio’s year-by-year performance and its average annual performance compared to that of a broad measure of market performance. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Portfolio’s Service Shares has varied from year to year over the past 10 calendar years. Performance information does not reflect the fees or charges imposed by the Participating Insurance Companies under the Policies, and such fees will have the effect of reducing performance. Updated performance information is available at www.LazardNet.com or by calling (800) 823-6300. The Portfolio’s past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Portfolio will perform in the future.

Average Annual Total Returns
(for the periods ended December 31, 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Inception Date</th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
<th>Life of Portfolio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service Shares</td>
<td>11/4/97</td>
<td>-20.05%</td>
<td>-5.50%</td>
<td>3.38%</td>
<td>6.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investor Shares</td>
<td>5/1/06</td>
<td>-19.90%</td>
<td>-5.28%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSCI Emerging Markets Index&lt;br&gt;(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-14.92%</td>
<td>-4.81%</td>
<td>3.61%</td>
<td>1.61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary Prospectus 3
Management

Investment Manager
Lazard Asset Management LLC

Portfolio Managers/Analysts
James M. Donald, portfolio manager/analyst on the Investment Manager’s Emerging Markets Equity team, has been with the Portfolio since November 2001.

Rohit Chopra, portfolio manager/analyst on the Investment Manager’s Emerging Markets Equity team, has been with the Portfolio since May 2007.

Monika Shrestha, portfolio manager/analyst on the Investment Manager’s Emerging Markets Equity team, has been with the Portfolio since December 2014.

John R. Reinsberg, portfolio manager/analyst on the Investment Manager’s Global Equity and International Equity teams, has been with the Portfolio since November 1997.

Purchase and Sale of Portfolio Shares
Portfolio shares are currently offered only to Participating Insurance Companies. Portfolio shares may be sold each business day by the separate accounts of the Participating Insurance Companies.

Tax Information
Owners of the Policies offered by the separate accounts of Participating Insurance Companies should consult the prospectuses or other disclosure documents of the separate accounts regarding the federal tax consequences of investing in the Portfolio through a separate account.

Financial Intermediary Compensation
Payments to Participating Insurance Companies and Financial Intermediaries
The Portfolio and the Investment Manager and its affiliates may pay Participating Insurance Companies, or their affiliates, for the sale of Portfolio shares and related services. Participating Insurance Companies, or their affiliates, may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries that sell Policies for the sale of shares of the Portfolio and related services. When received by a Participating Insurance Company, such payments may be a factor that the Participating Insurance Company considers in including the Portfolio as an investment option in its Policies. The prospectus or other disclosure document for the Policies may contain additional information about these payments. When received by a financial intermediary, such payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and salespersons to recommend the Portfolio over other mutual funds available as investment options under a Policy. Ask the salesperson or visit the financial intermediary’s website for more information.
Prudential Series Fund

PSF High Yield Bond Portfolio
(Class I)
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
The investment objective of the Portfolio is a high total return.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES
The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</th>
<th>Class I Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management Fees</td>
<td>.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Other Expenses</td>
<td>.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses</td>
<td>.57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>3 Years</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$58</td>
<td>$183</td>
<td>$318</td>
<td>$714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover. The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio’s turnover rate was 46% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE
Principal Investment Strategies. In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in medium to lower rated debt investments. Such high-yield/high risk debt investments are often referred to as high-yield bonds or “junk bonds” and are riskier than higher rated bonds. Lower rated and comparable unrated investments tend to offer better yields than higher rated investments with the same maturities because the issuer’s financial condition may not have been as strong as that of higher rated issuers. The Portfolio may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in US dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objectives, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success.
**Derivatives Risk.** A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying investments, such as an asset, reference rate, or index. The use of derivatives involves a variety of risks, including the risk that: the party on the other side of a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation; leverage created by investing in derivatives may result in losses to the Portfolio; derivatives may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to buy or sell at an opportune time or price, and may be difficult to terminate or otherwise offset; derivatives used for hedging may reduce or magnify losses but also may reduce or eliminate gains; and the price of commodity-linked derivatives may be more volatile than the prices of traditional equity and debt securities.

The SEC has proposed a new rule related to the use of derivatives by registered investment companies, which, if adopted by the SEC as proposed, may limit the Portfolio’s ability to engage in transactions that involve potential future payment obligations (including derivatives such as forwards, futures, swaps and written options) and may limit the ability of the Portfolio to invest in accordance with its stated investment strategy.

**Expense Risk.** The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the “Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses” table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio’s average net assets decrease.

**Fixed Income Securities Risk.** Investment in fixed income securities involves a variety of risks, including that: an issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable to pay obligations when due; due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings at the price it values the security or at any price; the Portfolio’s investment may decrease in value when interest rates rise. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that the Portfolio’s investment in fixed income securities will go down in value. Risks associated with rising interest rates are currently heightened because interest rates in the US are at, or near, historic lows.

**Foreign Investment Risk.** Investments in foreign securities generally involve more risk than investing in securities of US issuers, including: changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by the Portfolio; foreign markets generally are more volatile than, and generally are not subject to regulatory requirements comparable to, US markets; foreign financial reporting standards usually differ from those in the US; foreign exchanges are often less liquid than US markets; political developments may adversely affect the value of foreign securities; and foreign holdings may be subject to special taxation and limitations on repatriating investment proceeds.

**High Yield Risk.** Investments in fixed income securities rated below investment grade and unrated securities of similar credit quality (i.e., high yield securities or junk bonds) may be more sensitive to interest rate, credit and liquidity risks than investments in investment grade securities, and have predominantly speculative characteristics.

**Liquidity and Valuation Risk.** The Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers or the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. The Portfolio may be unable to sell those portfolio holdings at the desired time or price, and may have difficulty determining the value of such securities for the purpose of determining the Portfolio’s net asset value. In such cases, investments owned by the Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Portfolio’s Board of Trustees. No assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the value of security.

**Market and Management Risk.** Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. The investment techniques, risk analysis and investment strategies used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio may not produce the intended or desired results.

**Recent Events Risk.** Events in the financial markets have caused, and may continue to cause, increased volatility and a significant decline in the value and liquidity of many securities. As a result, identifying investment risks and opportunities may be especially difficult. There is no assurance that steps taken by governments, and their agencies and instrumentalities, to support financial markets will continue, and the impact of regulatory changes on the markets may not be known for some time.

