Franklin Rising Dividends Securities Fund[24]

Release Date: 03-31-2015

Overall Morningstar Rating™	Morningstar Return	Morningstar Risk
★★★★	Average	Low

Out of 1333 Large Blend Investments. **A fund's overall Morningstar Rating, based on its risk-adjusted return, is a weighted average of its applicable 3-, 5-, and 10-year Ratings. See disclosure for details.**

Investment Strategy from investment's prospectus

The investment seeks long-term capital appreciation; preservation of capital is also an important consideration.

The fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of financially sound companies that have paid consistently rising dividends. It invests predominantly in equity securities, mostly common stocks. Companies that have paid consistently rising dividends include those companies that currently pay dividends on their common stocks and have maintained or increased their dividend rate during the last four consecutive years. The fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in foreign securities.

Past name(s): Franklin Rising Dividends Securities Cl2.

Morningstar Category: Large Blend

Large-blend portfolios are fairly representative of the overall U.S. stock market in size, growth rates, and price. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. These portfolios tend to invest across the spectrum of U.S. industries, and owing to their broad exposure, the portfolios' returns are often similar to those of the S&P 500 Index.

Volatility Risk

Investment

Low	Moderate	High

Category

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

Best 3 Month Return	Worst 3 Month Return
23.27%	-24.06%
(Mar '09 - May '09)	(Sep '08 - Nov '08)

Operations

Net Annual Fund Operating Expense	0.86
Fund Inception Date	01-06-99
Advisor	Franklin Advisory Services, LLC
Subadvisor	—

Portfolio Manager(s)

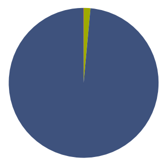
Donald G. Taylor, CPA. B.S., University of Pennsylvania (Wharton), 1976.

Bruce C. Baughman, CPA. B.A., Stanford University, 1970. M.S., New York University, 1979.

Morningstar Proprietary Statistics

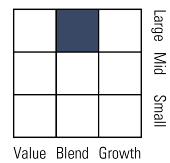
	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Morningstar Rating	—	★★★	★★★★	★★★★
Fund Rank Percentile	78	71	40	38
Out of # of Investments	1,556	1,333	1,184	808

Portfolio Analysis



Composition as of 12-31-14	% Assets
U.S. Stocks	98.5
Non-U.S. Stocks	0.0
Bonds	0.0
Cash	1.5
Other	0.0

Morningstar Equity Style Box™ as of 2014-12-31



	% Mkt Cap
Giant	32.46
Large	31.73
Medium	29.65
Small	6.17
Micro	0.00

Top Holdings as of 12-31-14	% Assets
Roper Industries Inc	3.98
Praxair Inc	3.73
United Technologies Corp	3.68
Johnson & Johnson	3.50
Becton Dickinson & Co	3.49
Dover Corp	3.26
Chevron Corp	3.15
West Pharmaceutical Services Inc	3.14
Stryker Corporation	3.11
Wal-Mart Stores Inc	3.07
Pentair PLC	3.04
Air Products & Chemicals Inc	2.96
Medtronic Inc	2.86
Nike Inc Class B	2.75
Johnson Controls Inc	2.73
Procter & Gamble Co	2.66
Erie Indemnity Co Class A	2.51
Albemarle Corp	2.26
Walgreens Boots Alliance Inc	2.19
Pfizer Inc	2.10

Total Number of Stock Holdings	69
Total Number of Bond Holdings	0
Annual Turnover Ratio %	8.61
Total Fund Assets ($mil)	1,839.23

Statistics as of 12-31-14	Port Avg	Rel S&P 500	Rel Cat
P/E Ratio	17.91	0.99	1.03
P/B Ratio	2.85	1.10	1.15
P/C Ratio	10.25	1.12	1.20
GeoAvgCap ($mil)	33,194.08	0.46	0.61

Risk Measures as of 03-31-15	Port Avg	Rel S&P 500	Rel Cat
3 Yr Std Dev	9.59	1.00	0.95
3 Yr Beta	0.94	—	0.93
3 Yr Sharpe Ratio	1.40	0.87	0.98
3 Yr Alpha	-0.98	—	0.82
3 Yr R-squared	87.62	—	0.94
Income Ratio	1.33	—	—
Information Ratio	-0.65	—	0.51

Morningstar Equity Sectors as of 12-31-14	% Fund
Cyclical	27.79
Basic Materials	10.91
Consumer Cyclical	9.96
Financial Services	6.92
Real Estate	0.00
Sensitive	33.38
Communication Services	0.00
Energy	8.71
Industrials	21.57
Technology	3.10
Defensive	38.85
Consumer Defensive	15.46
Healthcare	23.39
Utilities	0.00

Important Disclosures

Must be accompanied by a product performance summary containing standardized performance information for an Allianz variable annuity. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Performance shown is historical. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate with market conditions so that units, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. This performance information does not reflect contract level expenses. If expenses were applied, performance would be lower.

Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. To obtain the most recent performance information, please visit our website www.allianzlife.com.

This page must be accompanied by the Important disclosure pages. Individual profile is not complete without all pages for the most current quarter end Performance Summary for Allianz Life Insurance Company of North America Variable Annuity Products.

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This material must be preceded or accompanied by a current prospectus for Allianz variable annuities. Call your financial professional or Allianz Life Financial Services, LLC at 800.624.0197 to obtain a prospectus from Allianz Life Insurance Company of North America (Allianz Life®) for the variable annuities and variable investment options. The prospectuses contain details on investment objectives, risks, fees, and expenses, as well as other information about the variable annuity and underlying investment options, which you should carefully consider. Please read the prospectuses thoroughly before sending money.

The advisor or subadvisor of the investment options may have a public mutual fund with an investment objective that is similar to that of the listed investment option. These are separate portfolios that will have different investment performance due to differing fees, expenses, relative cash flows, portfolio sizes, and other factors.

The investment options are available only as investment options in variable annuity contracts and certain other tax-qualified investments. They are not made available to the general public directly.

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Not FDIC insured • May lose value • No bank or credit union guarantee • Not a deposit • Not insured by any federal government agency or NCUA/NCUSIF

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Guarantees do not apply to the performance of the variable subaccounts, which will fluctuate with market conditions.

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Volatility Risk
The term volatility is used to mean standard deviation. Standard deviation of fund returns measures how much a fund's total returns have fluctuated in the past.

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

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

Overall Morningstar Rating™
Often simply called the Star Rating, the Morningstar Rating brings load-adjustments, performance (returns) and risk together into one evaluation. To determine a fund's star rating for a given time period (three, five, or 10 years), the fund's risk-adjusted return is plotted on a bell curve: If the fund scores in the top 10% of its category, it receives 5 stars (Highest); if it falls in the next 22.5% it receives 4 stars (Above Average); a place in the middle 35% earns 3 stars (Average); those lower still, in the next 22.5%, receive 2 stars (Below Average); and the bottom 10% get only 1 star (Lowest). The Overall Morningstar Rating is a weighted average of the available three-, five-, and 10-year ratings. The Morningstar Rating shown does not include insurance level contract fees, M&E risk charges and surrender fees.

Morningstar Return
This statistic is a measurement of a fund's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury bill), after adjusting for all applicable loads and sales charges. In each Morningstar Category, the top 10% of funds earn a High Morningstar Return, the next 22.5% Above Average, the middle 35% Average, the next 22.5% Below Average, and the bottom 10% Low. Morningstar Return is measured for up to three time periods (three-, five-, and 10-years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the fund. Funds with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

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

Investment Risk
* An investment in the fund is neither insured nor guaranteed by FDIC or any other governmental agency. Although the fund seeks to preserve your $1.00 per unit, it is possible to lose money in the fund.

1. Small-cap and mid-cap stocks are more volatile than large-cap or more established companies' securities.

2. This investment option seeks to match the performance of the specified market index. Investors cannot invest directly into indexes.

3. The AZL®, AGIC, and PIMCO investment options are managed by an affiliate of Allianz Life Insurance Company of North America and Allianz Life Financial Services, LLC. All are affiliated companies.

4. This investment option is subadvised by the listed firm. The subadvisor may have a public mutual fund with an investment objective that is similar to that of this investment option. These are separate portfolios that will have different performance due to differing fees, expenses, relative cash flows, portfolio sizes, and other factors.

5. International investing involves some risks not present with U.S. investments, such as currency fluctuation and political volatility.

6. High-yield securities inherently have a high degree of market risk in addition to credit risk and potential illiquidity.

