Preparing to reach individuals’ retirement goals
What is a variable annuity?

A variable annuity is a long-term retirement savings vehicle specifically designed to help an individual save for retirement and can provide the individual with a stream of retirement income that the individual cannot outlive. A variable annuity offers the following advantages:

- **Tax-deferral.** Individuals pay no income tax on their investment until the money is withdrawn from their account (unlike Roth contributions, which are deducted after tax withholdings).¹ ²

- **Range of funding options.** The funding options for a variable annuity invest in stocks, bonds, money market instruments, or some combination of the three.

- **Periodic payments.** Payments continue for the rest of the individual’s life (or the life of the individual and the individual’s spouse or any other person the individual designates). This feature helps protect against the possibility that, after the individual retires, the individual will outlive his or her assets.

- **Death benefit.** If the individual dies before the periodic income payments have begun, the beneficiary is guaranteed to receive a specified amount. The individual’s beneficiary will get a benefit from this feature if, at the time of the individual’s death, the account value is less than the guaranteed amount.

Although a variable annuity may be an appropriate choice for some people as part of an overall retirement portfolio, it is not suitable for everyone. Individuals should speak with their financial professional to discuss whether a variable annuity is right for them. Please read the prospectus thoroughly and completely before investing.

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1. There is no additional tax deferral advantage to funding qualified retirement plan with an annuity such as EPPA. All accounts under qualified plans, including section 403(b) plans and IRAs, are eligible for tax deferral. There should be reasons other than tax deferral, such as the opportunity for lifetime payouts and the other benefits offered under the EPPA contract, for purchasing an annuity contract under the qualified retirement plan. Roth not available in all plans or all states.

2. Ordinary income taxes generally apply at withdrawal. Withdrawal charges may also apply. Withdrawals prior to age 59½ from a TSA or prior to age 70½ from a 457(b) (before separation of service) are generally prohibited. For TSAs, where allowed, a 10% federal income tax penalty generally applies, in addition to ordinary income taxes. Individuals should contact their own tax advisor to determine whether an exception to these tax rules may apply. Withdrawals reduce the death benefits.
Why choose the Enhanced Preference Plus Account (EPPA) variable annuity?

Help make individuals’ wealth last a lifetime

The Enhanced Preference Plus Account is a variable annuity¹² issued by MetLife* to provide a retirement savings vehicle for employees of public schools, colleges and universities, 501(c)(3) nonprofit hospitals and nonprofit organizations. The Enhanced Preference Plus Account is designed to help individuals accumulate assets for retirement and supplement the income they receive from other sources. The Enhanced Preference Plus Account offers:

**Features to help assets grow**

- Funding Options including:
  - Asset Allocation Portfolios
  - Index Portfolios
  - Portfolios that invest in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)
  - “Fund-of-Funds” Portfolios
  - Fixed Interest Account
- Five Automated Investment Strategies³
- No front-end sales charge (other fees and charges apply to a continued investment)
- No minimum purchase payment amount
- Transfers among the investment divisions and the Fixed Interest Account⁴

**Flexible payout features**

- Systematic Withdrawal Program⁵ — Customize how individuals receive their withdrawals
- Minimum distribution service — MetLife will calculate the minimum distribution for this annuity by enrolling in our Minimum Distribution Service
- Choice of payment options — Individuals should choose fixed payouts, variable payouts or a combination for themselves, themselves and another with or without a guarantee period⁶

**Additional benefit features**

- Flexible loan provision (loan availability may be subject to plan provisions)
- Death benefit for beneficiaries — Equals the greatest of (less outstanding loans):
  1. Account Balance
  2. Total Purchase Payments less withdrawals (including any applicable withdrawal charges)
  3. Highest Account Balance on December 31st following the end of any fifth contract anniversary less withdrawals, fees and charges since that December 31st date

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¹ MetLife refers to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

² There is no additional tax deferral advantage to funding individuals’ qualified retirement plan with an annuity such as EPPA. All accounts under qualified plans, including section 403(b) plans and IRAs are eligible for tax deferral. There should be reasons other than tax deferral, such as the opportunity for lifetime payouts and the other benefits offered under the EPPA contract, for purchasing an annuity contract under the qualified retirement plan.