**Regulatory Risk.** The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the SEC and/or the CFTC. Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. A change in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

**Past Performance.** The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio’s average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.
Annual Total Returns (Class I Shares)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>10.25</td>
<td>-22.28</td>
<td>-2.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>47.16</td>
<td>14.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>14.43</td>
<td>7.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Best Quarter:** 16.37%  
**Worst Quarter:** -16.64%

- **2nd Quarter of 2009**
- **4th Quarter of 2008**

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Yield Bond Class I Shares</td>
<td>-2.45%</td>
<td>5.26%</td>
<td>6.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>-4.50%</td>
<td>4.98%</td>
<td>6.84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Manager</th>
<th>Subadviser</th>
<th>Portfolio Managers</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Service Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prudential Investments LLC</td>
<td>PGIM, Inc. *</td>
<td>Robert Cignarella, CFA</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
<td>May 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Michael J. Collins, CFA</td>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>November 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Terence Wheat, CFA</td>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>May 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Spano, CFA, CFA</td>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>September 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ryan Kelly, CFA</td>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>February 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Brian Clapp, CFA</td>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>May 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel Thorogood, CFA</td>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>May 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*PGIM, Inc. was formerly known as Prudential Investment Management, Inc.

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio’s income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are “passed through” pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.
By Mail: The Prudential Series Fund, 655 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102
By Telephone: 1-800-346-3778
On the Internet: www.prudential.com/variableinsuranceportfolios
Prudential Series Fund

PSF Jennison 20/20 Focus Portfolio
(Class I)
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
The investment objective of the Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES
The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</th>
<th>Class I Shares</th>
<th>Class II Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management Fees</td>
<td>.75%</td>
<td>.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Administration Fees</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Other Expenses</td>
<td>.08%</td>
<td>.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses</td>
<td>.83%</td>
<td>1.23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>3 Years</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jennison 20/20 Focus Class I Shares</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>$265</td>
<td>$460</td>
<td>$1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennison 20/20 Focus Class II Shares</td>
<td>$125</td>
<td>$390</td>
<td>$676</td>
<td>$1,489</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover. The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio’s turnover rate was 64% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE
Principal Investment Strategies. The Portfolio invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities of approximately 40 (which may range up to 50) US companies that are selected by the Portfolio’s two portfolio managers (approximately 20 by each) as having strong capital appreciation potential. Each portfolio manager is responsible for selecting the securities within his discipline. The value portfolio manager seeks investments in companies he believes are being valued at a discount to their intrinsic value, as defined by their business model, returns on assets and/or equity, free cash flow yields, quality of management, and that possess a favorable return/risk profile. The growth portfolio manager seeks to invest in companies with growth in units, revenues, cash flows and/or earnings; defendable competitive positions and enduring business franchises that offer a differentiated product and/or service; proven management teams; robust balance sheets; high or improving return on equity; above average return on assets or invested capital; sustainable earnings growth.
superior to the market average and duration of that growth rate; and appropriate valuations. Up to 20% of the Portfolio’s total assets may be invested in foreign securities.

**Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio.** The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objectives, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success.

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer’s financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio.

**Expense Risk.** The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the “Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses” table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio’s average net assets decrease.

**Foreign Investment Risk.** Investments in foreign securities generally involve more risk than investing in securities of US issuers, including: changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by the Portfolio; foreign markets generally are more volatile than, and generally are not subject to regulatory requirements comparable to, US markets; foreign financial reporting standards usually differ from those in the US; foreign exchanges are often less liquid than US markets; political developments may adversely affect the value of foreign securities; and foreign holdings may be subject to special taxation and limitations on repatriating investment proceeds.

**Investment Style Risk.** Securities of a particular investment style, such as growth or value, tend to perform differently (i.e., better or worse than other segments of, or the overall, stock market) depending on market and economic conditions.

**Market and Management Risk.** Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. The investment techniques, risk analysis and investment strategies used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio may not produce the intended or desired results.

**Real Estate Risk.** Investments in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and real estate-linked derivative instruments are subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate. Poor performance by the manager of the REIT and adverse changes to or inability to qualify with favorable tax laws will adversely affect the Portfolio. In addition, some REITs have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property.

**Recent Events Risk.** Events in the financial markets have caused, and may continue to cause, increased volatility and a significant decline in the value and liquidity of many securities. As a result, identifying investment risks and opportunities may be especially difficult. There is no assurance that steps taken by governments, and their agencies and institutionalities, to support financial markets will continue, and the impact of regulatory changes on the markets may not be known for some time.

**Regulatory Risk.** The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the SEC and/or the CFTC. Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. A change in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

**Past Performance.** The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio’s average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

The table also demonstrates how the Portfolio’s performance compares to the returns of the Russell 1000 Index which includes stocks of companies with similar investment objectives. Annual return information is provided for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio’s shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, returns for Class II shares are lower because Class II shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.
Annual Total Returns (Class I Shares)
Prudential Series Fund

PSF Money Market Portfolio
(Class I)
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
The investment objective of the Portfolio is the maximum current income that is consistent with the stability of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES
The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</th>
<th>Class I Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management Fees</td>
<td>.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Other Expenses</td>
<td>.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses(^{(1)})</td>
<td>.34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) Total annual portfolio operating expenses shown in the table above are lower than as shown in the financial statements, because the table reflects the permanent reduction of the Portfolio’s management fee from 0.40% to 0.30% which was effective on February 16, 2016.

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Money Market Class I Shares</th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>3 Years</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>$109</td>
<td>$191</td>
<td>$431</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE
Principal Investment Strategies. As a money market fund, the Portfolio invests in high-quality money market instruments and seeks to maintain a stable net asset value of $10.00 per share. In other words, the Portfolio attempts to operate so that shareholders do not lose any of the principal amount they invest in the Portfolio. Of course, there can be no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its goal of a stable net asset value, and shares of the Portfolio are neither insured nor guaranteed by the US government or any other entity. For instance, the issuer or guarantor of a portfolio security or the other party to a contract could default on its obligation, and this could cause the Portfolio’s net asset value per share to fall below $10.00. In addition, the income earned by the Portfolio will fluctuate based on market conditions, interest rates and other factors. In a low interest rate environment, the yield for the Portfolio, after deduction of operating expenses, may be negative even though the yield before deducting such expenses is positive. A negative yield may also cause the Portfolio’s net asset value per share to fall below $10.00. Prudential Investments LLC may decide to reimburse certain of these expenses to the Portfolio in order to maintain a positive yield, however they are under no obligation to do so and may cease doing so at any time without prior notice.
Important Note: On or about October 2016, the Portfolio will change its investment policies and investment strategies, and will be managed as a government money market fund. As a government money market fund, the Portfolio will invest at least 99.5% or more of its assets in cash, government securities, and/or repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized with cash or other government securities. In addition, the Portfolio will normally invest at least 80% of its assets in US Government securities and repurchase agreements for those securities. In recognition of these investment policy changes, the Portfolio will change its name at that time, and will be known as the Government Money Market Portfolio. More detailed information about the investment policy changes will be included in an amendment to the Portfolio’s registration statement, which is expected to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and provided to shareholders in or around October 2016, prior to the effective date of the investment policy changes.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. Although the Portfolio seeks to maintain a net asset value of $10 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, it can’t guarantee success.

