

Calvert VP SRI Balanced Portfolio

Class F Shares Class I Shares

This Summary Prospectus is designed to provide separate accounts of insurance companies, qualified pension and retirement plans and other eligible investors with key fund information in a clear and concise format. Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, which contain more information about the Portfolio and its risks. The Portfolio's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2023, as may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus and are available at <http://www.calvert.com/variable-portfolios>. Contract holders, plan beneficiaries and other investors should ask their financial intermediaries, insurance companies, or plan sponsors, or visit their financial intermediary's or insurance company's web site for more information.

Investment Objective

Calvert VP SRI Balanced Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks to provide a competitive total return through an actively managed portfolio of stocks, bonds, and money market instruments which offer income and capital growth opportunity.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table does not reflect expenses and charges that are, or may be, imposed under your variable annuity contract or variable life insurance separate account ("Variable Contract") or qualified pension or retirement plan ("Qualified Plan"). If these fees and expenses were included, expenses shown would be higher. For information on these charges, please refer to the applicable Variable Contract prospectus, prospectus summary or disclosure statement. If you participate through a Qualified Plan, the table does not reflect direct expenses of the plan, and you should consult your administrator for more information.

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

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class I	Class F
Maximum Sales Charge (load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (load) (as a percentage of the lower of net asset value at purchase or redemption)	None	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class I	Class F
Management Fees	0.53%	0.53%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.11%	0.11%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.64%	0.89%

Example. 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 does not reflect expenses and charges which are, or may be, imposed under your Variable Contract or Qualified Plan. If these fees and expenses were included, expenses shown would be higher. 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 also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, that the operating expenses remain the same and that any expense reimbursement arrangement remains in place for the contractual period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class I shares	\$65	\$205	\$357	\$798
Class F shares	\$91	\$284	\$493	\$1,096

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" the portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 84% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in companies and other issuers that the investment adviser determines operate in a manner consistent with or promote The Calvert Principles for Responsible Investment (the "Principles"). The Principles provide a framework for the investment adviser's evaluation of investments considering environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors. Each company is evaluated relative to an appropriate peer group based on material ESG factors as determined by the investment adviser. Pursuant to the Principles, the investment adviser seeks to identify

companies and other issuers that operate in a manner that is consistent with or promotes environmental sustainability and resource efficiency, equitable societies and respect for human rights, and accountable governance and transparency. The Fund generally invests in issuers that are believed by the investment adviser to operate in accordance with the Principles and may also invest in issuers that the investment adviser believes are likely to operate in accordance with the Principles pending the investment adviser's engagement activity with such issuer. For additional information, please refer to "Appendix A: The Calvert Principles for Responsible Investment" in the Fund's prospectus.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests between 50% and 75% of net assets in equity securities and between 25% and 50% of net assets in fixed-income securities. Stock investments are primarily common stock of large-cap companies. Fixed-income investments are primarily a wide variety of investment grade debt securities, such as corporate debt securities, mortgage-backed securities (including commercial mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs")) and other asset-backed securities ("ABS"). The Fund invests in debt and mortgage-backed securities issued by government-sponsored enterprises ("GSEs") such as the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"). The Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in publicly-traded real estate investment trusts ("REITs").

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in foreign securities. Foreign securities include, but are not limited to, securities that are issued by foreign governments, supranational entities and foreign corporations. As an alternative to holding foreign stocks directly, the Fund may invest in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign companies that trade on U.S. exchanges or in the over-the-counter market (including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") which may be sponsored or unsponsored and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")).

The Fund may invest in investment grade debt securities and may invest up to 15% of its net assets in below investment grade debt securities ("junk bonds"). The Fund may also invest in unrated debt securities. An investment grade debt security is rated BBB- or higher by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or by Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"), or Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or BBB- or higher by Kroll Bond Rating Agency, LLC ("Kroll") for securitized debt instruments only (such as ABS and mortgage-backed securities) or is an unrated debt security determined by the investment adviser to be of comparable credit quality. Below investment grade debt securities ("junk bonds") are rated below BBB- by S&P or Fitch, or below Baa3 by Moody's, or below BBB- by Kroll for securitized debt instruments or is an unrated debt security determined by the investment adviser to be of comparable credit quality. If an instrument is rated differently by two or more rating agencies, the highest rating will be used for any Fund rating restrictions.

