
Share Class

Primary

Federated Hermes Managed Volatility Fund II

A Portfolio of Federated Hermes Insurance Series

A mutual fund seeking to achieve high current income and moderate capital appreciation by investing in both equity and fixed-income securities that have high income potential.

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) have not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Fund Shares are available exclusively as a funding vehicle for life insurance companies writing variable life insurance policies and variable annuity contracts. They are subject to investment limitations that do not apply to other mutual funds available directly to the general public. Therefore, any comparison of these two types of mutual funds would be inappropriate. This Prospectus should be accompanied by the Prospectuses for such variable contracts.

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Fund Summary Information

Federated Hermes Managed Volatility Fund II (the "Fund")

RISK/RETURN SUMMARY: INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund's investment objective is to achieve high current income and moderate capital appreciation.

RISK/RETURN SUMMARY: FEES AND EXPENSES

Note: The table below and the Example that follows it relate exclusively to the Primary Shares (P) of the Fund. They do not reflect any additional fees or expenses that may be imposed by separate accounts of insurance companies or in connection with any variable annuity or variable life insurance contract. If these had been included, your costs would be higher.

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell the Fund's Shares. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	P
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, as applicable)	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends (and other Distributions) (as a percentage of offering price)	N/A
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if applicable)	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	P
Management Fee	0.75%
Distribution (12b-1) Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.18% ¹
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.96%

¹ The Fund may incur and pay administrative service fees on its P class up to a maximum amount of 0.25%. No such fees are currently incurred and paid by the P class of the Fund. The P class of the Fund will not incur and pay such fees until such time as approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Trustees").

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 assumes that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that operating expenses (excluding any sales loads on reinvested dividends, fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) are as shown in the table above and remain the same. The expenses used to calculate the Fund's examples do not include fee waivers or expense reimbursements. Although your actual costs and returns may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	\$ 98
3 Years	\$ 306
5 Years	\$ 531
10 Years	\$1,178

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its 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 61% of the average value of its portfolio.

RISK/RETURN SUMMARY: INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

What are the Fund's Main Investment Strategies?

The Fund pursues its investment objective by investing in both equity and fixed-income securities that have high income potential.

The Fund's Co-Advisers are Federated Global Investment Management Corp. ("Fed Global"), Federated Investment Management Company (FIMCO) and Federated Equity Management Company of Pennsylvania (FEMCOPA) (collectively, the "Co-Advisers" and, in certain contexts, "Adviser"). FEMCOPA is primarily responsible for managing the equity portion of the Fund's portfolio, including equity securities and related derivative contracts. FIMCO is primarily responsible for managing the fixed-income portion of the Fund's portfolio, including fixed income securities and related derivative contracts. Fed Global and FEMCOPA work collaboratively and are primarily responsible for implementing a managed volatility strategy that involves managing the Fund's use of equity index futures contracts to adjust the Fund's expected volatility to a target annualized volatility. Fed Global and FEMCOPA also are primarily responsible for determining the allocation of the Fund's portfolio between the equity, fixed-income and managed volatility strategies. Each Co-Adviser also may from time to time consult and work collaboratively with, or be informed by the decisions of or information from, one or both of the other Co-Advisers in connection with making certain investment decisions in regards to the Fund's investment strategies and portfolio, in addition to various compliance, operational and administrative matters. While the Co-Advisers may work collaboratively in connection with the management of the Fund's portfolio as described above, under certain circumstances, such as, for example, when certain personnel at another Co-Adviser are not available, a Co-Adviser may make decisions or otherwise act independently from the other Co-Advisers.

Regarding the Fund's equity portfolio, FEMCOPA's process for managing the equity investments will be to over or underweight positions in mid- to large cap companies based upon the Adviser's quantitative analysis of the securities. The analysis seeks to identify securities likely to have predictable returns based on a number of strategies such as valuation, market sentiment, profitability and capital use. Additionally, FEMCOPA seeks to purchase undervalued stocks that may increase in price as the market recognizes the company's value. The portfolio is constructed and maintained to provide a reasonable trade-off between risk and return.

