

**PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
PRUCO LIFE FLEXIBLE PREMIUM VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT**

**Supplement dated May 17, 2023
to Prospectus dated June 1, 2022**

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus for your Annuity and should be retained for future reference. This Supplement is intended to update certain information in the Prospectus for the variable annuity you own and is not intended to be a prospectus or offer for any other variable annuity that you do not own. Defined terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Prospectus. If you would like another copy of the current Annuity Prospectus, please call us at 1-888-PRU-2888.

This Supplement describes changes to the prospectus for your Annuity.

Prudential Annuity Service Center Website

All references to www.prudential.com have been changed to www.prudential.com/annuities.

Risk Factors

In the section titled "Claims Paying Ability Risk," the Quarterly Report has been updated as follows:

Quarterly Report on [Form 10-Q, SEC File No. 033-37587](#), for the period ending March 31, 2023.

What is the Death Benefit?

The paragraph under the section titled "Beneficiary" is replaced as follows:

The Beneficiary is the person(s) or entity you name to receive any death benefit. The Beneficiary is named at the time the contract is issued, unless you change it at a later date. Unless an irrevocable Beneficiary has been named, you can change the Beneficiary at any time before the owner or last surviving owner dies. However, if the contract is jointly owned, the owner must name the joint owner and the joint owner must name the owner as the Beneficiary. If no Beneficiary is named for a trust owned contract, the default Beneficiary will be the contract owner.

The second paragraph under "Joint Ownership Rules – Choice 1. Lump sum" is deleted and replaced as follows:

Under a Qualified Annuity, upon your death, your designated Beneficiary must generally receive the entire death benefit within 10 years after your death. In addition, if you die on or after the required beginning date, the death benefit must also be paid to your designated Beneficiary at least as rapidly as under the method then in effect at the time of death and meet the ten-year deadline. Special rules may apply depending on the date of death, if you do not name a designated Beneficiary, or if you name an eligible designated Beneficiary. Please see the "What Are The Tax Considerations Associated With The Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity Contract?" for further information.

WHAT ARE THE EXPENSES ASSOCIATED WITH THE STRATEGIC PARTNERS HORIZON ANNUITY CONTRACT?

The paragraph under the section titled "Taxes Attributable to Premium – Tax Charges" is deleted and replaced as follows:

Some states and some municipalities charge premium taxes or similar taxes on annuities that we are required to pay. The amount of tax will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is subject to change. We currently deduct the Tax Charge from the Account Value upon Annuitization. The Tax Charge is designed to approximate the taxes that we are required to pay and is assessed as a percentage of the Account Value. The Tax Charge currently ranges up to 3.5%. We reserve the right to deduct the Tax Charge from Purchase Payments when received or from Surrender value upon surrender. "Surrender Value" refers to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any Market Value Adjustment) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable Tax Charge, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional living or death benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

What Are the Tax Considerations Associated with the Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity Contract?

This section is deleted in its entirety and replaced as follows:

The tax considerations associated with an Annuity vary depending on whether the Annuity is (i) owned by an individual or non-natural person, and not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan, or (ii) held under a tax-favored retirement plan. We discuss the tax considerations for these categories of Annuities below. The discussion is general in nature and describes only federal income tax law. We generally do not describe state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws. It is based on current law

and interpretations which may change. The information provided is not intended as tax advice. The federal income tax treatment of the Annuity is unclear in certain circumstances, and you should always consult a qualified tax adviser regarding the application of law to individual circumstances. Generally, the cost basis in an Annuity is the amount you pay into your Annuity, or into an annuity exchanged for your Annuity, on an after-tax basis less any withdrawals of such payments. Cost basis for a tax-favored retirement plan is provided only in limited circumstances, such as for contributions to a Roth IRA or nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA. We do not track cost basis for tax-favored retirement plans, which is the responsibility of the Owner.

On advisory products, you may establish an advisory fee deduction program for a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with no living benefit such that charges for investment advisory fees are not taxable to the Annuity Owner. Please note that there are additional requirements that must be satisfied in order for investment advisory fee charges paid from a non-qualified Annuity to be treated as not taxable. Charges for investment advisory fees that are taken from a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with a living benefit are treated as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity and will be tax reported as such to the Annuity Owner.

The discussion below generally assumes that the Annuity is issued to the Annuity Owner. For Annuities issued under the Beneficiary Continuation Option or as a Beneficiary Annuity, refer to the Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity and Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuities sections below.

NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an individual or non-natural person and is not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan.

Taxes Payable by You

We believe the Annuity is an Annuity for tax purposes. Accordingly, as a general rule, you should not pay any tax until you receive money under the Annuity. Generally, an Annuity issued by the same company (and affiliates) to you during the same calendar year must be treated as one Annuity for purposes of determining the amount subject to tax under the rules described below. We treat advisory fee payments as an expense of the Annuity and not a taxable distribution if your non-qualified Annuity satisfies the requirements of a Private Letter Ruling issued to us by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"). In accordance with the PLR, advisory fee payments from your non-qualified Annuity are treated as an expense as long as your advisor attests to us that the PLR requirements have been met, including that the advisory fees will not exceed 1.5% of the Annuity's cash value and the Annuity only pays the advisor for fees related to investment advice and no other services. The PLR does not generally allow such favorable tax treatment of advisory fee payments where a commission is also paid on the Annuity.

It is possible that the IRS could assert that some or all of the charges for the optional living or death benefits under the Annuity should be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity. If this were the case, the charge for this benefit could be deemed a withdrawal and treated as taxable income to the extent there are earnings in the Annuity. Additionally, for Owners under age 59½, the taxable income attributable to the charge for the benefit could be subject to the 10% additional tax. If the IRS determines that the charges for one or more benefits under the Annuity are taxable withdrawals, then the sole or surviving Owner will be provided with a notice from us describing available alternatives regarding these benefits.

Taxes on Withdrawals and Surrender Before Annuity Payments Begin

If you make a withdrawal from your Annuity or surrender it before annuity payments begin, the amount you receive will be taxed as ordinary income, rather than as a return of cost basis, until all gain has been withdrawn. At any time there is no gain in your Annuity, payments will be treated as a nontaxable return of cost basis until all cost basis has been returned. After all cost basis is returned, all subsequent amounts will be taxed as ordinary income. An exception to this treatment exists for contracts purchased prior to August 14, 1982. Withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis in the Annuity first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

You will generally be taxed on any withdrawals from the Annuity while you are alive even if the withdrawal is paid to someone else. Withdrawals under any of the optional living benefits or as a systematic payment are taxed under these rules. If you assign or pledge all or part of your Annuity as collateral for a loan, the part assigned generally will be treated as a withdrawal and subject to income tax to the extent of gain. If the entire Account Value is assigned or pledged, subsequent increases in the Account Value are also treated as withdrawals for as long as the assignment or pledge remains in place. The cost basis is increased by the amount includible in income with respect to such assignment or pledge. If you transfer your Annuity for less than full consideration, such as by gift, you will also trigger tax on any gain in the Annuity. This rule does not apply if you transfer the Annuity to your spouse or under most circumstances if you transfer the Annuity incident to divorce.

If you choose to receive payments under an interest payment option, or a Beneficiary chooses to receive a death benefit under an interest payment option, that election will be treated, for tax purposes, as surrendering your Annuity and will immediately subject any gain in the Annuity to income tax and possibly the 10% additional tax.

Taxes on Annuity Payments

If you select an annuity payment option, a portion of each annuity payment you receive will be treated as a partial return of your cost basis and will not be taxed. The remaining portion will be taxed as ordinary income. Generally, the nontaxable portion is determined by multiplying the annuity payment you receive by a fraction, the numerator of which is your cost basis (less any amounts previously received tax-free) and the denominator of which is the total expected payments under the Annuity. After the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable. If annuity payments stop due to the death of the Annuitant before the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered, a tax deduction may be allowed for the unrecovered amount. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, this deduction is suspended until after 2025.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero but the Annuity remains in force due to a benefit provision, further distributions from the Annuity will be reported as annuity payments, using an exclusion ratio based upon the undistributed cost basis in the Annuity and the total value of the anticipated future payments until such time as all cost basis has been recovered.

Maximum Annuity Date

You must commence annuity payments no later than the first day of the calendar month following the maximum Annuity Date for your Annuity. Upon reaching the maximum Annuity Date you can no longer make Purchase Payments, surrender, exchange, or transfer your contract. The maximum Annuity Date may be the same as the Latest Annuity Date as described elsewhere in this prospectus. For some of our Annuities, you can choose to defer the Annuity Date beyond the default or Latest Annuity Date, as applicable, described in your Annuity. However, the IRS may not then consider your Annuity to be an Annuity under the tax law.

Please refer to your Annuity contract for the maximum Annuity Date.

Partial Annuitization

We do not currently permit partial annuitization.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

The Code includes a Medicare tax on investment income. This tax assesses a 3.8% surtax on the lesser of (1) net investment income or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount. The "threshold amount" is \$250,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, \$125,000 for married taxpayers filing separately, \$200,000 for all others, and approximately \$14,450 for estates and trusts. The taxable portion of payments received as a withdrawal, surrender, annuity payment, death benefit payment or any other actual or deemed distribution under the Annuity will be considered investment income for purposes of this surtax.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawal from a Nonqualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from your Nonqualified Annuity. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½;
- the amount is paid on or after your death (or the death of the Annuitant when the owner is not an individual);
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled (as defined in the Code);
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal periodic payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually (please note that substantially equal periodic payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years and the impermissible modification of payments during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax); or
- the amount received is paid under an immediate Annuity (within the meaning of the Code) and the annuity start date is no more than one year from the date of purchase (the first monthly annuity payment being required to be paid within 13 months).

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Special Rules in Relation to Tax-free Exchanges Under Section 1035

Section 1035 of the Code permits certain tax-free exchanges of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract for an Annuity, including tax-free exchanges of annuity death benefits for a Beneficiary Annuity. Partial exchanges may be treated in the same way as tax-free 1035 exchanges of entire contracts, therefore avoiding current taxation of the partially exchanged amount as well as the 10% additional tax on pre-age 59½ withdrawals. In Revenue Procedure 2011-38, the IRS indicated that, for partial exchanges on or after October 24, 2011, where there is a surrender or distribution from either the initial Annuity or receiving Annuity within 180 days of the date on which the partial exchange was completed (other than an amount received as

an annuity for a period of 10 years or more or during one or more lives), the IRS may not treat the transaction as a tax-free Section 1035 exchange. The IRS will apply general tax rules to determine the substance and treatment of the transaction in such cases. We strongly urge you to discuss any partial exchange transaction of this type with your tax adviser before proceeding with the transaction.

If an Annuity is purchased through a tax-free exchange of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract that was purchased prior to August 14, 1982, then any Purchase Payments made to the original contract prior to August 14, 1982 will be treated as made to the new Annuity prior to that date. Generally, such pre-August 14, 1982 withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax. After you elect an Annuity Payout Option, we do not allow you to exchange your Annuity.

Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity

If an Owner dies before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit distributions are taxed at ordinary income tax rates. The value of the Death Benefit, as determined under federal law, is also included in the Owner's estate for federal estate tax purposes. Generally, the same income tax rules described above would also apply to amounts received by your Beneficiary. Choosing an option other than a lump sum Death Benefit may defer taxes. Certain minimum distribution requirements apply upon your death, as discussed further below in the Annuity Qualification section. Tax consequences to the Beneficiary vary depending upon the Death Benefit payment option selected. Generally, for payment of the Death Benefit:

- As a lump sum payment, the Beneficiary is taxed in the year of payment on gain in the Annuity.
- Within 5 years of death of Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on the lump sum payment. The Death Benefit must be taken as one lump sum payment within 5 years of the death of the Owner. Partial withdrawals are not permitted to be paid to Beneficiaries under our Annuity contracts.
- Under an Annuity or Annuity settlement option where distributions begin within one year of the date of death of the Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on each payment with part as gain and part as return of cost basis. After the full amount of cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable.

After the Annuity Date, if a period certain remains under the annuity option and the Annuitant dies before the end of that period, any remaining payments made to the Beneficiary will be fully excluded from income until the remaining investment in the contract is recovered and all annuity payments thereafter are fully includible in income. If we allow the Beneficiary to commute the remaining payments in a lump sum, the proceeds will be taxable as a surrender.

Considerations for Contingent Annuitants: We may allow the naming of a contingent Annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by a pension plan or a tax favored retirement plan, or held by a Custodial Account (as defined earlier in this prospectus). In such a situation, the Annuity may no longer qualify for tax deferral where the Annuity continues after the death of the Annuitant. However, tax deferral should be provided instead by the pension plan, tax favored retirement plan, or Custodial Account. We may also allow the naming of a contingent annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by an entity owner when such Annuities do not qualify for tax deferral under the current tax law. This does not supersede any benefit language which may restrict the use of the contingent annuitant.

Reporting and Withholding on Distributions

Amounts distributed from an Annuity are subject to federal and state income tax reporting and withholding. In general, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution based on the type of distribution. In the case of an annuity payment, we apply default withholding under the applicable tax rules unless you designate a different withholding status. In the case of all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate. You may generally elect not to have tax withheld from your payments. An election out of withholding must be made on forms that we provide. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the United States or do not provide a U.S. taxpayer identification number, we are required to withhold income tax.

State income tax withholding rules vary and we will withhold based on the rules of your state of residence. Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien's country. Please refer to the discussion below regarding withholding rules for a Qualified Annuity.

Regardless of the amount withheld by us, you are liable for payment of income taxes (including any estimated taxes that may be due) on the taxable portion of distributions from the Annuity. You should consult with your tax adviser regarding the payment of the correct amount of these income taxes and potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes.

Entity Owners

Where an Annuity is held by a non-natural person (e.g., a corporation, partnership), other than as an agent or nominee for a natural person (or in other limited circumstances), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax annually.

Where an Annuity is issued to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax reporting annually. As there are charges for the optional living and death benefits described elsewhere in this prospectus, and such charges reduce the contract value of the Annuity, trustees of the CRT should discuss with their legal advisers whether election of such optional living or death benefits violates their fiduciary duty to the remainder Beneficiary.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity is generally not considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a natural person, provided that all grantors of the trust are natural persons. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of the first grantor's death (or the Annuitant's death in certain instances) under Section 72(s) of the Code.

Trusts are required to complete and submit a Certificate of Entity form, and we will tax report based on the information provided on this form.

Annuity Qualification

Diversification And Investor Control. In order to qualify for the tax rules applicable to Annuities described above, the investment assets in the Nonqualified Annuity Sub-accounts must be diversified according to certain rules under the Code. Each Portfolio is required to diversify its investments each quarter so that no more than 55% of the value of its assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. Generally, securities of a single issuer are treated as one investment, and obligations of each U.S. Government agency and instrumentality (such as the Government National Mortgage Association) are treated as issued by separate issuers. In addition, any security issued, guaranteed or insured (to the extent so guaranteed or insured) by the U.S. or an instrumentality of the U.S. will be treated as a security issued by the U.S. Government or its instrumentality, where applicable. We believe the Portfolios underlying the variable Investment Options of the Annuity meet these diversification requirements.

An additional requirement for qualification for the tax treatment described above is that we, and not you as the Annuity Owner, must have sufficient control over the underlying assets to be treated as the Owner of the underlying assets for tax purposes. The tax law limits the amount of control you may have over choosing investments for your Annuity. If this "investor control" rule is violated, your Annuity assets will be considered owned directly by you and lose the favorable tax treatment generally afforded to annuities.

While we also believe these investor control rules will be met, the Treasury Department may promulgate guidelines under which a variable annuity will not be treated as an Annuity for tax purposes if persons with ownership rights have excessive control over the investments underlying such variable Annuity. It is unclear whether such guidelines, if in fact promulgated, would have retroactive effect. It is also unclear what effect, if any, such guidelines might have on transfers between the Investment Options offered pursuant to this prospectus. We reserve the right to take any action, including modifications to your Annuity or the Investment Options, required to comply with such guidelines if promulgated. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners and will be made with such notice to affected Owners as is feasible under the circumstances.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Nonqualified Annuity. Upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. If you die before the Annuity Date, the entire interest in the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin within one year of your death). If the Beneficiary does not begin installments within one year of the date of death, no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter, and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline. Your designated Beneficiary is the person to whom benefit rights under the Annuity pass by reason of death, and must be a natural person in order to elect a periodic payment option based on life expectancy or a period exceeding five years. Additionally, if the Annuity is payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, that portion of the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner. For Nonqualified Annuities owned by a non-natural person, the required distribution rules generally apply upon the death of the Annuitant. This means that for an Annuity held by a non-natural person (such as a trust) for which there is named a co-annuitant, then such required distributions will be triggered by the death of the first co-annuitant to die.

Changes To Your Annuity. We reserve the right to make any changes we deem necessary to assure that your Annuity qualifies as an Annuity for tax purposes. Any such changes will apply to all Annuity Owners and you will be given notice to the extent feasible under the circumstances.

QUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Qualified Annuity is an Annuity with applicable endorsements for a tax-favored plan or a Nonqualified Annuity held by a tax-favored retirement plan.

The following is a general discussion of the tax considerations for Qualified Annuities. This Annuity may or may not be available for all types of the tax-favored retirement plans discussed below. This discussion assumes that you have satisfied the eligibility requirements for any tax-favored retirement plan. Please consult your financial professional prior to purchase to confirm if this Annuity is available for a particular type of tax-favored retirement plan or whether we will accept the type of contribution you intend for this Annuity.

A Qualified Annuity may have been purchased for use in connection with:

- Individual retirement accounts and annuities (IRAs), including inherited IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary IRA), which are subject to Sections 408(a) and 408(b) of the Code;
- Roth IRAs, including inherited Roth IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary Roth IRA) under Section 408A of the Code;
- A corporate Pension or Profit-sharing plan (subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- H.R. 10 plans (also known as Keogh Plans, subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- Tax Sheltered Annuities (subject to 403(b) of the Code, also known as Tax Deferred Annuities or TDAs);
- Section 457 plans (subject to 457 of the Code).

A Nonqualified Annuity may have been purchased by a 401(a) trust, a custodial IRA or a custodial Roth IRA account, or a Section 457 plan, which can hold other permissible assets. The terms and administration of the trust or custodial account or plan in accordance with the laws and regulations for 401(a) plans, IRAs or Roth IRAs, or a Section 457 plan, as applicable, are the responsibility of the applicable trustee or custodian.

You should be aware that tax favored plans such as IRAs generally provide income tax deferral regardless of whether they invest in Annuities. This means that when a tax favored plan invests in an Annuity, it generally does not result in any additional tax benefits (such as income tax deferral and income tax free transfers).

Types of Tax-favored Plans

IRAs. The “IRA Disclosure Statement” and “Roth IRA Disclosure Statement” which accompany the prospectus contain information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars, and other IRA information. In addition to this information (the material terms are summarized in this prospectus and in those Disclosure Statements), the IRS requires that you have a “Free Look” after making an initial contribution to the Annuity. During this time, you can cancel the Annuity by notifying us in writing, and we will refund the greater of all purchase payments under the Annuity or the Account Value, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding.

Contribution Limits/Rollovers. Subject to the minimum purchase payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for an IRA in connection with a “rollover” of amounts from a qualified retirement plan, as a transfer from another IRA, by making a contribution consisting of your IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the later applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. Contribution amounts are indexed for inflation. The IRS generally provides contribution limits for the subsequent year in the fourth quarter of the current year. The tax law also provides for a catch-up provision for individuals who are age 50 and above, allowing these individuals an additional \$1,000 contribution each year. The catch-up amount is not currently indexed for inflation. However, the \$1,000 catch-up contribution for IRA owners age 50 or older will be indexed for inflation starting in 2024 in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (which includes SECURE 2.0 of 2022 (“SECURE 2.0”). Go to www.irs.gov for the contribution limits for each year.

The “rollover” rules under the Code are fairly technical; however, an individual (or his or her surviving spouse) may generally “roll over” certain distributions from tax favored retirement plans (either directly or within 60 days from the date of these distributions) if he or she meets the requirements for distribution. Once you buy an Annuity, you can make regular IRA contributions under the Annuity (to the extent permitted by law). For IRA rollovers, an individual can only make an IRA to IRA rollover if the individual has not made a rollover involving any IRAs owned by the individual in the prior 12 months. An IRA transfer is a tax-free trustee-to-trustee “transfer” from one IRA account to another. IRA transfers are not subject to this 12-month rule. There is no age limitation with regard to contributions to a traditional IRA as long as the earned income requirements are met.

In some circumstances, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over to an IRA amounts due from qualified plans, 403(b) plans, and governmental 457(b) plans. However, the rollover rules applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries under the Code are more restrictive than the rollover rules applicable to Owner/participants and spouse Beneficiaries. Generally, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over distributions from tax favored retirement plans only as a direct rollover. An inherited IRA must be directly rolled over from the employer plan or transferred from an IRA and must be titled in the name of the deceased (i.e., John Doe deceased for the benefit of Jane Doe). No additional contributions can be made to an inherited IRA. In this prospectus, an inherited IRA is also referred to as a Beneficiary Annuity.

Required Provisions. Annuities that are IRAs (or endorsements that are part of the contract) must contain certain provisions:

- You, as Owner of the Annuity, must be the “Annuitant” under the contract (except in certain cases involving the division of property under a decree of divorce);
- Your rights as Owner are non-forfeitable;
- You cannot sell, assign or pledge the Annuity;
- The annual contribution you pay cannot be greater than the maximum amount allowed by law, including catch-up contributions if applicable (which does not include any rollover amounts or amounts transferred by trustee-to-trustee transfer);
- The date on which required minimum distributions must begin cannot be later than April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn the applicable age (see the Required Minimum Distribution rules for more details); and
- Death and annuity payments must meet Required Minimum Distribution rules described below.