7. Bond funds are subject to credit risk and inflation risk. They are also subject to interest rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, bond prices fall. Bonds with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

8. Money invested in a specific sector or industry is subject to a higher degree of risk than money that is diversified.

9. The investment option normally invests in commodity-linked derivative instruments backed by a portfolio of inflation-indexed securities and other fixed income instruments. Neither the current market value of inflation-indexed bonds nor the value of shares of a fund that invests in inflation-indexed bonds is guaranteed. Either may fluctuate as they adjust to the rate of inflation. Commodity-linked derivative instruments may more volatile than traditional securities. They are affected by changes in overall market movements, changes in interest rates, and other factors such as weather, disease, embargoes, and international, economic, and political developments.

10. This investment option invests in derivative instruments such as futures, options, and swap agreements. Derivatives can increase the investment option's share price volatility and could magnify losses. Certain derivative instruments also involve costs that could reduce returns. Certain derivatives may involve risk of default.

11. This investment option is classified as "nondiversified" within the meaning of the Investment Company Act of 1940. However, these investment options are required, pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, to meet certain diversification requirements in order to qualify as regulated investment companies for federal income tax purposes. Investment options that are nondiversified are generally subject to greater risk than investment options that are diversified.

12. Manager Allocation Risk. The risk refers to the possibility that the manager could allocate assets in a manner that will cause the Funds to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives. The manager may have a potential conflict of interest in allocating assets among and between the permitted underlying funds because the subadvisory fee rate it pays to the subadvisors of the permitted underlying funds is different.

13. "Standard & Poor's®," "S&P®," "S&P 500," "Standard & Poor's 500," "500," "Standard & Poor's SmallCap 600," "S&P

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14. Because certain investment options are not available with certain optional benefits, the performance of these investment options does not reflect the rider charges associated with these benefits.

15. The Russell 1000® Value Index is a market-capitalization weighted index of those firms in the Russell 1000 with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The Russell 1000 includes the largest 1,000 firms in the Russell 3000®, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity markets.

16. The Russell 1000® Growth Index is a market-capitalization weighted index of those firms in the Russell 1000 with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The Russell 1000 includes the largest 1,000 firms in the Russell 3000®, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity markets.

17. MSCI EAFE® Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the U.S. and Canada. EAFE is a registered service mark of MSCI, Inc.

18. Emerging market securities carry special risks, such as less developed or less efficient trading markets, a lack of company information, and differing auditing and legal standards. The securities markets of emerging market countries can be extremely volatile; performance can also be influenced by political, social, and economic factors affecting companies in emerging market countries.

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

20. Because growth stocks have higher valuations and lower dividend yields than slower-growth or cyclical companies, the share price volatility may be higher. As such, fund prices could decline further in market downturns than non-growth-oriented funds.

21. The value approach carries the risk that the market will not recognize a security's true worth for a long time, or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced. As with all equity funds, the fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings.

22. Due to the fund's concentration in health sciences companies, its share price will be more volatile than that of more diversified funds. Further, these firms are often dependent on government funding and regulation and are vulnerable to product liability lawsuits and competition from low-cost generic products.

23. Equity funds are subject generally to market, market sector, market liquidity issuer, and investment style risks, among other factors and to varying degrees.

24. Franklin Rising Dividends Fund invests in value securities, which may not increase in price as anticipated or may decline further in value. While smaller and midsize companies may offer substantial opportunities for capital growth, they also involve heightened risks and should be considered speculative. Historically, smaller- and midsize-company securities have been more volatile in price than larger company securities, especially over the short term. These and other risks are detailed in the fund's prospectus.

25. Investments in the utilities sector can be very volatile because of supply and/or demand for services or fuel, financing costs, conservation efforts, the negative impact of regulation, and other factors.

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Portfolio Analysis
The weighting of the portfolio in various asset classes, including "Other" is shown in the table. "Other" includes security types that are not neatly classified in the other asset classes, such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks.

Morningstar Style Box™
For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth). For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration.

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling credit rating information Morningstar accepts credit ratings reported by fund companies that have been issued by all Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). For a list of all NRSROs, please visit http://www.sec.gov/divisions/marketreg/ratingagency.htm. Additionally, Morningstar accepts foreign credit ratings from widely recognized or registered rating agencies. If two rating organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lower rating; if three or more organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the median rating, and in cases where there are more than two organization/agency ratings and a median rating does not exist, fund companies are to use the lower of the two middle ratings. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO or rating agency ratings can change from time-to-time.