Asset-Backed and/or Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are fixed income securities that represent an interest in an underlying pool of assets, such as credit card receivables or, in the case of mortgage-backed securities, mortgage loans. Like fixed income securities, asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are subject to interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and credit risk, which may be heightened in connection with investments in loans to “subprime” borrowers. Certain asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are subject to the risk that those obligations will be repaid sooner than expected or later than expected, either of which may result in lower than expected returns. Mortgage-backed securities, because they are backed by mortgage loans, are also subject to risks related to real estate, and securities backed by private-issued mortgages may experience higher rates of default on the underlying mortgages than securities backed by government-issued mortgages.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the “Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses” table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio’s average net assets decrease.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. Investment in fixed income securities involves a variety of risks, including that: an issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable to pay obligations when due; due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings at the price it values the security or at any price; the Portfolio’s investment may decrease in value when interest rates rise. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that the Portfolio’s investment in fixed income securities will go down in value. Risks associated with rising interest rates are currently heightened because interest rates in the US are at, or near, historic lows.

Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. The investment techniques, risk analysis and investment strategies used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio may not produce the intended or desired results.

Recent Events Risk. Events in the financial markets have caused, and may continue to cause, increased volatility and a significant decline in the value and liquidity of many securities. As a result, identifying investment risks and opportunities may be especially difficult. There is no assurance that steps taken by governments, and their agencies and instrumentalities, to support financial markets will continue, and the impact of regulatory changes on the markets may not be known for some time.

Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the SEC and/or the CFTC. Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. A change in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

US Government Securities Risk. US Government securities may be adversely affected by changes in interest rates, a default by, or decline in the credit quality of, the US Government, and may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the US Government.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio’s average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future. The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.
Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Money Market Class I Shares</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>1.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipper Variable Insurance Products (VIP) Money Market Funds Average (reflects no deduction for fees or taxes)</td>
<td>-0.03%</td>
<td>-0.02%</td>
<td>1.16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7-Day Yield (as of 12/31/15)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSF Money Market Portfolio</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iMoneyNet’s Prime Retail Universe</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Manager</th>
<th>Subadviser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prudential Investments LLC</td>
<td>PGIM, Inc.*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*PGIM, Inc. was formerly known as Prudential Investment Management, Inc.

TAX INFORMATION

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FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.
Prudential Series Fund

PSF Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio (Class I)
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
The investment objective of the Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES
The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</th>
<th>Class I Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management Fees</td>
<td>.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Other Expenses</td>
<td>.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses</td>
<td>.45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>3 Years</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small Capitalization Stock Class I Shares</td>
<td>$46</td>
<td>$144</td>
<td>$252</td>
<td>$567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover. The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio’s turnover rate was 16% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. The Portfolio invests primarily in equity securities of publicly-traded companies with small market capitalizations. In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in all or a representative sample of the stocks in the S&P SmallCap 600 Index. The Portfolio is not “managed” in the traditional sense of using market and economic analyses to select stocks. Rather, the holdings and weightings that comprise the Portfolio’s assets are generally based on that of the benchmark S&P SmallCap 600 Index.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objectives, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success.
Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying investments, such as an asset, reference rate, or index. The use of derivatives involves a variety of risks, including the risk that: the party on the other side of a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation; leverage created by investing in derivatives may result in losses to the Portfolio; derivatives may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to buy or sell at an opportune time or price, and may be difficult to terminate or otherwise offset; derivatives used for hedging may reduce or magnify losses but also may reduce or eliminate gains; and the price of commodity-linked derivatives may be more volatile than the prices of traditional equity and debt securities.

The SEC has proposed a new rule related to the use of derivatives by registered investment companies, which, if adopted by the SEC as proposed, may limit the Portfolio’s ability to engage in transactions that involve potential future payment obligations (including derivatives such as forwards, futures, swaps and written options) and may limit the ability of the Portfolio to invest in accordance with its stated investment strategy.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer’s financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the “Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses” table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio’s average net assets decrease.

Index Tracking Risk. The Portfolio’s ability to track the performance and/or holdings and weightings of an index with a high degree of correlation may be affected by, among other things, transaction costs and shareholder purchases and redemptions.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk. The Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers or the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. The Portfolio may be unable to sell those portfolio holdings at the desired time or price, and may have difficulty determining the value of such securities for the purpose of determining the Portfolio’s net asset value. In such cases, investments owned by the Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Portfolio’s Board of Trustees. No assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the value of security.

Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. The investment techniques, risk analysis and investment strategies used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio may not produce the intended or desired results.

Recent Events Risk. Events in the financial markets have caused, and may continue to cause, increased volatility and a significant decline in the value and liquidity of many securities. As a result, identifying investment risks and opportunities may be especially difficult. There is no assurance that steps taken by governments, and their agencies and instrumentalities, to support financial markets will continue, and the impact of regulatory changes on the markets may not be known for some time.

Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the SEC and/or the CFTC. Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. A change in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

Small Sized Company Risk. The shares of small sized companies tend to be less liquid than those of larger, more established companies, which can have an adverse effect on the price of these securities and on the Portfolio’s ability to sell these securities. The market price of such investments also may rise more in response to buying demand and fall more in response to selling pressure and be more volatile than investments in larger companies.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio’s average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.
Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small Capitalization Stock Class I Shares</td>
<td>-2.29%</td>
<td>11.11%</td>
<td>7.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>-1.97%</td>
<td>11.48%</td>
<td>8.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Manager</th>
<th>Subadviser</th>
<th>Portfolio Managers</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Service Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prudential Investments LLC</td>
<td>Quantitative Management Associates LLC</td>
<td>John W. Moschberger, CFA</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
<td>July 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel Carlucci, CFA</td>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>October 2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio’s income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are “passed through” pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.
Prudential Series Fund

PSF Stock Index Portfolio
(Class I)
Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio’s Prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. You can find the Portfolio’s Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information (SAI), Annual Report and other information about the Portfolio online at www.prudential.com/variableinsuranceportfolios. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-346-3778 or by sending an e-mail to: service@prudential.com. The Portfolio’s Prospectus and SAI, both dated April 29, 2016, as supplemented and amended from time to time, and the Portfolio’s most recent shareholder report, dated December 31, 2015 are all hereby incorporated by reference into (legally made a part of) this Summary Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
The investment objective of the Portfolio is to achieve investment results that generally correspond to the performance of publicly-traded common stocks.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES
The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</th>
<th>Class I Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management Fees</td>
<td>.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Other Expenses</td>
<td>.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses</td>
<td>.37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Index Class I Shares</th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>3 Years</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$38</td>
<td>$119</td>
<td>$208</td>
<td>$468</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover. The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio’s turnover rate was 9% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE
Principal Investment Strategies. In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in common stocks of companies that comprise the S&P 500 Index. The S&P 500 Index represents more than 70% of the total market value of all publicly-traded common stocks. The Portfolio is not “managed” in the traditional sense of using market and economic analyses to select stocks. Rather, the portfolio managers generally purchase stocks in proportion to their weighting in the S&P 500 Index.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objectives, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success.
**Derivatives Risk.** A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying investments, such as an asset, reference rate, or index. The use of derivatives involves a variety of risks, including the risk that: the party on the other side of a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation; leverage created by investing in derivatives may result in losses to the Portfolio; derivatives may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to buy or sell at an opportune time or price, and may be difficult to terminate or otherwise offset; derivatives used for hedging may reduce or magnify losses but also may reduce or eliminate gains; and the price of commodity-linked derivatives may be more volatile than the prices of traditional equity and debt securities.

The SEC has proposed a new rule related to the use of derivatives by registered investment companies, which, if adopted by the SEC as proposed, may limit the Portfolio's ability to engage in transactions that involve potential future payment obligations (including derivatives such as forwards, futures, swaps and written options) and may limit the ability of the Portfolio to invest in accordance with its stated investment strategy.

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer's financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio.

**Expense Risk.** The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the “Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses” table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

**Index Tracking Risk.** The Portfolio's ability to track the performance and/or holdings and weightings of an index with a high degree of correlation may be affected by, among other things, transaction costs and shareholder purchases and redemptions.

**Liquidity and Valuation Risk.** The Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers or the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. The Portfolio may be unable to sell those portfolio holdings at the desired time or price, and may have difficulty determining the value of such securities for the purpose of determining the Portfolio's net asset value. In such cases, investments owned by the Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Portfolio's Board of Trustees. No assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the value of security.

**Market and Management Risk.** Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. The investment techniques, risk analysis and investment strategies used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio may not produce the intended or desired results.

**Recent Events Risk.** Events in the financial markets have caused, and may continue to cause, increased volatility and a significant decline in the value and liquidity of many securities. As a result, identifying investment risks and opportunities may be especially difficult. There is no assurance that steps taken by governments, and their agencies and instrumentalities, to support financial markets will continue, and the impact of regulatory changes on the markets may not be known for some time.

**Regulatory Risk.** The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the SEC and/or the CFTC. Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. A change in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

**Past Performance.** The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio’s average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.
Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock Index Class I shares</td>
<td>1.18%</td>
<td>12.27%</td>
<td>7.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index S&amp;P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</td>
<td>1.39%</td>
<td>12.55%</td>
<td>7.30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Manager</th>
<th>Subadviser</th>
<th>Portfolio Managers</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Service Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prudential Investments LLC</td>
<td>Quantitative Management Associates LLC</td>
<td>John W. Moschberger, CFA</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
<td>October 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel Carlucci, CFA</td>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>October 2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAX INFORMATION**

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio’s income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are “passed through” pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

**FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION**

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.
Prudential Series Fund

PSF Value Portfolio
(Class I)
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
The investment objective of the Portfolio is to seek capital appreciation.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES
The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</th>
<th>Class I Shares</th>
<th>Class II Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management Fees</td>
<td>.40%</td>
<td>.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Administration Fees</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Other Expenses</td>
<td>.03%</td>
<td>.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses</td>
<td>.43%</td>
<td>.83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>3 Years</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value Class I Shares</td>
<td>$44</td>
<td>$138</td>
<td>$241</td>
<td>$542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Class II Shares</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>$265</td>
<td>$460</td>
<td>$1,025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover. The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio’s turnover rate was 32% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE
Principal Investment Strategies. The Portfolio normally invests at least 65% of its total assets in equity and equity-related securities, with an emphasis on securities of large capitalization companies. The Portfolio defines large capitalization companies as those companies with market capitalizations, measured at the time of purchase, to be within the market capitalization of the Russell 1000® Value Index. The Portfolio invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities that it believes are being valued at a discount to their intrinsic value, as defined by their business model, returns on assets and/or equity, free cash flow yields, quality of management, and that possess a favorable return/risk profile. The Portfolio may invest up to 25% of its total assets in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and up to 30% of its total assets in foreign securities.
Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objectives, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success.

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer's financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio.

**Expense Risk.** The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the “Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses” table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio’s average net assets decrease.

**Foreign Investment Risk.** Investments in foreign securities generally involve more risk than investing in securities of US issuers, including: changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by the Portfolio; foreign markets generally are more volatile than, and generally are not subject to regulatory requirements comparable to, US markets; foreign financial reporting standards usually differ from those in the US; foreign exchanges are often less liquid than US markets; political developments may adversely affect the value of foreign securities; and foreign holdings may be subject to special taxation and limitations on repatriating investment proceeds.

**Investment Style Risk.** Securities of a particular investment style, such as growth or value, tend to perform differently (i.e., better or worse than other segments of, or the overall, stock market) depending on market and economic conditions.

**Large Company Risk.** Large-capitalization stocks as a group could fall out of favor with the market, causing the Portfolio to underperform investments that focus on small- or medium-capitalization stocks. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies.

**Market and Management Risk.** Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. The investment techniques, risk analysis and investment strategies used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio may not produce the intended or desired results.

**Real Estate Risk.** Investments in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and real estate-linked derivative instruments are subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate. Poor performance by the manager of the REIT and adverse changes to or inability to qualify with favorable tax laws will adversely affect the Portfolio. In addition, some REITs have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property.