Regarding the Fund's fixed-income portfolio, FIMCO selects fixed-income investments that offer high current yields or total return. FIMCO expects that these fixed-income investments will primarily be U.S. government securities, investment-grade debt issues, domestic noninvestment-grade debt securities (also known as "junk bonds" or "high-yield bonds") and foreign investment-grade and noninvestment-grade fixed-income securities, including emerging market debt securities. The Fund limits the amount it may invest in a single fixed-income class up to 30% of Fund assets, except for U.S. government securities and high-quality, investment-grade, fixed-income investments, in which the Fund may invest up to 60% of its assets (and a minimum of 10% of its assets). FIMCO continuously analyzes a variety of economic and market indicators, considers the expected performance and risks unique to these categories of fixed-income investments, and attempts to strategically allocate among the categories to achieve strong income across changing business cycles. FIMCO does not target an average maturity or duration for the Fund's portfolio and may invest in bonds of any maturity range. The Fund may buy or sell foreign currencies or foreign currency forwards in lieu of or in addition to non-dollar denominated fixed-income securities in order to hedge or increase or decrease its exposure to foreign interest rate and/or currency markets. When selecting investments for the Fund including but not limited to high-yield bonds and emerging market debt securities, FIMCO can invest in securities directly or in other investment companies, including funds advised by FIMCO. At times, the Fund's investment in other funds advised by FIMCO may be a substantial portion of the Fund's portfolio.

Certain of the fixed-income investments in which the Fund invests are government securities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, such as those issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Bank System. These entities are, however, supported through federal subsidies, loans or other benefits. The Fund may also invest in government securities that are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, such as those issued by the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"). Finally, the Fund may invest in certain government securities that have no explicit financial support, but which are regarded as having implied support because the federal government sponsors their activities.

Regarding the Fund's managed volatility strategy, Fed Global and FEMCOPA will primarily use equity index futures contracts (a type of derivative) to target an annualized volatility level for the Fund of approximately 10%. To implement this target volatility management strategy, Fed Global and FEMCOPA will monitor the forecasted annualized volatility of returns of the entire Fund portfolio, placing a greater weight on recent historical data. When the forecasted volatility of the Fund's entire portfolio falls outside of a lower (8%) or an upper (12%) band, Fed Global and FEMCOPA will generally take action to manage the fund's volatility, taking into account current market and macroeconomic conditions. The Fund's strategy of managing volatility to a target range seeks to reduce the expected volatility of the Fund's entire portfolio in

high volatility environments and to increase the expected volatility of the Fund's entire portfolio in low volatility environments. Fed Global and FEMCOPA believe that the managed volatility strategy may lead to enhanced returns for investors while dampening large swings in the volatility of the Fund's entire portfolio over time. To implement the Fund's managed volatility strategy, Fed Global and FEMCOPA will buy equity index futures contracts (the "Long Equity Index Futures Positions") in order to seek to raise the Fund's expected volatility level and sell equity index and interest rate futures contracts (the "Short Equity Index Futures Positions") to hedge the Fund's entire portfolio and lower the Fund's expected volatility level. Under normal market conditions, Fed Global and FEMCOPA will seek to manage the Fund's investments in equity index futures contracts (or other broad-based U.S. equity futures) such that:

- The notional value of the Long Equity Index Futures Positions generally will not exceed 60% of the Fund's net asset value at any given time; and
- The notional value of the Short Equity Index Futures Positions generally will not exceed 40% of the Fund's net asset value at any given time.

Due to these limitations, market conditions, or other factors, the actual or realized volatility of the Fund for any particular period of time may be materially higher or lower than the target level. The volatility of the Fund is a statistical measurement of the frequency and level of changes in the Fund's returns without regard to the direction of those changes. Volatility may result from rapid and dramatic price swings. The Fund will use Short Equity Index Futures Positions to hedge the Fund's exposure to long equity positions. The Fund also intends to use other equity futures or interest rate futures for hedging purposes, and intends to use derivative contracts (such as, for example, options and futures contracts) to implement other elements of its investment strategy as more fully described in the Fund's prospectus or SAI. There can be no assurances that the Fund's use of derivative contracts will work as intended.