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box placement of "low", "medium", or "high" based on their average credit quality. Funds with a low credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than "BBB-"; medium are those less than "AA-", but greater or equal to "BBB-"; and high are those with a weighted-average credit quality of "AA-" or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar's analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI), which is currently three years. The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI's average effective duration; funds whose average

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effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

Fixed Income Portfolio Statistics:
Average Effective Duration is a measure of a fund's interest-rate sensitivity--the longer a fund's duration, the more sensitive the fund is to shifts in interest rates. Average effective duration is a weighted average of the duration of the underlying fixed income securities within the portfolio.

Average Effective Maturity is a weighted average of all the maturities of the bonds in a portfolio, computed by weighting each bond's effective maturity by the market value of the security. Average effective maturity takes into consideration all mortgage prepayments, puts, and adjustable coupons. Longer-maturity funds are generally considered more interest-rate sensitive than their shorter counterparts.

Average Weighted Price is calculated from the fund's portfolio by weighing the price of each bond by its relative size in the portfolio. This number reveals if the fund favors bonds selling at prices above or below face value (discount or premium securities, respectively). A higher number indicates a bias toward premiums. This statistic is expressed as a percentage of par (face) value.

Statistics
The Price/Earnings Ratio for a fund is the asset-weighted average of the prospective earnings yields of all the domestic stocks in a fund's portfolio. The P/E ratio of a stock is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by its trailing 12 months' earnings per share. The P/E ratio relates the price of the stock to the per-share earnings of the company. A high P/E generally indicates that the market will pay more to obtain the company because it has confidence in the company's ability to increase its earnings. Conversely, a low P/E indicates that the market has less confidence that the company's earnings will increase, and therefore will not pay as much for its stock.

The Price/Book Ratio for a fund is the asset-weighted average of the prospective book value yields of all the domestic stocks in the fund's portfolio. P/B ratio of a company is calculated by dividing the market price of its stock by the company's per-share book value. A high P/B ratio indicates that the price of the stock exceeds the actual worth of the company's assets. A low P/B ratio would indicate that the stock is a bargain, priced below what the company's assets could be worth if liquidated.

The Price/Cash Ratio for a fund represents the weighted average of the price/cash-flow ratios of the stocks in a fund's portfolio. Price/cash-flow represents the amount an investor is willing to pay for a dollar generated from a particular company's operations. Price/cash-flow shows the ability of a business to generate cash and acts as a gauge of liquidity and solvency.

Geometric Average Cap ($mil) is the overall "size" of a stock fund's portfolio, or the geometric mean of the market capitalization for all of the stocks it owns.

Risk Measures
R-squared reflects the percentage of a fund's movements that are explained by movements in its benchmark index, showing the degree of correlation between the fund and the benchmark. Beta is a measure of a fund's sensitivity to market movements. A portfolio with a beta greater than 1 is more volatile than the market, and a portfolio with a beta less than 1 is less volatile than the market. Alpha measures the difference between a fund's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk (as measured by beta). Sharpe ratio uses standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the volatility of the fund's returns.

Sectors
The fixed income sector framework consists of three levels: Super Sector, Primary Sector, and Secondary Sector. There are six Super Sectors, Government, Corporate, Securitized, Municipal, Cash & Equivalents, and Other, which divide into 17 Primary Sectors, which in turn are formed by 72 Secondary Sectors. The Government Super Sector includes Government and Government Related Primary Sectors; Municipal includes Municipal Taxable and Municipal Tax-Exempt sectors; Corporate includes Bank Loan, Convertible, Corporate Bond and Preferred Stock sectors; Securitized includes Agency Mortgage-Backed, Non-Agency Residential Mortgage-Backed, Commercial Mortgage-Backed, Covered Bond, and Asset-Backed sectors; Cash & Equivalents includes Cash & Equivalents; Other includes Swap, Future/Forward, and Option/Warrant sectors.

Equity sectors are consolidated in three Super Sectors: Cyclical, Defensive and Sensitive. These Super Sectors are a broader representation of Morningstar's 11 equity sectors. The Defensive Super Sector includes Consumer Defensive, Healthcare, and Utilities sectors; Cyclical includes Basic Materials, Consumer Cyclical, Financial Services, and Real Estate sectors; Sensitive includes Communication Services, Energy, Industrials, and Technology sectors.