Usually, the full amount of any distribution from an IRA (including a distribution from this Annuity) which is not a transfer or rollover is taxable. As taxable income, these distributions are subject to the general income tax withholding rules described earlier regarding an Annuity in the Nonqualified Annuity section. In addition to this normal tax liability, you may also be liable for the following, depending on your actions:

- A 10% early withdrawal additional tax described below;
- Liability for “prohibited transactions” if you, for example, borrow against the value of an IRA; or
- Failure to take a Required Minimum Distribution, also described below.

Simplified Employee Pensions (SEP). SEPs are a variation on a standard IRA, and Annuities issued to a SEP must satisfy the same general requirements described under IRAs (above). There are, however, some differences:

- If you participate in a SEP, you generally do not include in income any employer contributions made to the SEP on your behalf up to the lesser of (a) the annual employer contribution limit as indexed for inflation, or (b) 25% of your taxable compensation paid by the contributing employer (not including the employer’s SEP contribution as compensation for these purposes). However, for these purposes, compensation in excess of certain limits established by the IRS will not be considered. Go to www.irs.gov for the current year contribution limit and compensation limit.
- SEPs must satisfy certain participation and nondiscrimination requirements not generally applicable to IRAs; and
- SEPs that contain a salary reduction or “SARSEP” provision prior to 1997 may permit salary deferrals from employee income. Contribution amounts are indexed for inflation. The IRS generally provides contribution limits for the subsequent year in the fourth quarter of the current year, with the employer making these contributions to the SEP. However, no new “salary reduction” or “SARSEPs” can be established after 1996. Individuals participating in a SARSEP who are age 50 or above by the end of the year are permitted to contribute an additional catch up contribution amount. These amounts are indexed for inflation and may depend on the participant’s age. Go to www.irs.gov for the current year contribution limit and catch up contribution limit. Not all Annuities issued by us are available for SARSEPs. You will also be provided the same information, and have the same “Free Look” period, as you would have if you purchased the Annuity for a standard IRA.
- Roth contributions are permitted for SEP IRAs starting in 2023. Under SECURE 2.0, employers may offer employees the ability to elect to treat employee and employer SEP contributions (in whole or in part) as made to a Roth IRA.

ROTH IRAs. The “Roth IRA Disclosure Statement” contains information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars and other Roth IRA information. Like standard IRAs, income within a Roth IRA accumulates tax-free, and contributions are subject to specific limits. Roth IRAs have, however, the following differences:

- Contributions to a Roth IRA cannot be deducted from your gross income;
- “Qualified distributions” from a Roth IRA are excludable from gross income. A “qualified distribution” is a distribution that satisfies two requirements: (1) the distribution must be made (a) after the Owner of the IRA attains age 59½; (b)

after the Owner's death; (c) due to the Owner's disability; or (d) for a qualified first time homebuyer distribution within the meaning of Section 72(t)(2)(F) of the Code; and (2) the distribution must be made in the year that is at least five tax years after the first year for which a contribution was made to any Roth IRA established for the Owner. Distributions from a Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be treated as made first from contributions and then from earnings and earnings will be taxed generally in the same manner as distributions from a traditional IRA.

- If eligible (including meeting income limitations and earnings requirements), you may make contributions to a Roth IRA during your lifetime, and distributions are not required during the owner's lifetime.

Subject to the minimum Purchase Payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for a Roth IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts of another traditional IRA, SEP, SIMPLE-IRA (subject to a timing restriction), employer sponsored retirement plan (under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code) or Roth IRA. You may also purchase an Annuity for a Roth IRA, if you meet certain income limitations, by making a contribution consisting of your Roth IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. The Code permits persons who receive certain qualifying distributions from such non-Roth IRAs, to directly rollover or make, within 60 days, a "rollover" of all or any part of the amount of such distribution to a Roth IRA which they establish (a "conversion"). The conversion of non-Roth accounts triggers current taxation (but is not subject to a 10% early distribution additional tax unless a distribution that is allocable to the rollover contribution is distributed within 5 years of the conversion).

In addition, SECURE 2.0 amends the Code to allow for tax and penalty free rollovers from 529 accounts to Roth IRAs, under certain conditions. Starting in 2024, beneficiaries of 529 college savings accounts would be permitted to roll over up to \$35,000 over the course of their lifetime from any 529 account in their name to their Roth IRA. These rollovers are also subject to Roth IRA annual contribution limits, and the 529 account must have been open for more than 15 years.

The Code also permits the recharacterization of current year contribution amounts from a traditional IRA, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA, or from a Roth IRA to a traditional IRA. Recharacterization is accomplished through a trustee-to-trustee transfer of a contribution (or a portion of a contribution) plus earnings, between different types of IRAs. A properly recharacterized contribution is treated as a contribution made to the second IRA instead of the first IRA. Such recharacterization must be completed by the applicable tax return due date (with extensions). However, no recharacterizations of conversions can be made.

Once an Annuity has been purchased, regular Roth IRA contributions will be accepted to the extent permitted by law. In addition, an individual receiving an eligible rollover distribution from a designated Roth account under an employer plan may roll over the distribution to a Roth IRA even if the individual is not eligible to make regular contributions to a Roth IRA. Non-spouse Beneficiaries receiving a distribution from an employer sponsored retirement plan under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code can also directly roll over contributions to a Roth IRA. However, it is our understanding of the Code that non-spouse Beneficiaries cannot "rollover" benefits from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

TDAs. In general, you may own a Tax Deferred Annuity (also known as a TDA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA), 403(b) plan or 403(b) Annuity) if you are an employee of a tax-exempt organization (as defined under Code Section 501(c)(3)) or a public educational organization, and you may make contributions to a TDA so long as your employer maintains such a plan and your rights to the Annuity are non-forfeitable. Contributions to a TDA, and any earnings, are not taxable until distribution. You may also make contributions to a TDA under a salary reduction agreement subject to specific limits. Individuals participating in a TDA who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional amount. This amount is indexed for inflation. Go to www.irs.gov for the current year contribution limit and catch up contribution limit. Further, you may roll over TDA amounts to another TDA or an IRA. You may also roll over TDA amounts to a qualified retirement plan, a SEP and a governmental 457(b) plan. An Annuity may generally only qualify as a TDA if distributions of salary deferrals (other than "grandfathered" amounts held as of December 31, 1988) may be made only on account of:

- Your attainment of age 59½;
- Your severance of employment;
- Your death;
- Your total and permanent disability; or
- Hardship (under limited circumstances, and only related to salary deferrals, not including earnings attributable to these amounts).

In any event, you must begin receiving distributions from your TDA by April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn the applicable age or retire, whichever is later. These distribution limits do not apply either to transfers or exchanges of investments under the Annuity, or to any "direct transfer" of your interest in the Annuity to another employer's TDA plan or mutual fund "custodial account" described under Code Section 403(b)(7). Employer contributions to TDAs are subject to the same general contribution, nondiscrimination, and minimum participation rules applicable to "qualified" retirement plans.

Caution: Under IRS regulations we can accept contributions, transfers and rollovers only if we have entered into an information-sharing agreement, or its functional equivalent, with the applicable employer or its agent. In addition, in order to

comply with the regulations, we will only process certain transactions (e.g., transfers, withdrawals, hardship distributions and, if applicable, loans) with employer approval. This means that if you request one of these transactions we will not consider your request to be in Good Order, and will not therefore process the transaction, until we receive the employer's approval in written or electronic form.

Late Rollover Self-Certification

You may be able to apply a rollover contribution to your IRA or qualified retirement plan after the 60-day deadline through a self-certification procedure established by the IRS. Please consult your tax or legal adviser regarding your eligibility to use this self-certification procedure. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline.

Required Minimum Distributions and Payment Options

If you hold the Annuity under an IRA (or other tax-favored plan), Required Minimum Distribution rules must be satisfied. This means that generally payments must start by April 1 of the year after the year you reach the applicable age ("required beginning date") and must be made for each year thereafter. For a TDA or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than 5% Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime.

If you were born...	If you were born...
Before July 1, 1949	70½
After June 30, 1949 and before 1951	72
After 1950 and before 1960*	73*
After 1958*	75*

* If you were born in 1959, you should consult your tax advisor regarding your "applicable age," because it is not clear under SECURE 2.0 whether your "applicable age" is age 73 or age 75.

The amount of the payment must at least equal the minimum required under the IRS rules. Several choices are available for calculating the minimum amount. More information on the mechanics of this calculation is available on request. Please contact us at a reasonable time before the IRS deadline so that a timely distribution is made. Please note that there is a 25% excise tax (a 50% excise tax applied prior to the 2023 taxable year) on the amount of any required minimum distribution not made in a timely manner. The excise tax on failure is further reduced from 25 percent to 10% if corrected in a timely manner and certain other conditions are met in accordance with SECURE 2.0.

Required Minimum Distributions are calculated based on the sum of the Account Value and the actuarial present value of any additional living and death benefits from optional riders that you have purchased under the Annuity. As a result, the Required Minimum Distributions may be larger than if the calculation were based on the Account Value only, which may in turn result in an earlier (but not before the required beginning date) distribution of amounts under the Annuity and an increased amount of taxable income distributed to the Annuity Owner, and a reduction of payments under the living and death benefit optional riders.

You can use the Minimum Distribution option to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules for an Annuity without either beginning annuity payments or surrendering the Annuity. We will distribute to you the Required Minimum Distribution amount, less any other partial withdrawals that you made during the year. Such amount will be based on the value of the Annuity as of December 31 of the prior year, but is determined without regard to other Annuities you may own. If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the Owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

Although the IRS rules determine the required amount to be distributed from your IRA each year, certain payment alternatives are still available to you. If you own more than one IRA, you can choose to satisfy your minimum distribution requirement for each of your IRAs by withdrawing that amount from any of your non-Roth IRAs. If you inherit more than one IRA or more than one Roth IRA from the same Owner, similar rules apply.

Charitable IRA Distributions.

Certain qualified IRA distributions used for charitable purposes are eligible for an exclusion from gross income, up to \$100,000 (indexed for inflation beginning after 2023), for otherwise taxable IRA distributions from a traditional or Roth IRA. A qualified charitable distribution is a distribution that is made (1) directly by the IRA trustee to certain qualified charitable organizations and (2) on or after the date the IRA owner attains age 70½. Distributions that are excluded from income under this provision are not taken into account in determining the individual's deductions, if any, for charitable contributions. Effective 2020, the amount of your qualified charitable distributions that are excluded from income for a tax year is reduced (but not below zero)

by the excess of: (1) the total amount of your IRA deductions allowed for all tax years ending on or after the date you attain age 70½, over (2) the total amount of reductions for all tax years preceding the current tax year. You should consult your tax advisor about whether a one-time distribution up to \$50,000 (indexed for inflation beginning after 2023) that is made from your IRA to a “split-interest entity” can be excluded from your gross income.

The IRS has indicated that an IRA trustee is not responsible for determining whether a distribution to a charity is one that satisfies the requirements of the charitable giving incentive. Consistent with the applicable IRS instructions, we report these distributions as normal IRA distributions on Form 1099-R. Individuals are responsible for reflecting the distributions as charitable IRA distributions on their personal tax returns.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Qualified Annuity

Upon your death under an IRA, Roth IRA, 403(b) or other employer sponsored plan, any remaining interest must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. For Owner and Beneficiary deaths prior to 2020, please consult your tax advisor regarding the applicable post-death distribution requirements.

The information provided below applies to Owner and Beneficiary deaths after 2019. In addition, if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, this new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, this new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

- *Death before your required beginning date.* If you die before your required beginning date, and you have a designated Beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after your death, unless the designated Beneficiary is an “eligible designated Beneficiary” (“EDB”) or some other exception applies. A designated Beneficiary is any individual designated as a Beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated Beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death. An EDB (other than a minor child) can generally stretch distributions over their life or life expectancy if payments begin within one year of your death and continuing over the EDB's remaining life expectancy after the EDB's death. However, all amounts must be fully distributed by the end of the year containing the 10th anniversary of the EDB's death. Special rules apply to minors and Beneficiaries that are not individuals. Additional special rules apply to surviving spouses, see “Spousal Continuation” below.
- *Death on or after your required beginning date.* In general, if you die on or after your required beginning date, and you have a designated Beneficiary who is not an EDB, any remaining interest in your Qualified Annuity must continue to be distributed over the longer of your remaining life expectancy and your designated Beneficiary's life expectancy (or more rapidly), but all amounts must be distributed within 10 years of your death. If your Beneficiary is an EDB (other than a minor child), distributions must continue over the longer of your remaining life expectancy and the EDB's life expectancy (or more rapidly), but all amounts must be distributed within 10 years of the EDB's death. Special rules apply to EDBs who are minors, EDBs who are older than the Owner, and Beneficiaries that are not individuals.
- *Annuity payments.* If you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by us) in order to comply with the post-death distribution requirements.
- *Other rules.* The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if the employee or IRA owner elected annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or “QLAC”) purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

If your Beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed in accordance with the 5-year rule or the at-least-as-rapidly rule, as applicable (but not the lifetime payout rule). You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your Beneficiary designations.

In addition, these post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated Beneficiary of the deceased employee or IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, and the designated Beneficiary had elected the lifetime payout rule or was under the at-least-as-rapidly rule, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated Beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated

Beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited IRA issued after 2019 to the designated Beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020.

- *Spousal continuation.* If your Beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse's death by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own IRA, or by electing to treat your IRA as your surviving spouse's own IRA.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. Treasury has issued proposed regulations that may impact these required minimum distribution requirements for calendar years on or after January 1, 2023. We reserve the right to make changes in order to comply with the proposed regulations, or any final regulations published in the future. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners or Beneficiaries and will be made with such notice to affected Owners or Beneficiaries as is feasible under the circumstances. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

Unless payments are being made in the form of an annuity, a Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the required minimum distribution rules.

Note that in 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Inherited IRAs, other than IRAs inherited by the owner's spouse, do not qualify as retirement assets for purposes of protection under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Until withdrawn, amounts in a Qualified Annuity continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the required minimum distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the required beginning date.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawals from a Qualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from an IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, TDA or qualified retirement plan. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½ or die;
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled; or
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal periodic payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually. (Please note that substantially equal periodic payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years. Certain modification of payments or additional contributions to the Annuity during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax.)

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Withholding

For 403(b) Tax Deferred annuities, we will withhold federal income tax at the rate of 20% for any eligible rollover distribution paid by us to or for a plan participant, unless such distribution is "directly" rolled over into another qualified plan, IRA (including the IRA variations described above), SEP, governmental 457(b) plan or TDA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined under the tax law as a distribution from an employer plan under 401(a), a TDA or a governmental 457(b) plan, excluding any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal payments (at least annually) made over the life expectancy of the employee or the joint life expectancies of the employee and his designated Beneficiary, any distribution made for a specified period of 10 years or more, any distribution that is a required minimum distribution and any hardship distribution. Regulations also specify certain other items which are not considered eligible rollover distributions. We will not withhold for payments made from trustee owned Annuities or for payments under a 457 plan. For all other distributions, unless you elect otherwise, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution at an appropriate percentage. The rate of withholding on annuity payments where no mandatory withholding is required is determined on the basis of the withholding certificate that you file with us. If you do not file a certificate, we will automatically withhold federal taxes on the following basis:

- For any annuity payments not subject to mandatory withholding, you will have taxes withheld under the applicable default withholding rules; and
- For all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate.

If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, no election out of withholding will be allowed, and we will automatically withhold using the default withholding rules. In addition, if you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the U.S., we are required to withhold income tax.

We will provide you with forms and instructions concerning the right to elect that no amount be withheld from payments in the ordinary course. However, you should know that, in any event, you are liable for payment of federal income taxes (including

any estimated tax liabilities) on the taxable portion of the distributions, and you should consult with your tax adviser to find out more information on your potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes. There may be additional state income tax withholding requirements.

Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien's country.

CARES Act impacts. In 2020, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. This law includes provisions that impact Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs), Roth IRAs and employer sponsored qualified retirement plans, including a 2020 Required Minimum Distribution waiver, plan loan relief and special rules that applied to coronavirus related distributions. While most provisions applied only to 2020, certain items impact future years as well.

Repayments of Coronavirus Related Distributions: Relief was provided for "coronavirus-related distributions" (as defined by federal tax law) from qualified plans and IRAs made at any time on or after January 1, 2020 and before December 31, 2020. Coronavirus related distributions are permitted to be recontributed to a plan or IRA within three years. The recontribution is generally treated as a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer within 60 days of the distribution. Please note that recontributions to certain plans or IRAs may not be allowed based on plan or contract restrictions.

The distribution must have come from an "eligible retirement plan" within the meaning of Code section 402(c)(8)(B), i.e., an IRA, 401(a) plan, 403(a) plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. The relief was limited to aggregate distributions of \$100,000.

ERISA Requirements

ERISA (the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974") and the Code prevent a fiduciary and other "parties in interest" with respect to a plan (and, for these purposes, an IRA would also constitute a "plan") from receiving any benefit from any party dealing with the plan, as a result of the sale of the Annuity. Administrative exemptions under ERISA generally permit the sale of insurance/annuity products to plans, provided that certain information is disclosed to the person purchasing the Annuity. This information has to do primarily with the fees, charges, discounts and other costs related to the Annuity, as well as any commissions paid to any agent selling the Annuity. Information about any applicable fees, charges, discounts, penalties or adjustments may be found in the applicable sections of this prospectus. Information about sales representatives and commissions may be found in the sections of this prospectus addressing distribution of the Annuities.

Other relevant information required by the exemptions is contained in the contract and accompanying documentation.

Please consult with your tax adviser if you have any questions about ERISA and these disclosure requirements.

Spousal Consent Rules for Retirement Plans – Qualified Annuities

If you are married at the time your payments commence, you may be required by federal law to choose an income option that provides survivor annuity income to your spouse, unless your spouse waives that right. Similarly, if you are married at the time of your death, federal law may require all or a portion of the Death Benefit to be paid to your spouse, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary. A brief explanation of the applicable rules follows. For more information, consult the terms of your retirement arrangement.

Defined Benefit Plans and Money Purchase Pension Plans. If you are married at the time your payments commence, federal law requires that benefits be paid to you in the form of a "qualified joint and survivor annuity" (QJSA), unless you and your spouse waive that right, in writing. Generally, this means that you will receive a reduced payment during your life and, upon your death, your spouse will receive at least one-half of what you were receiving for life. You may elect to receive another income option if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QJSA. If your spouse consents to the alternative form of payment, your spouse may not receive any benefits from the plan upon your death. Federal law also requires that the plan pay a Death Benefit to your spouse if you are married and die before you begin receiving your benefit. This benefit must be available in the form of an Annuity for your spouse's lifetime and is called a "qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity" (QPSA). If the plan pays Death Benefits to other Beneficiaries, you may elect to have a Beneficiary other than your spouse receive the Death Benefit, but only if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QPSA. If your spouse consents to the alternate Beneficiary, your spouse will receive no benefits from the plan upon your death. Any QPSA waiver prior to your attaining age 35 will become null and void on the first day of the calendar year in which you attain age 35, if still employed.

Defined Contribution Plans (including 401(k) Plans and ERISA 403(b) Annuities). Spousal consent to a distribution is generally not required. Upon your death, your spouse will receive the entire Death Benefit, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary, unless your spouse consents in writing to waive this right. Also, if you are married and elect an Annuity as a periodic income option, federal law requires that you receive a QJSA (as described above), unless you and your spouse consent to waive this right.

IRAs, non-ERISA 403(b) Annuities, and 457 Plans. Spousal consent to a distribution usually is not required unless specifically required under the terms of the plan. Upon your death, any Death Benefit will be paid to your designated Beneficiary.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reporting and Withholding for Escheated Amounts

Revenue Rulings 2018-17 and 2020-24 provide that an amount transferred from an IRA or 401(a) qualified retirement plan to a state's unclaimed property fund is subject to federal income tax withholding at the time of transfer. The amount transferred is also subject to federal tax reporting. Consistent with these Rulings, we will withhold federal and state income taxes and report to the applicable Owner or Beneficiary as required by law when amounts are transferred to a state's unclaimed property fund. Nonqualified annuity contracts generally are subject to the same or similar federal income tax reporting and withholding requirements as IRAs and qualified retirement plans. As a result, we may determine in the future that we have an obligation to follow similar guidelines with respect to any amounts escheated from your nonqualified Annuity.

Gifts and Generation-skipping Transfers

If you transfer your Annuity to another person for less than adequate consideration, there may be gift tax consequences in addition to income tax consequences. Also, if you transfer your Annuity to a person two or more generations younger than you (such as a grandchild or grandniece) or to a person that is more than 37½ years younger than you, there may be generation-skipping transfer tax consequences.

Civil Unions and Domestic Partnerships

U.S. Treasury Department regulations provide that for federal tax purposes, the term "spouse" does not include individuals (whether of the opposite sex or the same sex) who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship that is not denominated as a marriage under the laws of the state where the relationship was entered into, regardless of domicile. As a result, if a Beneficiary of a deceased Owner and the Owner were parties to such a relationship, the Beneficiary will be required by federal tax law to take distributions from the Contract in the manner applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries and will not be able to continue the Contract. Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

Other Information

In the section titled "Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference," the Annual Report has been updated as follows:

Pruco Life incorporates by reference into the prospectus its annual report on [Form 10-K](#) filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022

The information under the section titled "Service Providers" is deleted and replaced as follows:

Pruco Life conducts the bulk of its operations through staff employed by it or by affiliated companies within the Prudential Financial family. Certain discrete functions have been delegated to non-affiliates that could be deemed "service providers" under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The entities engaged by Pruco Life may change over time. As of December 31, 2022, non-affiliated entities that could be deemed service providers to Pruco Life and/or an affiliated insurer within the Pruco Life business unit consisted of those set forth in the table below.

