NYLIAC Pinnacle Variable Universal Life Insurance and NYLIAC Pinnacle Survivorship Variable Universal Life Insurance

Investing in NYLIAC Variable Universal Life Separate Account – I

Supplement dated June 16, 2003
to Prospectus dated May 1, 2003

This supplement amends the May 1, 2003 Prospectus for the NYLIAC Pinnacle Variable Universal Life and NYLIAC Pinnacle Survivorship Variable Universal Life Policies ("Policies"). You should read this information carefully before you invest in the Investment Division described in this supplement and retain this supplement for future reference. This supplement is not valid unless it is read in conjunction with the May 1, 2003 Prospectus for the Policies. The terms we use in this supplement have the same meanings as in the Prospectus for the Policies.

The purposes of this supplement are (1) to describe one new Investment Division that will be available under the Policies as of June 16, 2003 (this supplement identifies the new Investment Division and provides information regarding the new Investment Division's fees, expenses and investment objectives); (2) to disclose that a lower crediting rate for the Fixed Accounts applies to policies issued with an Alternative Cash Surrender Value ("ACSV"); and (3) to disclose that two Investment Divisions announced in the May 1, 2003 prospectus will not be made available under the Policies. Keeping these purposes in mind, please note the following changes.

I. Number of Available Investment Divisions

Throughout the Prospectus, all references to "forty-three" (or 43) Investment Divisions are changed to refer to "forty-two" (or 42) Investment Divisions.

II. Van Eck Worldwide Absolute Return Portfolio Available June 16, 2003

Effective June 16, 2003, the Van Eck Worldwide Absolute Return Portfolio is available as an Investment Division in the Policies.

On page 15, under the section entitled FUND ANNUAL EXPENSES, add the following to the table in that section:

Fund Annual Expenses (as a % of the average net assets)[a]	**Van Eck Worldwide Absolute Return**
Advisory Fees	2.50%
Administration Fees	0.00%
12b-1 Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.46%
Total Fund Annual Expenses	2.96%[l]

(a) The Fund or its agents provided the fees and charges which, except for the Van Eck Worldwide Absolute Return Portfolio, are based on 2002 expenses. We have not verified the accuracy of the information provided by the Fund or its agents.

(l) Because the fund has less than one year of operating history, the fees and expenses are based on estimates for the current fiscal year. These pro forma expenses are based on average net assets of $100 million. The Advisory Fee includes all subadvisory fees. The Adviser has agreed to voluntarily waive fees and assume certain operating expenses to limit the Total Fund Annual Expenses (excluding brokerage commissions and transaction fees, interest, dividends paid on short sales, taxes and extraordinary expenses) to 2.50% of average daily net assets. These fee waivers are not contractual and may be discontinued at the discretion of the Adviser.

On page 25, add the following to the table showing the Funds and Eligible Portfolios, Investment Advisers and Investment Objectives available under the policies:

Funds and Eligible Portfolios	**Investment Adviser**	**Investment Objective**
Van Eck Worldwide Insurance Trust: *Van Eck Worldwide Absolute Return*	Van Eck Associates Corporation	Positive returns in various market cycles by utilizing a diversified "manager of managers" investment approach, whereby the Fund selects multiple investment subadvisers who use various hedging strategies.

II. Interest Crediting Rate on Policies with Alternative Cash Surrender Value ("ACSV")

The interest crediting rate for the Fixed Accounts on policies with an Alternative Cash Surrender Value ("ACSV") is lower than on policies without ACSV. You should contact your registered representative for the current crediting rates.

III. Templeton Foreign Securities (Class 2) And Templeton Global Income Securities (Class 2) Not Available

The Templeton Foreign Securities (Class 2) portfolio and the Templeton Global Income Securities (Class 2) portfolio will not be made available as Investment Divisions under the Policies. All references in the prospectus to the Templeton Foreign Securities (Class 2) portfolio and the Templeton Global Income Securities (Class 2) portfolios, including those found on pages 15 and 25, are hereby deleted and should be disregarded.