Regarding the composition of the Fund's portfolio, under normal conditions, it is anticipated that approximately 40% of the Fund's assets will be invested directly into equity securities and 60% of the Fund's assets will be invested in fixed-income securities and other investments. Fed Global and FEMCOPA may vary this allocation by +/- 10% for each asset class depending upon their economic and market outlook, as well as a result of favorable investment opportunities. The managed volatility strategy described in the previous paragraph may cause the Fund's effective exposure to the equity asset class to be greater or less than the level of its direct investments in equity securities. In addition to the other risks of investing in the Fund, the managed volatility strategy will also expose the Fund to leverage risk and the risks of investing in derivative contracts.

The Fund actively trades its portfolio securities in an attempt to achieve its investment objective. Active trading will cause the Fund to have an increased portfolio turnover rate and increase the Fund's trading costs, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund's performance. An active trading strategy will likely result in the Fund generating more short-term capital gains or losses. Short-term gains are generally taxed at a higher rate than long-term gains. Any short-term losses are used first to offset short-term gains.

What are the Main Risks of Investing in the Fund?

All mutual funds take investment risks. Therefore, it is possible to lose money by investing in the Fund. The primary factors that may reduce the Fund's returns include:

- **Stock Market Risk.** The value of equity securities in the Fund's portfolio will fluctuate and, as a result, the Fund's Share price may decline suddenly or over a sustained period of time. Information publicly available about a company, whether from the company's financial statements or other disclosures or from third parties, or information available to some but not all market participants, can affect the price of a company's shares in the market. Among other factors, equity securities may decline in value because of an increase in interest rates or changes in the stock market. Recent and potential future changes in industry and/or economic trends, as well as changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments, also can affect the level of interest rates and contribute to the development of or increase in volatility, illiquidity, shareholder redemptions and other adverse effects (such as a decline in a company's stock price), which could negatively impact the Fund's performance.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** Prices of fixed-income securities generally fall when interest rates rise. The longer the duration of a fixed-income security, the more susceptible it is to interest rate risk. Recent and potential future changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates.
- **Risk of Managed Volatility Strategy.** There can be no guarantee that the Fund will maintain its target annualized volatility. Furthermore, while the volatility management portion of the strategy seeks enhanced returns with more consistent volatility levels over time, attaining and maintaining the target volatility does not ensure that the Fund will deliver enhanced returns. The Fund's managed volatility strategy may expose the Fund to losses (some of which may be sudden) that it would not have otherwise been exposed to if the Fund's investment program consisted only of holding securities directly. For example, the value of the Long Equity Index Futures Positions (which generally will be up to

60% of the Fund's net asset value) may decline in value due to a decline in the level of the equity index futures, while the value of the Short Equity Index Futures Position (which generally will be up to 40% of the Fund's net asset value) may decline in value due to an increase in the level of the equity index futures. In addition, due to the Fund's managed volatility strategy, there is a risk that the Fund may not fully participate in upside market appreciation.

The Fund will use Short Equity Index Futures Positions to hedge the Fund's long equity exposure. The Fund's losses on a Short Equity Index Futures Position could theoretically be unlimited as there is no limit as to how high the equity index futures can appreciate in value. However, such losses would tend to be offset by the appreciation of the Fund's equity holdings. The use by the Fund of Short Equity Index Futures Positions to hedge the Fund's long exposure and manage volatility within a target may not be successful.

Additionally, the Long Equity Index Futures Positions are not being held to hedge the value of the Fund's direct investments in equity securities and, as a result, these futures contracts may decline in value at the same time as the Fund's direct investments in equity securities. The Fund's managed volatility strategy also exposes shareholders to leverage risk and the risks of investing in derivative contracts.