³ May not be available in all states.

⁴ No investment strategy can guarantee a profit or protect against a loss. Only one investment strategy may be in effect at a time.

⁵ Some restrictions apply. See prospectus for details on transfer restrictions.

⁶ Ordinary income taxes generally apply at withdrawal. Withdrawal charges may also apply. Withdrawals prior to age 59½ from a TSA or prior to age 70½ from a 457(b) (before separation of service) are generally prohibited. For TSAs where allowed, a 10% federal tax penalty generally applies, in addition to ordinary income taxes. Individuals should consult with their own tax advisor to determine whether an exception to these tax rules may apply.

⁷ Income payments which guarantee payments for a specific time period are usually smaller than those which have no such guarantee. Also, guarantee periods that are shorter usually produce larger payments than those that have longer guarantee periods.
Automated investment strategies

Making investors out of savers

**The Allocator℠**
Money goes into the Fixed Interest Account where it earns a current rate of interest. Each month individuals select the amount that is transferred from the Fixed Interest Account to the investment divisions of their choice. In reality, few investors, even professional money managers, are successful at timing the highs and lows of the stock and bond markets. The Allocator uses dollar cost averaging to take advantage of ups and downs in the market by investing the same amount at regular intervals of time.¹

**The Equalizer℠**
Take the emotion out of investing by automating the process with the Equalizer, a feature that helps investors try to buy low and sell high. The Equalizer is a balanced, automated strategy that allocates money equally between the Fixed Interest Account and one of two stock investment divisions, either the MetLife Stock Index Division or the Frontier Mid Cap Growth Division. The transaction occurs automatically each quarter. If one investment division or the Fixed Interest Account outperforms the other, units or amounts are redeemed and transferred to the other so that they have equal balances.

**The Equity Generator®**
Purchase payments go into the Fixed Interest Account, where they earn an interest rate guaranteed by MetLife and are protected from investment risk. Then each month, an amount equal to the accrued interest is transferred into one investment division of individuals’ choice (either the MetLife Stock Index Division or Frontier Mid Cap Growth Division). The guarantee associated with the Fixed Interest Account is subject to the financial strength and claims-paying ability of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.¹

**The Rebalancer®**
Once individuals select a specific asset allocation, the Rebalancer seeks to keep their account in balance. Each quarter, the Rebalancer automatically returns individuals’ account balance to the allocation they initially selected. 100% of individuals’ account balance must be allocated to this strategy.

**The Index Selector®**
Individuals select one of five asset allocation models which are designed to correlate to various risk tolerance levels. Each asset allocation model is comprised of one or more index portfolio and, depending on the model, the Fixed Interest Account. 100% of individuals’ account balance must be allocated to the model of their choice. Each quarter, the model percentages of the model of individuals’ choice are maintained by automatic transfers among the index portfolios and the Fixed Interest Account.³

**Asset Allocation Funding Options**
A diversified funding option that offers fully managed funding choices across a wide selection of asset classes

There are ten Asset Allocation Portfolios available. Each portfolio is diversified among asset classes and is designed to meet a specific investment objective and risk tolerance.

Each Asset Allocation Portfolio is a “fund-of-funds” that invests in other underlying portfolios. Because of this two-tier structure, each Asset Allocation Portfolio bears its own investment management fees and expenses, as well as its pro rata share of the investment management fees and expenses of the underlying portfolios.² Combining the investment strategies of several managers in a single portfolio may help to manage investment risk and provides individuals with a wide range of investment management expertise. Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against loss.

