Fidelity® VIP Investment Grade Bond Portfolio

Key Takeaways

- For the semiannual reporting period ending June 30, 2024, the fund's Initial Class and Investor Class shares returned -0.13% and -0.14%, respectively, outpacing, net of fees, the -0.71% result of the benchmark, the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.
- Co-Manager Celso Munoz says U.S. investment-grade bonds struggled the past six months amid elevated market volatility that reflected investors' shifting expectations about the course of inflation and the U.S. Federal Reserve's policies to address it.
- He and Co-Manager Ford O'Neil say they maintained their "gradual contrarian" approach to managing the fund despite the elevated volatility and rate uncertainty.
- Versus the benchmark, security selection among corporate bonds boosted the relative result, particularly an overweight in financials. Specifically, fund holdings in large money-center banks JPMorgan Chase and Wells Fargo helped, as did exposure to real estate investment trust Omega Healthcare Investors.
- The fund's allocation to certain asset-backed securities contributed to relative performance. Here, holdings in collateralized loan obligations produced a better-than-benchmark return.
- An underweight in the lagging mortgage-backed securities segment and an overweight in the outperforming commercial mortgage-backed securities segment each contributed.
- Conversely, an underweight in investment-grade industrials, particularly in the technology group, detracted from relative performance for the six months.
- As of June 30, Ford and Celso foresee policy rate cuts in the second half of 2024 and continuing market volatility. They note that, at period end, fixed income is an attractive asset class, with bond yields that rank in the top quartile over the past 20 years. However, they believe currently tight credit spreads may limit the upside for bonds with credit risk.

MARKET RECAP

U.S. taxable investment-grade bonds returned -0.71% for the six months ending June 30, 2024, as measured by the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The period was marked by high levels of volatility. As 2024 began, the bond market was coming off strong gains in the final two months of 2023, fueled by easing U.S. inflation and the expectation that the Federal Reserve would pivot from its program of raising benchmark interest rates to lowering them in early 2024. But the Aggregate index fell in three of the new year's first four months, as disinflation stalled, and the anticipated timing of rate cuts was pushed out. Since last July, the Fed has held policy rates steady in a range of 5.25% to 5.5%. The months of May and June brought encouraging news, though, when consecutive monthly Consumer Price Index reports showed inflation slowing for the first time in 2024. Coupled with separate reports showing certain economic indicators weakening, investors believed the cooler inflation reading increased the likelihood that the central bank would begin cutting rates sooner rather than later. The Aggregate index advanced 1.70% in May and 0.95% in June. For the six-month period, short-term bonds notably outpaced long-term issues, while highest-quality bonds (rated AAA) bettered lower-quality debt, and risk assets, including corporate bonds, asset-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities, topped U.S. Treasurys.

Celso Munoz
Co-Manager

Ford O'Neil
Co-Manager

Fund Facts

Start Date:	December 05, 1988
Size (in millions):	$4,215.69

Investment Approach

- Fidelity® VIP Investment Grade Bond Portfolio is a core fixed-income strategy providing investors one-stop access to a diverse group of U.S. high-grade bond sectors.
- Benchmarked against the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, the fund seeks to deliver competitive risk-adjusted performance that is commensurate with investor expectations of a core bond fund.
- Utilizing a team-based investment process, the fund relies on experienced portfolio managers, research analysts and traders. We concentrate on areas where we believe we can repeatedly add value, including asset allocation, sector and security selection, yield-curve positioning and opportunistic trading.
- Robust governance and risk management, consisting of extensive quantitative modeling, formal and informal portfolio reviews, and proprietary tools, support the identification of both opportunities and risks.

Q&A

An interview with Co-Portfolio Managers Celso Munoz and Ford O'Neil

Q: Celso, how did the fund perform for the six months ending June 30, 2024?

C.M. The fund's Initial Class and Investor Class shares returned -0.13% and -0.14%, respectively, outpacing, net of fees, the -0.71% result of the benchmark, the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The fund also bested the Lipper peer group average, though by a smaller margin.

Looking a bit longer term, the fund's Initial and Investor Class shares gained 3.19% and 3.17%, respectively, for the trailing 12 months, again outperforming the benchmark and the peer group average.

