

Fidelity® VIP Investment Grade Bond Portfolio

Key Takeaways

- For the semiannual reporting period ending June 30, 2025, the fund's Initial Class and Investor Class shares returned 4.26% and 4.28%, respectively, outpacing, net of fees, the 4.02% result of the benchmark, the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.
- Co-Manager Celso Munoz says U.S. investment-grade bonds delivered a solid gain for the six-month period, despite significant market volatility stemming from investor uncertainty about inflation, the economy, and monetary and fiscal policy.
- He and Co-Manager Ford O'Neil say they maintained their "gradual contrarian" approach to managing the fund, despite the elevated volatility.
- The fund's overweight in asset-backed securities, including collateralized loan obligations and commercial mortgage-backed securities, contributed to performance versus the benchmark.
- Among corporate bonds, an overweight in financials, led by banks and real estate investment trusts, boosted relative performance as well.
- The fund's duration (interest-rate) and yield-curve positioning also helped.
- Conversely, an underweight in investment-grade industrials in the corporate sector, particularly in the consumer non-cyclical and technology groups, detracted from relative performance for the six months.
- An underweight in mortgage-backed securities modestly hurt.
- As of June 30, Ford and Celso note that the market has priced in policy rate cuts in the second half of 2025, although that outcome seemed dependent on a loosening labor market and a mild impact of tariffs on inflation.
- They note that, at period end, they "strongly believe" fixed income is an attractive asset class, with real yields near the top of their range over the past 15 years.

MARKET RECAP

U.S. taxable investment-grade bonds gained a solid 4.02% in the first half of 2025, per the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. As the year began, U.S. capital markets were rising, based on optimism that the incoming Trump administration would adopt a strong pro-growth agenda. That optimism was muted, however, by concern about the President-elect's promise of severe new tariffs on U.S. trade partners, which fixed-income investors feared could lead to resurgent consumer inflation. The index rose 0.53% in January. After the new administration took office, uncertainty rising from its alternately aggressive and conciliatory tariff rhetoric led to a sell-off in U.S. stocks from February 20 through April 8 and contributed to a moderate rotation out of equities and into fixed-income investments. The index advanced 2.78% for that three-month period. In May (-0.72%), however, U.S. Treasury yields surged and prices, which move inversely to yields, fell amid investor worry about the trajectory of national debt. The bond market then rallied in June (+1.54%), helped by stable monthly inflation metrics and stronger-than-expected employment data. For the full six months, intermediate-term bonds (with maturities of 3 to 10 years) outgained shorter and longer issues, while lower-quality securities (rated A and BBB) outpaced higher-quality investment-grade debt. Among categories, corporate debt, mortgage-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities significantly bettered U.S. Treasurys.



Celso Munoz
Co-Manager



Ford O'Neil
Co-Manager

Fund Facts

Start Date: December 05, 1988

Size (in millions): \$4,524.16

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, 2025?

C.M. The fund's Initial Class and Investor Class shares gained 4.26% and 4.28%, respectively, outpacing, net of fees, the 4.02% advance of the benchmark, the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The fund also bested the Lipper peer group average of 4.08%.

Looking at the trailing 12 months, the fund's Initial and Investor Class shares gained 6.27% and 6.25%, respectively, again outperforming, net of fees, the 6.08% advance for both the benchmark and the peer group average.

Q: What factors influenced investment-grade bonds in the first half of 2025?

C.M. U.S. investment-grade bonds delivered a solid gain, despite significant market volatility stemming from investor uncertainty about inflation, the economy, and monetary and fiscal policy.

From January through March, the Aggregate index gained 2.78%, as some investors de-risked out of high-growth equities into fixed-income securities, particularly in February, when the index rose 2.20%. The 10-year U.S. Treasury yield fell 35 basis points (0.35%) during the first quarter, as the bond market absorbed President Trump's proposed plans to levy steep tariffs on imported goods. Investors also were concerned that other proposed Trump administration policies could lead to a sustained and substantial federal budget deficit. Throughout the quarter, the Federal Reserve maintained a "wait and see" attitude, holding its policy interest rate steady.

