

# Large Cap Growth Fund

## Benchmark

Russell 1000 Growth TR USD

## Investment Objective & Strategy

This fund seeks long-term capital growth by investing in two underlying U.S. large capitalization growth equity fund managers. The fund invests 50% in the Fidelity Blue Chip Growth Commingled Pool and 50% in the JP Morgan Large Cap Growth Commingled Pool.

## Operations and Management

Fund Inception Date	12-31-98
Expense Ratio	0.385%
Portfolio Manager(s)	Management Team
Management Company	Fidelity Management Trust Comp JP Morgan Investment Management

## Benchmark Description: Russell 1000 Growth TR USD

The index measures the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the US equity securities. It includes the Russell 1000 index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. It is market-capitalization weighted. Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Russell Investment Group.

## Category Description: Large Growth

Large-growth portfolios invest primarily in big U.S. companies that are projected to grow faster than other large-cap stocks. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). Most of these portfolios focus on companies in rapidly expanding industries.

## Volatility Analysis



In the past, this investment has shown a wide range of price fluctuations relative to other investments. This investment may experience significant price increases in favorable markets or undergo large price declines in adverse markets. Some of this risk may be offset by owning other investments that follow different investment strategies.

## Performance

	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Fund Return %	7.00	36.54	36.54	11.98	18.12	15.79	7.97
Benchmark Return %	7.07	33.36	33.36	10.47	18.96	16.78	8.68
Category Average %	5.39	28.96	28.96	6.74	15.42	14.02	7.45
# of Funds in Category	1,105	1,088	1,088	1,020	952	748	—

## Calendar Year Total Returns

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total Return %	36.54	41.26	-27.19	24.71	31.27	31.10	-1.93	32.90	3.56	6.49
Benchmark Return %	33.36	42.68	-29.14	27.60	38.49	36.39	-1.51	30.21	7.08	5.67
Category Average %	28.96	36.74	-29.91	20.45	35.86	31.90	-2.09	27.67	3.23	3.60
# of Funds in Category	1088	1200	1235	1237	1289	1360	1405	1363	1463	1681

**Performance Disclosure: The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current Month performance may be higher or lower than return data quoted herein. For more current information including month-end performance, please visit [Oxy.voya.com](http://Oxy.voya.com) or call the Oxy Retirement Service Center at 1-844-OXY-401K (1-844-699-4015). Please refer to the performance section of the disclosure page for more information.**

## Portfolio Analysis as of 12-31-24

Composition as of 12-31-24	% Net
U.S. Stocks	93.3
Non-U.S. Stocks	3.7
Bonds	0.0
Cash	2.3
Other	0.8
Total	100.0

Morningstar Equity Style Box™ as of 12-31-24	% Mkt Cap
Giant	63.61
Large	24.75
Medium	9.74
Small	1.78
Micro	0.12

## Top 10 Holdings as of 12-31-24

	% Assets
NVIDIA Corp	11.37
Apple Inc	10.25
Amazon.com Inc	8.06
Microsoft Corp	6.58
Meta Platforms Inc Class A	5.17
Alphabet Inc Class A	3.59
Netflix Inc	2.76
Tesla Inc	2.70
Alphabet Inc Class C	2.61
Eli Lilly and Co	2.37
Total Number of Stock Holdings	317
Total Number of Bond Holdings	4
Annual Turnover Ratio %	—
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	347.86

## Morningstar Equity Sectors as of 12-31-24

	% Fund	S&P 500 %
Cyclical	25.70	28.35
Basic Materials	0.22	1.67
Consumer Cyclical	18.99	11.42
Financial Services	6.33	13.16
Real Estate	0.16	2.10
Sensitive	66.06	53.51
Communication Services	16.99	9.37
Energy	0.38	3.16
Industrials	4.06	7.26
Technology	44.63	33.72
Defensive	8.24	18.13
Consumer Defensive	1.48	5.52
Healthcare	6.66	10.10
Utilities	0.10	2.51

## Principal Risks as of 12-31-24

Foreign Securities, Loss of Money, Not FDIC Insured, Issuer, Market/Market Volatility, Equity Securities

# Important Disclosures

When used as supplemental sales literature, the Investment Profile must be preceded or accompanied by the fund's current prospectus as well as this disclosure statement. The performance data given represents past performance and should not be considered indicative of future results. Principal value and investment return will fluctuate, so that an investor's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than the original investment. Fund portfolio statistics change over time. The fund is not FDIC-insured, may lose value and is not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

## Performance

Total return reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges or the effects of taxation, but is adjusted to reflect all actual ongoing fund expenses and assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, sales charges would reduce the performance quoted.

Standardized Total Return is total return adjusted for sales charges. The sales charge adjusted for may not necessarily be consistent with the prospectus.

The fund's performance is compared with that of an index. The index is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and the index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses. A fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the index.

## Expense Ratio

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, sub-advisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

## Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box™ reveals a fund's investment strategy as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds, the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned, and the horizontal axis shows the investment style (value, blend, or growth.) A darkened cell in the style box matrix indicates the weighted average style of the portfolio.

