MetLife Investors

Happy Anniversary - Every Anniversary

MetLife®

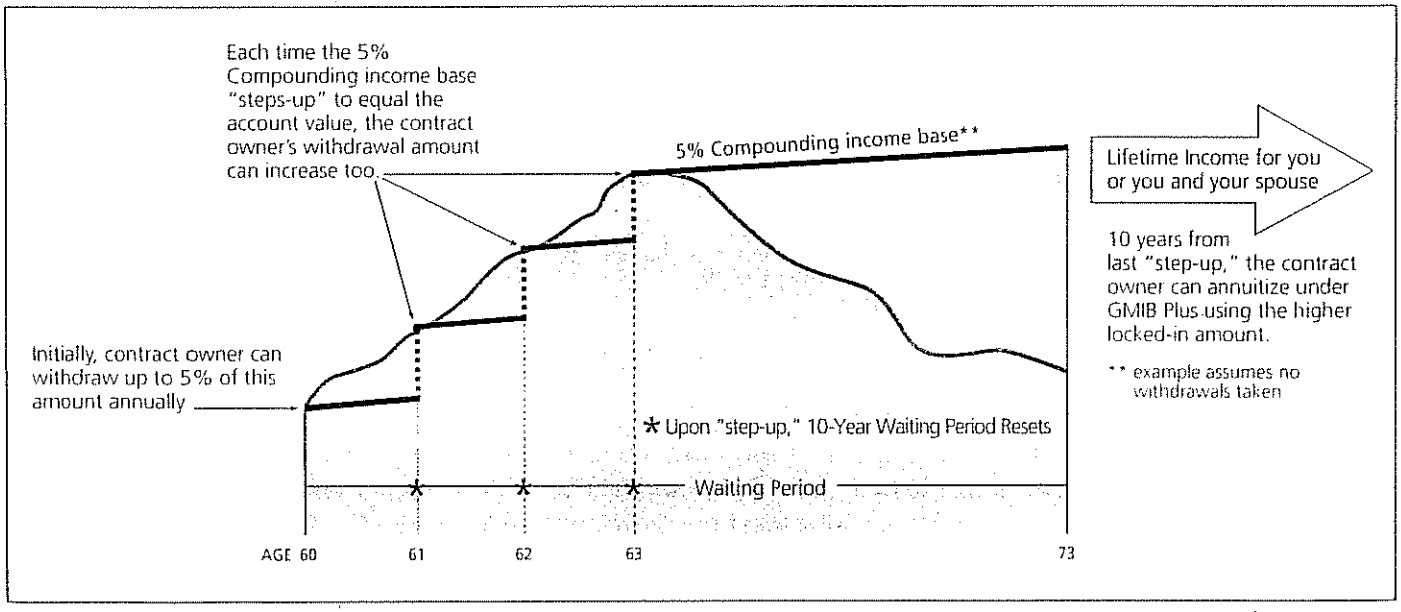
This flyer should only be used in conjunction with a MetLife Investors prospectus and product brochure that contains a complete description of the optional GMIB Plus rider.

Now, with the Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefit Plus (GMIB Plus), you can lock-in market gains every year, giving you more income now and more income later!

If your account value increases, simply elect the optional "step-up" feature 30 days prior to your contract anniversary date and you may receive:

- more annual income right away via 5% dollar-for-dollar withdrawals of up to 5% of the Compounding income base*
- higher minimum lifetime income in the future

More "step-ups"... more potential income now and later



Each time you elect the "step-up," we will reset the 10-year waiting period to begin lifetime income payments under GMIB Plus and we may increase the GMIB Plus annual charge (currently 0.75% of the income base) to the charge applicable to current annuity purchasers, up to a maximum of 1.50%. For more details, please see the prospectus.

Effective February 27, 2006, the annual "step-up" replaces the 3-year "step-up" described in our current product brochures.

*In the prospectus and GMIB rider, the 5% Compounding income base is referred to as the Annual Increase Amount.

I. Myth: Long-term investors are better off investing in mutual funds because mutual funds are taxed annually at the maximum long-term capital gains tax rate of 15% if held for more than a year [Chapters 11 and 37].

A. Underlying transactions of the mutual fund company control.

- A mutual fund with a turnover ratio in excess of 100 will, on average, turn over its entire portfolio in less than a year. The average equity mutual fund today has a turnover ratio of 118. [The mutual fund industry defines turnover ratio as the smaller of sales or purchases divided by the fund's net value. This *understates* true turnover ratios by approximately 20%].



THE RULE OF 1200:
The average number of months a mutual fund holds its portfolio can be determined by dividing the fund's turnover ratio into 1200.

- A mutual fund distribution made that is half long-term capital gain and half ordinary income to a mutual fund investor in a 33% average income tax bracket results in a *minimum* income tax of 22% on the distribution. (Journal of Financial Planning, December 2005, p. 41)

B. Hidden taxes increase tax burden on mutual funds.

- Alternative Minimum Tax problems (effective rate increases from 15% to 21½%).
- State and local taxes must be considered.

C. Miscellaneous Topics

- Tax preparation software (TurboTax) is the best way to uncover the real tax cost of owing a mutual fund.
- Tax-efficient funds.
- The current 15% capital gains rate is *temporary*!

Report #2 discusses the tax aspects of variable annuities and mutual funds.