- **Risk of Investing in Derivative Contracts.** Derivative contracts involve risks different from, or possibly greater than, risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Specific risk issues related to the use of such contracts and instruments include valuation issues, increased potential for losses and/or costs to the Fund, and a potential reduction in gains to the Fund. Each of these issues is described in greater detail in the Prospectus. Derivative contracts may also involve other risks described in the Prospectus or the Fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI), such as stock market, interest rate, credit, currency, liquidity and leverage risks.
- **Leverage Risk.** Leverage risk is created when an investment, which includes, for example, an investment in a derivative contract, exposes the Fund to a level of risk that exceeds the amount invested. Changes in the value of such an investment magnify the Fund's risk of loss and potential for gain.
- **Counterparty Credit Risk.** Counterparty credit risk includes the possibility that a party to a transaction involving the Fund will fail to meet its obligations. This could cause the Fund to lose the benefit of the transaction or prevent the Fund from selling or buying other securities to implement its investment strategy.
- **Asset Allocation Risk.** The Fund intends to invest in a diversified mix of asset classes to seek to manage its investment risk. The Fund's investment results will suffer if it increases allocations to a particular asset class and such asset class decreases in market value, or if it reduces allocations to a particular asset class and such asset class increases in value. This risk is in addition to the market risks associated with each of the Fund's investments. In certain conditions, the Fund may employ risk management strategies. No risk management strategies can eliminate the Fund's exposure to adverse events; at best, they can only reduce the possibility that the Fund will be affected by such events, and especially those risks that are not intrinsic to the Fund's investment program. There can be no guarantee that the Adviser will be successful in their attempts to manage the risk exposure of the Fund.
- **Risk Related to Investing for Value.** The Fund generally uses a "value" style of investing, so that the Fund's Share price may lag that of other funds using a different investment style.
- **Mid-Cap Company Risk.** The Fund may invest in mid-capitalization (or "mid-cap") companies. Mid-cap companies often have narrower markets, limited managerial and financial resources, more volatile performance and greater risk of failure, compared to larger, more established companies. These factors could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio, performance and Share price.
- **Large-Cap Company Risk.** The Fund may invest in large capitalization (or "large-cap") companies. In addition, large cap companies may have fewer opportunities to expand the market for their products or services, may focus their competitive efforts on maintaining or expanding their market share, and may be less capable of responding quickly to competitive challenges. These factors could result in the share price of large companies not keeping pace with the overall stock market or growth in the general economy, and could have a negative effect on the Fund's portfolio, performance and Share price.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Trading opportunities are more limited for fixed-income securities that have not received any credit ratings, have received ratings below investment grade or are not widely held. These features may make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time. Consequently, the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. Infrequent trading of securities may also lead to an increase in their price volatility.
- **Risk Associated with Noninvestment-Grade Securities.** Securities rated below investment grade (also known as "junk bonds") may be subject to greater interest rate, credit and liquidity risks than investment-grade securities. These securities are considered speculative with respect to the issuers ability to pay interest and repay principal.