From April through June, the index advanced 1.21% amid ongoing uncertainty about U.S. trade, fiscal and monetary policy. On April 2, President Trump announced immediate and severe "reciprocal" tariffs on virtually all U.S. trade partners. This led to a sharp but short-term sell-off in the U.S. bond market, with the yield on the 10-year Treasury rising from 4.01% to 4.48% between April 4 and April 11, an extraordinary one-week spike. But the market stabilized shortly after the administration announced a 90-day pause on the tariffs (except those on China) on April 9. Notably, the yield on the 10-year Treasury closed the month exactly where it began, at 4.17%, and the index rose 0.39%.

The index returned -0.72% in May, as the administration's proposed tax bill, dubbed the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, made its way through Congress. If passed, the bill is expected to increase the national deficit by \$2.4 trillion over the next 10 years, according to the Congressional Budget Office. By late May, long-term (20- and 30-year) Treasury yields had risen to higher than 5%, reflecting investor concern about potentially persistent U.S. inflation and soaring debt.

The index gained 1.54% in June, helped by stable monthly inflation and stronger-than-expected employment. These developments contributed to a growing expectation that the Fed would resume cutting interest rates in the second half of 2025.

Against this backdrop, 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 the past six months.

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

C.M. The fund's sizable overweight in asset-backed securities – that is, investment vehicles where assets are pooled and repackaged into interest-bearing bonds – boosted the fund's relative result. Specifically, an allocation to collateralized loan obligations produced a better-than-benchmark return.

An overweight in investment-grade commercial mortgage-backed securities further lifted relative performance. Investors' appetite for bonds with a yield advantage over Treasurys, including ABS and CMBS, contributed to the segments' solid performance so far this year. Ford and I discuss our approach to securitized bonds, including ABS and CBMS, in the callout portion of this report.

F.O. Among corporate bonds, an overweight and strong security selection in financials also was beneficial, particularly positioning among banks and real estate investment trusts.

I'll also highlight the contribution of the fund's duration and yield-curve positioning. The fund had slightly more interest-rate sensitivity, as measured by its modestly longer duration, than the benchmark. This gave the portfolio an advantage when bond yields moved lower during the period.

Additionally, our decision to overweight five- and seven-year bonds was rewarded when the spread between short- and long-term bond yields increased.

Lastly, I'll highlight the strong performance of two individual securities. Petroleos Mexicanos, or PEMEX, performed well, as investors anticipated that the Mexican government would

help shore up resources for the state-owned oil company. Charter Communications was lifted by its improved fundamentals, as well as investors' enthusiasm for the company's plan to merge with Cox Communications.

Q: How about noteworthy detractors?

F.O. An underweight in corporate bonds in the industrial segment, particularly consumer non-cyclical and technology segments, modestly hurt. Our view was that these segments of corporate credit were somewhat expensive, relative to financials. But both outperformed this period.

To a lesser degree, an underweight in mortgage-backed securities slightly detracted from the fund's relative result. We added to the fund's holdings in MBS during the period, based on our analysis indicating they were attractively valued.

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

F.O. The timing and magnitude of Fed interest-rate cuts for the remainder of the year remain uncertain. As of midyear, U.S. Treasury bonds were priced such that investors expected two rate cuts in the second half, although that outcome seemed dependent on a loosening labor market and a mild impact of tariffs on inflation.

We strongly believe that fixed income remains an attractive asset class. Real yields ended June at the high end of their range over the past 15 years.

C.M. At period end, the portfolio was overweight securitized sectors (ABS and CMBS), where we felt we were still finding opportunities to add incremental income to the portfolio. We had a roughly benchmark-neutral weighting in corporate bonds. Even though credit spreads remained tight by historical standards, we believe corporate bonds offer attractive income and total-return potential. Going forward, we think that credit spreads could remain stable, reflecting solid underlying corporate fundamentals, even if the economy slows somewhat. That said, we're carefully monitoring the impact of tariffs on corporate earnings.