The Fund invests in a combination of stocks, bonds and money market instruments in an attempt to provide a complete investment fund in a single product. The investment adviser monitors the Fund's allocation and may rebalance or reallocate the Fund's assets based on its view of economic and market factors and events. The equity portion of the Fund is primarily a large-cap U.S. portfolio, although the Fund may also invest in foreign stocks and small- and mid-cap stocks. Stocks are selected primarily on the basis of fundamental research, utilizing the information provided by, and the expertise of, the investment adviser's research staff and consideration of the responsible investing criteria described above. The portfolio managers may sell a security when they believe it is fully valued, the fundamentals of a company deteriorate, or to pursue alternative investment options. A security will also be sold (in accordance with the investment adviser's guidelines and at a time and in a manner that is determined to be in the best interests of shareholders) if the investment adviser determines that the issuer does not operate in a manner consistent with the Fund's responsible investment criteria.

Investment decisions for the fixed-income portion of the Fund are made primarily on the basis of fundamental and quantitative research conducted by the investment adviser's research staff and consideration of the responsible investing criteria described above. Management of the fixed-income portion of the Fund involves consideration of numerous factors (such as quality of business franchises, financial strength, management quality and security structural and collateral considerations). The portfolio managers may sell a security when the investment adviser's price objective is reached, the fundamentals of the investment change or to pursue more attractive investment options. A security will also be sold (in accordance with the investment adviser's guidelines and at a time and in a manner that is determined to be in the best interests of shareholders) if the investment adviser determines that the issuer does not operate in a manner consistent with the Fund's responsible investment criteria. The portfolio managers may also use rotation and absolute return strategies in their management of the fixed income portion of the Fund. The investment adviser manages duration and any hedging of interest rate risk in the fixed-income portion of the Fund through the purchase and sale of U.S. Treasury securities and related futures contracts. The Fund does not have a specific target for its average fund duration and may invest in bonds and other fixed-income instruments of any maturity.

Incidental to its main investment strategy, the Fund may also use derivatives as a substitute for direct investment in a particular asset class, in order to facilitate the periodic rebalancing of the Fund to maintain its target asset allocation, to make tactical asset allocations, to hedge foreign currency exposure and to assist in managing cash. The Fund may also lend its securities.

Principal Risks

Market Risk. The value of investments held by the Fund may increase or decrease in response to social, economic, political, financial, public health crises or other disruptive events (whether real, expected or perceived) in the U.S. and global markets and include events such as war, natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts and social unrest. These events may negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations and may exacerbate pre-existing risks to the Fund. The frequency and magnitude of resulting changes in the value of the Fund's investments cannot be predicted. Certain securities and other investments held by the Fund may experience increased volatility, illiquidity, or other potentially adverse effects in reaction to changing

market conditions. Monetary and/or fiscal actions taken by U.S. or foreign governments to stimulate or stabilize the global economy may not be effective and could lead to high market volatility. No active trading market may exist for certain investments held by the Fund, which may impair the ability of the Fund to sell or to realize the current valuation of such investments in the event of the need to liquidate such assets.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of equity securities and related instruments may decline in response to adverse changes in the economy or the economic outlook; deterioration in investor sentiment; interest rate, currency, and commodity price fluctuations; adverse geopolitical, social or environmental developments; issuer and sector-specific considerations; unexpected trading activity among retail investors; or other factors. Market conditions may affect certain types of stocks to a greater extent than other types of stocks. If the stock market declines in value, the value of the Fund's equity securities will also likely decline. Although prices can rebound, there is no assurance that values will return to previous levels.

Interest Rate Risk. In general, the value of income securities will fluctuate based on changes in interest rates. The value of these securities is likely to increase when interest rates fall and decline when interest rates rise. Duration measures a fixed-income security's price sensitivity to changes in the general level of interest rates. Generally, securities with longer durations or maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates than securities with shorter durations or maturities, causing them to be more volatile. Conversely, fixed-income securities with shorter durations or maturities will be less volatile but may provide lower returns than fixed-income securities with longer durations or maturities. In a rising interest rate environment, the duration of income securities that have the ability to be prepaid or called by the issuer may be extended. In a declining interest rate environment, the proceeds from prepaid or maturing instruments may have to be reinvested at a lower interest rate. Certain instruments held by the Fund pay an interest rate based on the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), which is the average offered rate for various maturities of short-term loans between certain major international banks. LIBOR is used throughout global banking and financial industries to determine interest rates for a variety of financial instruments (such as debt instruments and derivatives) and borrowing arrangements. The ICE Benchmark Administration Limited, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publishing certain LIBOR settings on December 31, 2021, and is expected to cease publishing the remaining LIBOR settings on June 30, 2023. Although the transition process away from LIBOR has become increasingly well defined, the impact on certain debt securities, derivatives and other financial instruments that utilize LIBOR remains uncertain. The phase-out of LIBOR may result in, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments based on LIBOR and changes in the value of such instruments.