New York Life Insurance and Annuity Corporation
(A Delaware Corporation)
51 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10010

73660

14001 A (6/03)

YOUR INVESTMENT DEALER IS:

Van Eck Global

Worldwide Insurance Trust

PROSPECTUS

May 1, 2003

discipline

Worldwide Absolute Return Fund

allocation

Shares of the Fund are offered only to separate accounts of various insurance companies to fund the benefits of variable life policies and variable annuity policies. This Prospectus sets forth concisely information about the Trust and Fund that you should know before investing. It should be read in conjunction with the prospectus for the Contract which accompanies this Prospectus and should be retained for future reference. The Contracts involve certain expenses not described in this Prospectus and also may involve certain restrictions or limitations on the allocation of purchase payments or Contract values to the Fund. In particular, the Fund may not be available in connection with a particular Contract or in a particular state. See the applicable Contract prospectus for information regarding expenses of the Contract and any applicable restrictions or limitations with respect to the Fund.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed on the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

diversify

Van Eck Global

Van Eck Worldwide Insurance Trust
99 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016

www.vaneck.com

Return on Your Terms

GLOBAL INVESTMENTS SINCE 1955

Table of Contents

I. Worldwide Absolute Return Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, OTHER INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, FEES AND EXPENSES; FUND EXPENSES

PROFILE OF THE FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE:
The Worldwide Absolute Return Fund seeks to achieve consistent absolute (positive) returns in various market cycles. The Fund's objective is fundamental and may only be changed with the approval of shareholders.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES:
The Fund pursues its objective by utilizing a diversified "manager of managers" investment approach. To manage its assets, the Fund selects multiple investment sub-advisers with experience in managing absolute return strategies for private investment accounts, private investment funds commonly referred to as "hedge funds" and/or other accounts. Under normal market conditions, there will be at least three Sub-Advisers and, from time to time, there may be as few as one Sub-Adviser.

The Fund is managed by Van Eck Associates Corporation (the "Adviser"), a registered investment adviser. The Adviser may manage a portion of the Fund's assets and selects other sub-advisory firms (the "Sub-Advisers") (the Adviser and Sub-Advisers together, the "Sub-Advisers") to manage the Fund's assets. The Adviser supervises and monitors Sub-Advisers' performance and recommends employment, termination, addition and replacement of Sub-Advisers. The Fund's Board of Trustees has overall responsibility for termination of the Adviser as adviser to the Fund and as a Sub-Adviser.

THE SUB-ADVISERS:
Currently, the Fund has entered into sub-advisory agreements with eight Sub-Advisers investing in multiple styles:

Analytic Investors, Inc. primarily employs long only and long/short market neutral strategies.

AXA Rosenberg Investment Management LLC primarily employs a value long/short market neutral strategy.

Coda Capital Asset Management LLC employs a convertible arbitrage strategy.

Gotham Advisors, Inc. employs a long/short strategy.

Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC employs a market neutral strategy.

Martingale Asset Management, L.P. employs a long/short market neutral strategy.

PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. employs a fixed income long/short strategy.

Straits Global Asset Management LLC employs a global fixed income long/short strategy.

The Sub-Advisers and investment styles selected are those whose performance, the Adviser believes, is not correlated or has low correlation with major financial market indices or with each other.

The Fund's assets are allocated by the Adviser among the investment styles of the Sub-Advisers. Sub-Advisers may be added or removed at any time. There is no fixed or minimum allocation of assets to any Sub-Adviser.

By allocating its assets among a number of Sub-Advisers, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective with greater diversification, less risk and lower volatility than if the Fund utilized a single manager or single strategy approach. However, because each Sub-Adviser requires a minimum asset allocation, the Fund's assets may be allocated to a single manager or strategy.

ABSOLUTE RETURN STRATEGIES:
Absolute return strategies are intended to provide absolute (positive) returns in all markets by exploiting disparities or inefficiencies in markets, geographical areas, companies, taking advantage of anticipated price movements up and/or down of securities and markets, or benefiting from cyclical relationships or special situations (such as reorganizations). A fuller description of these and other strategies may be found in the Statement of Additional Information.

The Sub-Advisers may employ aggressive investment strategies and techniques and concentrate investments in certain sectors and geographical regions. The Sub-Advisers may employ techniques, strategies and analyses based on relationships, correlations and assumptions between securities, instruments, commodities, markets or other factors, or the occurrence of certain events.

Worldwide Absolute Return Fund Strategies

THE MAJOR ABSOLUTE RETURN STRATEGIES THAT MAY BE EMPLOYED BY THE SUB-ADVISERS INCLUDE:

EVENT DRIVEN STRATEGIES: are designed to benefit from price movements caused by anticipated corporate events such as a merger, acquisition, spinoff, or other special situation.

RELATIVE VALUE/ARBITRAGE STRATEGIES: invest both long and short in securities or other instruments to take advantage of perceived discrepancies in market prices. These may include:

PAIRS TRADING—long and short positions in securities of different companies in the same industry.

CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE—hedged investing in the convertible securities of a company such as buying the convertible bond and shorting the common stock of the same company.

FIXED INCOME OR INTEREST RATE ARBITRAGE—buying and shorting different debt securities and/or futures contracts and includes interest rate swap arbitrage, U.S. and non-U.S. bond arbitrage.