Our decades of experience point to the importance of staying patient while conditions sort themselves out, and of remaining vigilant for the opportunities that undoubtedly will emerge. In this dynamic market environment, we continue to find pockets of value, based on our view of pricing and fundamentals. Our goal remains to work with our experienced investment teams to try to find attractively priced bonds for the portfolio, while maintaining a disciplined approach to risk management. ■

The co-managers on the fund's investments in securitized bonds:

C.M. "As of June 30, the fund is overweight asset-backed securities, including collateralized loan obligations, and commercial mortgage-backed securities. They offer diversification from government bonds and investment-grade corporate debt, and usually carry higher yields that can help boost the fund's income.

"ABS are backed by pools of consumer or business loans such as auto loans, credit card receivables, student loans, personal loans and equipment leases. They often have shorter maturities than other securitized products and they can have tranches, or different layers of risk and return.

"CLOs are backed by pools of leveraged loans, meaning loans made to companies with below-investment-grade credit. The floating-rate aspect helps to provide a degree of protection against rising interest rates. Additionally, CLOs help us access diversified exposure to corporate credit.

"We generally favor tranches of CLOs that are well-diversified pools of loans with high credit ratings – that is, that are first in line to be repaid in the event of default – and issued by some of the most recognizable and time-tested loan managers."

F.O. "CMBS are securities backed by commercial real estate loans on properties like malls, multifamily housing and hotels. In this segment, we favor what's known as single-asset, single-borrower securities, which are securities backed by a single loan, typically collateralized by one large asset.

"In choosing securitized products for the fund, we draw heavily on the expertise of Fidelity's fixed-income analysts, as well as the company's teams of equity and high-yield analysts. Our ability to tap the research of all these groups makes us, we believe, a uniquely advantaged investor."

MARKET-SEGMENT DIVERSIFICATION

Market Segment	Portfolio Weight	Index Weight	Relative Weight	Relative Change From Six Months Ago
U.S. Treasury	41.58%	45.12%	-3.54%	-3.68%
U.S. Agency	0.00%	0.65%	-0.65%	0.07%
Other Government Related (U.S. & Non-U.S.)	1.09%	3.65%	-2.56%	0.03%
Corporate	24.55%	24.21%	0.34%	0.75%
MBS Pass-Through	19.20%	24.43%	-5.23%	2.04%
ABS	9.32%	0.44%	8.88%	0.80%
CMBS	5.13%	1.50%	3.63%	-0.79%
CMOs	2.00%	0.00%	2.00%	0.84%
Cash	2.63%	0.00%	2.63%	-0.19%
Net Other Assets	-5.50%	0.00%	-5.50%	0.13%
Futures, Options & Swaps	-2.97%	0.00%	-2.97%	-2.18%

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	62.53%	70.94%	-8.41%	-1.51%
AAA	10.94%	3.23%	7.71%	0.68%
AA	2.88%	4.54%	-1.66%	0.45%
A	8.74%	11.08%	-2.34%	1.66%
BBB	15.13%	10.12%	5.01%	-1.44%
BB	1.95%	0.07%	1.88%	0.19%
B	0.07%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%
CCC & Below	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	-0.03%
Short-Term Rated	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Not Rated/Not Available	-2.95%	0.02%	-2.97%	-1.60%
Cash & Net Other Assets	0.70%	0.00%	0.70%	1.60%

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 NRSROs (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	8.4	8.3