Credit Risk. Investments in fixed-income and other debt obligations (referred to below as "debt instruments") are subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled principal and interest. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may reduce the capacity of the party obligated to make principal and interest payments on such instruments and may lead to defaults. Such non-payments and defaults may reduce the value of Fund shares and income distributions. The value of debt instruments also may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments. In addition, the credit ratings of debt instruments may be lowered if the financial condition of the party obligated to make payments with respect to such instruments deteriorates. In the event of bankruptcy of the issuer of a debt instrument, the Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing the instrument. In order to enforce its rights in the event of a default, bankruptcy or similar situation, the Fund may be required to retain legal or similar counsel, which may increase the Fund's operating expenses and adversely affect net asset value.

Lower Rated Investments Risk. Investments rated below investment grade and comparable unrated investments (sometimes referred to as "junk") have speculative characteristics because of the credit risk associated with their issuers. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances typically have a greater effect on the ability of issuers of lower rated investments to make principal and interest payments than they do on issuers of higher rated investments. An economic downturn generally leads to a higher non-payment rate, and a lower rated investment may lose significant value before a default occurs. Lower rated investments typically are subject to greater price volatility and illiquidity than higher rated investments.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of commercial or residential mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables. Movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain types of mortgage- and asset-backed securities. Although certain mortgage- and asset-backed securities are guaranteed as to timely payment of interest and principal by a government entity, the market price for such securities is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. The purchase of mortgage- and asset-backed securities issued by non-government entities may entail greater risk than such securities that are issued or guaranteed by a government entity. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities issued by non-government entities may offer higher yields than those issued by government entities, but may also be subject to greater volatility than government issues and can also be subject to greater credit risk and the risk of default on the underlying mortgages or other assets. Investments in mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to both extension risk, where borrowers pay off their debt obligations more slowly in times of rising interest rates, and prepayment risk, where borrowers pay off their debt obligations sooner than expected in times of declining interest rates.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. Although certain U.S. Government-sponsored agencies (such as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and the Federal National Mortgage Association) may be chartered or sponsored by acts of Congress, their securities are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. U.S. Treasury securities generally have a lower return than other obligations because of their higher credit quality and market liquidity.

Money Market Instrument Risk. Money market instruments may be adversely affected by market and economic events, such as a sharp rise in prevailing short-term interest rates; adverse developments in the banking industry, which issues or guarantees many money market instruments; adverse economic, political or other developments affecting issuers of money market instruments; changes in the credit quality of issuers; and default by a counterparty.

Foreign Investment Risk. Foreign investments can be adversely affected by political, economic and market developments abroad, including the imposition of economic and other sanctions by the United States or another country against a particular country or countries, organizations, entities and/or individuals. There may be less publicly available information about foreign issuers because they may not be subject to reporting practices, requirements or regulations comparable to those to which United States companies are subject. Adverse changes in investment regulations, capital requirements or exchange controls could adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments. Foreign markets may be smaller, less liquid and more volatile than the major markets in the United States and, as a result, Fund share values may be more volatile. Trading in foreign markets typically involves higher expense than trading in the United States. The Fund may have difficulties enforcing its legal or contractual rights in a foreign country. Depository receipts are subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign instruments, including the political and economic risks of the underlying issuer's country and, in the case of depository receipts traded on foreign markets, currency risk.

Currency Risk. Exchange rates for currencies fluctuate daily. The value of foreign investments may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets and currency transactions are subject to settlement, custodial and other operational risks.

Real Estate Risk. Real estate investments are subject to risks associated with owning real estate, including declines in real estate values, increases in property taxes, fluctuations in interest rates, limited availability of mortgage financing, decreases in revenues from underlying real estate assets, declines in occupancy rates, changes in government regulations affecting zoning, land use, and rents, environmental liabilities, and risks related to the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. Companies in the real estate industry may also be subject to liabilities under environmental and hazardous waste laws, among others. REITs must satisfy specific requirements for favorable tax treatment and can involve unique risks in addition to the risks generally affecting the real estate industry. Changes in underlying real estate values may have an exaggerated effect to the extent that investments are concentrated in particular geographic regions or property types.