1. No investment strategy can guarantee a profit or protect against a loss. Only one investment strategy may be in effect at a time. The Equity Generator and Allocator are dollar cost averaging strategies that involve continuous investment in securities regardless of fluctuating price levels. Participants should consider their ability to continue purchases through periods of low price levels. The Equity Generator will automatically be discontinued if the Fixed Interest Account balance at the time of a scheduled transfer is zero. We will continue to implement the Index Selector strategy using the percentage allocations of the model that have been in effect. These percentage allocations will not change. Individuals should consider whether it is appropriate for them to continue this strategy over time if their risk tolerance, time horizon, or financial situation changes. This strategy may experience more volatility than other strategies. The asset allocation models used in the Index Selector strategy may change from time to time.

2. Individuals may be able to realize lower aggregate expenses by investing directly in the underlying portfolios rather than investing in the Asset Allocation Portfolios. In that case, individuals would not receive the asset allocation services of an investment adviser.
Enhanced Preference Plus Account funding choices by asset class

Within each asset class, funding choices are listed in alphabetical order.

### Fixed Interest Account

Fixed Interest Account guarantees are based on the financial strength and claims-paying ability of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

#### Government Bond
- BHFTII Western Asset Management U.S. Government Portfolio

#### Aggregate Bond
- American Funds® Bond Fund
- BHFTII BlackRock Bond Income Portfolio®
- BHFTII Brighthouse/Franklin Low Duration Total Return Portfolio®
- Fidelity® VIP Funds Investment Grade Bond Portfolio
- BHFTII MetLife Aggregate Bond Index Portfolio
- BHFTII PIMCO Total Return Portfolio®

#### Multi-Sector Bond
- BHFTII Western Asset Management Strategic Bond Opportunities Portfolio®

#### Inflation-Protected Bond
- BHFTII PIMCO Inflation Protected Bond Portfolio®

#### Moderate Allocation
- BHFTII Brighthouse/Wellington Balanced Portfolio®
- Calvert VP SRI Balanced Portfolio
- BHFTII MFS® Total Return Portfolio

#### Global Allocation
- BHFTII Loomis Sayles Global Allocation Portfolio®

#### Large Cap Value
- BHFTII Brighthouse/Wellington Core Equity Opportunities Portfolio
- Fidelity® VIP Funds Equity-Income Portfolio®
- BHFTII MFS® Value Portfolio

#### Large Cap Blend
- American Funds® Growth-Income Fund®
- BHFTII Brighthouse/Wellington Large Cap Research Portfolio
- BHFTII MetLife Stock Index Portfolio

#### Mid Cap Value
- BHFTII Brighthouse/Artisan Mid Cap Value Portfolio®
- BHFTII Victory Sycamore Mid Cap Value Portfolio®

#### Global Equity
- BHFTII Oppenheimer Global Equity Portfolio®

#### Large Cap Growth
- American Funds® Growth Fund®
- BHFTII BlackRock Capital Appreciation Portfolio
- BHFTII ClearBridge Aggressive Growth Portfolio®
- Fidelity® VIP Funds Growth Portfolio
- BHFTII Jennison Growth Portfolio®
- BHFTII T. Rowe Price Large Cap Growth Portfolio

#### International Developed
- BHFTII Baillie Gifford International Stock Portfolio®
- BHFTII Harris Oakmark International Portfolio®
- BHFTII MetLife MSCI EAFE® Index Portfolio®
- BHFTII MFS® Research International Portfolio®

#### Mid Cap Blend
- Calvert VP SRI Mid Cap Portfolio®
- BHFTII MetLife Mid Cap Stock Index Portfolio®

#### Small Cap Value
- BHFTII Neuberger Berman Genesis Portfolio®

#### Real Estate
- BHFTII Clarion Global Real Estate Portfolio®

#### Small Cap Blend
- BHFTII Loomis Sayles Small Cap Core Portfolio®
- BHFTII MetLife Russell 2000® Index Portfolio®

#### Global Small Cap
- American Funds Global Small Capitalization Fund®

#### Mid Cap Growth
- BHFTII Frontier Mid Cap Growth Portfolio®
- BHFTII Morgan Stanley Discovery Portfolio®
- BHFTII T. Rowe Price Mid Cap Growth Portfolio®