TRADING/MARKET TIMING STRATEGIES: designed to benefit from cyclical relationships between certain market indices, sectors, security types, etc.

MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY STRATEGIES: designed to exploit equity market inefficiencies and generally involves being simultaneously invested in long and short equity portfolios of approximately the same size, usually in the same market. These strategies attempt to be dollar or beta neutral and control market exposures. Beta is a measure of the relative price movement of a security as compared to a broad market index such as the S&P 500.

LONG/SHORT EQUITY STRATEGIES: employ long and short trading strategies, and may attempt to yield a low beta and seek to dampen market bias exposures.

LONG-ONLY EQUITY STRATEGIES: designed to capitalize on the expertise of Sub-Advisers that historically concentrate in the certain markets, industries or geographical areas.

SHORT-ONLY EQUITY STRATEGIES: designed to capitalize on the expertise of Sub-Advisers that historically concentrate in the identification of candidates for short selling.

DISTRESSED SECURITIES STRATEGIES: designed to invest in the debt, equity, or trade claims of issuers in financial distress when managers perceive a turnaround will materialize.

FIXED INCOME AND HIGH YIELD INVESTMENT STRATEGIES: designed to take advantage of deeply discounted debt securities of issuers that appear to have significant upside potential.

The Fund will primarily invest in common, convertible or non-convertible preferred stock and debt instruments of U.S. and foreign governments, semi-government, their agencies and instrumentalities, non-governmental organizations, supra-national organizations and companies, including those in or that have operations in emerging markets. The Fund may invest in foreign securities, depositary receipts and shares relating to foreign securities; rights, warrants, forward, futures and options contracts and other derivative securities; enter into equity, interest rate, index and currency rate swap agreements; and invest in other securities and instruments and employ investment strategies that are or may in the future become available. The Fund may invest directly and indirectly in commodities; direct equity interests in trusts; partnerships; joint ventures and other unincorporated entities or enterprises; and securities of companies in initial public offerings.

The Fund may take temporary defensive positions in high quality, U.S. short-term debt securities or other money market instruments in response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions or to enable the Fund to implement an investment strategy quickly. To the extent that the Fund takes a temporary defensive position, it will not be pursuing its objective.

OTHER INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund also has the ability to employ strategies including (a) lending its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and financial institutions and (b) other strategies, securities or financial instruments that may become available in the future.

Worldwide Absolute Return Fund Performance

As the Fund has less than one calendar year of operating history, there is no performance information available at this time.

Worldwide Absolute Return Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Worldwide Absolute Return Fund

Shareholder Fees (Fees Paid Directly From Your Investment)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that are deducted from Fund assets)	
Management Fees	2.50%
Other Expenses(1)	0.46%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses(2)	2.96%

(1) Because the Fund has less than one calendar year of operating history, the fees and expenses are based on estimates for the current fiscal year. Other Expenses include, but are not limited to, administration, dividends paid on securities sold short, professional fees, shareholder reports, custody and transfer agency fees. However, Other Expenses do not include portfolio trading commissions and related expenses and other extraordinary expenses as determined under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.

(2) The Adviser has voluntarily agreed to waive fees and assume certain operating expenses (excluding brokerage fees and expenses, transaction fees, interest, dividends paid on securities sold short, taxes and extraordinary expenses) to the extent Total Annual Operating Expenses exceed 2.5% of average daily net assets. This voluntary waiver and assumption may be discontinued at any time by the Adviser.

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, you reinvest all dividends and capital gains distributions and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The example does not reflect fees and charges at the separate account level and if they were reflected the cost would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Expense Example

What a $10,000 investment would actually cost

1 year	$299
3 years	$915

FUND EXPENSES

The Fund bears all expenses of its own operations, other than those incurred by the Adviser or its affiliate under its Advisory Agreement with the Trust. The Adviser may, from time to time, waive the management fee and/or agree to pay some or all expenses of the Fund. This has the effect of increasing the yield and total return of the Fund. The fees of the Sub-Advisers are borne by the Adviser.

II. Additional Investment Strategies

OTHER INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, INVESTMENT TECHNIQUES AND RISKS.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, investing in the Fund entails risks that could cause the Fund and you to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its objective. Since the Sub-Advisers will employ aggressive investment strategies and techniques that may each be considered inherently risky and may employ techniques, strategies and analyses based on historic relationships, correlations, assumptions or the occurrence of certain events that may be disrupted, fail to exist or materialize, the Fund and you may lose money. In addition, a Sub-Adviser may incorrectly assess relative values or the relative values may be affected by factors or events the Sub-Adviser failed to consider or anticipate.