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

DURATION

	Six Months Ago	
Years	6.0	6.0

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, 2025

Total Returns for the Fund	Cumulative		Annualized			
	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	4.26%	4.26%	6.27%	3.14%	0.11%	2.36%
VIP Investment Grade Bond Portfolio - Investor Class Gross Expense Ratio: 0.42% ²	4.28%	4.28%	6.25%	3.12%	0.08%	2.33%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	4.02%	4.02%	6.08%	2.55%	-0.73%	1.76%
lipper VIP Core Bond Funds Classification	4.08%	4.08%	6.08%	2.67%	-0.52%	1.79%
Morningstar Insurance Intermediate Core Bond	3.97%	3.97%	6.03%	2.56%	-0.68%	1.69%

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, 2025

Total Returns for the Variable Subaccount**	New York Only: 10 Year/Life of Subaccount	Annualized		Cumulative		Annualized		
		6 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year/Life of Subaccount	
Fidelity Retirement Reserves ^A	1.54%	3.85%	3.85%	5.42%	2.31%	-0.68%	1.54%	
Fidelity Income Advantage ^B	1.33%	3.74%	3.74%	5.20%	2.11%	-0.88%	1.33%	
Fidelity Personal Retirement Annuity ^C (for contracts purchased prior to 1/1/09 and on or after 9/7/10)	2.07%	4.15%	4.15%	5.98%	2.86%	-0.16%	2.07%	
Fidelity Personal Retirement Annuity ^C (for contracts purchased between 1/1/09 and 9/6/10)	2.07%	4.15%	4.15%	5.98%	2.86%	-0.16%	2.07%	
Fidelity Personal Retirement Annuity ^C (for contracts purchased on or after 9/7/10 with an initial purchase payment of \$1M+)	2.23%	4.22%	4.22%	6.14%	3.01%	-0.01%	2.23%	

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

Unless otherwise expressly disclosed to you in writing, the information provided in this material is for educational purposes only. Any viewpoints expressed by Fidelity are not intended to be used as a primary basis for your investment decisions and are based on facts and circumstances at the point in time they are made and are not particular to you. Accordingly, nothing in this material constitutes impartial investment advice or advice in a fiduciary capacity, as defined or under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 or the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, both as amended. Fidelity and its representatives may have a conflict of interest in the products or services mentioned in this material because they have a financial interest in the products or services and may 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. Before making any investment decisions, you should take into account all of the particular facts and circumstances of your or your client's individual situation and reach out to a professional adviser, if applicable.

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-backed securities (agency fixed-rate pass-throughs), asset-backed securities and collateralized mortgage-backed securities (agency and non-agency).

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

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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 Muñoz 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. The Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation is offered by the CFA Institute. To obtain the CFA charter, candidates must pass three exams demonstrating their competence, integrity, and extensive knowledge in accounting, ethical and professional standards, economics, portfolio management, and security analysis, and must also have at least 4,000 hours of qualifying work experience completed in a minimum of 36 months, among other requirements. CFA® is a trademark owned by CFA Institute.

The Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation is offered by the CFA Institute. To obtain the CFA charter, candidates must pass three exams demonstrating their competence, integrity, and extensive knowledge in accounting, ethical and professional standards, economics, portfolio management, and security analysis, and must also have at least 4,000 hours of qualifying work experience completed in a minimum of 36 months, among other requirements. CFA® is a trademark owned by CFA Institute.

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 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 December 31, 2025

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	1.89%	6.37%	4.20%	-0.74%	1.89%
Fidelity Income Advantage	1.68%	6.15%	3.99%	-0.94%	1.68%
Fidelity Personal Retirement Annuity (for contracts purchased prior to 1/1/09 and on or after 9/7/10)	2.42%	6.95%	4.74%	-0.23%	2.42%
Fidelity Personal Retirement Annuity (for contracts purchased between 1/1/09 and 9/6/10)	2.42%	6.95%	4.74%	-0.23%	2.42%
Fidelity Personal Retirement Annuity (for contracts purchased on or after 9/7/10 with an initial purchase payment of \$1M+)	2.58%	7.11%	4.89%	-0.08%	2.58%

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.

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