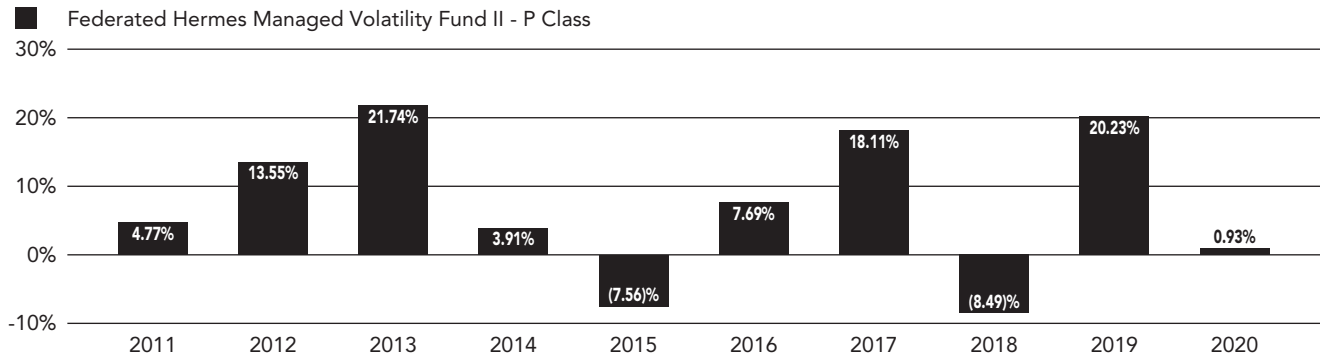
- **Risk Related to the Economy.** The value of the Fund's portfolio may decline in tandem with a drop in the overall value of the markets in which the Fund invests and/or other markets. Economic, political and financial conditions, industry or economic trends and developments or public health risks, such as epidemics or pandemics, may, from time to time, and for varying periods of time, cause the Fund to experience volatility, illiquidity, shareholder redemptions, or other potentially adverse effects. Among other investments, lower-grade bonds and loans may be particularly sensitive to changes in the economy.
- **Prepayment Risk and Extension Risk.** When homeowners prepay their mortgages in response to lower interest rates, the Fund will be required to reinvest the proceeds at the lower interest rates available. Also, when interest rates fall, the price of mortgage-backed securities may not rise to as great an extent as that of other fixed-income securities. When interest rates rise, homeowners are less likely to prepay their mortgages. A decreased rate of prepayments lengthens the expected maturity of a mortgage-backed security, and the price of mortgage-backed securities may decrease more than the price of other fixed income securities when interest rates rise.
- **Risk of Foreign Investing.** Because the Fund may invest in securities issued by foreign companies, the Fund's Share price may be more affected by foreign economic and political conditions, taxation policies and accounting and auditing standards than could otherwise be the case.
- **Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets Countries.** Securities issued or traded in emerging markets generally entail greater risks than securities issued or traded in developed markets. Emerging market countries may have relatively unstable governments and may present the risk of nationalization of businesses, expropriation, confiscatory taxation or, in certain instances, reversion to closed market, centrally planned economics.
- **Currency Risk.** Exchange rates for currencies fluctuate daily. Accordingly, the Fund may experience increased volatility with respect to the value of its Shares and its returns as a result of its exposure to foreign currencies through direct holding of such currencies or holding of non-U.S. dollar denominated securities.
- **European Union and Eurozone Related Risk.** A number of countries in the European Union (EU) including certain countries within the EU that have adopted the euro (Eurozone) have experienced, and may continue to experience, severe economic and financial difficulties. Additional countries within the EU may also fall subject to such difficulties. These events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments in euro-denominated securities and derivatives contracts, securities of issuers located in the EU or with significant exposure to EU issuers or countries.
- **Sector Risk.** Sector risk is the possibility that a certain sector may underperform other sectors or the market as a whole.
- **Custodial Services and Related Investment Costs.** Custodial services and other costs relating to investment in international securities markets generally are more expensive than in the United States. Such markets have settlement and clearance procedures that differ from those in the United States. In certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. The inability of the Fund to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. Inability to dispose of a portfolio security caused by settlement problems could result in losses to the Fund due to a subsequent decline in value of the portfolio security. In addition, security settlement and clearance procedures in some emerging countries may not fully protect the Fund against loss of its assets.
- **Short Selling Risk.** The Fund may enter into short sales which expose the Fund to the risks of short selling. Short sales involve borrowing a security from a lender which is then sold in the open market at a future date. The security is then repurchased by the Fund and returned to the lender. Short selling allows an investor to profit from declines in prices of securities. Short selling a security involves the risk that the security sold short will appreciate in value at the time of repurchase therefore creating a loss for the Fund. The Fund may incur expenses in selling securities short and such expenses are investment expenses of the Fund.
- **Quantitative Modeling Risk.** The Fund employs quantitative models as a management technique. These models examine multiple economic factors using various proprietary and third-party data. The results generated by quantitative analysis may perform differently than expected and may negatively affect Fund performance for various reasons (for example, human judgment, data imprecision, software or other technology malfunctions, or programming inaccuracies).
- **Technology Risk.** The Co-Advisers use various technologies in managing the Fund, consistent with its investment objective(s) and strategy described in this Prospectus. For example, proprietary and third-party data and systems are utilized to support decision-making for the Fund. Data imprecision, software or other technology malfunctions, programming inaccuracies and similar circumstances may impair the performance of these systems, which may negatively affect Fund performance.

The Shares offered by this Prospectus are not deposits or obligations of any bank, are not endorsed or guaranteed by any bank and are not insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

PERFORMANCE: BAR CHART AND TABLE

Risk/Return Bar Chart

The bar chart and performance table below reflect historical performance data for the Fund and are intended to help you analyze the Fund's investment risks in light of its historical returns. The bar chart shows the variability of the Fund's P class total returns on a calendar year-by-year basis. The Average Annual Total Return Table shows returns *averaged* over the stated periods, and includes comparative performance information. *The Fund's performance will fluctuate, and past performance is not necessarily an indication of future results.* For current performance information, contact your insurance company.



The total returns shown in the bar chart above are based upon net asset value and do not reflect the charges and expenses of a variable annuity or variable life insurance contract. If contract charges or fees had been included, the returns shown would have been lower.