The Fund believes that its policy of using multiple investment sub-advisers (rather than a single firm) that employ various absolute return strategies may mitigate losses in generally declining markets. However, there can be no assurance that losses will be avoided. Further, because of minimums imposed by Sub-Advisers, the assets of Fund may be managed by as few as one Sub-Adviser employing a single investment strategy. Investment strategies and Sub-Advisers whose performance has historically been non-correlated or demonstrated low correlations to one another or to major world financial market indices may become correlated at certain times, such as during a liquidity crisis in global financial markets. During these periods, certain absolute return investment and hedging strategies may cease to function as anticipated.

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are as follows:

AGGRESSIVE INVESTMENT

Definition Utilizing investment strategies and techniques, including absolute return strategies, that involve greater risk of loss than those used by typical mutual funds.

Risk The Fund and you may lose more money than if you invested in another mutual fund that did not invest aggressively. Further, the use of hedged strategies provides no assurance that they will protect against losses or perform better than non-hedged strategies, or that consistent absolute returns will be achieved.

ARBITRAGE TRADING RISKS

Definition

Transactions that attempt to exploit price differences of identical, related or similar securities on different markets or in different forms.

Risk

The underlying relationships between securities in which the Fund takes investment positions may change in an adverse manner, in which case the Fund may realize losses.

For example, merger arbitrage strategies generally involve purchasing the shares of an announced acquisition target company at a discount to their expected value upon completion of the acquisition and selling short the acquirer's securities. If an acquisition is called off or otherwise not completed, the Fund may realize losses on the shares of the target company it acquired and on its short position in the acquirer's securities.

ASSET BACKED SECURITIES

Definition

Represent pools of consumer loans unrelated to mortgages.

Risk

Principal and interest payments depend on payment of the underlying loans, though issuers may support creditworthiness via letters of credit or other instruments.

BORROWING AND LEVERAGE

Definition

Borrowing to invest more is called "leverage." The Fund may borrow money from banks or other financial institutions to meet redemption requests, therefore, the Fund may be "leveraged". In addition, the Fund may be leveraged by investing in certain securities such as futures, options, forward contracts and other derivative securities, by selling securities short, by taking uncorrelated long/short positions, by entering into repurchase agreements or as a result of large redemptions from the Fund.

Risk

Leveraging will exaggerate any increase or decrease in the net asset value of the Fund. In addition, the interest which the Fund must pay on borrowed money, together with any additional fees to maintain a line of credit or any minimum average balances required to be maintained, are additional costs which will reduce or eliminate any net investment profits. The use of borrowing may diminish the investment performance of the

Fund compared to it would have been without borrowing. For the risks associated with futures and forward contracts, options and other derivative securities see below.

DEBT SECURITIES

Definition

Debt securities are usually thought of as bonds, but debt may be issued in other forms of debentures or obligations. When an issuer sells debt securities, it sells them for a certain price, and for a certain term. Over the term of the security, the issuer promises to pay the buyer a certain rate of interest, then to repay the principal at maturity. Debt securities are also bought and sold in the "secondary market" that is, people other than their original issuers trade them.

Risk

The market value of debt securities tends to go up when interest rates fall, and go down when the rates rise. This is called interest rate risk. Debt securities come in different qualities, as established by ratings agencies such as S&P or Moody's. Any debt security may default, fail to pay interest or to repay principal at maturity. This is called credit risk. Low-quality issues are considered more likely to default than high-quality issues. Some debt securities are unrated. Their likely performance has to be evaluated by the Fund's Sub-Adviser.

DEFENSIVE INVESTING

Definition

A deliberate, temporary shift in portfolio strategy that may be undertaken when markets start behaving in volatile or unusual ways. The Fund may, for temporary defensive purposes, invest a substantial part of its assets in bonds of U.S. or foreign governments, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, high-grade commercial paper, and repurchase agreements.

Risk

Opportunity cost — i.e., when the Fund has invested defensively in low risk, low return securities, it may not achieve its investment objectives.

DERIVATIVES

Definition

A derivative is a security that derives its present value from the current value of an underlying asset, index, interest rate, commodity, security, or currency exchange rate.