**Recent Events Risk.** Events in the financial markets have caused, and may continue to cause, increased volatility and a significant decline in the value and liquidity of many securities. As a result, identifying investment risks and opportunities may be especially difficult. There is no assurance that steps taken by governments, and their agencies and instrumentalities, to support financial markets will continue, and the impact of regulatory changes on the markets may not be known for some time.

**Regulatory Risk.** The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the SEC and/or the CFTC. Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. A change in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

**Past Performance.** The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio’s average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

The table also demonstrates how the Portfolio’s performance compares to the returns of the Russell 1000 Value Index which includes stocks of companies with similar investment objectives. Annual return information is provided for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio’s shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, returns for Class II shares are lower because Class II shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.
Annual Total Returns (Class I Shares)

Best Quarter: 2009
Worst Quarter: 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Class I Shares</th>
<th>Class II Shares</th>
<th>Index S&amp;P 500</th>
<th>Index Russell 1000 Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>19.94%</td>
<td>-60%</td>
<td>1.39%</td>
<td>18.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>-5.58%</td>
<td>-45%</td>
<td>12.55%</td>
<td>13.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>13.86%</td>
<td>-30%</td>
<td>7.38%</td>
<td>7.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>14.62%</td>
<td>-15%</td>
<td>4.91%</td>
<td>4.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>33.09%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6.16%</td>
<td>6.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>10.10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7.30%</td>
<td>7.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>18.86%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>11.27%</td>
<td>11.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>41.93%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>12.55%</td>
<td>12.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>16.10%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>7.30%</td>
<td>7.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>-42.29%</td>
<td></td>
<td>-8.19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value Class I Shares</td>
<td>-8.19%</td>
<td>7.80%</td>
<td>5.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Class II Shares</td>
<td>-8.54%</td>
<td>7.38%</td>
<td>4.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index S&amp;P 500 Index</td>
<td>1.39%</td>
<td>12.55%</td>
<td>7.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index Russell 1000 Value Index</td>
<td>-3.83%</td>
<td>11.27%</td>
<td>6.16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Manager</th>
<th>Subadviser</th>
<th>Portfolio Manager</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Service Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prudential Investments LLC</td>
<td>Jennison Associates LLC</td>
<td>Warren N. Koontz, Jr., CFA</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
<td>September 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TAX INFORMATION

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FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Mail:</th>
<th>The Prudential Series Fund, 655 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Telephone:</td>
<td>1-800-346-3778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Internet:</td>
<td><a href="http://www.prudential.com/variableinsuranceportfolios">www.prudential.com/variableinsuranceportfolios</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
T. Rowe Price Equity Series, Inc.

T. Rowe Price Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio
Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio

A fund seeking long-term capital appreciation through investments in mid-cap companies and a growth approach to stock selection. The fund is only available as an investment option for variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts.

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund’s prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund’s prospectus and other information about the fund online at troweprice.com/prospectus. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-638-8790 or by sending an e-mail request to info@troweprice.com. This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the fund’s prospectus, dated May 1, 2016, and Statement of Additional Information, dated May 1, 2016.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.
Investment Objective
The fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by investing in mid-cap stocks with potential for above-average earnings growth.

Fees and Expenses
This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. There may be additional expenses that apply as described in your insurance contract prospectus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees and Expenses of the Fund</th>
<th>Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management fees</td>
<td>0.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual fund operating expenses</td>
<td>0.85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example  This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1 year</th>
<th>3 years</th>
<th>5 years</th>
<th>10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$87</td>
<td>$271</td>
<td>$471</td>
<td>$1,049</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover  The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 29.4% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks, and Performance
Principal Investment Strategies  The fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in a diversified portfolio of common stocks of mid-cap companies whose earnings T. Rowe Price expects to grow at a faster rate than the average company. The fund defines mid-cap companies as those whose market capitalization (number of shares outstanding multiplied by share price) falls within the range of either the S&P MidCap 400 Index or the Russell Midcap Growth Index. As of December 31, 2015, the market capitalization ranges for the S&P MidCap 400 Index and the Russell Midcap Growth Index were approximately $661.4 million to $12.5 billion, and $259.3 million to $30.2 billion, respectively. The market capitalization of the companies in the fund’s portfolio and the S&P and Russell indices changes over time; the fund will not automatically sell or cease to purchase stock of a company it holds just because the company’s market capitalization grows or falls outside these ranges.

As “growth” investors, T. Rowe Price believes that when a company’s earnings grow faster than both inflation and the overall economy, the market will eventually reward it with a higher stock price.

In selecting investments, we generally favor companies with one or more of the following:

- proven products or services;
- a record of above-average earnings growth;
- demonstrated potential to sustain earnings growth;
- connection to an industry experiencing increasing demand; or
- stock prices that appear to undervalue their growth prospects.

In pursuing its investment objective, the fund has the discretion to deviate from its normal investment criteria. These situations might arise when the fund’s adviser believes a security could increase in value for a variety of reasons,
including an extraordinary corporate event, a new product introduction or innovation, a favorable competitive
development, or a change in management.

While most assets will typically be invested in U.S. common stocks, the fund may invest in foreign stocks in keeping
with the fund’s objectives.

The fund may sell securities for a variety of reasons, such as to secure gains, limit losses, or redeploy assets into more
promising opportunities.

**Principal Risks** As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective. The fund’s share
price fluctuates, which means you could lose money by investing in the fund. The principal risks of investing in this
fund are summarized as follows:

**Active management risk** The fund is subject to the risk that the investment adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness,
value, or potential appreciation of the fund’s investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and
strategies employed by the fund fail to produce the intended results, the fund could underperform in comparison to
other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

**Risks of U.S. stock investing** Stocks generally fluctuate in value more than bonds and may decline significantly over
short time periods. There is a chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles,
with periods of rising and falling prices. The value of a stock in which the fund invests may decline due to general
weakness in the U.S. stock market, such as when the U.S. financial markets decline, or because of factors that affect a
particular company or industry.

**Mid-cap stock risk** Investing primarily in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the
category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment. Because the fund invests primarily
in securities issued by mid-cap companies, it is likely to be more volatile than a fund that focuses on securities issued by
large companies. Medium-sized companies typically have less seasoned management, narrower product lines, and less
capital reserves and liquidity than larger companies, and are therefore more sensitive to economic, market, and industry
changes.

