

Intelligent Life VUL-Credit Suisse Trust - Commodity Return Strat

Benchmark

DJ UBS Commodity TR USD

Category

Commodities Broad Basket

Overall Morningstar Rating™

★★★★

Out of 32 Commodities Broad Basket VL/VUL subaccounts. An investment's overall Morningstar Rating, based on its risk-adjusted return, is a weighted average of its applicable 3-, 5-, and 10-year Ratings. See disclosure for details.

Morningstar Return

Low

Morningstar Risk

Low

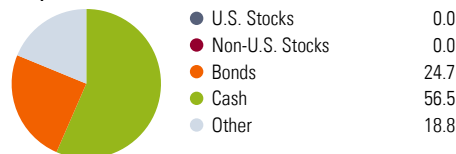
Investment Information
Investment Strategy from investment's prospectus

The investment seeks total return.

The fund is designed to achieve positive total return relative to the performance of the Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index Total Return. It intends to invest in a combination of commodity-linked derivative instruments and fixed income securities. The fund may invest up to 25% of total assets in the Subsidiary, a wholly owned subsidiary of the portfolio formed in the Cayman Islands. It invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities normally having an average duration of one year or less, and emphasizes investment-grade fixed income securities. The fund is non-diversified.

Morningstar Proprietary Statistics

	YTD	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Morningstar Rating	—	—	★★★★	★★★★	—
Fund Rank Percentile	100	97	96	90	—
Out of # of Investments	92	91	32	11	—

Portfolio Analysis
Composition as of 05-31-11

Morningstar Style Box™ as of 05-31-11

Not Available	Avg Eff Duration	—
	Avg Eff Maturity	—
	Avg Wtd Coupon	0.24
	Avg Wtd Price	100.11

Operations

Subaccount Incp Date	03-09-06
Undr. Fund Incep Date	02-28-06
Prosp Net Exp Ratio	1.09%
Prosp Gross Exp Ratio	1.09%
Advisor	Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC
Subadvisor	—
Portfolio Manager(s)	Christopher Burton Nelson Louie

Investment Manager

Credit Suisse is a leading financial services firm managing assets worldwide through its Asset Management, Investment Banking, and Private Banking services divisions. The Asset Management business of Credit Suisse offers products across the full spectrum of investment classes, ranging from equities, fixed income, and multiple-asset class products to alternative investments such as real estate, hedge funds, private equity, and volatility management. The Asset Management business manages portfolios, mutual funds, and other investment vehicles for a broad spectrum of clients including governments, institutions, corporations, and private individuals. With offices focused on asset management in 19 countries, the business operates as a globally integrated network that seeks to deliver Credit Suisse's best investment ideas and capabilities to clients around the world.

Top 20 Holdings as of 05-31-11

Security	% Assets
Credit Suisse Trust Cayman Com	18.79
FFCB FRN 08-22-13	4.34
FHLMC FRN 03-21-13	2.89
FNMA FRN 12-03-12	2.89
FHLBA FRN 11-01-12	2.53
FFCB FRN 08-27-12	2.25
FFCB FRN 10-12-12	2.17
FHLBA FRN 09-04-12	2.17
FFCB FRN 07-02-12	1.81
FNMA FRN 11-23-12	1.81
FNMA FRN 08-23-12	1.81
Total Number of Stock Holdings	0
Total Number of Bond Holdings	10
Annual Turnover Ratio %	118
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	131.92

Statistics as of 06-30-11

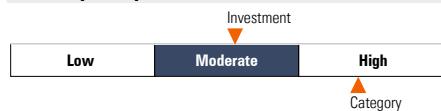
	Port Avg	Rel BC Aggr	Rel Cat
3 Yr Std Dev	22.53	1.06	0.83
Beta	0.93	—	0.84
Sharpe Ratio	-0.45	-1.80	1.67
Alpha	-4.10	—	-22.78
R-squared	97.59	—	1.03

Morningstar Sectors as of 05-31-11

Sector	% Fund
U.S. Credit	0.00
Non-U.S. Credit	0.00
Mortgage	0.00
U.S. Government	100.00

Credit Analysis

Not Available % Bonds

Volatility Analysis


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

Disclosure

Additional Information

All investment vehicles are subject to market and other risk factors, which could result in loss of principal. **Investment objectives, risks, charges, expenses, and other important information about a portfolio are contained in the prospectus; read it carefully before investing.**

Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, subadvisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Also known as the Total Annual Fund Operating Expense Ratio, Morningstar pulls the prospectus gross expense ratio from the fund's most recent prospectus. Prospectus expense ratios reflect material changes to the expense structure for the current period.