Name of Service Provider	Services Provided	Address
Broadridge Investor Communication	Proxy services and regulatory mailings	51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717
EXL Service Holdings, Inc	Administration of annuity contracts	350 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022
Guidehouse	Claim related services	150 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 2100, Chicago, IL 60606
National Financial Services	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109
Open Test	Fax Services	100 Tri-State International Parkway, Lincolnshire, IL 60069
PERSHING LLC	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399
The Depository Trust Clearinghouse Corporation	Clearing and settlement services for Distributors and Carriers	55 Water Street, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10041
Thomson Reuters	Tax reporting services	3 Times Square, New York, NY 10036
TrustFlow Digital Solutions	Administration of annuity contracts	1600 Malone Street, Millville, NJ 08332
Universal Wilde	Composition, printing, and mailing of contracts and benefit documents	26 Dartmouth Street, Westwood, MA 02090

The information under the section titled "Sale and Distribution of the Contract" is deleted and replaced as follows:

Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. (PAD), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Insurance Company of America, is the distributor and principal underwriter of the annuities offered through this prospectus. PAD acts as the distributor of a number of annuity products and AST Portfolios. PAD's principal business address is One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484. PAD is registered as a broker/dealer under the Exchange Act, and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). PAD enters into distribution agreements with both affiliated and unaffiliated broker/dealers who are registered under the Exchange Act (collectively, "Firms"). The affiliated broker/dealer, Pruco Securities, LLC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial that sells variable annuity and variable life insurance (among other products) through its registered representatives. Applications for each Annuity are solicited by registered representatives of the Firms. PAD utilizes a network of its own registered representatives to wholesale the Annuities to Firms. Because the Annuities offered through this prospectus are insurance products as well as securities, all registered representatives who sell the Annuities are also appointed insurance agents of Pruco Life.

Under the distribution agreement, commissions are paid to firms on sales of the contract according to one or more schedules. The individual representative will receive a portion of the compensation, depending on the practice of his or her firm. Commissions are generally based on a percentage of purchase payments made. Alternative compensation schedules are available that generally provide a lower initial commission plus ongoing quarterly compensation based on all or a portion of contract value. We may also provide compensation to the distributing firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to the contract. Commissions and other compensation paid in relation to the contract do not result in any additional charge to you.

In addition, in an effort to promote the sale of our products (which may include the placement of Pruco Life and/or the contract on a preferred or recommended company or product list and/or access to the firm's registered representatives), we or PAD may enter into compensation arrangements with certain broker-dealer firms with respect to certain or all registered representatives of such firms under which such firms may receive separate compensation or reimbursement for, among other things, training of sales personnel and/or marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide. These services may include, but are not limited to: educating customers of the firm on the contract's features; conducting due diligence and analysis, providing office access, operations and systems support; holding seminars intended to educate the firm's registered representatives and make them more knowledgeable about the contract; providing a dedicated marketing coordinator; providing priority sales desk support; and providing expedited marketing compliance approval. To the extent permitted by FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, PAD may pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments in the form of cash or non-cash compensation (e.g., gifts, occasional meals and entertainment, sponsorship of training and due diligence events). These arrangements may not be offered to all firms and the terms of such arrangements may differ between firms. A list of the firms to whom Pruco Life pays an amount under these arrangements is provided below. You should note that firms and individual registered representatives and branch managers within some firms participating in one of these compensation arrangements might receive greater compensation for selling the contract than for selling a different annuity that is not eligible for these compensation arrangements. While compensation is generally taken into account as an expense in considering the charges applicable to an annuity product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you. Overall compensation paid to the distributing firm does not exceed, based on actuarial assumptions, 8.5% of the total purchase payments made. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon the sale of the contract.

The lists below include the names of the Firms and Entities that we are aware (as of December 31, 2022) received compensation with respect to our annuity business generally during 2022 (or as to which a payment amount was accrued during 2022). The Firms and Entities listed include those receiving non-cash and/or cash compensation (as indicated below) in connection with marketing of products issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company and Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request. Each of these Annuities also is distributed by other selling Firms that previously were appointed only with our former affiliate Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC") now known as Fortitude Life Insurance & Annuity Company ("FLIAC"). Such other selling Firms may have received compensation similar to the types discussed above with respect to their sale of PALAC annuities. In addition, such other selling Firms may, on a going forward basis, receive substantial compensation that is not reflected in this 2022 retrospective depiction. During 2022, non-cash compensation received by Firms and Entities ranged from \$11 to \$974,660.85. During 2022, cash compensation received by Firms ranged from \$0.20 to \$11,802,348.37.

All of the Firms and Entities listed below received non-cash compensation during 2022. In addition, Firms in bold also received cash compensation during 2022.

A.P. Securities	FIRST ALLIED SECURITIES INC	NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL INVESTMENT SERVICES LLC
Advisor Group	First Asset Financial	NVAL
Advisory Group Equity Services Ltd	First Bancorp	NYLIFE Securities LLC
Advisory Services Network	First Citizens Investor Services, Inc.	O.N. Equity
AFS Securities, LLC	FIRST HEARTLAND CAPITAL INC	OASecurities
AGP - Alliance Global Partners	First Merchants	ON Equity Sales
Allstate Financial	Focus Retirement Solutions	One Team Financial, LLC
Alliance Bernstein, L.P.	FORTUNE FINANCIAL SERVICES INC	OneAmerica Securities

Alliance Financial Group
 Allianz Global Investors
 AMERICAN EQUITY INVESTMENT CORPORATION
 AMERICAN GLOBAL WEALTH MANAGEMENT
American Portfolios Fin Svcs Inc
 American Wealth Management
Ameritas Investment Company, LLC
 Angels Envy
 Apollo Capital Management
 APW CAPITAL, INC.
 Arete Insurance Agency, LLC (IGA)
 Arkadios Capital LLC
 ARQUE CAPITAL, LTD
Atria Network
 Ausdal Financial Partners, Inc.
 Avail Wealth Management LLC
AVANTAX INVESTMENT SERVICES
 B. Riley Wealth Management inc.
 Baker Wealth Advisors
 Bankers Life
 BCG Securities Inc
 Beacon Pointe Advisors
 Beaconsfield
 Benchmark Financial Design
 Benchmark Investments Inc.
 Berthel Fisher & Co Financial Svcs
 BKA Wealth Consulting
 Black Rock
 Blakely Walters Wealth Management
 Bolt Financial Consulting
 Brightlight Place
 Brighton Financial
 Brokers International Financial Services
 Cabot Lodge
Cadaret Grant & Co., Inc.
 Cahaba Wealth Management, Inc.
 CALTON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CAMBRIDGE INVESTMENT RESEARCH
 CANTELLA & COMPANY INC
 Cape Securities
 CapFinancial
 Capital Investment Group
 CAPITAL SYNERGY PARTNERS INC.
 CAPITOL SECURITIES MANAGEMENT
 Captrust Financial Advisors
 Carlton & Associates, Inc.
Centaurus Financial, Inc.
 Centric Advisors
 Cerety Partners
CETERA ADVISOR NETWORKS LLC
CETERA ADVISORS LLC
CETERA FINANCIAL SPECIALISTS LLC
CETERA INVESTMENT SERVICES LLC
 CFD Investments
CITIGROUP GLOBAL MARKETS INC
Citizens Securities, Inc.
COMMONWEALTH FINANCIAL NETWORK
 Concorde Investment Services, LLC
Concourse Financial

Forvis Wealth Advisors
 FOUNDERS FINANCIAL SECURITIES, LLC
 Franklin Templeton
 Front Porch Financial Advisory
 Frontier Asset
FSC SECURITIES CORP
 Garden State Securities, Inc.
Geneos Wealth Management, Inc.
 GER Loftin Wealth Advisors
 Golden Years Advisors, LLC
 GRADIENT SECURITIES LLC
 Great America
Grove Point Investments LLC
 GWN Securities, INC.
 Halliday Financial LLC
HANTZ FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
 Hartfield Financial
 Hazard & Siegel, Inc.
 HIGHTOWER SECURITIES LLC
 Hilltop Securites Inc
 Homrich Berg
 Horan
 Horner, Townsend & Kent, Inc.
 HTK
 Hunter Insurance & Financial Services
 Huntleigh Securities
 IBN FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
 IFP Securities LLC
 Independence Capital Co. Inc
Independent Financial Group, LLC
Infinex Investments, Inc.
 Infinity Wealth Management
 Intercarolina Financial, Inc.
 International Assets Advisory, LLC
 Invesco
 Investment and Wealth Institute
 J Benjamin Financial
 J.W. Cole Financial
 Jaboy
 Jackson National Life
Janney Montgomery Scott, LLC
JPMorgan Chase
 Kalos Capital, Inc.
KESTRA INVESTMENT SERVICES, LLC
Key investment Services, LLC.
 KingsView Wealth Management, LLC
 KINGSWOOD CAPITAL PARTNERS LLC
 Kovack Securities, Inc.
 L.O.Thomas
 LAMR
 Leaders Group, Inc.
 Lebenthal Financial Services, Inc.
 Legacy Advisors
 Leigh Baldwin & Company, LLC
 Level Four Advisors
 LIFEMARK SECURITIES CORPORATION
 Lighthouse Financial Network
 Lily's financial
Lincoln Financial Advisors

ONESCO
 OPPENHEIMER & CO INC
 Packerland Brokerage Services
PARK AVENUE SECURITIES LLC
PARKLAND SECURITIES, LLC
 Peak Brokerage Services, LLC
 PGIM
 Pinnacle Investments, LLC
 Plan Member Financial Corp
PNC INVESTMENTS LLC
Principal Securities, Inc.
 Private Client Services LLC
 Prospera Financial Services, Inc
 Prudent Investor Advisors, LLC
 PRUDENT MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES
 Prudential Advisors
PURSHE KAPLAN STERLING INVESTMENTS INC
 Q6 Advisors, Inc.
 Questar Capital
RAYMOND JAMES & ASSOCIATES INC
RAYMOND JAMES FINANCIAL SERVICES INC
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS CORPORATION
 RDM Advisor Network
 Regions Bank
 Regulus Financial Group
 Rehmann Financial
 Resource Planning Group
 RIA Invest
 RNR Securities LLC
Robert W. Baird, inc.
ROYAL ALLIANCE ASSOCIATES INC
 Russell Investments
SA Stone Wealth Management, Inc.
 Saddock Financial
 Sage Rutty & Co. Inc.
SagePoint Financial Inc.
 Sanctuary Securities
 Saxony Securities, Inc
 SCF Securities, Inc.
Securian Financial Services
SECURITIES AMERICA INC
SIGMA Financial Corporation
 Silver Oak Securities Inc
 Skyline
 Society of Financial Service Professionals
 Sorrento Pacific Financial LLC
 Spence, Cassidy & Associates, LLC
 Stephens Inc
Stifel Nicolaus
 Strata Wealth Management
 Strategic Blueprint
 Strategic Fin Alliance Inc
 Sunbelt Securities, Inc.
 T. Rowe Price
TFS Securities, Inc.
The Investment Center, Inc.
 The Leaders Group
 The O.N. Equity Sales Co
 The Producers Choice, LLC

Coordinated Capital Securities

Copper Financial

Core Wealth Advisors, Inc

Creativeone

Crown Capital Securities, L.P.

CUNA

CUSO Financial Services

CW Securities

Cypress CU

D.A. DAVIDSON & CO.

D.H. Hill Securities LLP

DANV

David Lerner Associates, Inc.

DEKKER FINANCIAL SERVICES

Dempsey Lord Smith, LLC

DFPG Investments, Inc

Dimensional Financial

Dimensional Fund Advisors

Due Diligence Works

East West Advisory

EBH Securities

Edward Jones

Equitable Advisors, LLC

Equity Services, Inc.

Esousa Holdings

Family Wealth Management

FID X

Fidelity Institutional Asset Management

Financial Advisor

Financial Resource Mgt.

FinTrust Brokerage Svcs, LLC

LINCOLN FINANCIAL SECURITIES CORPORATION

Lincoln Investment Planning

Lion Street Financial, LLC

Loder

LPL Financial

M Financial Group

Madison Avenue Securities, LLC

Matthew Kansy RD LLC

McCloskey Financial Group

McPherson Financial Group

Mercer Allied Company

Merrill Lynch

Michael MacDonald Financial Management

Michigan Financial

MID ATLANTIC SECURITIES INC

MidAtlantic Resource Group

MML Investor Services, LLC

Money Concepts

Monticello Financial Group

MORGAN STANLEY SMITH BARNEY

Morris Group

Mutual of Omaha

Mutual Securities

NACK

National Securities Corp

Nationwide Planning Associates

Nettuno Group Independent Advisor Platforms

Neuberger Berman

Next Financial Group, Inc.

North Ridge Wealth Planning LLC

Northeast Wealth Management

The Saffer Financial Group, Inc.

The Strategic Financial Alliance, Inc.

The Tschetter Group

TM2 Ventures

TransAmerica Financial Advisors, Inc.

TRIAD ADVISORS INC

Truist Investment Services Inc.

UBS Financial Services, Inc.

United Brokerage Services, Inc.

United Planners Fin Svcs of America

US Bankcorp Investments

USA FINANCIAL SECURITIES CORPORATION

Valmark Securities

VANDERBILT SECURITIES LLC

Vesta Wealth Advisors

VIM Global Advisors

Vindex Financial Partners

Visionary Horizons LLC

VOYA FINANCIAL ADVISORS, INC.

Waddell & Reed, Inc.

Wellington Management

Wells Fargo Advisors FiNet, LLC

Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC

WELLS FARGO FINANCIAL ADVISORS LLC

WesBanco Securities Inc.

Western International Securities, Inc.

Westminster Financial Securities, Inc.

Winslow Evans and Crocker

WJCA, Inc.

WOODBURY FINANCIAL SERVICES INC

WORLD EQUITY GROUP

You should note that Firms and individual registered representatives and branch managers with some Firms participating in one of these compensation arrangements might receive greater compensation for selling the Annuities than for selling a different annuity that is not eligible for these compensation arrangements. While compensation is generally taken into account as an expense in considering the charges applicable to an annuity product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you or to the Separate Account. Cash and non-cash compensation varies by annuity product, and such differing compensation could be a factor in which annuity a financial professional recommends to you. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request.

You may wish to consult with your financial professional to determine if your existing allocation instructions should be changed before or after the Effective Date.

THIS SUPPLEMENT SHOULD BE READ AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

**STRATEGIC PARTNERS® HORIZON ANNUITY
PROSPECTUS: June 1, 2022**

This prospectus describes a market value adjusted individual annuity contract offered by Pruco Life Insurance Company ("Pruco Life", "we", "our", or "us"). The information is not intended as investment advice and is not a recommendation about managing or investing your retirement savings. Clients seeking information regarding their particular investment needs should contact a financial professional.

Pruco Life offers several different annuities which your representative may be authorized to offer to you. Each annuity has different features and benefits that may be appropriate for you based on your financial situation, your age and how you intend to use the annuity. The different features and benefits include variations in death benefit protection and the ability to access your annuity's contract value. The fees and charges under the annuity contract and compensation paid to your representative may also be different between each annuity. If you are receiving this prospectus, it is because you currently own one of these annuities. These annuities are no longer offered for new sales. Pruco Life is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Pruco Life is located at 213 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102-2992, and can be contacted by calling 800-944-8786. Pruco Life administers the Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity contracts at the Prudential Annuity Service Center, P.O. Box 7960, Philadelphia, PA 19176. You can contact the Prudential Annuity Service Center by calling, toll-free, 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudential.com.

PLEASE READ THIS PROSPECTUS

Please read this prospectus before purchasing a Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity contract and keep it for future reference. The Risk Factors section appears page 4 of the Summary.

STRATEGIC PARTNERS HORIZON ANNUITY

This market value adjusted annuity contract allows you to allocate your purchase payments to one of several guarantee periods that we offer at the time. While your money remains in the contract for the full guarantee period, your principal amount is guaranteed and will earn a minimum interest rate which is dictated by applicable state law. If you withdraw assets more than 30 days prior to the end of a guarantee period, we will apply a market value adjustment, which may increase or decrease your initial amount invested.

Our general obligations and any guaranteed benefits under the annuity contract are supported by our general account and are subject to our claims paying ability. Assets in the general account are not segregated for the exclusive benefit of any particular contract or obligation. General account assets are also available to our general creditors and for conducting routine business activities.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

In compliance with U.S. law, Pruco Life Insurance Company delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

THE SEC HAS NOT 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. INVESTMENT IN A MARKET VALUE ADJUSTED ANNUITY CONTRACT IS SUBJECT TO RISK, INCLUDING THE POSSIBLE LOSS OF YOUR MONEY. AN INVESTMENT IN STRATEGIC PARTNERS HORIZON ANNUITY IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IS NOT INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

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STRATEGIC PARTNERS HORIZON ANNUITY PROSPECTUS

PART I: STRATEGIC PARTNERS HORIZON ANNUITY PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

GLOSSARY

We have tried to make this prospectus as easy to read and understand as possible. By the nature of the contract, however, certain technical words or terms are unavoidable. We have identified the following as some of the key words or terms. Other defined terms are set forth in your contract.

Accumulation Phase

The period that begins with the contract date (which we define below) and ends when you start receiving income payments, or earlier if the contract is terminated through a full withdrawal or payment of a death benefit.

Adjusted Contract Value

When you are ready to begin receiving income payments, the value of your contract minus any charge we impose for premium taxes and withdrawal charges, adjusted for any market value adjustment.

Annuitant

The person whose life determines the amount of income payments that we will pay. If the annuitant dies before the annuity date, the Co-Annuitant (if any) becomes the annuitant if the contract's requirements for changing the annuity date are met. If, upon the death of the annuitant, there is no surviving eligible Co-Annuitant, and the owner is not the annuitant, then the owner becomes the annuitant.

Annuity Date

The date when income payments are scheduled to begin. You must have our permission to change the annuity date. If the Co-Annuitant becomes the annuitant due to the death of the annuitant, and the Co-Annuitant is older than the annuitant, then the annuity date will be based on the age of the Co-Annuitant, provided that the contract's requirements for changing the annuity date are met (e.g., the Co-Annuitant cannot be older than a specified age). If the Co-Annuitant is younger than the annuitant, then the annuity date will remain unchanged.

Beneficiary

The person(s) or entity you have chosen to receive a death benefit.

Business Day

A day that we are open for business. Our business day generally ends at 4:00 p.m. Eastern time.

Co-Annuitant

The person shown on the contract data pages who becomes the annuitant (if eligible) upon the death of the annuitant if the requirements for changing the annuity date are met. We may also refer to a Co-Annuitant as a "contingent annuitant."

Code

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time, and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Company

Pruco Life Insurance Company.

Contract Date

The date we accept your initial purchase payment and all necessary paperwork in good order at the Prudential Annuity Service Center. Contract anniversaries are measured from the contract date. A contract year starts on the contract date or on a contract anniversary.

Contract Owner, Owner or you

The person entitled to the ownership rights under the contract.

Contract Surrender Value

This is the total value of your contract adjusted by any market-value adjustment, minus any withdrawal charge(s) and premium taxes.

Contract Value

The total value of the amount in a contract allocated to a guarantee period as of a particular date.

Death Benefit

If a death benefit is payable, the beneficiary you designate will receive the contract value as the death benefit. If the contract is owned by an entity (e.g. a corporation or trust), rather than by an individual, then we will pay the death benefit upon the death of the annuitant. See page 11, "What Is The Death Benefit?"

Good Order

An instruction received at the Prudential Annuity Service Center, utilizing such forms, signatures and dating as we require, which is sufficiently clear that we do not need to exercise any discretion to follow such instructions.

Guarantee Period

A period of time during which your invested purchase payment earns interest at the declared rate. We currently make available guarantee periods equal to any or all of the following: 1 year (currently available only as a renewal option), 3 years, 5 years, 7 years, and 10 years. During the 30 day period immediately preceding the end of a guarantee period, we allow you to make an additional purchase payment, which will be allocated to

another guarantee period available at that time (provided that the new guarantee period ends prior to the contract anniversary next following the annuitant's 95th birthday and that you reinvest at least \$1000).

Income Options

Options under the contract that define the frequency and duration of income payments. In your contract, we also refer to these as payout or annuity options.

Invested Purchase Payment

Your purchase payment (which we define below) less any deduction we make for any tax charge. In addition to the initial invested purchase payment, we allow you to make additional purchase payments during the 30 days preceding the end of a guarantee period.

Joint Owner

The person named as the joint owner, who shares ownership rights with the owner as defined in the contract. A joint owner must be a natural person.

Prudential Annuity Service Center

For general correspondence: P.O. Box 7960, Philadelphia, PA, 19176. For express overnight mail: 1600 Malone Street, Millville, NJ 08332. The phone number is (888) PRU-2888. Prudential's Web site is www.prudential.com.

Purchase Payments

The amount of money you pay us to purchase the contract, as well as any additional payment you make.

Tax Deferral

This is a way to increase your assets without currently being taxed. Generally, you do not pay taxes on your contract earnings until you take money out of your contract. You should be aware that tax favored plans (such as IRAs) already provide tax deferral regardless of whether they invest in annuity contracts. See page 17, "What Are The Tax Considerations Associated With The Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity Contract?"

we, us, our

Pruco Life Insurance Company .