**Investment style risk** Different investment styles tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions and
investor sentiment. The fund’s growth approach to investing could cause it to underperform other stock funds that
employ a different investment style. Growth stocks tend to be more volatile than certain other types of stocks, and their
prices may fluctuate more dramatically than the overall stock market. A stock with growth characteristics can have sharp
price declines due to decreases in current or expected earnings and may lack dividends that can help cushion its share
price in a declining market.

**Foreign investing risk** This is the risk that the fund’s investments in foreign securities may be adversely affected by local,
political, social, and economic conditions overseas, greater volatility, reduced liquidity, or decreases in foreign currency
values relative to the U.S. dollar.

**Performance** The bar chart showing calendar year returns and the average annual total returns table provide some
indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing how much returns can differ from year to year and how the
fund’s average annual returns for certain periods compare with the returns of a relevant broad-based market index. The
fund’s performance information represents only past performance and is not necessarily an indication of future results.

The fund can also experience short-term performance swings, as shown by the best and worst calendar quarter returns
during the years depicted.
Average Annual Total Returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio</td>
<td>6.56%</td>
<td>13.13%</td>
<td>10.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell Midcap Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</td>
<td>-0.20%</td>
<td>11.54%</td>
<td>8.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipper Variable Annuity Underlying Mid-Cap Growth Funds Average</td>
<td>-0.07%</td>
<td>10.03%</td>
<td>7.42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Updated performance information is available through troweprice.com or may be obtained by calling 1-800-638-8790.

Management

Investment Adviser  T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (T. Rowe Price)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portfolio Manager</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Managed Fund Since</th>
<th>Joined Investment Adviser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brian W.H. Berghuis</td>
<td>Chairman of Investment Advisory Committee</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Subject to certain exceptions, the fund is currently closed to new contract holders and new insurance company relationships. You should check with your insurance company to determine your eligibility to purchase shares of the fund, although any contract holders currently invested in the fund generally may continue to purchase fund shares of the fund.

The fund is not sold directly to the general public but is instead offered as an underlying investment option for variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts. Although the fund does not require a minimum amount for initial or subsequent purchases from insurance companies, your insurance company may impose investment minimums for your purchases of the fund.

You may purchase, redeem, or exchange shares of the fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You must purchase, redeem, and exchange shares through your insurance company.
**Tax Information**

The fund distributes any dividends and capital gains to its shareholders, which are the insurance company separate accounts that sponsor your variable annuity or variable life insurance contract. Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment, including redemptions of fund shares and the impact of dividend and capital gains distributions by the fund, should consult with the insurance company that issued their variable product or refer to their variable annuity or variable life insurance contract prospectus.

**Payments to Insurance Companies, Broker-Dealers, and Other Financial Intermediaries**

The fund is generally available only through variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts. The fund and/or its related companies may make payments to a sponsoring insurance company or other financial intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the insurance company or other financial intermediary to recommend the fund over another investment option or by influencing an insurance company to include the fund as an underlying investment option in a variable contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable contract may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your insurance company or financial intermediary, or visit your insurance company’s or financial intermediary’s website, for more information.
T. Rowe Price Equity Series, Inc.

T. Rowe Price New America Growth Portfolio
New America Growth Portfolio

A fund seeking long-term capital growth through investments primarily in the common stocks of growth companies. The fund is only available as an investment option for variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts.

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund’s prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund’s prospectus and other information about the fund online at troweprice.com/prospectus. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-638-8790 or by sending an e-mail request to info@troweprice.com. This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the fund’s prospectus, dated May 1, 2016, and Statement of Additional Information, dated May 1, 2016.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.
Investment Objective
The fund seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in the common stocks of growth companies.

Fees and Expenses
This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. There may be additional expenses that apply as described in your insurance contract prospectus.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management fees</th>
<th>0.85%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual fund operating expenses</td>
<td>0.85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example  This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1 year</th>
<th>3 years</th>
<th>5 years</th>
<th>10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$87</td>
<td>$271</td>
<td>$471</td>
<td>$1,049</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover  The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 85.3% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks, and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies  The fund invests primarily (at least 65% of its total assets) in common stocks of U.S. companies operating in those sectors of the economy that, in the view of the fund’s adviser are the fastest growing or have the greatest growth potential. The U.S. economy continues to evolve, in part because of the application of new technologies and scientific advances. Growing companies that are positioned to benefit from dynamic technological, social, medical, and business developments that help define the current U.S. economic landscape can be found across an array of industries. The fund’s allocation to industry sectors will generally reflect such factors as the overall revenue growth of the component companies in a sector and the sector’s contribution to U.S. gross domestic product from year to year, although the fund may at times invest significantly in stocks of technology companies.

Holdings range from large-cap to small-cap companies. In selecting stocks, we look for many characteristics, typically including, but not limited to:

- earnings growth rates that generally exceed that of the average company in the S&P 500 Stock Index;
- favorable company fundamentals, such as a strong balance sheet, sound business strategy, and promising competitive positioning;
- effective management; or
- stock valuations, such as price/earnings or price/cash flow ratios, that seem reasonable relative to the company’s prospects.

In pursuing its investment objective, the fund has the discretion to deviate from its normal investment criteria. These situations might arise when the fund’s adviser believes a security could increase in value for a variety of reasons, including an extraordinary corporate event, a new product introduction or innovation, a favorable competitive development, or a change in management.
While most assets will typically be invested in U.S. common stocks, the fund may invest in foreign stocks in keeping
with the fund’s objectives.

The fund may sell securities for a variety of reasons, such as to secure gains, limit losses, or redeploy assets into more
promising opportunities.

**Principal Risks**  As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective. The fund’s share
price fluctuates, which means you could lose money by investing in the fund. The principal risks of investing in this
fund are summarized as follows:

**Active management risk**  The fund is subject to the risk that the investment adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness,
value, or potential appreciation of the fund’s investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and
strategies employed by the fund fail to produce the intended results, the fund could underperform in comparison to
other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

**Risks of U.S. stock investing**  Stocks generally fluctuate in value more than bonds and may decline significantly over
short time periods. There is a chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles,
with periods of rising and falling prices. The value of a stock in which the fund invests may decline due to general
weakness in the U.S. stock market, such as when the U.S. financial markets decline, or because of factors that affect a
particular company or industry.

**Investment style risk**  Different investment styles tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market conditions and
investor sentiment. The fund’s growth approach to investing could cause it to underperform other stock funds that
employ a different investment style. Growth stocks tend to be more volatile than certain other types of stocks, and their
prices may fluctuate more dramatically than the overall stock market. A stock with growth characteristics can have sharp
price declines due to decreases in current or expected earnings and may lack dividends that can help cushion its share
price in a declining market.