THE 85/15 RULE: A couple earning $85,000 in gross income with normal deductions and exemptions will have a tax liability to the IRS of 15%.

2005 CALCULATION OF TAX LIABILITY IF A VARIABLE ANNUITY IS OWNED

Pension or other Income, Rentals, Taxable Social Security, etc.	$79,000
Variable annuity withdrawals (Profits only - No Annuitization)	$6,000
Gross Income	$85,000
Itemized deductions	$13,305
Exemptions	$6,400
Taxable Income	$65,295

2005 Tax Table

If line 42 (taxable income) is –		And you are –			
At least	But less than	Single	Married filing jointly	Married filing separately	Head of a household
$65,000		**Your Tax Is –**			
65,000	65,050	12,994	9,731	13,186	11,856
65,050	65,100	13,006	9,744	13,200	11,869
65,100	65,150	13,019	9,756	13,214	11,881
65,150	65,200	13,031	9,769	13,228	11,894
65,200	65,250	13,044	9,781	13,242	11,906
65,250	**65,300**	**13,056**	**9,794**	**13,256**	**11,919**

$9,794 TAX LIABILITY / $65,295 TAX. INCOME = 14.99%

On the same facts as above, except $6,000 is taken as a distribution from a mutual fund portfolio of which 60% is long-term capital gains and 40% is short-term capital gains, the income tax liability will be _____%. This ignores the taxes that were paid by the owner while he held his mutual funds!

NOTE: If *all* of the income in the above example came solely from variable annuity withdrawals the income tax would be 14.99%. If *all* of the income came from dividends and capital gains of which 80% qualified for 15% tax treatment and 20% did not, the income tax would be 14.99%.

2005 EFFECTIVE TAX RATE TABLE

The tables below are the effective tax rates for married and single taxpayers.

Married Filing Jointly

GROSS INCOME	DEDUCTIONS & EXEMPTIONS	TAXABLE INCOME	MARGINAL TAX RATE	TAX LIABILITY
$78,000	$18,000	$60,000	25%	14.1%
$81,500	$19,000	$62,000	25%	14.6%
$85,000	$20,000	$65,000	25%	15.0%
$88,000	$21,000	$67,500	25%	15.3%
$92,000	$22,000	$70,000	25%	15.7%
$100,000	$25,000	$75,000	25%	16.3%

Single

GROSS INCOME	DEDUCTIONS & EXEMPTIONS	TAXABLE INCOME	MARGINAL TAX RATE	TAX LIABILITY
$37,500	$8,400	$29,100	25%	13.8%
$40,000	$9,000	$31,000	25%	14.5%
$42,500	$9,500	$33,000	25%	15.1%
$45,000	$10,000	$35,000	25%	15.7%
$47,500	$10,500	$37,000	25%	16.2%
$51,000	$11,000	$40,000	25%	16.8%

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III. Myth: Mutual funds are cheaper to buy and own than variable annuities [Chapters 31-36].

A. The Visible Costs of *Annual* Ownership: A-Share Equity Mutual Fund vs. Variable Annuity (Assumes fund portfolio returning 10% annually)

Costs	Avg. M.F.	Avg. V.A.
Money Mgr. and 12b-1 Fees	1.5%	0.9%
Mortality and Expense	0.0%	1.3%
Annual Income Tax Loss to Mutual Fund Portfolio Value	2.2%	0.0%
Trading Costs	0.7%	0.5%
Annual Commissions/Fees	0.8%	0.0%
Total	5.2%	2.7%*

*This 2.7% figure includes M&E, commissions, trading costs, sub-account management fees and 12b-1 fees. (THE ABOVE FIGURES *MUST* BE ADJUSTED TO REFLECT AN ACTUAL COMPARISON). In 1997 Lipper Analytical found mutual fund management fees to be 1.38% on average. Variable annuity management fees were 0.81% on average. The 2.7% total variable annuity cost drops if a portion of the annuity is held in fixed accounts. The above table does not reflect mutual fund trail commissions or variable annuity administrative costs.

> Taxable equity fund investors are losing up to 20% of their returns to federal taxes alone. – Lipper Inc. Study, April 2005. The SEC has determined this loss to average 2.5%.

B. Independent Sources

The January 2001 issue of *Better Investing* reported that the real annual cost, not including taxes, of owning a mutual fund was around 3%. Vanguard Research and the authors of *The Great Mutual Fund Trap* (Baer and Gensler) put the cost of owning an actively managed mutual fund at more than 3% *before* taxes are paid. For a similar finding, see *Your Money, Your Choice ... Mutual Funds: Take Control Now and Build Wealth Wisely* by Professor Charles P. Jones. The SEC and a study conducted by Arnott and Jeffrey (*Trusts and Estates*, June of 1999) found that the typical mutual fund lost about 2½% of its total annual gain each year to income taxes. The O'Neal study (Wake Forest - 2002) found that the true annual cost of mutual funds was approximately twice the stated annual expense ratio of any given fund. For example, a fund reporting an annual expense ratio of 1.6% would have a true annual cost closer to 3.2%. See the Gluck Report, *Investment Advisor*, March 2005, p. 37.

C. Net Comparisons

See Report #7

Unrealized capital gains on mutual funds and taxes on the variable annuity are not *annual* expenses but *must* be factored in for a net-to-net comparison (see next page).