Q: What factors influenced investment-grade bonds in the first half of 2024?

C.M. U.S. investment-grade bonds struggled amid elevated market volatility that reflected alternating investor optimism and pessimism about the near-term course of the U.S. Federal Reserve's interest rate policy.

As 2024 began, the bond market was coming off a strong rally in the final two months of 2023. In November, the Fed noted progress in its efforts to combat inflation, and by year-end it had signaled to investors that disinflationary trends were sufficient to project a shift to monetary easing (that is, interest rate cuts) in 2024. The benchmark gained 4.53% in November and 3.83% in December.

In January and February, though, fresh inflation data weighed on U.S. bonds. Consumer Price Index readings showing an uptick in top-line inflation forced investors to reconsider when the Fed would be able to begin cutting policy interest rates. The benchmark returned -0.27% in January and -1.41% in February as investors pushed yields higher and prices lower, on the assumption that benchmark interest rates would remain at current peak levels for longer than previously expected.

Bonds then gained 0.92% in March, bolstered by comments from Fed Chair Jerome Powell that reassured investors the central bank was still planning for three quarter-percentage-point cuts by the end of 2024. Although these projected cuts didn't go as far as the market expected at the beginning of the year, Powell's remarks nevertheless were welcomed by the market.

Continuing this seesaw action, the benchmark fell sharply in April (-2.53%), as sticky inflation data and the Fed's message that interest rates may have to stay "higher for longer" sent bond yields to their highest level of the year. May, however, brought upbeat news, with the benchmark gaining 1.70% after a cooler monthly inflation report reignited market hopes that the central bank was still on track to begin cutting rates at some point this year.

June built on these hopes. Headline inflation, at 3.3%, ticked down from 3.4% the previous month and closely watched core inflation – which excludes volatile energy and food prices – was lower than expected. The benchmark gained 0.95% for the month.

Despite these volatile market conditions, Ford and I, along with our team of traders and analysts, continued to trust our "gradual contrarian" investment approach as we made decisions about sector allocation, security selection, and duration and yield-curve positioning. We are satisfied that this approach worked as expected, helping the fund outperform its benchmark and the peer group average.

Q: Celso and Ford, what contributed to the fund's outperformance of the benchmark?

C.M. Our choices among corporate bonds, particularly financial firms, significantly boosted the relative result. JPMorgan Chase and Wells Fargo were two standout holdings in this area, bolstered by their strong capital positions, healthy loan books and favorable net interest margins – the difference between the interest income the banks earn on loans compared with the amount they pay in interest on deposits.

Elsewhere in financials, our bond holdings in Omega Healthcare Investors helped. The real estate investment trust benefited from several developments, including its acquisitions of health care facilities, the reorganization of its assets, upward earnings guidance, and recovering occupancy at its existing facilities.

F.O. Beyond corporates, an overweight in certain asset-backed securities – that is, investment vehicles where assets are pooled and repackaged into interest-bearing securities – boosted the fund's relative result.

Specifically, the fund's non-benchmark holdings of collateralized loan obligations outperformed, driven partly by investors' appetite for higher-yielding securities. We were drawn to CLOs based on our analysis suggesting they were trading at attractive valuations, with a sizable yield advantage over U.S. Treasurys. We emphasized tranches of CLOs with high credit ratings backed by well-diversified pools of loans and issued by recognizable and time-tested loan managers.

An underweight in the mortgage-backed securities segment boosted the fund's relative result. These generally higher-quality securities drew less demand in an environment that favored higher-yielding bonds. To a lesser but still notable degree, an overweight in commercial mortgage-backed securities helped. CMBS, like other higher-yielding securities, outperformed this period thanks in good part to strong investor demand.

Q: How about noteworthy detractors?

F.O. An underweight in corporate bonds in the industrial segment, and in the technology group specifically, modestly hurt. Our view was that this segment of corporate credit was somewhat expensive, relative to financials. But industrials outperformed, with technology leading the way, reflecting investors' excitement over companies' massive investment in building out generative artificial intelligence capabilities.

Q: Gentlemen, what's your market outlook as of June 30?