**Market capitalization risk**  Because the fund may invest in companies of any size, its share price could be more volatile
than a fund that invests only in large companies. Small- and medium-sized companies often have less experienced
management, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, and less publicly available information than
larger companies. Larger companies may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies,
especially during strong economic periods, and they may be less capable of responding quickly to competitive challenges
and industry changes.

**Industry risk**  To the extent the fund invests in specific industries or sectors, it may be more susceptible to developments
affecting those industries and sectors. For example, the fund may at times have significant investments in technology
companies, which could result in the fund performing poorly during a downturn in one or more of the industries that
heavily impact technology companies. Technology companies can be adversely affected by, among other things, intense
competition, earnings disappointments, and rapid obsolescence of products and services due to technological
innovations or changing consumer preferences.

**Foreign investing risk**  This is the risk that the fund’s investments in foreign securities may be adversely affected by local,
political, social, and economic conditions overseas, greater volatility, reduced liquidity, or decreases in foreign currency
values relative to the U.S. dollar.

**Performance**  The bar chart showing calendar year returns and the average annual total returns table provide some
indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing how much returns can differ from year to year and how the
fund’s average annual returns for certain periods compare with the returns of a relevant broad-based market index. The
fund’s performance information represents only past performance (before and after taxes) and is not necessarily an
indication of future results.

The fund can also experience short-term performance swings, as shown by the best and worst calendar quarter returns
during the years depicted.
Updated performance information is available through troweprice.com or may be obtained by calling 1-800-638-8790.

Management

Investment Adviser  T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (T. Rowe Price)

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The fund is not sold directly to the general public but is instead offered as an underlying investment option for variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts. Although the fund does not require a minimum amount for initial or subsequent purchases from insurance companies, your insurance company may impose investment minimums for your purchases of the fund.

You may purchase, redeem, or exchange shares of the fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You must purchase, redeem, and exchange shares through your insurance company.

Tax Information

Any dividends or capital gains are declared and paid annually, usually in December. Redemptions or exchanges of fund shares and distributions by the fund, whether or not you reinvest these amounts in additional fund shares, may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains unless you invest through a tax-deferred account (although you may be taxed upon withdrawal from such account).

Payments to Insurance Companies, Broker-Dealers, and Other Financial Intermediaries

The fund is generally available only through variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts. The fund and/or its related companies may make payments to a sponsoring insurance company or other financial intermediary for the sale of
fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the insurance company or other financial intermediary to recommend the fund over another investment option or by influencing an insurance company to include the fund as an underlying investment option in a variable contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable contract may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your insurance company or financial intermediary, or visit your insurance company’s or financial intermediary’s website, for more information.
T. Rowe Price Equity Series, Inc.

T. Rowe Price Personal Strategy Balanced Portfolio
Personal Strategy Balanced Portfolio

A fund seeking capital appreciation and income through a diversified portfolio of stocks, bonds, and money market securities. The fund is only available as an investment option for variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts.
Investment Objective
The fund seeks the highest total return over time consistent with an emphasis on both capital appreciation and income.

Fees and Expenses
This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. There may be additional expenses that apply as described in your insurance contract prospectus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees and Expenses of the Fund</th>
<th>Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management fees</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquired fund fees and expenses</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual fund operating expenses</td>
<td>1.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee waiver/expense reimbursement</td>
<td>(0.13)%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver/expense reimbursement</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a The figures shown in the fee table do not match the “Ratio of expenses to average net assets” shown in the Financial Highlights table, as that figure does not include acquired fund fees and expenses and excludes expenses permanently waived as a result of investments in other T. Rowe Price mutual funds.

b T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. is required to permanently waive a portion of its management fee charged to the fund in an amount sufficient to fully offset any acquired fund fees and expenses related to investments in other T. Rowe Price mutual funds. The amount of the waiver will vary each fiscal year in proportion to the amount invested in other T. Rowe Price mutual funds. The T. Rowe Price funds would be required to seek regulatory approval in order to terminate this arrangement.

Example  This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 year</th>
<th>3 years</th>
<th>5 years</th>
<th>10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$92</td>
<td>$287</td>
<td>$498</td>
<td>$1,108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover  The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 71.5% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks, and Performance
Principal Investment Strategies  The fund pursues its objective by investing in a diversified portfolio typically consisting of approximately 60% stocks and 40% bonds, money market securities and cash reserves. Domestic stocks are drawn from the overall U.S. market. International stocks are selected primarily from large companies in developed markets but may also include investments in emerging markets. Bonds, which may be issued by U.S. or foreign issuers and issued with fixed income or floating interest rates, are primarily investment grade (i.e., assigned one of the four highest credit ratings) and are chosen across the entire government, corporate, and asset- and mortgage-backed securities markets. Maturities generally reflect the portfolio manager’s outlook for interest rates. The fund may invest up to 40% of its total assets in foreign securities.

The fund may overweight or underweight a particular asset class based on T. Rowe Price’s outlook for the economy and financial markets. Under normal conditions, the fund’s allocation to the broad asset classes will be within the following ranges: stocks (50-70%) and bonds and money market securities (30-50%). When deciding upon allocations within these prescribed limits, we may favor fixed income securities if the economy is expected to slow sufficiently to hurt
corporate profit growth. When strong economic growth is expected, we may favor stocks. And when selecting particular stocks, we will examine relative values and prospects among growth- and value-oriented stocks, domestic and international stocks, small- to large-cap stocks, and stocks of companies involved in activities related to commodities and other real assets. This process draws heavily upon T. Rowe Price's proprietary stock research expertise. While the fund seeks to maintain a well-diversified portfolio, its portfolio manager may at a particular time shift stock selection toward markets or market sectors that appear to offer attractive value and appreciation potential.

A similar security selection process applies to bonds. When deciding whether to adjust duration, credit risk exposure, or allocations among the various sectors (for example, high yield “junk” bonds, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, international bonds, and emerging markets bonds), T. Rowe Price weighs such factors as the outlook for inflation and the economy, corporate earnings, expected interest rate movements and currency valuations, and the yield advantage that lower-rated bonds may offer over investment-grade bonds.

Securities may be sold for a variety of reasons, such as to effect a change in asset allocation, secure a gain, limit a loss, or redeploy assets into more promising opportunities.