Risk

The Fund will make more extensive use of derivatives than other mutual funds. Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risks, depending upon the characteristics of a particular derivative. Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in a derivative could have a large potential impact on the performance of the Fund. The Fund could experience a loss if derivatives do not perform as anticipated; are not correlated with the performance of other investments which they are used to hedge; or if the Fund is unable to liquidate a position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives. The Fund uses a derivative, either on its own, or in combination with other derivatives, to offset other investments with the aim of reducing risk — called "hedging." The Fund also invests in derivatives for its investment value. Kinds of derivatives include (but are not limited to): forward contracts, futures contracts, options, options on futures contracts and swaps. The Fund will not commit more than 10% of its assets to initial margin deposits on futures contracts and premiums on options for investment purposes (leverage). Hedging, as defined by the Commodity Exchange Act, is excluded from this 10% limit. For a complete discussion of the kinds of derivatives the Fund uses, and of its risks, please see the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

DISTRESSED SECURITIES

Definition

Securities of issuers which have defaulted on their obligations or have filed for bankruptcy protection.

Risk

Legal difficulties and negotiations with creditors and other claimants; the time lag between when an investment is made and when the value of the investment is realized; and the legal and other monitoring costs that are involved in protecting the value of the Fund's claims may result in losses. Distressed securities maybe illiquid.

EMERGING MARKETS SECURITIES

Definition

Securities of companies which are primarily in developing countries. (See "Foreign Securities," below, for basic information on foreign investing risks.)

Risk

Investments in emerging markets securities are exposed to a number of risks that may make these investments volatile in price, or difficult to trade. The recent extraordinary returns in emerging markets securities may not recur. Political risks may include unstable governments, nationalization, restrictions on foreign ownership, laws that prevent investors from getting their money out of a country and legal systems that do not protect property rights as well as the laws of the U.S. Market risks may include economies that only concentrate in a few industries, securities issues that are held by a few investors, limited trading capacity in local exchanges, and the possibility that markets or issues may be manipulated by foreign nationals who have inside information.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

Definition

The money issued by foreign governments and the contracts involved in buying and selling foreign money in order to buy and sell foreign securities denominated in that money.

Risk

Foreign currencies shift in value against U.S. currency. These relative price swings can make the return on an investment go up or down, entirely apart from the quality or performance of the investment itself. The Fund enters into various hedging contracts to buy and sell foreign currency, including futures contracts (see "Derivatives," above). The Fund may buy currency as an investment. Successful hedging or investing in currency requires successful predicting of currency prices, which is not always possible.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

Definition

Securities issued by foreign governments, semi-governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, supra-national and non-governmental organizations and companies, traded in foreign currencies, or issued by companies with most of their business interests in foreign countries.

Risk

Foreign investing involves greater risks than investing in U.S. securities. These risks include: exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less publicly available information; more volatile or less liquid securities markets; and the possibility of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, or political, economic or social instability. Foreign accounting can be different — and less revealing — than U.S. accounting practice. Foreign regulation of stock exchanges may be inadequate or irregular. Some of these risks may be reduced when the Fund invests indirectly in foreign issues via American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), European Depositary Receipts (EDRs), American Depositary Shares (ADSs), Global Depositary Shares (GDSs), and securities of foreign investment funds or trusts, including passive foreign investment companies. These vehicles are traded on larger, recognized exchanges and in stronger, more recognized currencies.

The Fund invests in some foreign companies whose registrars have contracted to allow the Fund's sub-custodian to inspect share registers and to obtain extracts of share registers through regular audits. These procedures may reduce the risk of loss, but there can be no assurance that they will be effective.

HIGH PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE

Definition	Frequent purchases and sales of securities.
Risk	An increase in brokerage commissions due to a higher turnover rate may negatively impact the performance of the Fund.

HIGH YIELD SECURITIES

Definition	Debt and preferred securities that pay a higher interest rate because of a high risk of default.
Risk	Securities in the lower rating categories are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated securities and are generally considered to be predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They are also generally considered to be subject to greater risk than securities with higher ratings in the case of deterioration of general economic conditions. Because investors generally perceive that there are greater risks associated with the lower-rated securities, the yields and prices of such securities may tend to fluctuate more than those for higher-rated securities do. The market for lower-rated securities is thinner and less active than that for higher-rated securities, which can adversely affect the prices at which these securities can be sold. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions about lower-rated securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may be a contributing factor in a decrease in the value and liquidity of such lower-rated securities.

INTERNATIONAL, NON-INVESTMENT GRADE DEBT SECURITIES

Definition Debt securities of foreign companies, traded in foreign currencies or of companies with most of their business interests in another country. They may be unrated or rated in the lower rating categories by the various credit rating agencies.