C.M. The U.S. remains in the late-cycle expansion phase, supported by a solid consumer backdrop and strong employment. The Fed appears ready to shift from raising interest rates to cutting them, but the timing and magnitude of easing is uncertain.

In our view, there's a risk that inflation could remain stuck above the Fed's 2% target. Stubborn inflation or stronger-than-expected economic growth could lead the central bank to further postpone or slow the pace of rate cuts. In short, we believe market volatility may be more elevated than markets had priced in at period end. Geopolitical events also present the possibility of adding turmoil to financial markets.

F.O. Still, we strongly believe that fixed income remains an attractive asset class. Yields are compelling, in our view, as evidenced by the roughly 4.4% yield on the 10-year Treasury as of June 30. That ranks well inside the top quartile of yields over the past 20 years. Spreads between lower-risk and higher-risk bond segments are quite narrow, on a historical basis, and could remain in a tight range for some time, given that the economy is in pretty good shape and corporations overall have prudently managed their balance sheets.

With such tight spreads, however, yields on riskier segments of the market don't have much room to narrow further. That is why we gradually took some risk off the table the past six months by reducing the fund's exposure to corporate credit and shoring up liquidity in the form of U.S. Treasurys. We believe doing so will allow us to take advantage of a potential future development that might produce more-compelling values in risk assets.

As always, we're focused on generating strong risk-adjusted performance over a full market cycle through our disciplined, risk-aware approach. ■

The co-managers' view on U.S. money-center banks:

F.O. "As of June 30, the fund is overweight bonds issued by large U.S. banks, including JPMorgan Chase, Wells Fargo, Bank of America and Morgan Stanley. This reflects our view that these bonds are attractively valued, particularly when compared with investment-grade regional banks.

"Amid some signs that the U.S. economy may be slowing, it's natural to question how U.S. bank bonds will fare if the economy falls into recession. After all, weakness in the bank system both ignited and compounded the downturn during the Great Financial Crisis more than a decade ago. But we believe there's a low probability of a repeat of the 2008 banking crisis.

"First, banks have significantly bolstered their capital, which serves as a cushion against losses. In addition, the mix of assets that the capital supports is less risky now that it was then."

C.M. "Annual bank stress testing by the Federal Reserve is another improvement, because it compels the largest U.S. banks to demonstrate that they can withstand a highly adverse and lasting economic downturn while maintaining capital above minimum requirements. This process has encouraged disciplined loan underwriting and enhanced risk controls across large banks, which we believe means they will suffer fewer losses in the event of a downturn. This annual process also governs the amount of capital that banks can return to shareholders, thereby ensuring that capital levels remain strong.

"Furthermore, regulatory changes have not only required banks to hold a larger portion of higher-quality liquid assets, but also have compelled them to improve the quality and durability of their funding sources.

"Together, these factors should reduce the risk of a 'fire sale' of assets to raise liquidity in deteriorating market conditions and, instead, give large banks time to manage through periods of difficulty."

MARKET-SEGMENT DIVERSIFICATION

Market Segment	Portfolio Weight	Index Weight	Relative Weight	Relative Change From Six Months Ago
U.S. Treasury	42.39%	42.87%	-0.48%	4.86%
U.S. Agency	0.00%	0.91%	-0.91%	0.07%
Other Government Related (U.S. & Non-U.S.)	1.10%	3.89%	-2.79%	-0.23%
Corporate	25.92%	24.70%	1.22%	-4.10%
MBS Pass-Through	20.21%	25.56%	-5.35%	1.32%
ABS	8.33%	0.48%	7.85%	1.04%
CMBS	5.68%	1.59%	4.09%	-0.79%
CMOs	1.51%	0.00%	1.51%	0.14%
Cash	1.63%	0.00%	1.63%	-0.36%
Net Other Assets	-6.77%	0.00%	-6.77%	-1.95%
Futures, Options & Swaps	-3.20%	0.00%	-3.20%	-1.27%

Net Other Assets can include fund receivables, fund payables, and offsets to other derivative positions, as well as certain assets that do not fall into any of the portfolio composition categories. Depending on the extent to which the fund invests in derivatives and the number of positions that are held for future settlement, Net Other Assets can be a negative number.