RISK FACTORS

There are various risks associated with an investment in the Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity that we summarize below.

Investment Risk: We are exposed to investment risk through our investments, which primarily consist of public and private fixed maturity securities, commercial mortgage and other loans, equity securities and alternative assets including private equity, hedge funds and real estate. We are also exposed to investment risk through a potential counterparty default.

Investment risk may result from: (1) economic conditions; (2) adverse capital market conditions, including disruptions in individual market sectors or a lack of buyers in the marketplace; (3) volatility; (4) credit spread changes; (5) benchmark interest rate changes; and (6) declines in value of underlying collateral. These factors may impact the credit quality, liquidity and value of our investments and derivatives, potentially resulting in higher capital charges and unrealized or realized losses. Also, certain investments we hold, regardless of market conditions, are relatively illiquid and our ability to promptly sell these assets for their full value may be limited. Additionally, our valuation of investments may include methodologies, inputs and assumptions which are subject to change and different interpretation and could result in changes to investment valuations that may materially impact our results of operations or financial condition.

Insurance Risk: We have significant liabilities for policyholders' benefits which are subject to insurance risk. Insurance risk is the risk that actual experience deviates adversely from our insurance assumptions, including mortality and policyholder behavior assumptions. We provide a variety of insurance products that are designed to help customers protect against a variety of financial uncertainties. Our insurance products protect customers against their potential risk of loss by transferring those risks to the Company, where those risks can be managed more efficiently through pooling and diversification over a larger number of independent exposures. During this transfer process, we assume the risk that actual losses experienced in our insurance products deviates significantly from what we expect. More specifically, insurance risk is concerned with the deviations that impact our future liabilities. Our profitability may decline if mortality experience or policyholder behavior experience differ significantly from our expectations when we price our products. In addition, if we experience higher than expected claims our liquidity position may be adversely impacted, and we may incur losses on investments if we are required to sell assets in order to pay claims. If it is necessary to sell assets at a loss, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely impacted.

Interest Rate Risk: Our insurance and annuity products, and our investment returns, are subject to interest rate risk, which is the risk of loss arising from asset/liability duration mismatches within our general account investments. The risk of mismatch in asset/liability duration is mainly driven by the specific dynamics of product liabilities. Some product liabilities are expected to have only modest risk related to interest rates because cash flows can be matched by available assets in the investable space. The interest rate risk emerges primarily from their tail cash flows (30 years or more), which cannot be matched by assets for sale in the marketplace, exposing the Company to future reinvestment risk. In addition, certain of our products provide for recurring premiums which may be invested at interest rates lower than the rates included in our pricing assumptions. Market-sensitive cash flows exist with other product liabilities including products whose cash flows can be linked to market performance through secondary guarantees, minimum crediting rates, and/or changes in insurance assumptions.

Our exposure to interest rates can manifest over years as in the case of earnings compression or in the short term by creating volatility in both earnings and capital. For example, some of our products expose us to the risk that changes in interest rates will reduce the spread between the amounts that we are required to pay under contracts and the rate of return we are able to earn on our general account investments supporting these contracts. When interest rates decline or remain low, as they have in recent years, we must invest in lower-yielding instruments, potentially reducing net investment income and constraining our ability to offer certain products. This risk is increased as more policyholders may retain their policies in a low rate environment. Since many of our policies and contracts have guaranteed minimum crediting rates or limit the resetting of crediting rates, the spreads could decrease or go negative.

Alternatively, when interest rates rise, we may not be able to replace the assets in our general account with the higher-yielding assets as quickly as needed to fund the higher crediting rates necessary to keep these products and contracts competitive. It is possible that fewer policyholders may retain their policies and annuity contracts as they pursue higher crediting rates, which could expose the Company to losses and liquidity stress.

Our mitigation efforts with respect to interest rate risk are primarily focused on maintaining an investment portfolio with diversified maturities that has a key rate duration profile that is approximately equal to the key rate duration profile of our liability and surplus benchmarks; however, these benchmarks are based on estimates of the liability cash flow profiles which are complex and could turn out to be inaccurate, especially when markets are volatile. In addition, there are practical and capital market limitations on our ability to accomplish this matching. Due to these and other factors we may need to liquidate investments prior to maturity at a loss in order to satisfy liabilities or be forced to reinvest funds in a lower rate environment.

Liquidity Risk: As a financial services company, we are exposed to liquidity risk, which is the risk that the Company is unable to meet near-term obligations as they come due. Liquidity risk is a manifestation of events that are driven by other risk types (market, insurance, investment, operational). A liquidity shortfall may arise in the event of insufficient funding sources or an immediate and significant need for cash or collateral. In addition, it is possible that expected liquidity sources may be unavailable or inadequate to satisfy the liquidity demands.

Enterprise Operational Risks - Our operations are exposed to the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human error or misconduct, and as a result of external events. An operational risk failure may result in one or more actual or potential impacts to the Company. Operational risk may be elevated as a result of organizational changes.

Key enterprise operational risks include the following:

We are subject to business continuation risk, which is the risk that our systems and data may be disrupted. We depend heavily on our telecommunication, information technology and other operational systems and on the integrity and timeliness of data we use to run our businesses and service our customers. These systems may fail to operate properly or become disabled as a result of events or circumstances wholly or partly beyond our control. Further, we face the risk of operational and technology failures by others, including clearing agents, exchanges and other financial intermediaries and of vendors and parties to which we outsource the provision of services or business operations. We may experience a business continuation event as a result of:

- Severe pandemic, either naturally occurring or intentionally manipulated pathogens.
- Geo-political risks, including armed conflict and civil unrest.
- Terrorist events.
- Significant natural or accidental disasters.
- Cyber attacks

We are subject to the risk that we may not adequately maintain information security. There continues to be significant and organized cyber-attack activity against western organizations, including but not limited to the financial services sector and no organization is fully immune to cyber-attacks. Risks related to cyber-attack arise in the following areas:

- Protecting both “structured” and “unstructured” sensitive information is a constant need. However, some risks cannot be fully mitigated using technology or otherwise.
- Unsuspecting employees represent a primary avenue for external parties to gain access to our network and systems. Many attacks, even from sophisticated actors, include rudimentary techniques such as coaxing an internal user to click on a malicious attachment or link to introduce malware or steal their username and password.
- Insurance and retirement services companies are increasingly being targeted by hackers and fraudulent actors seeking to monetize personally identifiable information or extort money.
- Nation-state sponsored organizations are engaged in cyber-attacks but not only for monetization purposes. Nation states appear to be motivated by the desire to gain information about foreign citizens and governments or to influence or cause disruptions in commerce or political affairs.
- We have also seen an increase in non-technical attempts to commit fraud or solicit information via call centers and interactive voice response systems, and we anticipate the attempts will become more common.
- We rely on third parties to provide services as described further below. While we have certain standards for all vendors that provide us services, our vendors, and in turn, their own service providers, may become subject to a security breach, including as a result of their failure to perform in accordance with contractual arrangements.

We may not adequately ensure the privacy of sensitive data. In the course of our ordinary business we collect, store and share with various third-parties (e.g., service providers, reinsurers, etc.) substantial amounts of private and confidential information, including in some instances sensitive health-related information. We are subject to the risk that the privacy of this information may be compromised, including as a result of an information security breach described above. Any compromise or perceived compromise of our security by us or by one of our vendors could damage our reputation, cause the termination of relationships with distributors, government-run health insurance exchanges, marketing partners and insurance carriers, reduce demand for our services and subject us to significant liability and expense as well as regulatory action and lawsuits, which would harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Third parties (outsourcing providers, vendors and suppliers) present added operational risk to our enterprise. The Company's business model relies heavily on the use of third parties to deliver contracted services in a broad range of areas. This presents the risk that the Company is unable to meet legal, regulatory, financial or customer obligations because third parties fail to deliver contracted services, or that the Company is exposed to reputational damage because third parties operate in a poorly controlled manner. We use affiliates and third-party vendors located outside the U.S. to provide certain services and functions, which also exposes us to business disruptions and political risks as a result of risks inherent in conducting business outside of the U.S.

Affiliate and third-party distributors of our products present added regulatory, competitive and other risks to our enterprise Our products are sold primarily through our captive/affiliated distributors and third-party distributing firms. Our captive/affiliated distributors are made up of large numbers of decentralized sales personnel who are compensated based on commissions. The third-party distributing firms generally are not dedicated to us exclusively and may frequently recommend and/or market products of our competitors. Accordingly, we must compete intensely for their services. Our sales could be adversely affected if we are unable to attract, retain or motivate third-party distributing firms or if we do not adequately provide support, training, compensation, and education to this sales network regarding our products, or if our products are not competitive and not appropriately aligned with consumer needs. While third-party distributing firms have an independent regulatory accountability, some regulators have been clear with expectations that product manufacturers retain significant sales risk accountability.

Business Model Risk: We are subject to the risk of events that can cause our fundamental business model to change, either through a shift in the businesses in which we are engaged or a change in our execution. In addition, tactical risks may become strategic risks. For example, we must consider the impact of the prolonged low interest rate environment on new product development and continued sales of interest sensitive products.

Regulatory Risk: Changes in the regulatory landscape may be unsettling to our business model. New laws and regulations are being considered in the U.S. and our other countries of operation at an increasing pace, as there has been greater scrutiny on financial regulation over the past several years. Proposed or unforeseen changes in law or regulation may adversely impact our business. For example, the following areas are active in regulatory rule making :

- Financial sector regulatory reform.
- U.S. federal, state and local tax laws.
- Fiduciary rules and other standards of care.
- Our regulation under U.S. state insurance laws and developments regarding group-wide supervision and capital standards, accounting rules, RBC factors for invested assets and reserves for variable annuities and other products.
- Privacy and cybersecurity regulation.

Claims Paying Ability Risk. Our general obligations and any guaranteed benefits under the annuity are supported by our general account and are subject to our claims paying ability. Assets in the general account are not segregated for the exclusive benefit of any particular contract or obligation. General account assets are also available to our general creditors and for conducting routine business activities, such as the payment of salaries, rent and other ordinary business expenses. The general account is subject to regulation and supervision by the Arizona Department of Insurance and to the insurance laws and regulations of all jurisdictions where we are authorized to do business.

Additional responsive information is incorporated by reference to Part II, Item 1A in the Company's [Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, SEC File No. 033-37587, for the period ending March 31, 2022](#). A pandemic such as COVID-19 and its impacts were contemplated in many of the risk factors set forth under "Item 1A. Risks Factors" in that report. Currently, it is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of the pandemic or its impact to our operations, but the effects could be material.

Issuer Risk. Your Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity is available under a contract issued by Pruco Life, and thus is backed by the financial strength of that company. If Pruco Life were to experience significant financial adversity, it is possible that Pruco Life's ability to pay interest and principal under the Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity could be impaired.

Risks Related To Changing Interest Rates. You do not participate directly in the investment experience of the bonds and other instruments that Pruco Life holds to support the Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity. Nonetheless, the market value adjustment formula (which is detailed in the appendix to this prospectus) reflects the effect that prevailing interest rates have on those bonds and other instruments. If you need to withdraw your money during a period in which prevailing interest rates have risen above their level when you made your purchase, you will experience a "negative" market value adjustment. When we impose this market value adjustment, it could result in the loss of both the interest you have earned and a portion of your purchase payments. Thus, before you commit to a particular guarantee period, you should consider carefully whether you have the ability to remain invested throughout the guarantee period. In addition, we cannot, of course, assure you that the Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity will perform better than another investment that you might have made.

Risks Related To The Withdrawal Charge. We may impose withdrawal charges that range as high as 7%. If you anticipate needing to withdraw your money prior to the end of a guarantee period, you should be prepared to pay the withdrawal charge that we will impose.

SUMMARY FOR SECTIONS 1–9

For a more complete discussion of the following topics, see the corresponding section in the prospectus.

SECTION 1

What Is The Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity?

This market value adjusted annuity contract, offered by Pruco Life, is a contract between you, as the owner, and us. The contract is intended for retirement savings or other long-term investment purposes and provides a death benefit and guaranteed income options. The market value adjusted annuity contract may not be appropriate for investors who may need access to their money before the end of the Guarantee Period.

While your money remains in the contract for the full guarantee period, your principal amount is guaranteed and the minimum interest amount that your money will earn is dictated by applicable state law. Payments allocated to the contract are held as a separate pool of assets, but the income, gains or losses experienced by these assets are not directly credited or charged against the contracts. As a result, the strength of our guarantees under the contract are based on the overall financial strength of Pruco Life.

The contract, like all deferred annuity contracts, has two phases: the accumulation phase and the income phase. During the accumulation phase, earnings grow on a tax-deferred basis and are taxed as ordinary income when you make a withdrawal. The income phase starts when you begin receiving regular payments from your contract. The amount of money you are able to accumulate in your contract during the accumulation phase will help determine the amount of the payments you will receive during the income phase. Other factors will affect the amount of your payments such as age, gender and the payout option you selected.

We may amend the contract as permitted by law. For example, we may add new features to the contract. Subject to applicable law, we determine whether or not to make such contract amendments available to contracts that already have been issued.

SECTION 2

What Guarantee Periods Can I Choose?

You can allocate your initial purchase payment to one of the guarantee periods available under the contract. We have the right under the contract to offer one or more of the following guarantee periods: 1 year (currently available only as a renewal option), 3 years, 5 years, 7 years, or 10 years, and we may offer other guarantee periods in the future. At any time, we may offer any or all of these guarantee periods. You may not allocate your purchase payment to more than one guarantee period.

SECTION 3

What Kind Of Payments Will I Receive During The Income Phase? (Annuitization)

If you want to receive regular income from your annuity, you can choose one of several options, including guaranteed payments for the annuitant's lifetime. Once you begin receiving regular payments, you cannot change your payment plan.

SECTION 4

What Is The Death Benefit?

If the sole owner or the first of the joint owners dies, the designated person(s) or the beneficiary will receive the contract value as the death benefit. If the contract is owned by an entity (e.g., a corporation or trust), rather than by an individual, then we will pay the death benefit upon the death of the annuitant.

SECTION 5

How Can I Purchase A Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity Contract?

This contract is no longer available for sale. Previously, you could purchase this contract, under most circumstances, with a minimum initial purchase payment of \$5,000, but not greater than \$5 million, absent our prior approval. We allow you to make additional purchase payments only during the 30 days immediately preceding the end of a guarantee period. Your representative can help you fill out the proper forms.

SECTION 6

What Are The Expenses Associated With The Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity Contract?

There are a few states/jurisdictions that assess a premium tax on us when you begin receiving regular income payments from your annuity. In those states, we deduct a charge designed to approximate this tax, which can range from 0-3.5% of your contract value.

During the accumulation phase, if you withdraw money, you may have to pay a withdrawal charge on all or part of the withdrawal. The withdrawal charge that we impose depends on the guarantee period during which you are withdrawing your money. The withdrawal charge ranges from 0%-7%. You also will be subject to a market value adjustment if you make a withdrawal prior to the end of a guarantee period.

SECTION 7

How Can I Access My Money?

You may withdraw money at any time during the accumulation phase. You may, however, be subject to income tax and, if you make a withdrawal prior to age 59 ¹/₂, you may be subject to a 10% additional tax as well. Each contract year after the first, you may withdraw without charge, an amount equal to the interest you earned during the previous contract year (the “charge-free amount”). During years when a withdrawal charge applies (see “6: What Are the Expenses Associated with the Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity Contract? – Withdrawal Charge”), withdrawals greater than the charge-free amount will be subject to a withdrawal charge. A market-value adjustment may also apply.

SECTION 8

What Are The Tax Considerations Associated With The Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity Contract?

Your earnings are generally not taxed until withdrawn. If you withdraw money during the accumulation phase, the tax law treats the withdrawal as earnings first and earnings are taxed as ordinary income. If you are younger than age 59 ¹/₂ when you withdraw money, you may be subject to a 10% additional tax on the earnings in addition to ordinary income taxation. A portion of the payments you receive during the income phase is considered a partial return of your original investment. Generally, all amounts withdrawn from an Individual Retirement Annuity (IRA) contract (excluding Roth IRAs) are taxable and subject to the 10% additional tax if withdrawn prior to age 59 ¹/₂.

SECTION 9

Other Information

This contract is issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company, a subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America, and sold by registered representatives of affiliated and unaffiliated broker/dealers.

PART II SECTIONS 1 - 9

STRATEGIC PARTNERS HORIZON ANNUITY PROSPECTUS

1: WHAT IS THE STRATEGIC PARTNERS HORIZON ANNUITY?

The Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity is a contract between you, the owner, and us, the insurance company, Pruco Life Insurance Company (Pruco Life, we or us).

Under our contract or agreement, in exchange for your payment to us, we promise to pay you a guaranteed income stream that can begin any time after the second contract anniversary. This time period may differ in certain states. Your annuity is in the accumulation phase until you decide to begin receiving annuity payments. The date you begin receiving annuity payments is the annuity date. On the annuity date, your contract switches to the income phase.

This annuity contract benefits from tax deferral. Tax deferral means that you are not taxed on earnings or appreciation on the assets in your contract until you withdraw money from your contract. (If you purchase the annuity contract in a tax-favored plan such as an IRA, that plan generally provides tax deferral even without investing in an annuity contract. Therefore, before purchasing an annuity in a tax-favored plan, you should consider whether its features and benefits beyond tax deferral meet your needs and goals. You may also want to consider the relative features, benefits and costs of these annuities compared with any other investment that you may use in connection with your retirement plan or arrangement.)

Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity allows you to allocate a purchase payment to one of several guarantee periods that we offer at the time. As the owner of the contract, you have all of the decision-making rights under the contract. You will also be the annuitant unless you designate someone else. The owner is the person upon whose death during the accumulation phase, the death benefit generally is payable. The annuitant is the person whose life is used to determine the amount of annuity payments and how long the payments will continue. On and after the annuity date, the annuitant may not be changed.

The beneficiary is the person(s) or entity designated to receive any death benefit if the owner (or first-to-die of joint owners) dies during the accumulation phase. You may change the beneficiary any time prior to the annuity date by making a written request to us. Your request becomes effective when we approve it.

2: WHAT GUARANTEE PERIODS CAN I CHOOSE?

The contract gives you the choice of allocating your purchase payment to one of the guarantee periods that we are offering at the time.

GUARANTEE PERIODS

Under the Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity contract, we have the right to offer one or more of several guarantee periods. These guarantee periods are 1 year (currently available only as a renewal option), 3 years, 5 years, 7 years, or 10 years in length. In the future, we may offer other guarantee periods on substantially the same terms as described in this prospectus. We are not obligated to offer more than one guarantee period at any time. We will apply your purchase payment to the guarantee period you have chosen. You must allocate all of your initial purchase payment to a single guarantee period. A Guarantee Period begins:

- when all or part of a purchase payment is allocated to that particular Guarantee Period; or
- when you “renew” into a new Guarantee Period.

We periodically declare, in our sole discretion, the interest rate for each available guarantee period. We also guarantee that you will receive an interest rate at least equal to the minimum stipulated by applicable state law. You will earn interest on your invested purchase payment at the rate that we have declared for the guarantee period you have chosen. We do not have a rigid formula for determining the fixed interest rates. Generally the interest rates we offer will reflect the investment returns available on the types of investments we make to support our fixed rate guarantees. These investment types may include cash, debt securities guaranteed by the United States government and its agencies and instrumentalities, money market instruments, mortgage-backed securities, mortgage loans, corporate debt obligations of different durations, private placements, asset-backed obligations, municipal bonds, public equities and alternative investments. Alternative investments might include private equity, real estate, commodities, and other fund types. In determining rates we also consider factors such as the length of the guarantee period, regulatory and tax requirements, liquidity of the markets for the type of investments we make, commissions, administrative and investment expenses, our insurance risks, general economic trends and competition. We will credit interest on a new guarantee period at a rate not less than the rate we are then crediting to guarantee periods of the same length selected by new purchasers in the same class.

In addition to the basic interest, we also may pay additional interest with respect to guarantee periods other than the one year and three year periods. The amount of the additional interest varies according to the amount of your purchase payment. Specifically, we may pay additional interest equal to 0.50% annually for a purchase payment of \$25,000 to \$74,999, and 1.00% annually for a purchase payment of \$75,000 or more. If we grant additional interest to you, you will earn that interest only during the first year of your contract (and, in most states, during the first year of the initial renewal guarantee period, other than the one and three year periods). We are not obligated to offer this additional interest continuously, meaning that we reserve the right to offer additional interest only during limited time periods of our choosing. We also reserve the right to change the amount of the additional interest. As of August 24, 2009, we are no longer granting additional interest with respect to purchases of new contracts.

We express interest rates as annual rates, although we credit interest within each guarantee period on a daily basis. The daily interest that we credit is equal to the pro rated portion of the interest that would be earned on an annual basis. We credit interest from the business day on which your purchase payment is received in good order at the Prudential Annuity Service Center until the earliest to occur of any of the following events: (a) full surrender of the contract, (b) commencement of annuity payments or settlement, (c) cessation of the guarantee period, or (d) death of the first to die of the owner and joint owner (or annuitant, for entity-owned contracts). At the time that we confirm your guarantee period, we will advise you of the interest rate in effect and the date your guarantee period matures. We may change the rates we credit to a new guarantee period at any time. *Any change in interest rate does not affect guarantee periods that were in effect before the date of the change.* To inquire as to the current rates for guarantee periods, please call 1-888-PRU-2888 or at www.prudential.com.

