

Annual Performance		
	Fund	Primary Index
2020	33.62%	38.49%
2019	38.05%	36.39%
2018	8.46%	-1.51%
2017	26.97%	30.21%
2016	1.09%	7.08%

Miscellaneous. Frequent exchanging of investment options may harm long-term investors. Policies may be in effect at the plan or the investment level to detect and deter exchanges that may be abusive. Such policies may require us to modify, restrict, suspend or terminate purchase or exchange privileges and impose redemption fees. Indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly. See User Guide for index definitions and refer to the section entitled "Description of PRIAC Separate Accounts" for a description of PRIAC's role related to the type of fund described in this Fact Sheet. The index shown, if applicable, in the Characteristics chart refers to the Primary Index.

dividends-received deduction. Pursuant to CFTC Rule 4.5, PRIAC has claimed an exclusion from registration as a commodity pool operator with respect to the Fund. The investment guidelines for this Separate Account prohibit leverage.

For federal tax purposes, PRIAC/PICA owns the assets and the income in the separate account and may derive certain corporate income tax benefits associated with the investment of separate account assets. Under current tax law, such benefits may include but not be limited to foreign tax credits and the corporate dividends received deduction, which in either case PRIAC/PICA is the only taxpayer eligible to claim such tax benefits.

Fees Received by Prudential. The Fund fees compensate us for the servicing associated with your plan. Other plan investment options may generate less revenue for us than the fees associated with this Fund. If the aggregate revenue from your plan exceeds our associated costs, we earn a profit. Otherwise, we incur a loss. Other plans investing in the Fund may have lower fees, but these are not available to your plan in order to compensate us for distribution and plan servicing.

For additional information about the investment options available through your plan, please go to www.prudential.com/njabp or call toll-free 855-652-2711

Data presented is as of the period specified for this report, unless otherwise specified within a table heading. Data and expense ratios presented are the most current made available at the time of production. For mutual funds, the fund company may have more recent data available on its website. Price corrections that impact performance data may occur after production of this material.

3-5 Year EPS Growth (%) Calculated by taking the mean of each security's estimated earnings per share (EPS) long term growth rate. The EPS long term growth rate for each security is determined by taking the mean of all of the brokers estimates for EPS long term growth per security.

Net Assets Balance data presented is the most current data available at the time of receipt, however some information may be presented on a lag. The data is deemed reliable but the accuracy cannot be guaranteed. All balances are unaudited.

Net Expense Ratio The Total Net Expense Ratio represents fee charged against fund assets after adjustment for fee waivers if applicable. The Net Expense Ratio will equal the Gross Expense Ratio when no fee waivers are in place.

Portfolio Allocation The pie chart illustrates how investment holdings breakdown into primary investment types.

Portfolio Manager The name of the person(s) who determines which stocks, bonds and cash equivalents belong in the investment portfolio.

Price/Book Ratio Calculated as a weighted average of the price/book ratios of all stocks in the portfolio. This ratio is used to compare a stock's market value to its book value. It is calculated by dividing the current closing price of the stock by the latest quarter's book value per share. A lower P/B ratio could mean that the stock is undervalued. However, it could also mean that something is fundamentally wrong with the company. As with most ratios, be aware that this varies by industry.

Price/Earnings Ratio (Forward) The price of a stock divided by next year's earnings per share estimate. P/E multiples enable investors to compare the relative value of stocks within a portfolio; they show how much an investor must pay for a company's earning power. A lower portfolio P/E ratio indicates that the stocks in a portfolio are not highly-valued relative to the market. Growth-oriented investments tend to have higher P/E ratios than value-oriented investments as investors expect higher earnings growth from the underlying companies and are therefore willing to pay a premium price.

Weighted Median Market Cap (\$Bil) Calculated by ranking all stocks in a portfolio in ascending order based on total market capitalization. Using the stock's weight in a portfolio, the weighted median value is the value belonging to the company straddling the 50% barrier.