CREDIT-QUALITY DIVERSIFICATION

Credit Quality	Portfolio Weight	Index Weight	Relative Weight	Relative Change From Six Months Ago
U.S. Government	63.91%	70.12%	-6.21%	5.84%
AAA	10.67%	3.53%	7.14%	0.92%
AA	2.29%	4.43%	-2.14%	-0.29%
A	8.02%	11.36%	-3.34%	-1.77%
BBB	17.74%	10.53%	7.21%	-2.54%
BB	1.75%	0.00%	1.75%	0.24%
B	0.09%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%
CCC & Below	0.04%	0.00%	0.04%	0.01%
Short-Term Rated	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Not Rated/Not Available	-1.16%	0.03%	-1.19%	0.84%
Cash & Net Other Assets	-3.35%	0.00%	-3.35%	-3.25%

Net Other Assets can include fund receivables, fund payables, and offsets to other derivative positions, as well as certain assets that do not fall into any of the portfolio composition categories. Depending on the extent to which the fund invests in derivatives and the number of positions that are held for future settlement, Net Other Assets can be a negative number.

Credit ratings for a rated issuer or security are categorized using the highest credit rating among the following three Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations ("NRSRO"): Moody's Investors Service (Moody's); Standard & Poor's Rating Services (S&P); or Fitch, Inc. Securities that are not rated by any of these three NRSRO's (e.g. equity securities) are categorized as Not Rated. All U.S. government securities are included in the U.S. Government category. The table information is based on the combined investments of the fund and its pro-rata share of any investments in other Fidelity funds.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY

		Six Months Ago
Years	8.7	8.5

This is a weighted average of all maturities held in the fund.

DURATION

		Six Months Ago
Years	6.2	6.2

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Variable annuity contracts are issued by insurance companies through separate accounts that are part of the insurer. The value of a variable annuity contract depends on the values of units of subaccounts of the separate account. Each subaccount purchases shares of a corresponding mutual fund. Subaccount investment performance is based on the performance of the mutual fund in which it invests, less insurance company charges made against the assets of the separate account. A subaccount is not a mutual fund.

The information provided in this Performance Summary contains performance information for the fund, or class, and each variable subaccount, with comparisons over different time periods to the fund's relevant benchmarks – including an appropriate index as well as a group of similar funds whose average returns are compiled and monitored by an independent mutual fund research company. Figures for more than one year assume a steady compounded rate of return and are not a class' year-by-year results, which fluctuated over the periods shown. Fund performance numbers are net of all underlying fund operating expenses, but do not include any insurance charges imposed by your insurance company's separate account. If fund performance information included the effect of these additional charges, the total returns would have been lower. The performance table also contains performance information for certain insurance company subaccounts that invest in the fund. Each variable subaccount's performance, as shown, is net of all fees and expenses, including those charges imposed by your insurance company. Seeing the returns over different time periods can help you assess the performance against relevant measurements and across multiple market environments. The performance information includes average annual total returns and cumulative total returns and is further explained in this section.*

Investing in a variable annuity involves risk of loss – investment returns, contract value, and, for variable income annuities, payment amounts are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. Withdrawals of taxable amounts from an annuity are subject to ordinary income tax, and, if taken before age 59 1/2, may be subject to a 10% IRS penalty.

Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance data quoted below. An investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. For month-end performance figures, please visit www.fidelity.com/annuityperformance or call Fidelity. The performance data featured represents past performance, which is no guarantee of future results.

Performance and disclosure information continued on next page.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY (continued):

Fiscal periods ending June 30, 2024

	Cumulative		Annualized			
Total Returns for the Fund	6 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year/ LOF[1]
VIP Investment Grade Bond Portfolio - Initial Class Gross Expense Ratio: 0.38%[2]	-0.13%	-0.13%	3.19%	-2.54%	0.61%	1.90%
VIP Investment Grade Bond Portfolio - Investor Class Gross Expense Ratio: 0.42%[2]	-0.14%	-0.14%	3.17%	-2.58%	0.58%	1.86%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	-0.71%	-0.71%	2.63%	-3.02%	-0.23%	1.35%
Lipper VIP Core Bond Funds Classification	-0.37%	-0.37%	3.02%	-3.12%	-0.11%	1.32%
Morningstar Insurance Intermediate Core Bond	-0.57%	-0.57%	2.73%	-3.20%	-0.25%	1.24%

[1] Life of Fund (LOF) if performance is less than 10 years. Fund inception date: 12/05/1988.