#### Small Cap Growth
- BHFTII Invesco Small Cap Growth Portfolio®
- BHFTII Loomis Sayles Small Cap Growth Portfolio®
- BHFTII T. Rowe Price Small Cap Growth Portfolio®

#### Asset Allocation
- BHFTII American Funds® Balanced Allocation Portfolio®
- BHFTII American Funds® Growth Allocation Portfolio®
- BHFTII American Funds® Moderate Allocation Portfolio®
- BHFTII Brighthouse Asset Allocation 20 Portfolio®
- BHFTII Brighthouse Asset Allocation 40 Portfolio®
- BHFTII Brighthouse Asset Allocation 60 Portfolio®
- BHFTII Brighthouse Asset Allocation 80 Portfolio®
- BHFTII Brighthouse Asset Allocation 100 Portfolio®
- Fidelity® VIP Funds Freedom 2020 Portfolio®
- Fidelity® VIP Funds Freedom 2025 Portfolio®
- Fidelity® VIP Funds Freedom 2030 Portfolio®
- Fidelity® VIP Funds Freedom 2035 Portfolio®
- Fidelity® VIP Funds Freedom 2040 Portfolio®
- Fidelity® VIP Funds Freedom 2045 Portfolio®
- Fidelity® VIP Funds Freedom 2050 Portfolio®
- BHFTII SSGA Growth and Income ETF Portfolio®
- BHFTII SSGA Growth ETF Portfolio®

Note: BHFTI and BHFTII refer to a series of portfolios that are under Brighthouse Fund Trust I and Brighthouse Fund Trust II.
**Facts at a glance**

**Minimum contribution**
None. If no purchase payments are made for over 36 months and account balance is under $2,000, MetLife may cancel the contract, if permitted by law, by paying the account balance. Early withdrawal charges may apply. No contract will be terminated due solely to negative investment performance.

**Funding options include**
- Asset Allocation Portfolios
- “Fund-of-Funds” Portfolios
- Index Portfolios
- Fixed Interest Account
- Portfolios that invest in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)
- Target Date Funds

Note: Monies allocated to the investment divisions are not guaranteed and bear the risk of loss.

**Transfers among funding options**
Free, Non-taxable, Unlimited
Restrictions may apply. Please see prospectus for details.

**Automated investment strategies**
- Fixed Account Safety Plus
  - Investing — Equity Generator
  - Tries to “Buy Low and Sell High” — Equalizer
  - Customized Investing — Rebalancer
  - Investing a Large Sum over Time — Allocator
- Fixed Interest Account Plus
  - Index Investing — Index Selector

Note: No investment strategy can guarantee a profit or protect against a loss. Only one investment strategy may be in effect at a time. The Equity Generator and Allocator are dollar cost averaging strategies that involve continuous investment in securities regardless of fluctuating price levels. Participants should consider their ability to continue purchases through periods of low price levels.

**Income for life**
Create a stream of income for life — guaranteed by MetLife.

**Benefit sensitivity**
No contract withdrawal charge will apply:
- At retirement, provided 10 years of uninterrupted contract participation unless the plan defines retirement and the individual retires under that provision.
- Upon separation from service (for some contract variations).
- To purchase a life annuity or an income arrangement for a noncommutable period of 5 years or more.
- In any given contract year, for partial withdrawals of up to 20% of the account balance.
- To a full withdrawal if individuals become disabled (as defined by the Social Security Administration).
- Upon death.
- To any withdrawal required to avoid federal income tax penalties or satisfy federal income tax rules for this annuity. (Does not apply to 72(t) Distributions)
- If the plan provides for withdrawal for hardship and a request is made for a withdrawal as a result of unforeseen hardship or emergency.

**Death benefit**
The greatest of (minus outstanding loans):
- Account balance
- Purchase Payments less withdrawals (including applicable early withdrawal charges)
- Highest account balance on 12/31 following the end of any fifth contract anniversary less withdrawals, fees and charges.

**Loan provision**
The amount that may be borrowed, the interest rate charged, the loan repayment schedules and loan application fees are described in the loan application form and the contract (TSA only).