During the 30-day period immediately preceding the end of a guarantee period, we allow you to do any of the following, without the imposition of the withdrawal charge or market value adjustment: (a) surrender the contract, in whole or in part, (b) allocate the contract value to another guarantee period available at that time (provided that the new guarantee period ends prior to the contract anniversary next following the annuitant's 95th birthday and that you reinvest at least \$1,000), or (c) apply the contract value to the annuity or settlement option of your choice. If we do not receive instructions from you concerning the disposition of the contract value in your maturing guarantee period, we will reinvest the contract value in a guarantee period having the same duration as the guarantee period that matured (provided that the new guarantee period ends prior to the contract anniversary next following the annuitant's 95th birthday and that you reinvest at least \$1,000). If any available new guarantee period would end on or after the contract anniversary next following the annuitant's 95th birthday, then we will make only the one year guarantee period available as the renewal period. We will not impose a withdrawal charge on amounts you withdraw from the one year guarantee period described in the immediately preceding sentence, although such a withdrawal would be subject to a market value adjustment.

MARKET VALUE ADJUSTMENT

When you allocate a purchase payment to a guarantee period, we use that money to buy and sell securities and other instruments to support our obligation to pay interest. Generally, we buy bonds and certain other instruments for this purpose. The duration of the bonds and other instruments that we buy with respect to a particular guarantee period is influenced significantly by the length of the guarantee period. For example, we typically would acquire longer-duration bonds with respect to the 10 year guarantee period than we do for the 3 year guarantee period. The value of these bonds is affected by changes in interest rates, among other factors. The market value adjustment that we assess against your contract value if you

withdraw prior to the end of a guarantee period involves our attributing to you a portion of our investment experience on these bonds and other instruments.

For example, if you make a full withdrawal when interest rates have risen since the time of your investment, the bonds and other investments in the guarantee period likely would have decreased in value, meaning that we would impose a "negative" market value adjustment on you (i.e., one that results in a reduction of the withdrawal proceeds that you receive). For a partial withdrawal, we would deduct a negative market value adjustment from your remaining contract value. Conversely, if interest rates have decreased, the market value adjustment could be positive.

Other things you should know about the market value adjustment include the following:

- We determine the market value adjustment according to a mathematical formula, which is set forth at the end of this prospectus under the heading "Market-Value Adjustment Formula." In that section of the prospectus, we also provide hypothetical examples of how the formula works.
- A negative market value adjustment could cause you to lose not only the interest you have earned but also a portion of your principal.
- You may withdraw (after the first contract year), without the imposition of any market value adjustment, an amount equal to the interest earned under your contract during the immediately preceding contract year.
- In addition to imposing a market value adjustment on withdrawals, we also will impose a market value adjustment on the contract value you apply to an annuity or settlement option, except if you annuitize during the 30-day period preceding the end of a guarantee period (See page 10 for details).

You should realize, however, that apart from the market value adjustment, the value of the benefits under your contract does not depend on the investment performance of the bonds and other instruments that we hold with respect to your guarantee period. Apart from the effect of any market value adjustment, we do not pass through to you the gains or losses on the bonds and other instruments that we hold in connection with a guarantee period.

3: WHAT KIND OF PAYMENTS WILL I RECEIVE DURING THE INCOME PHASE? (ANNUITIZATION)

PAYMENT PROVISIONS

We can begin making annuity payments any time after the second contract anniversary (or as required by state law if different). Annuity payments must begin no later than the contract anniversary coinciding with or next following the annuitant's 95th birthday. If you begin annuity payments or commence Option 3 at a time other than the 30-day period prior to the end of a guarantee period, then:

- We will impose both a withdrawal charge, if applicable, and a market value adjustment if you choose an annuity option with a fixed period of fewer than 10 years or Option 3. (If your adjusted contract value is allocated to the one year guarantee period, we will impose only a market value adjustment).
- We will impose a market value adjustment, but not a withdrawal charge, if you choose a life annuity or an annuity option with a fixed period of at least 10 years.

We make the income plans described below available before the annuity date. These plans are called annuity options. You must choose an annuity option at least 30 days in advance of the annuity date. If you do not, we will select Option 2 below on your behalf unless prohibited by applicable law. During the income phase, all of the annuity options under this contract are fixed annuity options. **GENERALLY, ONCE THE ANNUITY PAYMENTS BEGIN, THE ANNUITY OPTION CANNOT BE CHANGED AND YOU CANNOT MAKE WITHDRAWALS.**

If the annuitant dies or assigns the contract prior to the annuity date, and the new annuitant is older than the original annuitant, then the annuity date will be based on the new annuitant's age. If the annuitant dies or assigns the contract prior to the annuity date, and the new annuitant is younger than the original annuitant, then the annuity date will remain unchanged. In no event, however, may an original or revised annuity date be later than the contract anniversary next following the annuitant's 90th birthday (or ten years after the contract date, if later).

Option 1

Annuity Payments For A Fixed Period: Under this option, we will make equal payments for the period chosen, up to 25 years. The annuity payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, as you choose, for the fixed period. If the annuitant dies during the income phase, a lump sum payment generally will be made to the beneficiary. The amount of the lump sum payment is determined by calculating the present value of the unpaid future payments. This is done by using the interest rate used to compute the actual payments. The interest rate will be at least 3% a year.

Option 2

Life Annuity With 120 Payments (10 Years): Under this option, we will make annuity payments monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually as long as the annuitant is alive. If the annuitant dies before we have made 10 years worth of payments, we will pay the beneficiary in one lump sum the present value of the annuity payments scheduled to have been made over the remaining portion of that 10 year period, unless we were specifically instructed that such remaining annuity payments continue to be paid to the beneficiary. The present value of the remaining annuity payments is calculated by using the interest rate used to compute the amount of the original 120 payments. If this contract is issued as a Qualified Annuity Contract and annuity payments begin after age 92, then this Option 2 will be modified to permit a period certain that will end no later than the life expectancy of the annuitant defined under the IRS Required Minimum Distribution tables.

Option 3

Interest Payment Option: Under this option, we will credit interest on the adjusted contract value until you request payment of all or part of the adjusted contract value. We can make interest payments on a monthly, quarterly, semiannual, or annual basis or allow the interest to accrue on your contract assets. Under this option, we will pay you interest at an effective rate of at least 1.50% a year. This option may not be available in all states, and is not available if you hold your contract in an IRA.

For Qualified Annuities, the period certain option may be limited to 10 years in certain circumstances.

We may make different annuity and settlement options available in the future. We do not guarantee to continue to make available any other option other than the fixed annuity payment options set forth in your contract.

Other Annuity Options: We currently offer other annuity options not described above. At the time annuity payments are chosen, we may make available to you any of a variety of annuity and settlement options that are available on your annuity date.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

If your contract is held under a tax-favored plan, you should consider the required minimum distribution rules under the tax law when selecting your annuity option.

4: WHAT IS THE DEATH BENEFIT?

BENEFICIARY

The beneficiary is the person(s) or entity you name to receive any death benefit. The beneficiary is named at the time the contract is issued, unless you change it at a later date. Unless an irrevocable beneficiary has been named, you can change the beneficiary at any time before the owner or last surviving owner dies. However, if the contract is jointly owned, the owner must name the joint owner and the joint owner must name the owner as the beneficiary.

CALCULATION OF THE DEATH BENEFIT

If the owner (or first-to-die of the owner and joint owner) dies during the accumulation phase, we will, upon receiving appropriate proof of death and any other needed documentation in good order (proof of death), pay a death benefit to the beneficiary designated by the deceased owner or joint owner. If the contract is owned by an entity (e.g., a corporation or trust), rather than by an individual, then we will pay the death benefit upon the death of the annuitant. We require proof of death to be submitted promptly. The beneficiary will receive a death benefit equal to the contract value as of the date that proof of death is received in good order at the Prudential Annuity Service Center.

Where a contract is structured so that it is owned by a grantor trust but the annuitant is not the grantor, then the contract is required to terminate upon the death of the grantor if the grantor pre-deceases the annuitant under Section 72(s) of the Code. Under this circumstance, the Contract Surrender Value will be paid out to the beneficiary and it is not eligible for the death benefit provided under the contract.

Instead of asking us to pay a death benefit, the surviving spouse may opt to continue the contract, as discussed below. Generally, we impose no withdrawal charge or market value adjustment when we pay the death benefit.

JOINT OWNERSHIP RULES

If the contract has an owner and a joint owner and they are spouses, then upon the first to die of the owner and joint owner, the surviving spouse has the choice of the following:

- The contract can continue, with the surviving spouse as the sole owner of the contract. In this case, the contract held by the surviving spouse will continue to be subject to the withdrawal charge and market value adjustment; or
- The surviving spouse can receive the death benefit and the contract will end. If the surviving spouse wishes to receive the death benefit, he or she must make that choice within the first 60 days following our receipt of proof of death. Otherwise, the contract will continue with the surviving spouse as the sole owner.

A surviving spouse's ability to continue ownership of the annuity may be impacted by certain legal restrictions (see "8: What Are the Tax Considerations Associated with the Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity Contract?"). Please consult your tax or legal advisor for more information about such impact in your state.

If the contract has an owner and a joint owner, and they are not spouses, the contract will not continue. Instead, the beneficiary will receive the death benefit.

The death benefit payout options are:

Choice 1. Lump sum.

Choice 2. Payment of the entire death benefit within 5 years of the date of death of the first to die. Under this choice, we will impose a market value adjustment upon any withdrawal made during the 5 year period (unless the withdrawal is made during the 30-day period immediately preceding the end of a guarantee period). Upon your death after 2019 under a Qualified Annuity (with the exception of government plans and plans maintained pursuant to collective bargaining agreements), your designated beneficiary will receive the entire death benefit within 10 years after your death.

Choice 3. Payment under an annuity or settlement option over the lifetime of the beneficiary or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of the beneficiary with distribution beginning within one year of the date of death of the first to die. If the distribution does not begin by such time, then no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter, and the death benefit must be taken as a lump sum within the 5 year or 10 year period depending on the contract type. Upon your death after 2019 under a Qualified Annuity, only an eligible designated beneficiary ("EDB") is allowed to take distributions over life, or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of the beneficiary provided that such distributions commence within one year of death. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you.

If no instructions are received on where to send the death benefit payment within 5 years of the date of death, the funds will be escheated.

The tax consequences to the beneficiary may vary among the three death benefit payout options. See page 17, "What Are The Tax Considerations Associated With The Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity Contract?"

5: HOW CAN I PURCHASE A STRATEGIC PARTNERS HORIZON ANNUITY CONTRACT?

Please note that this Annuity is no longer offered for new sales.

PURCHASE PAYMENT

A purchase payment is the amount of money you give us to purchase the contract. The minimum initial purchase payment is \$5,000, and may not exceed \$5 million absent our prior approval, unless we are prohibited under applicable state law from insisting on such prior approval. We must approve any initial and additional Purchase Payments where the total amount of Purchase Payments equals \$1,000,000 or more with respect to this Annuity and any other annuities you are purchasing from us (or that you already own) and/or our affiliates. An initial purchase payment is considered the first purchase payment received by us in good order. This is the payment that issues your contract. All subsequent purchase payments allocated to the contract will be considered subsequent purchase payments. You can allocate subsequent purchase payments to a guarantee period only during the 30-day period immediately preceding the end of a guarantee period, provided that any such purchase payment is at least \$1,000.

Purchase payments must be submitted by check drawn on a U.S. bank, in U.S. dollars, and made payable to Pruco Life. Purchase payments may also be submitted via 1035 exchange or direct transfer of funds. Under certain circumstances, purchase payments may be transmitted to Pruco Life via wiring funds through your Financial Professional's broker-dealer firm. We may apply certain limitations, restrictions, and/or underwriting standards as a condition of our issuance of a contract and/or acceptance of purchase payments. We may reject any payment if it is received in an unacceptable form. Our acceptance of a check is subject to our ability to collect funds.

We generally will sell you a contract only if the eldest of the owner, any joint owner, annuitant, and any Co-Annuitant is 85 or younger on the contract date.

Applicable laws designed to counter terrorists and prevent money laundering might, in certain circumstances, require us to block a contract owner's ability to make certain transactions, and thereby refuse to accept purchase payments or requests for transfers, partial withdrawals, total withdrawals, death benefits, or income payments until instructions are received from the appropriate regulator. We also may be required to provide additional information about you and your contract to government regulators.

Applicable laws designed to counter terrorist and prevent money laundering might, in certain circumstances, require us to block a contract owner's ability to make certain transactions and thereby refuse to accept purchase payments or requests for transfers, partial withdrawals, total withdrawals, death benefits, or income payments until instructions are received from the appropriate regulator. We also may be required to provide additional information about you and your contract to government regulators.

Speculative Investing: Do not purchase this contract if you, anyone acting on your behalf, and/or anyone providing advice to you plan to use it for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme now or at any time prior to termination of the contract. Your contract may not be traded on any stock exchange or secondary market. By purchasing this contract, you represent and warrant that you are not using this contract for speculation, arbitrage, viatication or any other type of collective investment scheme.

Currently, we will not issue a contract, permit changes in ownership or allow assignments to certain ownership types, including but not limited to: corporations, partnerships, endowments and grantor trusts with multiple grantors. Further, we will only issue a contract, allow changes of ownership and/or permit assignments to certain ownership types if the contract is held exclusively for the benefit of the designated annuitant. These rules are subject to state law. We may issue a contract in ownership structures where the annuitant is also the participant in a Qualified or Non-Qualified employer sponsored plan and the contract represents his or her segregated interest in such plan. We reserve the right to further limit, restrict and/or change to whom we will issue a contract in the future, to the extent permitted by state law. Further, please be aware that we do not provide administration for employer-sponsored plans and may also limit the number of plan participants that elect to use our contract as a funding vehicle.

ALLOCATION OF PURCHASE PAYMENT

When you purchase a contract, we will allocate your invested purchase payment to the guarantee period of your choosing, provided that we are offering that guarantee period at the time. You must allocate all of your initial purchase payment to a single guarantee period. Likewise, any subsequent purchase payment you make during the 30-day period immediately preceding the end of a guarantee period will be consolidated with your existing contract value, and the total will be allocated to a single guarantee period of your choosing.

OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

In general, you may change the owner, annuitant and beneficiary designations by sending us a request in writing in a form acceptable to us. Upon an ownership change, any automated investment or withdrawal programs will be canceled. The new owner must submit the applicable program enrollment if they wish to participate in such a program. Where allowed by law, such changes will be subject to our acceptance. Some of the changes we will not accept include, but are not limited to:

- a new owner subsequent to the death of the owner or the first of any co-owners to die, except where a spouse-beneficiary has become the owner as a result of an owner's death;
- a new annuitant subsequent to the annuity date;
- for "non-qualified" investments, a new annuitant prior to the annuity date if the contract is owned by an entity;
- a change in beneficiary if the owner had previously made the designation irrevocable; and
- a new annuitant for a contract issued to a grantor trust where the new annuitant is not the grantor of the trust.

An ownership change may trigger a taxable event and once an ownership change is processed, the tax reporting cannot be reversed. Therefore, you should consult with a qualified tax advisor for complete information and advice prior to any ownership change.

6: WHAT ARE THE EXPENSES ASSOCIATED WITH THE STRATEGIC PARTNERS HORIZON ANNUITY CONTRACT?

There are charges associated with the contract that may reduce the return on your investment. These charges and expenses are described below.

WITHDRAWAL CHARGE

The withdrawal charge is for the payment of the expenses involved in selling and distributing the contracts, including sales commissions, printing of prospectuses, sales administration, preparation of sales literature and other promotional activities.

You may surrender your contract in whole or in part while the guarantee period remains in effect. If you do so, however, you will be subject to (a) a possible withdrawal charge, (b) a market value adjustment (which we discussed on page 14 above) and (c) possible tax penalties. After the first contract year, you may withdraw, without the imposition of any withdrawal charge or market value adjustment, an amount equal to the interest earned under your contract during the immediately preceding contract year. For purposes of this “free withdrawal” provision, you may not carry over to future contract years any amount of interest that you did not withdraw in a prior contract year. When we calculate the withdrawal charge and market value adjustment, we first take into account any available charge-free amount. We impose a withdrawal charge and market value adjustment only after that amount has been exhausted. In addition, we do not impose either a withdrawal charge or a market value adjustment on amounts you withdraw under the contract’s minimum distribution option to satisfy Internal Revenue Service required minimum distribution rules. The amount of the required minimum distribution for your particular situation may depend on other annuities, savings or investments. We will only calculate the amount of your required minimum distribution based on the value of your contract. We require three (3) days advance written notice to calculate and process the amount of your payments. You may elect to have required minimum distributions paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The \$100 minimum amount that applies to Systematic Withdrawals applies to monthly required minimum distributions but does not apply to required minimum distributions taken out on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

If you make a full withdrawal, we will deduct the withdrawal charge from the proceeds that we pay to you. If you make a partial withdrawal, we will deduct the withdrawal charge from the contract value remaining in the guarantee period. We calculate the withdrawal charge after we have given effect to any market value adjustment.

The withdrawal charge that we impose is equal to a specified percentage of the contract value withdrawn that is in excess of the charge-free amount described above. With respect to the initial guarantee period, the withdrawal charge is based on the number of contract anniversaries that have elapsed since the contract date. If permitted by state law, the below withdrawal charge schedule is reinstated during your first renewal guarantee period, and the contract anniversaries set out in the table below also refer to contract anniversaries within the first renewal guarantee period. No withdrawal charges apply to any guarantee period that you choose subsequent to your first renewal guarantee period. Moreover, we impose no withdrawal charge on withdrawals from any one year guarantee period. The withdrawal charge generally is equal to the following, if the contract is issued (or the initial renewal guarantee period is selected) by an annuitant who is 84 or younger at that time:

Number of contract anniversaries since the later of contract date (or start of first renewal guarantee period)	Withdrawal Charge
0	7%
1	7%
2	7%
3	6%
4	5%
5	5%
6	4%
7	3%
8	2%
9	1%
10	0%

As specified in the contract, we reduce withdrawal charges (from what is depicted above) if the annuitant is 85 or older. There is a separate withdrawal charge schedule applicable to each of ages 85, 86, 87, 88, 89 and 90. With certain exceptions, the withdrawal charge at any contract anniversary declines by 1% from one age to the next successive age, at such older ages. Some or all of the guarantee periods that we offer at any given time will be shorter than the time periods indicated immediately above. As such, the length of the guarantee period that you have selected, in and of itself, may prevent you from taking advantage of the decreasing withdrawal charges depicted above. For example, if you choose a three year guarantee period, you would not be able to take advantage of the lower withdrawal charges that would have been available in subsequent contract years. If a withdrawal is effective on the day before a contract anniversary, the withdrawal charge percentage will be that as of the next following contract anniversary. The withdrawal charge applicable to contracts issued in certain states differs slightly from what we describe above—check your contract for complete details.

WAIVER OF WITHDRAWAL CHARGE FOR CRITICAL CARE

We will allow you to withdraw money from the contract, and will waive any withdrawal charge and market value adjustment, if the owner or joint owner (if applicable) becomes confined to an eligible nursing home or hospital for a period of at least three consecutive months after the contract was purchased. You would need to provide us with proof of the confinement. If a licensed physician has certified that the owner or joint owner is terminally ill (has twelve months or less to live) there will be no charge imposed for withdrawals nor any market value adjustment. Critical Care Access is not available in all states. Eligibility for this waiver may vary, depending on the terms of the contract issued in your State. Please consult your contract.

TAXES ATTRIBUTABLE TO PREMIUM

Tax Charges

Some states and some municipalities charge premium taxes or similar taxes on annuities that we are required to pay. The amount of tax will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is subject to change. We reserve the right to deduct the tax from Purchase Payments when received, from Surrender Value upon surrender, or from Unadjusted Account Value upon Annuitization. The Tax Charge is designed to approximate the taxes that we are required to pay and is assessed as a percentage of Purchase Payments, Surrender Value, or Account Value as applicable. The Tax Charge currently ranges up to 3.5%. We may assess a charge against the Sub-accounts and the Market Value Adjustment Options equal to any taxes which may be imposed upon the Separate Accounts. "Surrender Value" refers to the Account Value (which includes the effect of any Market Value Adjustment) less any applicable CDSC, any applicable Tax Charge, any charges assessable as a deduction from the Account Value for any optional living or death benefits provided by rider or endorsement, and any Annual Maintenance Fee.

Company Taxes

We 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. We reserve the right to impose a charge for taxes if we determine, in our sole discretion, that we will incur a tax as a result of the administration of the Contract, including any tax imposed with respect to the operation of the Separate Account or General Account.

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 include foreign tax credits and corporate dividends received deductions. We do not pass these tax benefits through to holders of the separate account annuity 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.

7: HOW CAN I ACCESS MY MONEY?

You can withdraw money at any time during the accumulation phase. If you do so, however, you may be subject to income tax and, if the withdrawal is prior to your attaining age 59½, you may be subject to a 10% additional tax. You will need our consent to make a partial withdrawal if the requested withdrawal is less than \$250. During the accumulation phase, we generally have the right to terminate your contract and pay you the contract value if the current contract value is less than \$2,000 and certain other conditions apply. We may postpone paying any amount for a full or partial surrender to authenticate the signature on a request. In the event that we postpone payment, the request will not be effective until we have validated the signature on the request to our satisfaction.