Within the periods shown in the bar chart, the Fund's P class highest quarterly return was 9.82% (quarter ended December 31, 2013). Its lowest quarterly return was (11.72)% (quarter ended March 31, 2020).

Average Annual Total Return Table

Return Before Taxes is shown for the Fund's P class.

(For the Period Ended December 31, 2020)

Share Class	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
P Class:			
Return Before Taxes	0.93%	7.15%	6.99%
Standard & Poor's 500 Index ¹ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.40%	15.22%	13.88%
Russell 1000® Value Index ² (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	2.80%	9.74%	10.50%
Blended Index ³ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	6.56%	6.89%	6.75%

1 The Standard and Poor's 500 Index is an unmanaged capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.

2 The Russell 1000® Value Index measures the performance of the large-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000® Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected growth values. The Russell 1000® Value Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer for the large-cap value segment. The Russell 1000® Value Index is completely reconstituted annually to ensure new and growing equities are included and that the represented companies continue to reflect value characteristics.

3 The Blended Index is comprised of 40% Russell 1000® Value Index/60% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, taxable bond market, including Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, mortgage-backed securities (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), asset-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities.

FUND MANAGEMENT

The Fund's Investment Co-Advisers are Federated Global Investment Management Corp. ("Fed Global"), Federated Investment Management Company (FIMCO) and Federated Equity Management Company of Pennsylvania (FEMCOPA).

Fed Global

James P. Gordon, Jr., CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager, has been the Fund's portfolio manager since August 2014.

FEMCOPA

Damian M. McIntyre, CFA, FRM and CAIA, Portfolio Manager, has been the Fund's portfolio manager since January 2017, and served as associate portfolio manager since April 2015.

Ian Miller, CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager, has been the Fund's portfolio manager since April 2017.

Dana L. Meissner, CFA, FRM and CAIA, Senior Portfolio Manager, has been the Fund's portfolio manager since April 2020.

FIMCO

Jerome D. Conner, CFA, Portfolio Manager, has been the Fund's portfolio manager since April 2014.

Ihab Salib, Senior Portfolio Manager, has been the emerging markets affiliated fund's portfolio manager since March 2013.

Todd A. Abraham, CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager, has been the mortgage affiliated fund's portfolio manager since February 1999.

Mark E. Durbiano, CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager, has been the high yield affiliated fund's portfolio manager since August 1993.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares are used solely as an investment vehicle for separate accounts of participating insurance companies offering variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. The general public has access to the Fund only by purchasing a variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy (thus becoming a contract owner). Shares are not sold directly to the general public.

Shares of the Fund can be purchased or redeemed by participating insurance companies on any day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies, that its distributions, if any, will consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both. Because shares of the Fund must be purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, such distribution will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should ask your own tax advisor for more information on your own tax situation, including possible state or local taxes.

PAYMENTS TO INSURANCE COMPANIES OR QUALIFYING DEALERS

Fund Shares are generally available only through participating insurance companies offering variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. Life insurance policies and variable annuities are generally purchased through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary. The Fund and/or its related companies may make payments to the participating insurance companies for services; some of the payments may go to broker-dealers and other intermediaries. These payments may create a conflict of interest for an intermediary, or be a factor in the participating insurance companies' decision to include the Fund as an underlying investment option in a variable contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

What are the Fund's Investment Strategies?

The Fund's investment objective is to achieve high current income and moderate capital appreciation. While there is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective, it endeavors to do so by following the strategies and policies described in this Prospectus. The Fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides information about the Fund's non-principal strategies. The Fund pursues its investment objectives by investing in equity and fixed-income securities that have high income potential, and overlaying a managed volatility strategy, as described below. The Fund's portfolio will normally be invested in stocks, bonds, futures contracts, as well as certain other permitted investments. A description of the various types of securities and other investments in which the Fund principally invests, and their risks, immediately follows this strategy section.