Principal Risks As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective. The fund’s share price fluctuates, which means you could lose money by investing in the fund. The fund has partial exposure to a variety of risks in proportion to the amount it invests in stocks, bonds, and money market securities. The principal risks of investing in this fund are summarized as follows:

Active management risk The fund is subject to the risk that the investment adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the fund’s investments may prove to be incorrect. The fund could underperform in comparison to other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies if the fund’s overall asset allocation or investment selection strategies fail to produce the intended results.

Risks of stock investing Stocks generally fluctuate in value more than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is a chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. The value of a stock in which the fund invests may decline due to general weakness in the stock market or because of factors that affect a particular company or industry. To the extent the fund invests in companies that derive their profits from commodities and other real assets, it is subject to the risk that periods of low inflation will lessen relative returns and cause the fund to underperform other comparable stock funds.

Market capitalization risk Because the fund may invest in companies of any size, its share price could be more volatile than a fund that invests only in large companies. Small- and medium-sized companies often have less experienced management, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, and less publicly available information than larger companies. Larger companies may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods, and they may be less capable of responding quickly to competitive challenges and industry changes.

Risks of bond investing Bonds generally carry the following risks:

Interest rate risk is the risk that a rise in interest rates will cause the price of a debt security held by the fund to fall. Securities with longer maturities typically suffer greater declines than those with shorter maturities. Mortgage-backed securities can react somewhat differently to interest rate changes because falling rates can cause losses of principal due to increased mortgage prepayments and rising rates can lead to decreased prepayments and greater volatility.

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt security will default (fail to make scheduled interest or principal payments), potentially reducing the fund’s income level and share price. This risk is increased when a security is downgraded or the perceived creditworthiness of the issuer deteriorates.

While the fund’s bond investments are expected to primarily be investment grade, the fund may invest in bonds that are rated below investment grade, also known as high yield or “junk” bonds, including those with the lowest credit rating. High yield bond issuers are more likely to suffer an adverse change in financial condition that would result in the inability to meet a financial obligation. Accordingly, the securities they issue carry a higher risk of default and should be considered speculative. The fund’s exposure to credit risk, in particular, is increased to the extent it invests in high yield bonds.
Liquidity risk This is the risk that the fund may not be able to sell a holding in a timely manner at its current carrying value. Reduced liquidity in the bond markets can result from a number of events, such as significant trading activity, reductions in bond inventory, and rapid or unexpected changes in interest rates. Less liquid markets could lead to greater price volatility and limit the fund’s ability to sell a holding at a suitable price.

Prepayment risk and extension risk Prepayment risk is the risk that the principal on mortgage-backed securities, other asset-backed securities or any debt security with an embedded call option may be prepaid at any time, which could reduce the security’s yield and market value. The rate of prepayments tends to increase as interest rates fall, which could cause the average maturity of the portfolio to shorten. Extension risk may result from a rise in interest rates, which tends to make mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and other callable debt securities more volatile.

International investing risk Investing in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involves special risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. issuers. International securities tend to be more volatile and less liquid than investments in U.S. securities and may lose value because of adverse local, political, social, or economic developments overseas, or due to changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. In addition, international investments are subject to settlement practices and regulatory and financial reporting standards that differ from those of the U.S.

Emerging markets risk The risks of international investing are heightened for securities of issuers in emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have economic structures that are less diverse and mature, and political systems that are less stable, than those of developed countries. In addition to all of the risks of investing in international developed markets, emerging markets are more susceptible to governmental interference, local taxes being imposed on international investments, restrictions on gaining access to sales proceeds, and less liquid and less efficient trading markets.

Performance The bar chart showing calendar year returns and the average annual total returns table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing how much returns can differ from year to year and how the fund’s average annual returns for certain periods compare with the returns of a relevant broad-based market index, as well as with the returns of one or more comparative indexes that have investment characteristics similar to those of the fund. The fund’s performance information represents only past performance and is not necessarily an indication of future results.

The fund can also experience short-term performance swings, as shown by the best and worst calendar quarter returns during the years depicted.
### Average Annual Total Returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Strategy Balanced Portfolio</th>
<th>Morningstar Moderate Target Risk Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</th>
<th>Combined Index Portfolio (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Periods ended December 31, 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>5 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-0.05 %</td>
<td>7.31 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Combined Index Portfolio is a blended benchmark composed of 60% stocks (51%-48% Wilshire 5000 Index and 9%-12% MSCI EAFE Index), 30% bonds (Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index), and 10% money market securities (Citigroup 3-Month Treasury Bill Index) through 6/30/08. From 7/31/12, the blended benchmark is composed of 60% stocks (42%-48% Russell 3000 Index and 12%-18% MSCI All-Country World ex USA Index), 30% bonds (Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index), and 10% money market securities (Citigroup 3-Month Treasury Bill Index). As of 8/1/12, the blended benchmark has been composed of 60% stocks (42% Russell 3000 Index and 18% MSCI All-Country World ex USA Index), 30% bonds (Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index), and 10% money market securities (Citigroup 3-Month Treasury Index). The indices and percentages may vary over time.*

Updated performance information is available through [troweprice.com](http://troweprice.com) or may be obtained by calling 1-800-638-8790.

### Management

**Investment Adviser** T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (T. Rowe Price)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portfolio Manager</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Managed Fund Since</th>
<th>Joined Investment adviser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles M. Shriver</td>
<td>Chairman of Investment Advisory Committee</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The fund is not sold directly to the general public but is instead offered as an underlying investment option for variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts. Although the fund does not require a minimum amount for initial or subsequent purchases from insurance companies, your insurance company may impose investment minimums for your purchases of the fund.

You may purchase, redeem, or exchange shares of the fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You must purchase, redeem, and exchange shares through your insurance company.

### Tax Information

The fund distributes any dividends and capital gains to its shareholders, which are the insurance company separate accounts that sponsor your variable annuity or variable life insurance contract. Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment, including redemptions of fund shares and the impact of dividend and capital gains distributions by the fund, should consult with the insurance company that issued their variable product or refer to their variable annuity or variable life insurance contract prospectus.

### Payments to Insurance Companies, Broker-Dealers, and Other Financial Intermediaries

The fund is generally available only through variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts. The fund and/or its related companies may make payments to a sponsoring insurance company or other financial intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the insurance company or other financial intermediary to recommend the fund over another investment option or by influencing an insurance company to include the fund as an underlying investment option in a variable contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable contract may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your insurance company or financial intermediary, or visit your insurance company’s or financial intermediary’s website, for more information.
Group Variable Universal Life

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