Risk Greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated securities are generally considered to be predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They are also generally subject to greater risk than securities with higher credit ratings in the case of deterioration of general economic conditions. Additionally, evaluating credit risk for non-U.S. debt securities involves greater uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparisons across countries difficult. Because investors generally perceive that there are greater risks associated with lower-rated securities, the yields or prices of such securities may tend to fluctuate more than those for higher-rated securities do. The market for international, non-investment grade debt securities is thinner and less active than that for higher-rated securities, which can adversely affect the prices at which securities are sold. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions about international, non-investment grade debt securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may be a contributing factor in a decrease in the value and liquidity of such securities.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Definition Absolute return investment strategies are dependent upon historical relationships, interest rate structures (called the yield curve), correlation, assumptions and analyses that may be disrupted, fail to exist or materialize.

Risk The Adviser or Sub-Adviser may be unable to create a portfolio of securities that behaves as expected. You and the Fund will lose money.

LOW RATED DEBT SECURITIES; JUNK BONDS

Definition Debt securities, foreign and domestic, rated "below investment grade" by ratings services.

Risk These securities are also called "junk bonds." In the market, they can behave somewhat like stocks, with prices that can swing widely in response to the health of their issuers and to changes in interest rates. By definition, they involve more risk of default than do higher rated issues.

MARKET RISK

An investment in the Fund involves "market risk"—the risk that securities prices may go up or down.

MANAGEMENT RISK

Definition The Adviser or Sub-Adviser may make poor investment decisions or may fail to adequately monitor, moderate or limit risk or volatility.

Risk The Fund and you will lose money.

MULTIPLE INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISERS

Definition As the Fund utilizes multiple Sub-Advisers who make their trading decisions independently, it is possible that one or more of the Sub-Advisers may, at any time, take positions that may be opposite of positions taken by other Sub-Advisers. It is also possible that the Sub-Advisers retained by the Adviser, may on occasion, be competing with each other for similar positions at the same time.

Risk The Fund will incur unnecessary brokerage and other expenses, and incur losses.

NON-DIVERSIFICATION

Definition The Fund is not a "diversified" fund, which means the Fund may invest in a relatively small number of issuers.

Risk The Fund is more susceptible to adverse developments of a single issuer. As a result, investing in the Fund is potentially more risky than investing in a diversified fund that is otherwise similar to the Fund.

SECURITIES LENDING

Definition Securities are lent by the Fund from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and financial institutions (but not individuals) in order to increase the return on its portfolio.

Risk The borrower may default or become insolvent. In either of these cases, the Fund could experience delays in recovering securities or collateral or could lose all or part of the value of the loaned securities.

SHORT SALES

Definition In a short sale, the Fund borrows an equity security from a broker, then sells it. If the value of the security goes down, the Fund can buy it back and return it to the broker, making a profit.

Risk If the value of the security goes up, the Fund will have to buy it back at a higher price than it purchased it and will incur a loss to make good the borrowing. The Fund is required to "cover" its short sales with collateral by depositing liquid high-quality securities in an account. Securities sold short may not be available for purchase and the Fund may not be able to cover. In this case, the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's strategy will not produce the expected results. In addition, the Fund must pay dividends on the security sold short.

SMALLER CAPITALIZATION COMPANIES

Definition Companies with a market capitalization below that of the top 200 companies principally traded in the U.S. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or depend upon a few key employees.

Risk Investments in securities of smaller companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than larger, more established companies, because these securities typically are traded in lower volume and issuers are more typically subject to changes in earnings and future earnings prospects.

SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Definition Companies involved in (or the target of) acquisition attempts or tender offers or companies involved in work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations, bankruptcies and similar transactions; or markets or companies in the midst of a period of economic or political instability.

Risk The transaction in which such business enterprise is involved either will be unsuccessful, take considerable time or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Fund of the security or other financial instrument in respect of which distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, the Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss. Risk of default as to debt securities and bankruptcy or insolvency with respect to equity securities, can result in the loss of the entire investment in such companies.

SWAP AGREEMENTS

Definition

Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns earned on specific assets, such as the return on, or increase in value of, a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. The Fund calculates it obligations under the swap on the net amount to be paid or received based on the relative values of the positions held by each party.

Risk

A swap contract may not be assigned without the consent of the counter-party, and may result in losses in the event of a default or bankruptcy of the counterparty.

III. How The Fund Is Managed

ADVISER, FEES PAID TO THE ADVISER, SUB-ADVISERS, THE TRUST, CUSTODIAN, TRANSFER AGENT, INDEPENDENT AUDITORS, COUNSEL; TAXES; HOW FUND SHARES ARE PRICED; SHAREHOLDER INQUIRIES

1. MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

INVESTMENT ADVISER

The Adviser, Van Eck Associates Corporation, is located at 99 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016. The Adviser has been an investment adviser since 1955 and also acts as adviser to private investment funds and as adviser or sub-adviser to other mutual funds registered with the SEC as well as managing and advising other accounts and pension plans. John C. van Eck, Chairman and President of the Trust, and members of his immediate family, own 100% of the voting stock of the Adviser. As of December 31, 2002, total aggregate assets under the management of the Adviser were approximately $1.1 billion.