Note: Loan availability may be subject to plan provisions.

**Minimum distribution service**
The minimum distribution generally required each year after age 70½, or when individuals retire, whichever is later, by federal income tax rules can be calculated and forwarded from the Enhanced Preference Plus Account by enrolling in our Minimum Distribution Service. MetLife will guarantee the calculation for this annuity against IRS penalties (based upon the information provided).

**Contact fee**
None.

**Annual separate account charge**
0.95% per year of the average balance of the amount in the investment divisions.

**Withdrawal charges**
A declining seven-year withdrawal charge applies to each purchase payment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purchase Payment Year</th>
<th>% Charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8+</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ordinary income taxes generally apply at withdrawal. Withdrawal charges may also apply. Withdrawals will reduce the death benefit and account value. Withdrawals prior to age 59½ from a TSA or prior to age 70½ from a 457(b) (before separation of service) are generally prohibited. Where allowed for TSAs, a 10% federal income tax penalty generally applies before age 59½, in addition to ordinary income taxes. In the case of 457(b) governmental plans, there is no 10% federal income tax penalty except that the 10% federal income tax penalty may apply to distributions of amounts previously rolled over to a governmental 457(b) plan from another type of employer retirement plan or IRA. Individuals should consult with their tax advisor to determine whether an exception to these tax rules may apply.

The fees and charges mentioned above do not include investment management fees and other expenses of the funding options under individuals’ contract. Please refer to the prospectus for more information.
Footnotes

AA Asset allocation portfolios are “fund-of-funds” portfolios. Because of this two-tier structure, each asset allocation portfolio bears its own investment management fee and expenses, which includes the cost of the asset allocation services it provides, as well as its pro rata share of the management fee and expenses of each underlying portfolio. Without these asset allocation services, the contract owner’s expenses would be lower. Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against loss.

C Invests in stocks of small capitalization or mid capitalization companies. Such stocks may fluctuate in value more than stocks of large capitalization companies, and may perform poorly due to the issuers’ limited product lines, markets, financial resources or management experience.

D This portfolio invests in a limited number of issuers. Poor performance of a single issuer will generally have a more adverse impact on the return of the portfolio than on a portfolio that invests across a greater number of issuers.

DI The prices of, and the income generated by, bonds and other debt securities held by the fund may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of these securities. Rising interest rates will generally cause the prices of bonds and other debt securities to fall. Falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, call or refinance a debt security before its stated maturity, which may result in the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities. Bonds and other debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer will weaken and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default. Lower quality debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than higher quality debt securities. Credit risk is gauged, in part, by the credit ratings of the debt securities in which the fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the rating agencies issuing them and are not guarantees as to credit quality or an evaluation of market risk. The fund’s investment adviser relies on its own credit analysts to research issuers and issues in seeking to mitigate various credit and default risks.

F Invests in securities of foreign companies and governments, which involves risks not typically associated with U.S. investments, including changes in currency exchange rates; economic, political and social conditions in foreign countries; and governmental regulations and accounting standards different from those in the U.S.

FD The fund may enter into contracts, such as to-be-announced contracts and mortgage dollar rolls, that involve the fund selling mortgage-related securities and simultaneously contracting to repurchase similar securities for delivery at a future date at a predetermined price. This can increase the fund’s market exposure, and the market price of the securities that the fund contracts to repurchase could drop below their purchase price. While the fund can preserve and generate capital through the use of such contracts by, for example, realizing the difference between the sale price and the future purchase price, the income generated by the fund may be reduced by engaging in such transactions. In addition, these transactions may increase the turnover rate of the fund.

G Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments.

H Invests in high yield or “junk” bonds, which are issued by companies that pose a greater risk of not paying the interest, dividends or principal their bonds have promised to pay. Such bonds are especially subject to adverse changes in interest rates or other general market conditions, or to downturns in the issuers’ companies or industries.