[2] This expense ratio is from the prospectus in effect as of the date shown above and generally is based on amounts incurred during that fiscal year, or estimated amounts for the current fiscal year in the case of a newly launched fund. It does not include any fee waivers or reimbursements, which would be reflected in the fund's net expense ratio.

Fiscal periods ending June 30, 2024

	Annualized	Cumulative		Annualized			
Total Returns for the Variable Subaccount**	New York Only: 10 Year/Life of Subaccount	6 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year/Life of Subaccount
Fidelity Retirement Reserves [A]	1.08%	-0.53%	-0.53%	2.37%	-3.32%	-0.18%	1.08%
Fidelity Income Advantage [B]	0.88%	-0.63%	-0.63%	2.17%	-3.52%	-0.38%	0.88%
Fidelity Personal Retirement Annuity [C] (for contracts purchased prior to 1/1/09 and on or after 9/7/10)	1.61%	-0.27%	-0.27%	2.92%	-2.83%	0.33%	1.61%
Fidelity Personal Retirement Annuity [C] (for contracts purchased between 1/1/09 and 9/6/10)	1.61%	-0.27%	-0.27%	2.92%	-2.83%	0.33%	1.61%
Fidelity Personal Retirement Annuity [C] (for contracts purchased on or after 9/7/10 with an initial purchase payment of $1M+)	1.76%	-0.19%	-0.19%	3.07%	-2.68%	0.48%	1.76%

Fidelity Retirement Reserves - Subaccount Inception: December 30, 1988; New York Only Inception: June 03, 1992. Fidelity Income Advantage - Subaccount Inception: December 30, 1988; New York Only Inception: June 03, 1992. Fidelity Personal Retirement Annuity - Subaccount Inception: August 15, 2005; New York Only Inception: October 28, 2005.

Fidelity Retirement Reserves' underlying fund options are Initial Class fund offerings. Fidelity Income Advantage's underlying fund options are Initial Class fund offerings. Fidelity Personal Retirement Annuity's underlying fund options are Investor Class fund offerings.

[A] In NY, Retirement Reserves
[B] In NY, Income Advantage
[C] In NY, Personal Retirement Annuity

** Total returns are historical and include changes in share price (for the fund) and unit price (for the variable subaccount) and reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, if any.*

*** Returns for Fidelity Retirement Reserves include the 0.80% annual annuity charge. For Fidelity Retirement Reserves contracts, returns do not reflect the annual $30 maintenance fee which applies to contracts where purchase payments less any withdrawals are less than $25,000. Returns for Fidelity Income Advantage include the 1.00% annual annuity charge. Returns for Fidelity Personal Retirement Annuity ("FPRA") include the 0.25% annual annuity charge for contracts purchased prior to 1/1/2009, and on or after 9/7/2010. For FPRA contracts purchased between 1/1/2009 and 9/6/2010, returns include a 0.35% annual annuity charge prior to 9/7/2010 and 0.25% thereafter. For FPRA contracts purchased on or after 9/7/2010 with an initial purchase payment of $1,000,000 or more, returns include a 0.10% annual annuity charge. Life of subaccount returns are from the subaccount inception, the date the portfolio was first available in the insurance company's variable product.*

Please see the last page(s) of this Q&A document for most-recent calendar-quarter performance.

Definitions and Important Information

Information provided in, and presentation of, this document are for informational and educational purposes only and are not a recommendation to take any particular action, or any action at all, nor an offer or solicitation to buy or sell any securities or services presented. It is not investment advice. Fidelity does not provide legal or tax advice.