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, subadvisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the gross expense ratio, the net expense ratio does reflect fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Also known as the Total Annual Fund Operating Expense Ratio Net of Reimbursements, Morningstar pulls the prospectus net expense ratio from the fund's most recent prospectus. Prospectus expense ratios reflect material changes to the expense structure for the current period, while annual report expense ratios reflect the actual fees charged during a particular fiscal year.

Morningstar Rating™

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

Morningstar Return

This statistic is a measurement of a fund's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury bill), after adjusting for all applicable fund level loads and sales charges. In each Morningstar Category, the top 10% of funds earn a High Morningstar Return, the next 22.5% Above Average, the middle 35% Average, the next 22.5% Below Average, and the bottom 10% Low. Morningstar Return is measured for up to three time periods (three-, five-, and 10-years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the fund.

Funds with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Morningstar Risk

This statistic evaluates the variations in a fund's monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations. In each Morningstar Category, the 10% of funds with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk, the next 22.5% Below Average, the middle 35% Average, the next 22.5% Above Average, and the top 10% High. Morningstar Risk is measured for up to three time periods (three-, five-, and 10-years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the fund. Funds with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment strategy as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth).

For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration (limited, moderate, or extensive).

Credit Analysis Survey: For corporate and municipal bonds, Morningstar surveys credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling credit rating information, Morningstar instructs fund companies to only use ratings that have been assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO). If two NRSROs have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lowest rating to Morningstar. If a rating is unavailable or unpublished, then the security or issuer is categorized as Not Rated/Not Available. US Government Securities issued by the US Treasury or US Government Agencies are included in the US Government category. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO rating on a fixed-income security can change from time-to-time.

Risk Measures

R-squared reflects the percentage of a fund's movements that are explained by movements in its benchmark index, showing the degree of correlation between the fund and the benchmark.

Beta is a measure of a fund's sensitivity to market movements. A portfolio with a beta greater than 1 is more volatile than the market, and a portfolio with a beta less than 1 is less volatile than the market.

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

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

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

Investment Risk

Foreign Securities Funds/Emerging Market Funds: Risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

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

Non-Diversified Funds: Funds that invest more of their assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

Small-Cap Funds: Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies. Historically, smaller-company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

Mid-Cap Funds: The securities of companies with market capitalizations below \$10 billion may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

Bond Funds: Bond investments are subject to interest rate risk so that when interest rates rise, the prices of bonds can decrease and the investor can lose principal value.

Bonds investing in asset/mortgage-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk, where falling interest rates can cause security prices and income to decline due to early prepayment of principal, as well as extension risk, where rising interest rates can cause securities prices to decline because expected prepayments of principal do not occur.

High-Yield Bond Funds: Funds that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involve additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the fund, including the possible higher level of volatility and increased risk of default.

Commodity-Linked Derivative Funds: Funds that invest in commodity-linked derivative instruments may subject the portfolio to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the investments invoke leverage.

Value Funds: Stock selection is based upon the portfolio manager's assessment of fundamentals of the companies that he/she believes to be undervalued. This style of investing may increase the volatility of the portfolio and may not produce the intended results over short or long time periods. Larger, more established companies may not be able to attain higher growth rates of smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Asset Allocation Funds: These funds seek to accomplish dual goals of income and capital appreciation by investing in a variety of securities in different asset classes. Many of these portfolios are structured as a "fund of funds" which is a portfolio that specializes in buying shares of other portfolios rather than individual securities. The "fund of funds" structure may have higher costs than if you invested directly in the underlying portfolios.

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