IF The values of inflation-linked bonds generally fluctuate in response to changes in real interest rates — i.e., rates of interest after factoring in inflation. A rise in real interest rates may cause the prices of inflation-linked securities to fall, while a decline in real interest rates may cause the prices to increase. Inflation-linked bonds may experience greater losses than other debt securities with similar durations when real interest rates rise faster than nominal interest rates. There can be no assurance that the value of an inflation-linked security will be directly correlated to changes in interest rates; for example, if interest rates rise for reasons other than inflation, the increase may not be reflected in the security’s inflation measure. Investing in inflation-linked bonds may also reduce the fund’s distributable income during periods of extreme deflation. If prices for goods and services decline throughout the economy, the principal and income on inflation-linked securities may decline and result in losses to the fund.

IO Income provided by the fund may be reduced by changes in the dividend policies of, and the capital resources available for dividend payments at, the companies in which the fund invests.

IR The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by the fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer’s goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation against the issuer, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives.

LR Certain fund holdings may be deemed to be less liquid or illiquid because they cannot be readily sold without significantly impacting the value of the holdings. Liquidity risk may result from the lack of an active market for a holding, legal or contractual restrictions on resale, or the reduced number and capacity of market participants to make a market in such holding. Market prices for less liquid or illiquid holdings may be volatile, and reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the market price of such holdings. Additionally, the sale of less liquid or illiquid holdings may involve substantial delays (including delays in settlement) and additional costs and the fund may be unable to sell such holdings when necessary to meet its liquidity needs.

M The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund’s investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses employed by the investment adviser in this process may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

MC The prices of, and the income generated by, the common stocks, bonds and other securities held by the fund may decline — sometimes rapidly or unpredictably — due to various factors, including events or conditions affecting the general economy or particular industries; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.
MR Mortgage-related securities, such as mortgage-backed securities, and other asset-backed securities, include debt obligations that represent interests in pools of mortgages or other income-bearing assets, such as consumer loans or receivables. Such securities often involve risks that are different from or more acute than the risks associated with investing in other types of debt securities. Mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are subject to changes in the payment patterns of borrowers of the underlying debt, potentially increasing the volatility of the securities and the fund’s net asset value. When interest rates fall, borrowers are more likely to refinance or prepay their debt before its stated maturity. This may result in the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities, effectively reducing the fund’s income. Conversely, if interest rates rise and borrowers repay their debt more slowly than expected, the time in which the mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are paid off could be extended, reducing the fund’s cash available for reinvestment in higher yielding securities. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations and the value of property that secures the mortgages may decline in value and be insufficient, upon foreclosure, to repay the associated loans. Investments in asset-backed securities are subject to similar risks.

R Invests in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), which attempt to profit from the rental and sale of real property or from real estate mortgages. REITs may suffer from declines in real estate values or changes in interest rates.

S Invests in securities backed by the U.S. government. Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Securities issued by government-sponsored entities and federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

X Market indices referenced are unmanaged, representative portfolios of domestic and international stocks and bonds, each with unique risks. Information about them is provided to illustrate market trends and does not represent the performance of any specific investment. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Y These funding choices are Fidelity Variable Insurance Products funds that are designed as investment vehicles for variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts of insurance companies. MetLife receive a fee from Fidelity for providing certain recordkeeping and administrative services. You are not responsible for these fees.

Z May invest in derivatives to obtain investment exposure, enhance return or protect the portfolio’s assets from unfavorable shifts in the value or rate of underlying investments. Because of their complex nature, some derivatives may not perform as intended, can significantly increase the Portfolio’s exposure to the existing risks of the underlying investments and may be illiquid and difficult to value. As a result, the Portfolio may not realize the anticipated benefits from a derivative it holds or it may realize losses. Derivative transactions may create investment leverage, which may increase the volatility and may require liquidation of securities when it may not be advantageous to do so.

While diversification through an asset allocation strategy is a useful technique that can help to manage overall portfolio risk and volatility, there is no certainty or assurance that a diversified portfolio will enhance overall return or outperform one that is not diversified.