Before making any investment decisions, you should consult with your own professional advisers and take into account all of the particular facts and circumstances of your individual situation. Fidelity and its representatives may have a conflict of interest in the products or services mentioned in these materials because they have a financial interest in them, and receive compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with the management, distribution, and/or servicing of these products or services, including Fidelity funds, certain third-party funds and products, and certain investment services.

Fidelity Income Advantage (policy form nos. FVIA-92100, et al. and FVIA-99100, et al.), Fidelity Retirement Reserves (policy form no. NRR-96100, et al.), Fidelity Personal Retirement Annuity (policy form no. DVA-2005, et al.), Fidelity Freedom Lifetime Income (policy form nos. FFLI-Q-2005, et al. and FFLI-NQ-2005, et al.), and Fidelity Growth and Guaranteed Income (policy form no. DVA-GWB-2007, et al.) are issued by Fidelity Investments Life Insurance Company, 100 Salem Street, Smithfield, RI 02917, and for NY residents, Income Advantage (policy form nos. EFVIA-92100, et al. and EFVIA-99100, et al.), Retirement Reserves (policy form no. EVA-91100, et al.), Personal Retirement Annuity (policy form no. EDVA-2005, et al.), Fidelity Freedom Lifetime Income (policy form nos. EFLI-Q-2005, et al. and EFLI-NQ-2005, et al.), and Growth and Guaranteed Income (policy form no. EDVA-GWB-2007, et al.) are issued by Empire Fidelity Investments Life Insurance Company, New York, NY. Annuities are distributed by Fidelity Brokerage Services (Member NYSE, SIPC) and Fidelity Insurance Agency, Inc.

DURATION

Duration is a measure of a security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Duration differs from maturity in that it considers a security's interest payments in addition to the amount of time until the security reaches maturity, and also takes into account certain maturity shortening features (e.g., demand features, interest rate resets, and call options) when applicable. Securities with longer durations generally tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with shorter durations. A fund with a longer average duration generally can be expected to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than a fund with a shorter average duration.

FUND RISKS

Fixed income investments entail interest rate risk (as interest rates rise bond prices usually fall), the risk of issuer default, issuer credit risk and inflation risk. Foreign securities are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic, and political risks. Lower-quality bonds can be more volatile and have greater risk of default than higher-quality bonds. Leverage can increase market exposure and magnify investment risk.

IMPORTANT FUND INFORMATION

Relative positioning data presented in this commentary is based on the fund's primary benchmark (index) unless a secondary benchmark is provided to assess performance.

VIP refers to Variable Insurance Products

INDICES

It is not possible to invest directly in an index. All indices represented are unmanaged. All indices include reinvestment of dividends and interest income unless otherwise noted.

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, mortgage-back securities (agency fixed-rate pass-throughs), asset-backed securities and collateralized mortgage-backed securities (agency and non-agency).

Consumer Price Index is a widely recognized measure of inflation calculated by the U.S. government.

LIPPER INFORMATION

Lipper Averages are averages of the performance of all mutual funds within their respective investment classification category. The number of funds in each category periodically changes. Lipper, a Refinitiv company, is a nationally recognized organization that ranks the performance of mutual funds.

MARKET-SEGMENT WEIGHTS

Market-segment weights illustrate examples of sectors or industries in which the fund may invest, and may not be representative of the fund's current or future investments. They should not be construed or used as a recommendation for any sector or industry.

MORNINGSTAR INFORMATION

 Fidelity does not review the Morningstar data and, for mutual fund performance, you should check the fund's current prospectus for the most up-to-date information concerning applicable loads, fees and expenses.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY

Weighted average maturity (WAM) can be used as a measure of sensitivity to interest rate changes and market changes. Generally, the longer the maturity, the greater the sensitivity to such changes. WAM is based on the dollar-weighted average length of time until principal payments must be paid. Depending on the types of securities held in a fund, certain maturity shortening devices (e.g., demand features, interest rate resets, and call options) may be taken into account when calculating the WAM.

Manager Facts

Celso Munoz is a portfolio manager in the Fixed Income division at Fidelity Investments. Fidelity Investments is a leading provider of investment management, retirement planning, portfolio guidance, brokerage, benefits outsourcing, and other financial products and services to institutions, financial intermediaries, and individuals.