FEES PAID TO THE ADVISER

Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement (“Advisory Agreement”), the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly fee at an annual rate of 2.50% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. This includes fees paid to the Adviser for accounting and administrative services and the fees of the Sub-Advisers.

The fee the Fund pays the Adviser is higher than fees typically paid by other mutual funds. This higher fee is attributable in part to the higher expenses and the specialized skills associated with managing alternative investment strategies associated with absolute return target objectives.

The Trust and the Adviser filed for an exemptive order from the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) that would permit the Adviser to change Sub-Advisers for the Fund, enter into new sub-advisory agreements and to make material changes to sub-advisory agreements, without submitting such agreements or changes to a vote of the shareholders of the Fund and to omit disclosing on an individual basis the fees paid by the Adviser to each Sub-Adviser. Any Sub-Adviser change would continue to be subject to approval by the Board of Trustees. This exemption (which is similar to exemptions granted to other investment companies that are operated in a similar manner as the Trust) is intended to facilitate the efficient supervision and management of the Sub-Advisers by the Adviser and the Trustees. There is no guarantee that the SEC will grant the exemption order.

SUB-ADVISERS

The Fund currently has eight Sub-Advisers.

Analytic Investors, Inc. 700 South Flower Street, Suite 2400, Los Angeles, CA 90017, formed in 1970, is wholly-owned by Old Mutual plc. As of December 31, 2002 assets under management totaled approximately $3.1 billion.

AXA Rosenberg Investment Management LLC, 4 Orinda Way, Building E, Orinda, CA 94563, formed in 1985, is wholly-owned by AXA Rosenberg Group LLC. AXA Rosenberg Group LLC is owned by AXA Investment Managers S.A., Barr Rosenberg and Kenneth Reid. As of December 31, 2002 assets under management totaled approximately $14.0 billion.

Coda Capital Asset Management LLC, 1200 River Road, Conshohocken, PA 19428, formed in 1998, is majority owned by Gartmore Emerging Managers, and the balance owned by the management team. As of December 31, 2002 assets under management totaled approximately $100 million.

Gotham Advisors, Inc. 900 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022, formed in 1991, is principally owned by Joseph A. DiMenna and Martin E. Zweig. As of December 31, 2002 assets under management for Gotham Advisors and affiliates were in excess of $1.5 billion.

Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co LLC, 40 Rowes Wharf, Boston MA 02110, formed in 1977, is substantially employee-owned with Richard Mayo, a retired founding partner maintaining a capital interest. As of December 31, 2002 assets under management totaled approximately $27 billion, with $1 billion in absolute return strategies.

Martingale Asset Management, L.P., 222 Berkeley Street, Boston, MA 02116, formed in 1987, is owned by 11 employee-partners (William E. Jacques, Alan Strassman and Arnold S. Wood each own in excess of 5%) and Martingale Asset Management Corporation (which owns more than 25% of the partnership and serves as general partner). As of December 31, 2002 assets under management totaled approximately $1.1 billion.

PanAgora Asset Management, Inc., 260 Franklin Street, 22nd Floor, Boston, MA 02110, formed in 1989, is owned by key employees, Nippon Life Insurance Company (Japan), and Putnam Investments. As of December 31, 2002 assets under management totaled approximately $11.9 billion.

Straits Global Asset Management, LLC, 518 Riverside Avenue, Westport, CT 06880, formed in 2000, is wholly owned by Cheng Hock Lau. As of December 31, 2002, assets under management totaled approximately $5 million.

Sub-adviser fees, as an annual percentage rate of average daily net assets, paid by the Adviser from its advisory fee are:

Analytic Investors, Inc.: 1.00%
AXA Roseberg Investment Management LLC: 1.25% up to $100 million, 1.00% thereafter
Coda Capital Asset Management LLC: 0.75%
Gotham Advisors, Inc.: 2.15%
Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC: 2.15% up to $25 million, 2.00% thereafter
Martingale Asset Management, L.P.: 1.00%
PanAgora Asset Management Inc.: 1.00%
Straits Global Asset Management LLC: 1.00%

The Sub-Advisers will be engaged to manage the investments of the Fund according to the Fund's investment objective, policies and limitations and any investment guidelines established by the Adviser and the Board of Trustees. The Adviser will pay the Sub-Advisers out of the advisory fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Advisory Agreement. The Fund is not responsible for the payment of the Sub-Advisory fee.