Smaller and Mid-Sized Company Risk. The stocks of smaller and mid-sized companies are generally subject to greater price fluctuations, limited liquidity, higher transaction costs and higher investment risk than the stocks of larger, more established companies. Such companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, may be dependent on a limited management group, and may lack substantial capital reserves or an established performance record. There may be generally less publicly available information about such companies than for larger, more established companies. Stocks of these companies frequently have lower trading volumes making them more volatile and potentially less liquid and more difficult to value.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's exposure to derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other investments. The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the security, instrument, index, currency, commodity, economic indicator or event underlying a derivative ("reference instrument"), due to failure of a counterparty or due to tax or regulatory constraints. Derivatives may create leverage in the Fund, which represents a non-cash exposure to the underlying reference instrument. Leverage can increase both the risk and return potential of the Fund. Derivatives risk may be more significant when derivatives are used to enhance return or as a substitute for a cash investment position, rather than solely to hedge the risk of a position held by the Fund. Use of derivatives involves the exercise of specialized skill and judgment, and a transaction may be unsuccessful in whole or in part because of market behavior or unexpected events. Changes in the value of a derivative (including one used for hedging) may not correlate perfectly with the underlying reference instrument. Derivative instruments traded in over-the-counter markets may be difficult to value, may be illiquid, and may be subject to wide swings in valuation caused by changes in the value of the underlying reference instrument. If a derivative's counterparty is unable to honor its commitments, the value of Fund shares may decline and the Fund could experience delays in (or be unable to achieve) the return of collateral or other assets held by the counterparty. The loss on derivative transactions may substantially exceed the initial investment. A derivative investment also involves the risks relating to the reference instrument underlying the investment.

Restricted Securities Risk. Unless registered for sale to the public under applicable federal securities law, restricted securities can be sold only in private transactions to qualified purchasers pursuant to an exemption from registration. The sale price realized from a private transaction could be less than the Fund's purchase price for the restricted security. It may be difficult to identify a qualified purchaser for a restricted security held by the Fund and such security could be deemed illiquid. It may also be more difficult to value such securities.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund is exposed to liquidity risk when trading volume, lack of a market maker or trading partner, large position size, market conditions, or legal restrictions impair its ability to sell particular investments or to sell them at advantageous market prices. Consequently, the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell an investment or continue to hold it or keep the position open, sell other investments to raise cash or abandon an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. These effects may be exacerbated during times of financial or political stress.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The annual portfolio turnover rate of the Fund may exceed 100%. A mutual fund with a high turnover rate (100% or more) may generate more capital gains and may involve greater expenses (which may reduce return) than a fund with a lower rate. Capital gains distributions will be made to shareholders if offsetting capital loss carry forwards do not exist.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves a possible delay in recovery of the loaned securities or a possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails financially. The Fund could also lose money if the value of the collateral decreases.

Risks Associated with Active Management. The success of the Fund's investment strategy depends on portfolio management's successful application of analytical skills and investment judgment. Active management involves subjective decisions and there is no guarantee that such decisions will produce the desired results or expected returns.

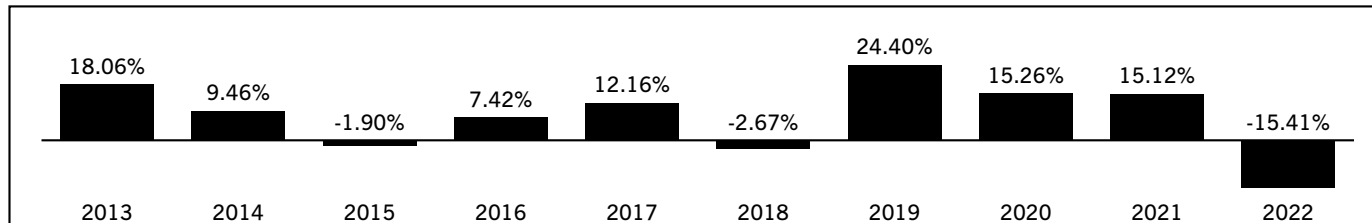
Responsible Investing Risk. Investing primarily in responsible investments carries the risk that, under certain market conditions, the Fund may underperform funds that do not utilize a responsible investment strategy. The application of responsible investment criteria may affect the Fund's exposure to certain sectors or types of investments, and may impact the Fund's relative investment performance depending on whether such sectors or investments are in or out of favor in the market. An investment's ESG performance or the investment adviser's assessment of such performance may change over time, which could cause the Fund to temporarily hold securities that do not comply with the Fund's responsible investment criteria. In evaluating an investment, the investment adviser is dependent upon information and data that may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, which could adversely affect the analysis of the ESG factors relevant to a particular investment. Successful application of the Fund's responsible investment strategy will depend on the investment adviser's skill in properly identifying and analyzing material ESG issues.