For portfolios holding fixed-income investments, a Fixed Income Style Box is calculated. The vertical axis shows the credit quality based on credit ratings and the horizontal axis shows interest-rate sensitivity as measured by effective duration. There are three credit categories - "High", "Medium", and "Low"; and there are three interest rate sensitivity categories - "Limited", "Moderate", and "Extensive"; resulting in nine possible combinations. As in the Equity Style Box, the combination of credit and interest rate sensitivity for a portfolio is represented by a darkened square in the matrix. Morningstar uses credit rating information from credit rating agencies (CRAs) that have been designated Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs) by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States. For a list of all NRSROs, please visit <https://www.sec.gov/occr/current-nrsros.html>. Additionally, Morningstar will use credit ratings from CRAs which have been recognized by foreign regulatory institutions that are deemed the equivalent of the NRSRO designation. To determine the rating applicable to a holding and the

subsequent holding weighted value of a portfolio two methods may be employed. First is a common methodology approach where if a case exists such that two CRAs have rated a holding, the lower rating of the two should be applied; if three or more CRAs have rated a holding, the median rating should be applied; and in cases where there are more than two ratings and a median rating cannot be determined, the lower of the two middle ratings should be applied. Alternatively, if there is more than one rating available an average can be calculated from all and applied.

Please Note: Morningstar, Inc. is not an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. Credit ratings for any security held in a portfolio can change over time.

Morningstar uses the credit rating information to calculate a weighted-average credit quality value for the portfolio. This value is based only upon those holdings which are considered to be classified as "fixed income", such a government, corporate, or securitized issues. Other types of holdings such as equities and many, though not all, types of derivatives are excluded. The weighted-average credit quality value is represented by a rating symbol which corresponds to the long-term rating symbol schemas employed by most CRAs. Note that this value is not explicitly published but instead serves as an input in the Style Box calculation. This symbol is then used to map to a Style Box credit quality category of "low," "medium," or "high". Funds with a "low" credit quality category are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be equivalent to the commonly used High Yield classification, meaning a rating below "BBB", portfolios assigned to the "high" credit category have either a "AAA" or "AA+" average credit quality value, while "medium" are those with an average rating of "AA-" inclusive to "BBB-". It is expected and intended that the majority of portfolios will be assigned a credit category of "medium".

For assignment to an interest-rate sensitivity category, Morningstar uses the average effective duration of the portfolio. From this value there are three distinct methodologies employed to determine assignment to category. Portfolio which are assigned to Morningstar municipal-bond categories employ static breakpoints between categories. These breakpoints are: "Limited" equal to 4.5 years or less, "Moderate" equal to 4.5 years to less than 7 years; and "Extensive" equal to more than 7 years. For portfolios assigned to Morningstar categories other than U.S. Taxable, including all domiciled outside the United States, static duration breakpoints are also used: "Limited" equals less than or equal to 3.5 years, "Moderate" equals greater than 3.5 years but less than or equal to 6 years, and "Extensive" is assigned to portfolios with effective durations of more than 6 years.

Note: Interest-rate sensitivity for non-U.S. domiciled portfolios (excluding those in Morningstar convertible categories) may be assigned using average modified duration when average effective duration is not available.

For portfolios Morningstar classifies as U.S. Taxable Fixed-Income, interest-rate sensitivity category assignment is based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI). The classification assignment is dynamically determined relative to the benchmark index value. A "Limited" category will be assigned to portfolios whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI average effective duration, where the average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI the portfolio will be classified as "Moderate", and those portfolios with an average effective duration value 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as

"Extensive".

## Additional Fund Information

### Collective Trusts and Separate Accounts

Collective Trusts and Separate Accounts are professionally managed investment options designed to offer cost effective investments to large investors. The collective Trusts referred to above are overseen by banking regulators and the Separate Accounts referred to above are overseen by the SEC. These vehicles are subject to oversight by the US Department of Labor in accordance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). Collective Trusts and Separate Accounts are not required to have a prospectus.

### Investment Risk:

#### Foreign Securities

Investments in foreign securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities can change more rapidly and extremely than can the value of U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to increased issuer risk because foreign issuers may not experience the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers do and are held to different reporting, accounting, and auditing standards. In addition, foreign securities are subject to increased costs because there are generally higher commission rates on transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the potential for foreign tax charges on dividend and interest payments. Many foreign markets are relatively small, and securities issued in less-developed countries face the risks of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, including suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country. Economic, political, social, or diplomatic developments can also negatively impact performance.

#### Loss of Money

Because the investment's market value may fluctuate up and down, an investor may lose money, including part of the principal, when he or she buys or sells the investment.

#### Not FDIC Insured

The investment is not a deposit or obligation of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other U.S. governmental agency.

#### Issuer

A stake in any individual security is subject to the risk that the issuer of that security performs poorly, resulting in a decline in the security's value. Issuer-related declines may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, technological breakthroughs, reliance on suppliers, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, or other factors. Additionally, certain issuers may be more sensitive to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

#### Market/Market Volatility

The market value of the portfolio's securities may fall rapidly or unpredictably because of changing economic, political, or market conditions, which may reduce the value of the portfolio.

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# Important Disclosures

## Equity Securities

The value of equity securities, which include common, preferred, and convertible preferred stocks, will fluctuate based on changes in their issuers' financial conditions, as well as overall market and economic conditions, and can decline in the event of deteriorating issuer, market, or economic conditions.