Gross Withdrawal or Net Withdrawal. Generally, you can request either a gross withdrawal or a net withdrawal. If, however, you are taking your withdrawal through a systematic withdrawal program, you may only be permitted to take that withdrawal on a gross basis. In a gross withdrawal, you request a specific withdrawal amount with the understanding that the amount you actually receive is reduced by any applicable withdrawal charge or tax withholding. In a net withdrawal, you request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount with the understanding that any applicable deduction for withdrawal charge or tax withholding is taken from your Account Value. This means that an amount greater than the amount of your requested withdrawal will be deducted from your Account Value. To make sure that you receive the full amount requested, we calculate the entire amount, including the amount generated due to the withdrawal charge or tax withholding, that will need to be withdrawn. We then apply the withdrawal charge or tax withholding to that entire amount. As a result, you will pay a greater withdrawal charge or have more tax withheld if you elect a net withdrawal.

Income taxes, additional taxes, withdrawal charges, and a market value adjustment may apply to any withdrawal you make. For a more complete explanation of tax consequences, see page 17.

AUTOMATED WITHDRAWALS

We offer an automated withdrawal feature. This feature enables you to receive periodic withdrawals in monthly, quarterly, semiannual, or annual intervals. We will process your withdrawal at the end of the business day at the intervals you specify. We will continue at these intervals until you tell us otherwise. We reserve the right to cease paying automated withdrawals if paying any such withdrawal would cause the contract value to be less than \$2,000.

The minimum automated withdrawal amount you can make is \$100. An assignment of the contract terminates any automated withdrawal program that you had in effect. Withdrawal charges, and a market value adjustment, may apply to any automated withdrawal you make. You may not use the automated withdrawal feature to withdraw the interest earned under your contract.

Income taxes, additional taxes, withdrawal charges, and a market value adjustment may apply to any withdrawal you make. For a more complete explanation of tax consequences, see page 17.

8. WHAT ARE THE TAX CONSIDERATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE STRATEGIC PARTNERS HORIZON ANNUITY CONTRACT?

The tax considerations associated with an Annuity vary depending on whether the Annuity is (i) owned by an individual or non-natural person, and not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan, or (ii) held under a tax-favored retirement plan. We discuss the tax considerations for these categories of Annuities below. The discussion is general in nature and describes only federal income tax law. We generally do not describe state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws. It is based on current law and interpretations which may change. The information provided is not intended as tax advice. The federal income tax treatment of the Annuity is unclear in certain circumstances, and you should always consult a qualified tax adviser regarding the application of law to individual circumstances. Generally, the cost basis in an Annuity is the amount you pay into your Annuity, or into an annuity exchanged for your Annuity, on an after-tax basis less any withdrawals of such payments. Cost basis for a tax-favored retirement plan is provided only in limited circumstances, such as for contributions to a Roth IRA or nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA. We do not track cost basis for tax-favored retirement plans, which is the responsibility of the Owner.

On advisory products, you may establish an advisory fee deduction program for a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with no living benefit such that charges for investment advisory fees are not taxable to the Annuity Owner. Please note that there are additional requirements that must be satisfied in order for investment advisory fee charges paid from a non-qualified Annuity to be treated as not taxable. Charges for investment advisory fees that are taken from a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with a living benefit are treated as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity and will be tax reported as such to the Annuity Owner.

The discussion below generally assumes that the Annuity is issued to the Annuity Owner. For Annuities issued under the Beneficiary Continuation Option or as a Beneficiary Annuity, refer to the Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity and Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuities sections below.

NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an individual or non-natural person and is not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan.

Taxes Payable by You

We believe the Annuity is an Annuity for tax purposes. Accordingly, as a general rule, you should not pay any tax until you receive money under the Annuity. Generally, an Annuity issued by the same company (and affiliates) to you during the same calendar year must be treated as one Annuity for purposes of determining the amount subject to tax under the rules described below. We treat advisory fee payments as an expense of the Annuity and not a taxable distribution if your non-qualified Annuity satisfies the requirements of a Private Letter Ruling issued to us by the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS"). In accordance with the PLR, advisory fee payments from your non-qualified Annuity are treated as an expense as long as your advisor attests to Prudential that the PLR requirements have been met, including that the advisory fees will not exceed 1.5% of the Annuity's cash value and the Annuity only pays the advisor for fees related to investment advice and no other services. The PLR does not generally allow such favorable tax treatment of advisory fee payments where a commission is also paid on the Annuity.

It is possible that the IRS could assert that some or all of the charges for the optional living or death benefits under the Annuity should be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity. If this were the case, the charge for this benefit could be deemed a withdrawal and treated as taxable income to the extent there are earnings in the Annuity. Additionally, for Owners under age 59½, the taxable income attributable to the charge for the benefit could be subject to a 10% additional tax. If the IRS determines that the charges for one or more benefits under the Annuity are taxable withdrawals, then the sole or surviving Owner will be provided with a notice from us describing available alternatives regarding these benefits.

Taxes on Withdrawals and Surrender Before Annuity Payments Begin

If you make a withdrawal from your Annuity or surrender it before annuity payments begin, the amount you receive will be taxed as ordinary income, rather than as a return of cost basis, until all gain has been withdrawn. At any time there is no gain in your Annuity, payments will be treated as a nontaxable return of cost basis until all cost basis has been returned. After all cost basis is returned, all subsequent amounts will be taxed as ordinary income. An exception to this treatment exists for contracts purchased prior to August 14, 1982. Withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis in the Annuity first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

You will generally be taxed on any withdrawals from the Annuity while you are alive even if the withdrawal is paid to someone else. Withdrawals under any of the optional living benefits or as a systematic payment are taxed under these rules. If you assign or pledge all or part of your Annuity as collateral for a loan, the part assigned generally will be treated as a withdrawal and subject to income tax to the extent of gain. If the entire Account Value is assigned or pledged, subsequent increases in the Account Value are also treated as withdrawals for as long as the assignment or pledge remains in place. The cost basis is increased by the amount includible in income with respect to such assignment or pledge. If you transfer your Annuity for less than full consideration, such as by gift, you will also trigger tax on any gain in the Annuity. This rule does not apply if you transfer the Annuity to your spouse or under most circumstances if you transfer the Annuity incident to divorce.

If you choose to receive payments under an interest payment option, or a Beneficiary chooses to receive a death benefit under an interest payment option, that election will be treated, for tax purposes, as surrendering your Annuity and will immediately subject any gain in the Annuity to income tax.

Taxes on Annuity Payments

If you select an annuity payment option as described in the Access to Account Value section earlier in this prospectus, a portion of each annuity payment you receive will be treated as a partial return of your cost basis and will not be taxed. The remaining portion will be taxed as ordinary income. Generally, the nontaxable portion is determined by multiplying the annuity payment you receive by a fraction, the numerator of which is your cost basis (less any amounts previously received tax-free) and the denominator of which is the total expected payments under the Annuity. After the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable. If annuity payments stop due to the death of the Annuitant before the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered, a tax deduction may be allowed for the unrecovered amount. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, this deduction is suspended until after 2025.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero but the Annuity remains in force due to a benefit provision, further distributions from the Annuity will be reported as annuity payments, using an exclusion ratio based upon the undistributed cost basis in the Annuity and the total value of the anticipated future payments until such time as all cost basis has been recovered.

Maximum Annuity Date

You must commence annuity payments no later than the first day of the calendar month following the maximum Annuity Date for your Annuity. Upon reaching the maximum Annuity Date you can no longer make Purchase Payments, surrender, exchange, or transfer your contract. The maximum Annuity Date may be the same as the Latest Annuity Date as described elsewhere in this prospectus. For some of our Annuities, you can choose to defer the Annuity Date beyond the default or Latest Annuity Date, as applicable, described in your Annuity. However, the IRS may not then consider your Annuity to be an Annuity under the tax law.

Please refer to your Annuity contract for the maximum Annuity Date.

Partial Annuitization

We do not currently permit partial Annuitization.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

The Code includes a Medicare tax on investment income. This tax assesses a 3.8% surtax on the lesser of (1) net investment income or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount. The "threshold amount" is \$250,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, \$125,000 for married taxpayers filing separately, \$200,000 for all others, and approximately \$13,450 for estates and trusts. The taxable portion of payments received as a withdrawal, surrender, annuity payment, death benefit payment or any other actual or deemed distribution under the Annuity will be considered investment income for purposes of this surtax.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawal from a Nonqualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from your Nonqualified Annuity. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½;
- the amount is paid on or after your death (or the death of the Annuitant when the Owner is not an individual);
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled (as defined in the Code);
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually (please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years and modification of payments during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax); or
- the amount received is paid under an immediate Annuity (within the meaning of the Code) and the annuity start date is no more than one year from the date of purchase (the first monthly annuity payment being required to be paid within 13 months).

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Special Rules in Relation to Tax-free Exchanges Under Section 1035

Section 1035 of the Code permits certain tax-free exchanges of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract for an Annuity, including tax-free exchanges of annuity death benefits for a Beneficiary Annuity. Partial exchanges may be treated in the same way as tax-free 1035 exchanges of entire contracts, therefore avoiding current taxation of the partially exchanged amount as well as the 10% additional tax on pre-age 59½ withdrawals. In Revenue Procedure 2011-38, the IRS indicated that, for partial exchanges on or after October 24, 2011, where there is a surrender or distribution from either the initial Annuity or receiving Annuity within 180 days of the date on which the partial exchange was completed (other than an amount received as an annuity for a period of 10 years or more or during one or more lives), the IRS may not treat the transaction, as a tax-free Section 1035 exchange. The IRS will apply general tax rules to determine the substance and treatment of the transaction in such cases. We strongly urge you to discuss any partial exchange transaction of this type with your tax adviser before proceeding with the transaction.

If an Annuity is purchased through a tax-free exchange of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract that was purchased prior to August 14, 1982, then any Purchase Payments made to the original contract prior to August 14, 1982 will be treated as made to the new Annuity prior to that date. Generally, such pre-August 14, 1982 withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

After you elect an Annuity Payout Option, we do not allow you to exchange your Annuity.

Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity

If an Owner dies before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit distributions are subject to ordinary income tax to the extent the distribution exceeds the cost basis in the Annuity. The value of the Death Benefit, as determined under federal law, is also included in the Owner's estate for federal estate tax purposes. Generally, the same income tax rules described above would also apply to amounts received by your Beneficiary. Choosing an option other than a lump sum Death Benefit may defer taxes. Certain minimum distribution requirements apply upon your death, as discussed further below in the Annuity Qualification section. Tax consequences to the Beneficiary vary depending upon the Death Benefit payment option selected. Generally, for payment of the Death Benefit:

- As a lump sum payment, the Beneficiary is taxed in the year of payment on gain in the Annuity.
- Within 5 years of death of Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on the lump sum payment. The Death Benefit must be taken as one lump sum payment within 5 years of the death of the Owner. Partial withdrawals are not permitted to be paid to Beneficiaries under our Annuity contracts.
- Under an Annuity or Annuity settlement option where distributions begin within one year of the date of death of the Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on each payment with part as gain and part as return of cost basis. After the full amount of cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable.

After the Annuity Date, if a period certain remains under the annuity option and the Annuitant dies before the end of that period, any remaining payments made to the Beneficiary will be fully excluded from income until the remaining investment in the contract is recovered and all annuity payments thereafter are fully includible in income. If we allow the Beneficiary to commute the remaining payments in a lump sum, the proceeds will be taxable as a surrender.

Considerations for Contingent Annuitants: We may allow the naming of a contingent annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by a pension plan or a tax favored retirement plan, or held by a custodial account. In such a situation, the Annuity may no longer qualify for tax deferral where the Annuity continues after the death of the Annuitant. However, tax deferral should be provided instead by the pension plan, tax favored retirement plan, or custodial account. We may also allow the naming of a contingent annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by an entity Owner when such Annuities do not qualify for tax deferral under the current tax law. This does not supersede any benefit language which may restrict the use of the contingent annuitant.

Reporting and Withholding on Distributions

Amounts distributed from an Annuity are subject to federal and state income tax reporting and withholding. In general, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution based on the type of distribution. In the case of an annuity payment, we apply default withholding under the applicable tax rules unless you designate a different withholding status. In the case of all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate. You may generally elect not to have tax withheld from your payments. An election out of withholding must be made on forms that we provide. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the United States or do not provide a U.S. taxpayer identification number, we are required to withhold income tax.

State income tax withholding rules vary and we will withhold based on the rules of your state of residence. Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien's country. Please refer to the discussion below regarding withholding rules for a Qualified Annuity.

Regardless of the amount withheld by us, you are liable for payment of income taxes (including any estimated taxes that may be due) on the taxable portion of annuity distributions. You should consult with your tax adviser regarding the payment of the correct amount of these income taxes and potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes.

Entity Owners

Where an Annuity is held by a non-natural person (e.g., a corporation, partnership), other than as an agent or nominee for a natural person (or in other limited circumstances), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax annually.

Where an Annuity is issued to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax reporting annually. As there are charges for the optional living and death benefits described elsewhere in this prospectus, and such charges reduce the contract value of the Annuity, trustees of the CRT should discuss with their legal advisers whether election of such optional living or death benefits violates their fiduciary duty to the remainder beneficiary.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity is generally not considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a natural person, provided that all grantors of the trust are natural persons. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of the first grantor's death (or the Annuitant's death in certain instances) under Section 72(s) of the Code. See the "Death Benefits" section for scenarios where a Death Benefit or Surrender Value is payable depending upon the underlying facts.

Trusts are required to complete and submit a Certificate of Entity form, and we will tax report based on the information provided on this form.

Annuity Qualification

Diversification And Investor Control. In order to qualify for the tax rules applicable to Annuities described above, the investment assets in the Subaccounts Nonqualified Annuity must be diversified according to certain rules under the Code. Each Portfolio is required to diversify its investments each quarter so that no more than 55% of the value of its assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. Generally, securities of a single issuer are treated as one investment, and obligations of each U.S. Government agency and instrumentality (such as the Government National Mortgage Association) are treated as issued by separate issuers. In addition, any security issued, guaranteed or insured (to the extent so guaranteed or insured) by the U.S. or an instrumentality of the U.S. will be treated as a security issued by the U.S. Government or its instrumentality, where applicable. We believe the Portfolios underlying the variable Investment Options of the Annuity meet these diversification requirements.

An additional requirement for qualification for the tax treatment described above is that we, and not you as the Annuity Owner, must have sufficient control over the underlying assets to be treated as the Owner of the underlying assets for tax purposes. While we also believe these investor control rules will be met, the Treasury Department may promulgate guidelines under which a variable annuity will not be treated as an Annuity for tax purposes if persons with ownership rights have excessive control over the investments underlying such variable Annuity. It is unclear whether such guidelines, if in fact promulgated, would have retroactive effect. It is also unclear what effect, if any, such guidelines might have on transfers between the Investment Options offered pursuant to this prospectus. We reserve the right to take any action, including modifications to your Annuity or the Investment Options, required to comply with such guidelines if promulgated. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners and will be made with such notice to affected Owners as is feasible under the circumstances.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Nonqualified Annuity

Upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. If you die before the Annuity Date, the entire interest in the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin within one year of your death). If the Beneficiary does not begin installments within one year of the date of death, no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter, and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline. Your designated Beneficiary is the person to whom benefit rights under the Annuity pass by reason of death, and must be a natural person in order to elect a periodic payment option based on life expectancy or a period exceeding five years. Additionally, if the Annuity is payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, that portion of the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner. For Nonqualified Annuities owned by a non-natural person, the required distribution rules generally apply upon the death of the Annuitant. This means that for an Annuity held by a non-natural person (such as a trust) for which there is named a Co-Annuitant, then such required distributions will be triggered by the death of the first Co-Annuitant to die.

Changes To Your Annuity. We reserve the right to make any changes we deem necessary to assure that your Annuity qualifies as an Annuity for tax purposes. Any such changes will apply to all Annuity Owners and you will be given notice to the extent feasible under the circumstances.

QUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Qualified Annuity is an Annuity with applicable endorsements for a tax-favored plan or a Nonqualified Annuity held by a tax-favored retirement plan.

The following is a general discussion of the tax considerations for Qualified Annuities. This Annuity may or may not be available for all types of the tax-favored retirement plans discussed below. This discussion assumes that you have satisfied the eligibility requirements for any tax-favored retirement plan. Please consult your financial professional prior to purchase to confirm if this Annuity is available for a particular type of tax-favored retirement plan or whether we will accept the type of contribution you intend for this Annuity.

A Qualified Annuity may have been purchased for use in connection with:

- Individual retirement accounts and annuities (IRAs), including inherited IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary IRA), which are subject to Sections 408(a) and 408(b) of the Code;
- Roth IRAs, including inherited Roth IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary Roth IRA) under Section 408A of the Code;
- A corporate Pension or Profit-sharing plan (subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- H.R. 10 plans (also known as Keogh Plans, subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- Tax Sheltered Annuities (subject to 403(b) of the Code, also known as Tax Deferred Annuities or TDAs);
- Section 457 plans (subject to 457 of the Code).

A Nonqualified Annuity may have been purchased by a 401(a) trust, a custodial IRA or a custodial Roth IRA account, or a Section 457 plan, which can hold other permissible assets. The terms and administration of the trust or custodial account or plan in accordance with the laws and regulations for 401(a) plans, IRAs or Roth IRAs, or a Section 457 plan, as applicable, are the responsibility of the applicable trustee or custodian.

You should be aware that tax favored plans such as IRAs generally provide income tax deferral regardless of whether they invest in Annuities. This means that when a tax favored plan invests in an Annuity, it generally does not result in any additional tax benefits (such as income tax deferral and income tax free transfers).

Types of Tax-favored Plans

IRAs. The "IRA Disclosure Statement" and "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" which accompany the prospectus contain information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars, and other IRA information. In addition to this information (the material terms are summarized in this prospectus and in those Disclosure Statements), the IRS requires that you have a "Free Look" after making an initial contribution to the Annuity. During this time, you can cancel the Annuity by notifying us in writing, and we will refund the greater of all Purchase Payments under the Annuity or the Account Value, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding.

Contribution Limits/Rollovers. Subject to the minimum Purchase Payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for an IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts from a qualified retirement plan, as a transfer from another IRA, by making a contribution consisting of your IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the later applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. Contribution amounts are indexed for inflation. The IRS generally provides contribution limits for the subsequent year in the fourth quarter of the current year. The tax law also provides for a catch-up provision for individuals who are age 50 and above, allowing these individuals an additional \$1,000 contribution each year. The catch-up amount is not indexed for inflation. Go to www.irs.gov for the contribution limits for each year. The "rollover" rules under the Code are fairly technical; however, an individual (or his or her surviving spouse) may generally "roll over" certain distributions from tax favored retirement plans (either directly or within 60 days from the date of these distributions) if he or she meets the requirements for distribution. Once you buy an Annuity, you can make regular IRA contributions under the Annuity (to the extent permitted by law). For IRA rollovers, an individual can only make an IRA to IRA rollover if the individual has not made a rollover involving any IRAs owned by the individual in the prior 12 months. An IRA transfer is a tax-free trustee-to-trustee "transfer" from one IRA account to another. IRA transfers are not subject to this 12-month rule. There is no age limitation with regard to contributions to a traditional IRA as long as the earned income requirements are met.

In some circumstances, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over to an IRA amounts due from qualified plans, 403(b) plans, and governmental 457(b) plans. However, the rollover rules applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries under the Code are more restrictive than the rollover rules applicable to Owner/participants and spouse Beneficiaries. Generally, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over distributions from tax favored retirement plans only as a direct rollover. An inherited IRA must be directly rolled over from the employer plan or transferred from an IRA and must be titled in the name of the deceased (i.e., John Doe deceased for the benefit of Jane Doe). No additional contributions can be made to an inherited IRA. In this prospectus, an inherited IRA is also referred to as a Beneficiary Annuity.

Required Provisions. Annuities that are IRAs (or endorsements that are part of the contract) must contain certain provisions:

- You, as Owner of the Annuity, must be the "Annuitant" under the contract (except in certain cases involving the division of property under a decree of divorce);
- Your rights as Owner are non-forfeitable;
- You cannot sell, assign or pledge the Annuity;
- The annual contribution you pay cannot be greater than the maximum amount allowed by law, including catch-up contributions if applicable (which does not include any rollover amounts or amounts transferred by trustee-to-trustee transfer);
- The date on which required minimum distributions must begin cannot be later than April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 72; and
- Death and annuity payments must meet Required Minimum Distribution rules described below.

Usually, the full amount of any distribution from an IRA (including a distribution from this Annuity) which is not a transfer or rollover is taxable. As taxable income, these distributions are subject to the general income tax withholding rules described earlier regarding an Annuity in the Nonqualified Annuity section. In addition to this normal tax liability, you may also be liable for the following, depending on your actions:

- A 10% early withdrawal additional tax described below;
- Liability for "prohibited transactions" if you, for example, borrow against the value of an IRA; or
- Failure to take a Required Minimum Distribution, also described below.

Simplified Employee Pensions (SEP). SEPs are a variation on a standard IRA, and Annuities issued to a SEP must satisfy the same general requirements described under IRAs (above). There are, however, some differences:

- If you participate in a SEP, you generally do not include in income any employer contributions made to the SEP on your behalf up to the lesser of (a) the annual employer contribution limit as indexed for inflation, or (b) 25% of your taxable compensation paid by the contributing employer (not including the employer's SEP contribution as compensation for these purposes). However, for these purposes, compensation in excess of certain limits established by the IRS will not be considered. Go to www.irs.gov for the current year contribution limit and compensation limit.