In this role, Mr. Muñoz serves as a member of the bond division's Core/Core Plus team. He currently manages Fidelity and Fidelity Advisor Total Bond Funds, Fidelity Total Bond ETF, Fidelity Series Investment Grade Bond Fund, as well as Fidelity VIP Investment Grade Bond Portfolio and various institutional taxable bond portfolios.

Prior to assuming his current position, Mr. Muñoz was a research analyst responsible for covering the insurance and government-sponsored enterprise (GSE) industries. Previously, he served as a research analyst in the Equity division, where he most recently covered life insurance stocks and previously covered specialty pharmaceuticals, generic pharmaceuticals, and drug wholesaler stocks.

Before joining Fidelity in 2005, Mr. Muñoz was an associate at Deutsche Bank. In this capacity, he was a member of the Mergers & Acquisitions group within the firm's investment banking practice. He has been in the financial industry since 1999.

Mr. Muñoz earned his bachelor of science degree in economics, with a concentration in finance as well as public policy management, from the University of Pennsylvania and his master of business administration degree from Harvard Business School. He is also a CFA® charterholder.

Ford O'Neil is a portfolio manager in the Fixed Income division at Fidelity Investments. Fidelity Investments is a leading provider of investment management, retirement planning, portfolio guidance, brokerage, benefits outsourcing, and other financial products and services to institutions, financial intermediaries, and individuals.

In this role, Mr. O'Neil manages various retail and institutional taxable bond funds and portfolios. He currently serves as manager of Fidelity and Fidelity Advisor Total Bond Funds, Fidelity Total Bond ETF, and Fidelity's Strategic Suite of Funds—Fidelity and Fidelity Advisor Strategic Dividend & Income Funds, Fidelity and Fidelity Advisor Strategic Income Funds, and Fidelity and Fidelity Advisor Strategic Real Return Funds. He is also a manager on Fidelity and Fidelity Advisor Balanced Funds, Fidelity and Fidelity Advisor Multi-Asset Income Funds, and several Fidelity VIP Portfolios as well as various institutional comingled pools.

Prior to assuming his current position in August 1992, Mr. O'Neil was an analyst in Fidelity's Asset Management division. In this capacity, he was responsible for the electric utility sector.

Before joining Fidelity in 1990, Mr. O'Neil was an associate in the Investment Banking department at Advest, Inc, where he advised corporations on capital raising. He has been in the financial industry since 1985.

Mr. O'Neil earned his bachelor of arts degree in government from Harvard College and his master of business administration degree from The Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Quarter ending September 30, 2024

Total Returns for the Variable Subaccount	New York Only: 10 Year/Life of Subaccount	Annualized 1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year/Life of Subaccount
Fidelity Retirement Reserves	1.58%	11.23%	-1.74%	0.38%	1.58%
Fidelity Income Advantage	1.38%	11.01%	-1.94%	0.18%	1.38%
Fidelity Personal Retirement Annuity (for contracts purchased prior to 1/1/09 and on or after 9/7/10)	2.11%	11.68%	-1.26%	0.90%	2.11%
Fidelity Personal Retirement Annuity (for contracts purchased between 1/1/09 and 9/6/10)	2.11%	11.68%	-1.26%	0.90%	2.11%
Fidelity Personal Retirement Annuity (for contracts purchased on or after 9/7/10 with an initial purchase payment of $1M+)	2.27%	11.85%	-1.11%	1.05%	2.27%

Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance data quoted above. For month-end performance figures, please visit www. fidelity.com/annuityperformance or call Fidelity. The performance data featured represents past performance, which is no guarantee of future results. Investing in a variable annuity involves risk of loss – investment returns, contract value, and, for variable income annuities, payment amounts are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. Withdrawals of taxable amounts from an annuity are subject to ordinary income tax, and, if taken before age 59 1/2, may be subject to a 10% IRS penalty.

Please see the Fiscal Performance Summary section of this Q&A document for performance footnotes and additional information.

Before investing, please carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses of the fund or annuity and its investment options. For this and other information, call or write Fidelity for a free prospectus or, if available, a summary prospectus. Read it carefully before you invest.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

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