Sub-Advisers for the Fund are selected by reviewing a wide range of factors in evaluating each Sub-Adviser including, but not limited to, past investment performance during various market conditions, investment strategies and processes used, structures of portfolios and risk management procedures, reputation, experience and training of key personnel, correlation of performance results with other Sub-Advisers, assets under management and number of clients. The Adviser may, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, change Sub-Advisers engaged by the Adviser to conduct the investment programs of the Fund without shareholder approval, if the exemptive order is granted by the SEC.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

DAVID A. SEMPLE.
Mr. Semple is an investment director of Van Eck. He is also portfolio manager of other mutual funds advised by the Adviser. He joined Van Eck in 1998, and has been in the investing business for 12 years as a manager and analyst.

THE ADVISER, THE FUND, AND INSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNTS
The Fund sells shares to various insurance company variable annuity and variable life insurance separate accounts as a funding vehicle for those accounts. The Fund

does not foresee any disadvantages to shareholders from offering the Fund to various companies. However, the Board of Trustees will monitor any potential conflicts of interest. If conflicts arise, the Board may require an insurance company to withdraw its investments in the Fund, and place them in another. This might force the Fund to sell securities at a disadvantageous price. The Board of Trustees may refuse to sell shares of a Fund to any separate account. It may also suspend or terminate the offering of shares of the Fund if required to do so by law or regulatory authority, or if such an action is in the best interests of Fund shareholders.

THE DISTRIBUTOR

Van Eck Securities Corporation, 99 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016 (the "Distributor"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Van Eck Associates Corporation, has entered into a Distribution Agreement with the Trust. The Distributor receives no compensation for sales of shares of the Fund. In addition, the Distributor may, from time to time, pay additional cash compensation or other promotional incentives to authorized dealers or agents that sell shares of the Fund. In some instances, such cash compensation or other incentives may be offered only to certain dealers or agents who employ registered representatives who have sold or may sell significant amounts of shares of the Fund with which it has entered into a distribution agreement.

THE TRUST

Van Eck Worldwide Insurance Trust (the "Trust") is an open-end management investment company organized as a business trust under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on January 7, 1987. The Trust started operations on September 7, 1989. On April 12, 1995, Van Eck Investment Trust changed its name to Van Eck Worldwide Insurance Trust.

THE CUSTODIAN

State Street Bank & Trust Company
225 Franklin Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

THE TRANSFER AGENT

Forum Financial Group LLC
Two Portland Square
Portland, Maine 04101

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Ernst & Young LLP
Five Times Square
New York, New York 10036

COUNSEL

Goodwin Procter LLP
One Exchange Place
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

2. TAXES

The Fund intends to qualify as a "regulated investment company" under the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"). As such, the Fund will not pay federal income tax to the extent that it distributes its income and capital gains. The Code requires funds used by insurance company variable annuity and life insurance contracts to be adequately diversified because annuities and life insurance enjoy special tax privileges. The Fund intends to invest so as to qualify for this provision. Tax matters for insurance contract holders are described in the Contract prospectus.

3. HOW THE FUND SHARES ARE PRICED

The Fund buys or sells its shares at their net asset value, or NAV, per share next determined after receipt of a purchase or redemption. The Fund calculates its NAV every day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open, as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE, which is normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time. Shares will not be priced on days on which the NYSE is closed for trading.

You may enter a buy or sell order when the NYSE is closed for weekends or holidays. If that happens, your price will be the NAV calculated as of the close of the next regular trading session of the NYSE.

The Fund may invest in securities that trade primarily in foreign markets, which markets may be active on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares. As a result, the NAV of the Fund's shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem shares.

The Fund values its assets using market quotations except that certain short-term debt securities are valued using amortized cost. If market quotations are not readily available or if a security's value has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded (for example, a foreign exchange or market), that security may be valued by another method that the Board of Trustees believes accurately reflects fair value.

For example, foreign securities in which the Fund invests are traded in markets that close before the time that the Fund calculates NAV. If the Fund determines that the closing market price of a security does not reflect its current value due to a significant event that occurs between the close of the foreign market and the time that the Fund calculates NAV, the Fund may adjust the previous closing prices to reflect what the Adviser reasonably believes to be the fair value of the securities.

4. SHAREHOLDER INQUIRIES

For further information about the Fund, please call or write your insurance company, or call (800) 221-2220 (in New York, (212) 687-5200), or write to the Fund at the address on the cover page.

IV. Financial Highlights

As the Fund has been in operation less than a year, financial information is not available.

This page intentionally left blank.

This page intentionally left blank.

This page intentionally left blank.

This page intentionally left blank.