- SEPs must satisfy certain participation and nondiscrimination requirements not generally applicable to IRAs; and
- SEPs that contain a salary reduction or “SARSEP” provision prior to 1997 may permit salary deferrals from employee income. Contribution amounts are indexed for inflation. The IRS generally provides contribution limits for the subsequent year in the fourth quarter of the current year, with the employer making these contributions to the SEP. However, no new “salary reduction” or “SARSEPs” can be established after 1996. Individuals participating in a SARSEP who are age 50 or above by the end of the year are permitted to contribute an additional catch up contribution amount. These amounts are indexed for inflation. Go to www.irs.gov for the current year contribution limit and catch up contribution limit. Not all Annuities issued by us are available for SARSEPs. You will also be provided the same information, and have the same “Free Look” period, as you would have if you purchased the Annuity for a standard IRA.

ROTH IRAs. The “Roth IRA Disclosure Statement” contains information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars and other Roth IRA information. Like standard IRAs, income within a Roth IRA accumulates tax-free, and contributions are subject to specific limits. Roth IRAs have, however, the following differences:

- Contributions to a Roth IRA cannot be deducted from your gross income;
- “Qualified distributions” from a Roth IRA are excludable from gross income. A “qualified distribution” is a distribution that satisfies two requirements: (1) the distribution must be made (a) after the Owner of the IRA attains age 59½; (b) after the Owner’s death; (c) due to the Owner’s disability; or (d) for a qualified first time homebuyer distribution within the meaning of Section 72(t)(2)(F) of the Code; and (2) the distribution must be made in the year that is at least five tax years after the first year for which a contribution was made to any Roth IRA established for the Owner or five years after a rollover, transfer, or conversion was made from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Distributions from a Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be treated as made first from contributions and then from earnings and earnings will be taxed generally in the same manner as distributions from a traditional IRA.
- If eligible (including meeting income limitations and earnings requirements), you may make contributions to a Roth IRA during your lifetime, and distributions are not required during the Owner’s lifetime.

Subject to the minimum Purchase Payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for a Roth IRA in connection with a “rollover” of amounts of another traditional IRA, SEP, SIMPLE-IRA, employer sponsored retirement plan (under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code) or Roth IRA; or, if you meet certain income limitations, by making a contribution consisting of your Roth IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. The Code permits persons who receive certain qualifying distributions from such non-Roth IRAs, to directly rollover or make, within 60 days, a “rollover” of all or any part of the amount of such distribution to a Roth IRA which they establish (a “conversion”). The conversion of non-Roth accounts triggers current taxation (but is not subject to a 10% early distribution additional tax).

The Code also permits the recharacterization of current year contribution amounts from a traditional IRA, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA, or from a Roth IRA to a traditional IRA. Recharacterization is accomplished through a trustee-to-trustee transfer of a contribution (or a portion of a contribution) plus earnings, between different types of IRAs. A properly recharacterized contribution is treated as a contribution made to the second IRA instead of the first IRA. Such recharacterization must be completed by the applicable tax return due date (with extensions).

Once an Annuity has been purchased, regular Roth IRA contributions will be accepted to the extent permitted by law. In addition, an individual receiving an eligible rollover distribution from a designated Roth account under an employer plan may roll over the distribution to a Roth IRA even if the individual is not eligible to make regular contributions to a Roth IRA. Non-spouse Beneficiaries receiving a distribution from an employer sponsored retirement plan under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code can also directly roll over contributions to a Roth IRA. However, it is our understanding of the Code that non-spouse Beneficiaries cannot “rollover” benefits from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

TDAs. In general, you may own a Tax Deferred Annuity (also known as a TDA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA), 403(b) plan or 403(b) Annuity) if you are an employee of a tax-exempt organization (as defined under Code Section 501(c)(3)) or a public educational organization, and you may make contributions to a TDA so long as your employer maintains such a plan and your rights to the Annuity are non-forfeitable. Contributions to a TDA, and any earnings, are not taxable until distribution. You may also make contributions to a TDA under a salary reduction agreement subject to specific limits. Individuals participating in a TDA who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional amount. This amount is indexed for inflation. Go to www.irs.gov for the current year contribution limit and catch up contribution limit. Further, you may roll over TDA amounts to another TDA or an IRA. You may also roll over TDA amounts to a qualified retirement plan, a SEP and a governmental 457(b) plan. An Annuity may generally only qualify as a TDA if distributions of salary deferrals (other than “grandfathered” amounts held as of December 31, 1988) may be made only on account of:

- Your attainment of age 59½;
- Your severance of employment;
- Your death;
- Your total and permanent disability; or
- Hardship (under limited circumstances, and only related to salary deferrals, not including earnings attributable to these amounts).

In any event, you must begin receiving distributions from your TDA by April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 72 or retire, whichever is later. These distribution limits do not apply either to transfers or exchanges of investments under the Annuity, or to any "direct transfer" of your interest in the Annuity to another employer's TDA plan or mutual fund "custodial account" described under Code Section 403(b)(7). Employer contributions to TDAs are subject to the same general contribution, nondiscrimination, and minimum participation rules applicable to "qualified" retirement plans.

Caution: Under IRS regulations we can accept contributions, transfers and rollovers only if we have entered into an information-sharing agreement, or its functional equivalent, with the applicable employer or its agent. In addition, in order to comply with the regulations, we will only process certain transactions (e.g., transfers, withdrawals, hardship distributions and, if applicable, loans) with employer approval. This means that if you request one of these transactions we will not consider your request to be in Good Order, and will not therefore process the transaction, until we receive the employer's approval in written or electronic form.

Late Rollover Self-Certification

You may be able to apply a rollover contribution to your IRA or qualified retirement plan after the 60-day deadline through a self-certification procedure established by the IRS. Please consult your tax or legal adviser regarding your eligibility to use this self-certification procedure. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline.

Required Minimum Distributions and Payment Options

If you hold the Annuity under an IRA (or other tax-favored plan), Required Minimum Distribution rules must be satisfied. This means that generally payments must start by April 1 of the year after the year you reach age 72 and must be made for each year thereafter. For a TDA or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than 5% Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. The amount of the payment must at least equal the minimum required under the IRS rules. Several choices are available for calculating the minimum amount. More information on the mechanics of this calculation is available on request. Please contact us at a reasonable time before the IRS deadline so that a timely distribution is made. Please note that there is a 50% tax penalty on the amount of any required minimum distribution not made in a timely manner. Required Minimum Distributions are calculated based on the sum of the Account Value and the actuarial value of any additional living and death benefits from optional riders that you have purchased under the Annuity. As a result, the Required Minimum Distributions may be larger than if the calculation were based on the Account Value only, which may in turn result in an earlier (but not before the required beginning date) distribution of amounts under the Annuity and an increased amount of taxable income distributed to the Annuity Owner, and a reduction of payments under the living and death benefit optional riders.

You can use the Minimum Distribution option to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules for an Annuity without either beginning annuity payments or surrendering the Annuity. We will distribute to you the Required Minimum Distribution amount, less any other partial withdrawals that you made during the year. Such amount will be based on the value of the Annuity as of December 31 of the prior year, but is determined without regard to other Annuities you may own. If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the Owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

Although the IRS rules determine the required amount to be distributed from your IRA each year, certain payment alternatives are still available to you. If you own more than one IRA, you can choose to satisfy your minimum distribution requirement for each of your IRAs by withdrawing that amount from any of your IRAs. If you inherit more than one IRA or more than one Roth IRA from the same Owner, similar rules apply.

Charitable IRA Distributions.

Certain qualified IRA distributions used for charitable purposes are eligible for an exclusion from gross income, up to \$100,000, for otherwise taxable IRA distributions from a traditional or Roth IRA. A qualified charitable distribution is a distribution that is made (1) directly by the IRA trustee to certain qualified charitable organizations and (2) on or after the date the IRA owner attains age 70½. Distributions that are excluded from income under this provision are not taken into account in determining the individual's deductions, if any, for charitable contributions. Effective 2020, the amount of your qualified charitable distributions that are excluded from income for a tax year is reduced (but not below zero) by the excess of: (1) the total amount of your IRA deductions allowed for all tax years ending on or after the date you attain age 70½, over (2) the total amount of reductions for all tax years preceding the current tax year.

The IRS has indicated that an IRA trustee is not responsible for determining whether a distribution to a charity is one that satisfies the requirements of the charitable giving incentive. Consistent with the applicable IRS instructions, we report these distributions as normal IRA distributions on Form 1099-R. Individuals are responsible for reflecting the distributions as charitable IRA distributions on their personal tax returns.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Qualified Annuity

Upon your death under an IRA, Roth IRA, 403(b) or other employer sponsored plan, any remaining interest must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. For Owner and Beneficiary deaths prior to 2020, please consult your tax advisor regarding the applicable post-death distribution requirements.

The information provided below applies to Owner and Beneficiary deaths after 2019. In addition, if you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, this new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is

maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, this new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

- *Death before your required beginning date.* If you die before your required beginning date, and you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an “eligible designated beneficiary” (“EDB”) or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death. An EDB (other than a minor child) can generally stretch distributions over their life or life expectancy if payments begin within one year of your death and continuing over the EDB's remaining life expectancy after the EDB's death. However, all amounts must be fully distributed by the end of the year containing the 10th anniversary of the EDB's death. Special rules apply to minors and Beneficiaries that are not individuals. Additional special rules apply to surviving spouses, see “Spousal Continuation” below.

Death on or after your required beginning date. In general, if you die on or after your required beginning date, and you have a designated beneficiary who is not an EDB, any remaining interest in your Qualified Annuity must continue to be distributed over the longer of your remaining life expectancy and your designated beneficiary's life expectancy (or more rapidly), but all amounts must be distributed within 10 years of your death. If your Beneficiary is an EDB (other than a minor child), distributions must continue over the longer of your remaining life expectancy and the EDB's life expectancy (or more rapidly), but all amounts must be distributed within 10 years of the EDB's death. Special rules apply to EDBs who are minors, EDBs who are older than the Owner, and Beneficiaries that are not individuals.

Annuity payments. If you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Prudential) in order to comply with the post-death distribution requirements.

Other rules. The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if the employee or IRA owner elected annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or “QLAC”) purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed in accordance with the 5-year rule or the at-least-as-rapidly rule, as applicable (but not the lifetime payout rule). You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

In addition, these post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased employee or IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, and the designated beneficiary had elected the lifetime payout rule or was under the at-least-as rapidly rule, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020.

- *Spousal continuation.* If your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse's death by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own IRA, or by treating your IRA as your surviving spouse's own IRA, subject to the new rules under the regulations.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. Treasury has issued proposed regulations that may impact these required minimum distribution requirements for calendar years on or after January 1, 2022. Prudential reserves the right to make changes in order to comply with the proposed regulations, or any final regulations published in the future. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners or Beneficiaries and will be made with such notice to affected Owners or Beneficiaries as is feasible under the circumstances. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

Unless payments are being made in the form of an annuity, a Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the required minimum distribution rules.

Note that in 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Inherited IRAs, other than IRAs inherited by the owner's spouse, do not qualify as retirement assets for purposes of protection under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Until withdrawn, amounts in a Qualified Annuity continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the required minimum distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the required beginning date.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawals from a Qualified Annuity You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from an IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, TDA or qualified retirement plan. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½ or die;
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled; or
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually. (Please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years. Modification of payments or additional contributions to the Annuity during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax.)

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Withholding

For 403(b) Tax Deferred annuities, we will withhold federal income tax at the rate of 20% for any eligible rollover distribution paid by us to or for a plan participant, unless such distribution is “directly” rolled over into another qualified plan, IRA (including the IRA variations described above), SEP, governmental 457(b) plan or TDA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined under the tax law as a distribution from an employer plan under 401(a), a TDA or a governmental 457(b) plan, excluding any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal payments (at least annually) made over the life expectancy of the employee or the joint life expectancies of the employee and his designated Beneficiary, any distribution made for a specified period of 10 years or more, any distribution that is a required minimum distribution and any hardship distribution. Regulations also specify certain other items which are not considered eligible rollover distributions. We will not withhold for payments made from trustee owned Annuities or for payments under a 457 plan. For all other distributions, unless you elect otherwise, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution at an appropriate percentage. The rate of withholding on annuity payments where no mandatory withholding is required is determined on the basis of the withholding certificate that you file with us. If you do not file a certificate, we will automatically withhold federal taxes on the following basis:

- For any annuity payments not subject to mandatory withholding, you will have taxes withheld under the applicable default withholding rules; and
- For all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate.

If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, no election out of withholding will be allowed, and we will automatically withhold using the default withholding rules. In addition, if you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the U.S., we are required to withhold income tax.

We will provide you with forms and instructions concerning the right to elect that no amount be withheld from payments in the ordinary course. However, you should know that, in any event, you are liable for payment of federal income taxes on the taxable portion of the distributions, and you should consult with your tax adviser to find out more information on your potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes. There may be additional state income tax withholding requirements.

Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien’s country.

CARES Act impacts. In 2020, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. This law includes provisions that impact Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs), Roth IRAs and employer sponsored qualified retirement plans, including a 2020 Required Minimum Distribution waiver, plan loan relief and special rules that applied to coronavirus related distributions. While most provisions applied only to 2020, certain items impact future years as well.

Repayments of Coronavirus Related Distributions: Relief was provided for “coronavirus-related distributions” (as defined by federal tax law) from qualified plans and IRAs made at any time on or after January 1, 2020 and before December 31, 2020. Coronavirus related distributions are permitted to be recontributed to a plan or IRA within three years. The retribution is generally treated as a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer within 60 days of the distribution. Please note that recontributions to certain plans or IRAs may not be allowed based on plan or contract restrictions.

The distribution must have come from an “eligible retirement plan” within the meaning of Code section 402(c)(8)(B), i.e., an IRA, 401(a) plan, 403(a) plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. The relief was limited to aggregate distributions of \$100,000.

ERISA Requirements

ERISA (the “Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974”) and the Code prevent a fiduciary and other “parties in interest” with respect to a plan (and, for these purposes, an IRA would also constitute a “plan”) from receiving any benefit from any party dealing with the plan, as a result of the sale of the Annuity. Administrative exemptions under ERISA generally permit the sale of insurance/annuity products to plans, provided that certain information is disclosed to the person purchasing the Annuity. This information has to do primarily with the fees, charges, discounts and other costs related to the Annuity, as well as any commissions paid to any agent selling the Annuity. Information about any applicable fees, charges, discounts, penalties or adjustments may be found in the applicable sections of this prospectus. Information about sales representatives and commissions may be found in the sections of this prospectus addressing distribution of the Annuities.

Other relevant information required by the exemptions is contained in the contract and accompanying documentation.

Please consult with your tax adviser if you have any questions about ERISA and these disclosure requirements.

Spousal Consent Rules for Retirement Plans – Qualified Annuities

If you are married at the time your payments commence, you may be required by federal law to choose an income option that provides survivor annuity income to your spouse, unless your spouse waives that right. Similarly, if you are married at the time of your death, federal law may require all or a portion of the Death Benefit to be paid to your spouse, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary. A brief explanation of the applicable rules follows. For more information, consult the terms of your retirement arrangement.

Defined Benefit Plans and Money Purchase Pension Plans. If you are married at the time your payments commence, federal law requires that benefits be paid to you in the form of a “qualified joint and survivor annuity” (QJSA), unless you and your spouse waive that right, in writing. Generally, this means that you will receive a reduced payment during your life and, upon your death, your spouse will receive at least one-half of what you were receiving for life. You may elect to receive another income option if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QJSA. If your spouse consents to the alternative form of payment, your spouse may not receive any benefits from the plan upon your death. Federal law also requires that the plan pay a Death Benefit to your spouse if you are married and die before you begin receiving your benefit. This benefit must be available in the form of an Annuity for your spouse’s lifetime and is called a “qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity” (QPSA). If the plan pays Death Benefits to other Beneficiaries, you may elect to have a Beneficiary other than your spouse receive the Death Benefit, but only if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QPSA. If your spouse consents to the alternate Beneficiary, your spouse will receive no benefits from the plan upon your death. Any QPSA waiver prior to your attaining age 35 will become null and void on the first day of the calendar year in which you attain age 35, if still employed.

Defined Contribution Plans (including 401(k) Plans and ERISA 403(b) Annuities). Spousal consent to a distribution is generally not required. Upon your death, your spouse will receive the entire Death Benefit, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary, unless your spouse consents in writing to waive this right. Also, if you are married and elect an Annuity as a periodic income option, federal law requires that you receive a QJSA (as described above), unless you and your spouse consent to waive this right.

IRAs, non-ERISA 403(b) Annuities, and 457 Plans. Spousal consent to a distribution usually is not required. Upon your death, any Death Benefit will be paid to your designated Beneficiary.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reporting and Withholding for Escheated Amounts

Revenue Rulings 2018-17 and 2020-24 provide that an amount transferred from an IRA or 401(a) qualified retirement plan to a state’s unclaimed property fund is subject to federal income tax withholding at the time of transfer. The amount transferred is also subject to federal tax reporting. Consistent with these Rulings, we will withhold federal and state income taxes and report to the applicable Owner or Beneficiary as required by law when amounts are transferred to a state’s unclaimed property fund.

Gifts and Generation-skipping Transfers

If you transfer your Annuity to another person for less than adequate consideration, there may be gift tax consequences in addition to income tax consequences. Also, if you transfer your Annuity to a person two or more generations younger than you (such as a grandchild or grandniece) or to a person that is more than 37½ years younger than you, there may be generation-skipping transfer tax consequences.

Civil Unions and Domestic Partnerships

U.S. Treasury Department regulations provide that for federal tax purposes, the term “spouse” does not include individuals (whether of the opposite sex or the same sex) who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship that is not denominated as a marriage under the laws of the state where the relationship was entered into, regardless of domicile. As a result, if a Beneficiary of a deceased Owner and the Owner were parties to such a relationship, the Beneficiary will be required by federal tax law to take distributions from the Contract in the manner applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries and will not be able to continue the Contract. Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

9: OTHER INFORMATION

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Pruco Life Insurance Company (Pruco Life) is a stock life insurance company, organized on December 23, 1971 under the laws of the State of Arizona. It is licensed to sell life insurance and annuities in the District of Columbia, Guam, and in all states except New York.

Pruco Life is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America (Prudential), a New Jersey stock life insurance company that has been doing business since October 13, 1875. Prudential is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. (Prudential Financial), a New Jersey insurance holding company. As Pruco Life's ultimate parent, Prudential Financial exercises significant influence over the operations and capital structure of Pruco Life and Prudential. However, neither Prudential Financial, Prudential, nor any other related company has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that Pruco Life may owe under the contract.

Pursuant to the delivery obligations under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 159 thereunder, Pruco Life delivers this prospectus to current contract owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current contract owners while outside of the United States.

Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference

Pruco Life incorporates by reference into the prospectus its [annual report on Form 10-K](#) filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. In addition, all documents subsequently filed by Pruco Life pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act also are incorporated into the prospectus by reference. These reports may be accessed on the SEC's internet site under SEC File Number 033-37587. Pruco Life will provide to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom a prospectus is delivered, a copy of any or all of the information that has been incorporated by reference into the prospectus but not delivered with the prospectus. Such information will be provided upon written or oral request at no cost to the requester by writing to Pruco Life Insurance Company, One Corporate Drive, Shelton, CT 06484 or by calling 800-752-6342. Pruco Life files periodic reports as required under the Exchange Act. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy, and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC (see www.sec.gov). Our internet address is www.prudential.com.

Service Providers

Pruco Life conducts the bulk of its operations through staff employed by it or by affiliated companies within the Prudential Financial family. Certain discrete functions have been delegated to non-affiliates that could be deemed "service providers" under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The entities engaged by Pruco Life may change over time. As of December 31, 2021, non-affiliated entities that could be deemed service providers to Pruco Life and/or an affiliated insurer within the Pruco Life business unit consisted of those set forth in the table below.

Name of Service Provider	Services Provided	Address
Broadridge Investor Communication	Proxy services and regulatory mailings	51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717
EDM Americas	Records management and administration of annuity contracts	301 Fayetteville Street, Suite 1500, Raleigh, NC 27601
EXL Service Holdings, Inc	Administration of annuity contracts	350 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022
National Financial Services	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109
Open Text, Inc	Fax Services	100 Tri-State International Parkway, Lincolnshire, IL 60069
PERSHING LLC	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399
The Depository Trust Clearinghouse Corporation	Clearing and settlement services for Distributors and Carriers	55 Water Street, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10041
Thomson Reuters	Tax reporting services	3 Times Square New York, NY 10036
Universal Wilde	Composition, printing, and mailing of contracts and benefit documents	26 Dartmouth Street, Westwood, MA 02090

SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONTRACT

Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. (PAD), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Annuities, Inc., is the distributor and principal underwriter of the annuities offered through this prospectus. PAD acts as the distributor of a number of annuity products and AST Portfolios. PAD's principal business address is One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484. PAD is registered as a broker/dealer under the Exchange Act, and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). PAD enters into distribution agreements with both affiliated and unaffiliated broker/dealers who are registered under the Exchange Act (collectively, "Firms"). The affiliated broker/dealer, Pruco Securities, LLC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial that sells variable annuity and variable life insurance (among other products) through its registered representatives. Applications for each Annuity are solicited by registered representatives of the Firms. PAD utilizes a network of its own registered representatives to wholesale the Annuities to Firms. Because the Annuities offered through this prospectus are insurance products as well as securities, all registered representatives who sell the Annuities are also appointed insurance agents of Pruco Life.

Under the distribution agreement, commissions are paid to firms on sales of the contract according to one or more schedules. The individual representative will receive a portion of the compensation, depending on the practice of his or her firm. Commissions are generally based on a percentage of purchase payments made. Alternative compensation schedules are available that generally provide a lower initial commission plus ongoing quarterly compensation based on all or a portion of contract value. We may also provide compensation to the distributing firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to the contract. Commissions and other compensation paid in relation to the contract do not result in any additional charge to you.