General Fund Investing Risks. The Fund is not a complete investment program and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. It is possible to lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund is designed to be a long-term investment vehicle and is not suited for short-term trading. Investors in the Fund should have a long-term investment perspective and be able to tolerate potentially sharp declines in value. Purchase and redemption activities by Fund shareholders may impact the management of the Fund and its ability to achieve its investment objective(s). In addition, the redemption by one or more large shareholders or groups of shareholders of their holdings in the Fund could have an adverse impact on the remaining shareholders in the Fund. The Fund relies on various service providers, including the investment adviser and sub-adviser, if applicable, in its operations and is susceptible to operational, information security and related events (such as public health crises, cyber or hacking attacks) that may affect the service providers or the services that they provide to the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and how the Fund's average annual returns over time compare with those of two broad-based securities market indices and a blended benchmark. The returns in the bar chart are for Class I shares and do not reflect any insurance-related expenses and charges under a Variable Contract or expenses related to a Qualified Plan. If such charges were reflected, the returns would be lower. Thus, you should not compare the Fund's returns directly with the performance of other products without taking into account all insurance-related charges and expenses payable under your Variable Contract or Qualified Plan. Past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

CRM became the investment adviser to the Fund on December 31, 2016. Performance reflected prior to such date is that of the Fund's former investment adviser. The Fund's performance reflects the effects of expense reductions. Absent these reductions, performance would have been lower.



For the ten years ended December 31, 2022, the highest quarterly total return for Class I was 15.00% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020 and the lowest quarterly return was -12.66% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020.

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2022	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
Class F Return Before Taxes	-15.47%	6.13%	7.28%
Class I Return Before Taxes	-15.41%	6.32%	7.57%
Russell 1000 [®] Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-19.13%	9.13%	12.37%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-13.01%	0.02%	1.06%
Balanced Blended Benchmark (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-16.41%	5.80%	7.98%

The Class F performance shown above for the period prior to October 18, 2013 (commencement of operations) is the performance of Class I shares at net asset value without adjustment for any differences in the expenses of the two classes. If adjusted for such differences, returns would be different. The Balanced Blended Benchmark is an internally constructed benchmark comprised of a blend of 60% Russell 1000[®] Index and 40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, rebalanced monthly. Investors cannot invest directly in an Index.

Management

Investment Adviser. Calvert Research and Management (“CRM” or the “Adviser”).

Portfolio Managers.

Vishal Khanduja, CFA, Vice President of CRM, has managed the Fund since March 2013.

Brian S. Ellis, CFA, Vice President of CRM, has managed the Fund since November 2015.

Charles B. Gaffney, Vice President of CRM, has managed the Fund since December 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

All purchases, redemptions and exchanges of Fund shares are made through insurance company separate accounts, qualified pension and retirement plans or by other eligible investors that are the record owner of the shares. Contract holders, plan beneficiaries, and other investors seeking to purchase, redeem, or exchange interest in the Fund’s shares should consult with the insurance company, plan sponsor or other eligible investor through which their investment in the Fund is made.

Tax Information

The Fund will distribute any net investment income and net realized capital gains at least annually. Both types of distributions will be made in shares of the Fund unless an election is made on behalf of a separate account to receive some or all of the distributions in cash. Because shares of the Fund are offered to insurance company separate accounts, qualified pension and retirement plans, and other eligible investors, you should read your prospectus, disclosure statement or plan documentation to understand the tax treatment of your investment.

Payments to Insurance Companies, Plan Sponsors and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Fund is generally available for purchase by separate accounts of insurance companies, qualified pension and retirement plans or by other eligible investors. The Fund, its principal underwriter and its affiliates may make payments to insurance companies, plan sponsors or other financial intermediaries for distribution and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest for the insurance company, plan sponsor or other financial intermediary to include the Fund as an investment option in their product or to recommend the Fund over another investment option. Ask your financial intermediary, insurance company, or plan sponsor, or visit your financial intermediary’s or insurance company’s website, for more information.

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