In addition, in an effort to promote the sale of our products (which may include the placement of Pruco Life and/or the contract on a preferred or recommended company or product list and/or access to the firm's registered representatives), we or PAD may enter into compensation arrangements with certain broker-dealer firms with respect to certain or all registered representatives of such firms under which such firms may receive separate compensation or reimbursement for, among other things, training of sales personnel and/or marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide. These services may include, but are not limited to: educating customers of the firm on the contract's features; conducting due diligence and analysis, providing office access, operations and systems support; holding seminars intended to educate the firm's registered representatives and make them more knowledgeable about the contract; providing a dedicated marketing coordinator; providing priority sales desk support; and providing expedited marketing compliance approval. To the extent permitted by FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, PAD may pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments in the form of cash or non-cash compensation (e.g., gifts, occasional meals and entertainment, sponsorship of training and due diligence events). These arrangements may not be offered to all firms and the terms of such arrangements may differ between firms. A list of the firms to whom Pruco Life pays an amount under these arrangements is provided below. You should note that firms and individual registered representatives and branch managers within some firms participating in one of these compensation arrangements might receive greater compensation for selling the contract than for selling a different annuity that is not eligible for these compensation arrangements. While compensation is generally taken into account as an expense in considering the charges applicable to an annuity product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you. Overall compensation paid to the distributing firm does not exceed, based on actuarial assumptions, 8.5% of the total purchase payments made. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon the sale of the contract.

The lists below include the names of the Firms and Entities that we are aware (as of December 31, 2021) received compensation with respect to our annuity business generally during 2021 (or as to which a payment amount was accrued during 2021). The Firms and Entities listed include those receiving non-cash and/or cash compensation (as indicated below) in connection with marketing of products issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company and Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request. Each of these Annuities also is distributed by other selling Firms that previously were appointed only with our affiliate Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC"). Such other selling Firms may have received compensation similar to the types discussed above with respect to their sale of PALAC annuities. In addition, such other selling Firms may, on a going forward basis, receive substantial compensation that is not reflected in this 2021 retrospective depiction. During 2021, non-cash compensation received by Firms and Entities ranged from \$3.13 to \$8,675,066.21. During 2021, cash compensation received by Firms ranged from \$3.13 to \$11,802,788.26.

All of the Firms and Entities listed below received non-cash compensation during 2021. In addition, Firms in bold also received cash compensation during 2021.

AIM	Gateway Financial Advisors	PFG Advisors
AMERICAN PORTFOLIO FIN SVCS INC	Gradient Securities, LLC	Purshe Kaplan Sterling Investments
Arete Wealth Management	High Point Insurance	Retirement Advisors of the Southwest
AXA Advisors, LLC	Hightower Advisors, LLC	Retirement Wealth Management, LLC
Bank of Canton	Invesco Ltd.	Revere Securities
BankersLife Securities	Investment Architects Inc	SAGEPOINT FINANCIAL, INC.
Capital Investment Group, Inc.	KMS Financial Services, Inc.	Saxony Securities, Inc.
Capitol Financial Solutions	Kuderna Financial Team	SCF Securities, Inc.
Cetera Advisor Network LLC	M.S. Howell	SMH Capital
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	Madison Advisors	Snowden Capital Advisors LLC
Citizens Securities, Inc.	Market Counsel	Spectrum Advisors
Community America Financial Solutions Inc.	Market Street Trust Company	Steel Peak Wealth Management
Community State Bank	McNally Financial Services Corporation	The Leaders Group
Complete Financial Services	Mercer Allied Company L.P.	UBS Financial Services, Inc.
Concord Financial Advisors	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney	United Brokerage Services, Inc.
CUSO Financial Services, L.P.	Mutual Securities, Inc	VOYA Financial Advisors
David Lerner and Associates	National Securities Corp.	WADDELL & REED INC.
Dempsey Lord Smith, LLC	NCNY	WATERSTONE FINANCIAL GROUP INC
Dimensional Fund Advisors Ltd	Ohio National Financial Services	Wells Fargo Advisors LLC
Equity Services, Inc.	Pericles Financial Services	Woodbury Financial Services
Fidelity Investments		

You should note that Firms and individual registered representatives and branch managers with some Firms participating in one of these compensation arrangements might receive greater compensation for selling the Annuities than for selling a different annuity that is not eligible for these compensation arrangements. While compensation is generally taken into account as an expense in considering the charges applicable to an

annuity product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you or to the Separate Account. Cash and non-cash compensation varies by annuity product, and such differing compensation could be a factor in which annuity a financial professional recommends to you. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply upon request.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

Pruco Life is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our business. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to Pruco Life and proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industry in which we operate. Pruco Life is 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. Pruco Life is also 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, Pruco Life, 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.

Pruco Life's litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. In some of Pruco Life's pending legal and regulatory actions, parties are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages. It is possible that Pruco Life'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 Pruco Life'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 Pruco Life'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 ability of PAD to perform its contract with the Pruco Life; or Pruco Life's ability to meet its obligations under the Contracts.

ASSIGNMENT

In general and where allowed, you can assign your contract at any time during your lifetime. Your ability to assign your contract may be limited, however, if your contract was issued under a qualified retirement plan. We will not be bound by any assignment until we receive written notice of the assignment in Good Order, and we will not be liable for any payment or other action we take in accordance with the contract that occurs before we receive your written notice.

Any assignment of the contract will result in the termination of any automated withdrawal program that had been in effect. If the new Owner wants to re-institute an automated withdrawal program, then he/she needs to submit the forms that we require in Good Order.

Like any other change in ownership, an assignment may trigger a taxable event. You should consult with a qualified tax advisor for complete information and advice prior to assigning your contract as, once an assignment is processed, the tax reporting cannot be reversed.

INDEMNIFICATION

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the registrant has been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

HOW TO CONTACT US

Please communicate with us using the telephone number and addresses below for the purposes described. Failure to send mail to the proper address may result in a delay in our receiving and processing your request.

Prudential's Customer Service Team

Call our Customer Service Team at 1-888-PRU-2888 during normal business hours.

Internet

Access information about your Annuity through our website: www.prudential.com

Correspondence Sent by Regular Mail

Prudential Annuities Service Center
P.O. Box 7960
Philadelphia, PA 19176

Correspondence Sent by Overnight*, Certified or Registered Mail

Prudential Annuities Service Center
1600 Malone Street
Millville, NJ 08332

*Please note that overnight correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service may be delivered to the P.O. Box listed above, which could delay receipt of your correspondence at our Service Center. Overnight mail sent through other methods (e.g. Federal Express, United Parcel Service) will be delivered to the address listed below.

Correspondence sent by regular mail to our Service Center should be sent to the address shown above. Your correspondence will be picked up at this address and then delivered to our Service Center. Your correspondence is not considered received by us until it is received at our Service Center. Where this Prospectus refers to the day when we receive a purchase payment, request, election, notice, transfer or any other transaction request from you, we mean the day on which that item (or the last requirement needed for us to process that item) arrives in complete and proper form at our Service Center or via the appropriate telephone or fax number if the item is a type we accept by those means. There are two main exceptions: if the item arrives at our Service Center (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.

You can obtain account information by calling our automated response system and at www.prudential.com, our Internet Website. Our customer service representatives are also available during business hours to provide you with information about your account. You can request certain transactions through our telephone voice response system, our Internet Website or through a customer service representative. You can provide authorization for a third party, including your attorney-in-fact acting pursuant to a power of attorney or your Financial Professional, to access your account information and perform certain transactions on your account. You will need to complete a form provided by us which identifies those transactions that you wish to authorize via telephonic and electronic means and whether you wish to authorize a third party to perform any such transactions. Please note that unless you tell us otherwise, we deem that all transactions that are directed by your Financial Professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you. We require that you or your representative provide proper identification before performing transactions over the telephone or through our Internet Website. This may include a Personal Identification Number (PIN) that will be provided to you upon issue of your Annuity or you may establish or change your PIN by calling our automated response system and at www.prudential.com, our Internet Website. Any third party that you authorize to perform financial transactions on your account will be assigned a PIN for your account.

Transactions requested via telephone are recorded. To the extent permitted by law, we will not be responsible for any claims, loss, liability or expense in connection with a transaction requested by telephone or other electronic means if we acted on such transaction instructions after following reasonable procedures to identify those persons authorized to perform transactions on your Annuity using verification methods which may include a request for your Social Security number, PIN or other form of electronic identification. We may be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if we did not follow such procedures.

Pruco Life does not guarantee access to telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic information or that we will be able to accept transaction instructions via such means at all times. Regular and/or express mail may be the only means by which we will accept transaction instructions when telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic means are unavailable or delayed. Pruco Life reserves the right to limit, restrict or terminate telephonic, facsimile, Internet or any other electronic transaction privileges at any time. There may be circumstances where the NYSE is open, however, due to inclement weather, natural disaster or other circumstances beyond our control, our offices may be closed or our business processing capabilities may be restricted. Under those circumstances, you may not be able to transfer contract value, or make a purchase or redemption request.

Cyber Security Risks: Pruco Life's latest annual report on Form 10-K contains information about cyber security risks associated with this Annuity in its "Operational Risk" section. Please see "Pruco Life" earlier in "Other Information" for information about how to receive a copy of the annual report.

MARKET-VALUE ADJUSTMENT FORMULA

With respect to residents of states, other than Indiana and Pennsylvania, in which Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity is being offered.

The formula under which Pruco Life calculates the market value adjustment applicable to a full or partial surrender, annuitization, or settlement under Strategic Partners Horizon Annuity is set forth below. The market value adjustment is expressed as a multiplier factor. That is, the Contract Value after the market value adjustment ("MVA"), but before any surrender charge, is as follows: Contract Value (after MVA) = Contract Value (before MVA) X (1 + MVA). The MVA itself is calculated as follows:

$$MVA = \left[\left(\frac{1 + I}{1 + J + .0025} \right)^{(N/12)} \right] - 1$$

where: **I** = the guaranteed credited interest rate (annual effective) for the given contract at the time of withdrawal or annuitization or settlement.

J = the current credited interest rate offered at the time of withdrawal or annuitization or settlement for a new issue with a guarantee period of equal length to the number of whole years remaining in the Contract's current guarantee period plus one year.

N = equals the remaining number of months in the contract's current guarantee period (rounded up) at the time of withdrawal or annuitization or settlement.

The denominator of the MVA formula includes a factor, currently equal to 0.0025 or 0.25%. It is an adjustment that is applied when an MVA is assessed (regardless of whether the MVA is positive or negative) and, relative to when no factor is applied, will reduce the amount being surrendered or transferred.

For contracts issued in Indiana, we use the same formula as is set forth above, except that the .0025 adjustment is eliminated. We use the same MVA formula with respect to contracts issued in Pennsylvania, except that "J" in the formula above uses an interpolated rate as the current credited interest rate. Specifically, "J" is the interpolated current credited interest rate offered on new money at the time of withdrawal, annuitization, or settlement. The interpolated value is calculated using the following formula:

$$J = \frac{m}{365} * \text{year rate}_{n+1} + \frac{365 - m}{365} * \text{year rate}_n$$

where "n" equals the number of whole years remaining in the Contract's current guarantee period, and "m" equals the number of additional days remaining in the current guarantee period.

Market Value Adjustment Example

(ALL STATES EXCEPT INDIANA AND PENNSYLVANIA)

The following will illustrate the application of the Market-Value Adjustment. For simplicity, surrender charges are ignored in these hypothetical examples.

Positive market value adjustment

- Suppose a contract owner made an invested purchase payment of \$10,000 on July 1, 2005 and received a guaranteed interest rate of 6% for 5 years. A request to surrender the contract is made on May 1, 2007. At the time, the Contract Value has accumulated to \$11,127.11. The number of whole years remaining in the guarantee period is 3.
- On May 1, 2007 the interest rate declared by Pruco Life for a guarantee period of 4 years (the number of whole years remaining plus 1) is 5%.

The following computations would be made:

- 1) Calculate the Charge Free Amount. The Charge Free Amount is the interest credited in the contract in the previous contract year. This amount is \$600.00. It is not subject to a Market Value Adjustment.
- 2) Subtract the Charge Free Amount from the Contract Value. The result is the amount subject to a Market Value Adjustment (MVA). \$11,127.11 – \$600.00 = \$10,527.11
- 3) Determine the Market Value Adjustment factor.

N	=	38
I	=	6% (0.06)
J	=	5% (0.05)

The MVA factor calculation would be: $[(1.06) / (1.05 + .0025)]^{(38/12)} - 1 = 0.02274$

- 4) Multiply the amount subject to a Market Value Adjustment by the factor calculated in Step 3.

$$\$10,527.11 \times 0.02274 = \$239.39$$

- 5) Add together the Market Value Adjustment and the amount subject to the MVA.

$$\$10,527.11 + \$239.39 = \$10,766.50$$

- 6) Add back the Charge Free Amount to get the total Contract Surrender Value.

$$\$10,766.50 + \$600.00 = \$11,366.50$$

The MVA may not always be positive. Here is an example where it is negative.

- Suppose a contract owner made an invested purchase payment of \$10,000 on July 1, 2005 and received a guaranteed interest rate of 6% for 5 years. A request to surrender the contract is made on May 1, 2007. At the time, the Contract Value has accumulated to \$11,127.11. The number of whole years remaining in the guarantee period is 3.
- On May 1, 2007 the interest rate declared by Pruco Life for a guarantee period of 4 years (the number of whole years remaining plus 1) is 7%.

The following computations would be made:

- 1) Calculate the Charge Free Amount. The Charge Free Amount is the interest credited in the contract in the previous contract year. This amount is \$600.00. It is not subject to a Market Value Adjustment.

2) Subtract the Charge Free Amount from the Contract Value. The result is the amount subject to a Market Value Adjustment (MVA). $\$11,127.11 - \$600.00 = \$10,527.11$

3) Determine the Market Value Adjustment factor.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} N & = & 38 \\ I & = & 6\% (0.06) \\ J & = & 7\% (0.07) \end{array}$$

The MVA factor calculation would be: $[(1.06)/(1.07+.0025)]^{(38/12)} - 1 = -0.03644$

4) Multiply the amount subject to a Market Value Adjustment by the factor calculated in Step 3.

$$\$10,527.11 \times -0.03644 = -\$383.61$$

5) Add together the Market Value Adjustment and the amount subject to the MVA.

$$\$10,527.11 - \$383.61 = \$10,143.50$$

6) Add back the Charge Free Amount to get the total Contract Surrender Value.

$$\$10,143.50 + \$600.00 = \$10,743.50$$

Market Value Adjustment Example

(INDIANA)

The following will illustrate the application of the Market-Value Adjustment. For simplicity, surrender charges are ignored in this example.

Positive market value adjustment

- Suppose a contract owner made an invested purchase payment of \$10,000 on July 1, 2005 and received a guaranteed interest rate of 6% for 5 years. A request to surrender the contract is made on May 1, 2007. At the time, the Contract Value will have accumulated to \$11,127.11. The number of whole years remaining in the guarantee period is 3.
- On May 1, 2007 the interest rate declared by Pruco Life for a guarantee period of 4 years (the number of whole years remaining plus 1) is 5%.

The following computations would be made:

1) Calculate the Charge Free Amount. The Charge Free Amount is the interest credited in the contract in the previous contract year. This amount is \$600.00. It is not subject to a Market Value Adjustment.

2) Subtract the Charge Free Amount from the Contract Value. The result is the amount subject to a Market Value Adjustment (MVA). $\$11,127.11 - \$600.00 = \$10,527.11$

3) Determine the Market Value Adjustment factor.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} N & = & 38 \\ I & = & 6\% (0.06) \\ J & = & 5\% (0.05) \end{array}$$

The MVA factor calculation would be: $[(1.06)/(1.05)]^{(38/12)} - 1 = 0.03047$

4) Multiply the amount subject to a Market Value Adjustment by the factor calculated in Step 3.

$$\$10,527.11 \times 0.03047 = \$320.76$$

5) Add together the Market Value Adjustment and the amount subject to the MVA.

$$\$10,527.11 + \$320.76 = \$10,847.87$$

6) Add back the Charge Free Amount to get the total Contract Surrender Value.

$$\$10,847.87 + \$600.00 = \$11,447.87$$

The MVA may not always be positive. Here is an example where it is negative.

- Suppose a contract owner made an invested purchase payment of \$10,000 on July 1, 2005 and received a guaranteed interest rate of 6% for 5 years. A request to surrender the contract is made on May 1, 2007. At the time, the Contract Value will have accumulated to \$11,127.11. The number of whole years remaining in the guarantee period is 3.
- On May 1, 2007 the interest rate declared by Pruco Life for a guarantee period of 4 years (the number of whole years remaining plus 1) is 7%.

The following computations would be made:

- 1) Calculate the Charge Free Amount. The Charge Free Amount is the interest credited in the contract in the previous contract year. This amount is \$600.00. It is not subject to a Market Value Adjustment (MVA).
- 2) Subtract the Charge Free Amount from the Contract Value. The result is the amount subject to a Market Value Adjustment. $\$11,127.11 - \$600.00 = \$10,527.11$
- 3) Determine the Market Value Adjustment factor.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} N & = & 38 \\ I & = & 6\% (0.06) \\ J & = & 7\% (0.07) \end{array}$$

The MVA factor calculation would be: $[(1.06)/(1.07)]^{(38/12)} - 1 = -0.02930$

- 4) Multiply the amount subject to a Market Value Adjustment by the factor calculated in Step 3.
 $\$10,527.11 \times -0.02930 = -\308.44
- 5) Add together the Market Value Adjustment and the amount subject to the MVA.
 $\$10,527.11 - \$308.44 = \$10,218.67$
- 6) Add back the Charge Free Amount to get the total Contract Surrender Value.
 $\$10,218.67 + \$600.00 = \$10,818.67$

PENNSYLVANIA

The following will illustrate the application of the Market-Value Adjustment. For simplicity, surrender charges are ignored in these hypothetical examples.

Positive market value adjustment

- Suppose a contract owner made an invested purchase payment of \$10,000 on July 1, 2005 and received a guaranteed interest rate of 6% for 5 years. A request to surrender the contract is made on May 1, 2007. At the time, the Contract Value has accumulated to \$11,127.11. The number of whole years remaining in the guarantee period is 3.
- On May 1, 2007 the interest rate declared by Pruco Life for a guarantee period of 3 years (the number of whole years remaining) is 4%, and for a guarantee period of 4 years (the number of whole years remaining plus 1) is 5%.

The following computations would be made:

- 1) Calculate the Charge Free Amount. The Charge Free Amount is the interest credited in the contract in the previous contract year. This amount is \$600.00. It is not subject to a Market Value Adjustment.
- 2) Subtract the Charge Free Amount from the Contract Value. The result is the amount subject to a Market Value Adjustment (MVA).
 $\$11,127.11 - \$600.00 = \$10,527.11$
- 3) Determine the Market Value Adjustment factor.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} N & = & 38 \\ I & = & 6\% (0.06) \\ J & = & [(61/365) \times 0.05] + [(365 - 61)/365] \times 0.04 = 0.0417 \end{array}$$

The MVA factor calculation would be: $[(1.06)/(1.0417 + .0025)]^{(38/12)} - 1 = .04871$

- 4) Multiply the amount subject to a Market Value Adjustment by the factor calculated in Step 3.
 $\$10,527.11 \times 0.04871 = \512.78
- 5) Add together the Market Value Adjustment and the amount subject to the MVA.
 $\$10,527.11 + \$512.78 = \$11,039.89$

- 6) Add back the Charge Free Amount to get the total Contract Surrender Value.

$$\$11,039.89 + \$600.00 = \$11,639.89$$

The MVA may not always be positive. Here is an example where it is negative.

- Suppose a contract owner made an invested purchase payment of \$10,000 on July 1, 2005 and received a guaranteed interest rate of 6% for 5 years. A request to surrender the contract is made on May 1, 2007. At the time, the Contract Value has accumulated to \$11,127.11. The number of whole years remaining in the guarantee period is 3.
- On May 1, 2007 the interest rate declared by Pruco Life for a guarantee period of 3 years (the number of whole years remaining) is 7%, and for a guarantee period of 4 years (the number of whole years remaining plus 1) is 8%.

The following computations would be made:

- 1) Calculate the Charge Free Amount. The Charge Free Amount is the interest credited in the contract in the previous contract year. This amount is \$600.00. It is not subject to a Market Value Adjustment.

- 2) Subtract the Charge Free Amount from the Contract Value. The result is the amount subject to a Market Value Adjustment (MVA).

$$\$11,127.11 - \$600.00 = \$10,527.11$$

- 3) Determine the Market Value Adjustment Factor.

$$\begin{aligned} N &= 38 \\ I &= 6\% (0.06) \\ J &= [(61/365) \times 0.08] + [(365 - 61)/365 \times 0.07] = 0.0717 \end{aligned}$$

The MVA Factor calculation would be: $[(1.06)/(1.0717 + .0025)]^{(38/12)} - 1 = -0.04126$

- 4) Multiply the amount subject to a Market Value Adjustment by the factor calculated in Step 3.

$$\$10,527.11 \times -0.04126 = -\$434.35$$

- 5) Add together the Market Value Adjustment and the amount subject to the MVA.

$$\$10,527.11 - \$434.35 = \$10,092.76$$

- 6) Add back the Charge Free Amount to get the total Contract Surrender Value.

$$\$10,092.76 + \$600.00 = \$10,692.76$$

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Prudential

Bring Your Challenges®

The Prudential Insurance Company of America
751 Broad Street
Newark, NJ 07102-3777