The Fund's Co-Advisers are Federated Global Investment Management Corp. ("Fed Global"), Federated Investment Management Company (FIMCO) and Federated Equity Management Company of Pennsylvania (FEMCOPA). FEMCOPA is primarily responsible for managing the equity portion of the Fund's portfolio, including equity securities and related derivative contracts. FIMCO is primarily responsible for managing the fixed-income portion of the Fund's portfolio, including fixed-income securities and related derivative contracts. Fed Global and FEMCOPA work collaboratively and are primarily responsible for implementing a managed volatility strategy that involves managing the Fund's use of equity index futures contracts to adjust the Fund's expected volatility to a target annualized volatility. Fed Global and FEMCOPA also are primarily responsible for determining the allocation of the Fund's portfolio between the equity, fixed-income and managed volatility strategies. Each Co-Adviser also may from time to time consult and work collaboratively with, or be informed by the decisions of or information from, one or both of the other Co-Advisers in connection with making certain investment decisions in regards to the Fund's investment strategies and portfolio, in

addition to various compliance, operational and administrative matters. While the Co-Advisers may work collaboratively in connection with the management of the Fund's portfolio as described above, under certain circumstances, such as, for example, when certain personnel at another Co-Adviser are not available, a Co-Adviser may make decisions or otherwise act independently from the other Co-Advisers.

The Co-Advisers actively manage the Fund's portfolio by seeking to provide shareholders with higher current income and less volatility than would normally be available from a portfolio invested entirely in equities. The Fund seeks to provide, in a single portfolio, substantially all of the active management opportunities consistent with its investment objective in balancing income opportunities and risk across equity and fixed-income markets and sectors, and in selecting securities within equity and fixed-income market sectors. The performance of the Fund should be evaluated over longer periods of time. Even small differences in shorter time periods for comparison can have a substantial impact on returns. For example, the so-called "value premium" (the historical outperformance of value stocks over growth stocks) occurs only over longer time periods. The Fund's fixed-income portfolio will be invested primarily to maximize total return which consists of income and capital appreciation.

Regarding the Fund's equity portfolio, FEMCOPA's process for managing the equity investments will be to over or underweight positions in mid- to large cap companies based upon the Adviser's quantitative analysis of the securities. The analysis seeks to identify securities likely to have predictable returns based on a number of strategies such as valuation, market sentiment, profitability and capital use. Additionally, FEMCOPA seeks to purchase undervalued stocks that may increase in price as the market recognizes the company's value. The portfolio is constructed and maintained to provide a reasonable trade-off between risk and return.

Regarding the Fund's fixed income portfolio, FIMCO's process for selecting fixed-income investments begins by allocating the fixed-income portion of the Fund's portfolio among primarily the following categories of the fixed-income market: U. S. government securities; investment-grade debt issues; domestic noninvestment-grade debt securities; and foreign investment-grade and noninvestment-grade fixed-income securities, including emerging market debt securities. Therefore, FIMCO continuously analyzes a variety of economic and market indicators, considers the expected performance and risks unique to each category, and attempts to strategically allocate among the categories to achieve strong income across changing business cycles while using the low correlation of returns to reduce portfolio risk. FIMCO does not target an average maturity or duration for the Fund's portfolio and may invest in bonds of any maturity or duration.

The selection of individual fixed-income securities involves an approach that is specific to each category of securities and that relates, in part, to the risks inherent in the underlying sectors that comprise each category. These risks include credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and risks of foreign investing. The following are examples of the analyses used by FIMCO to select securities:

- FIMCO employs a fundamental analysis to determine the best debt securities within specific credit quality constraints. For investments in corporate issuers, FIMCO analyzes the business, competitive position and general financial condition of the issuer to determine whether a security's credit risk is commensurate with its potential return. The Fund may also invest in U.S. government and mortgage-backed securities when it believes those securities offer better relative value than investment-grade corporate debt securities.
- Noninvestment-grade debt issues (also known as "junk bonds" or "high-yield bonds") have higher yields than investment-grade issues. FIMCO attempts to select high-yield bonds that offer superior potential returns for the default risks being assumed.

When selecting investments for the Fund, including but not limited to high-yield bonds and emerging market debt securities, FIMCO can invest in securities directly or in other investment companies, including funds advised by FIMCO. These funds may include funds which are not available for general investment by the public. The investment companies in which the Fund invests are managed independently of the Fund and may incur additional expenses. At times, the Fund's investment in other funds advised by FIMCO may be a substantial portion of the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund invests in both foreign government and foreign debt obligations, which may be denominated in either foreign currency or U.S. dollars. The issuers of these securities may be located in either emerging or developed markets. Investors in emerging market debt securities receive higher yields as compensation for assuming the higher credit risks of the issuers or other market risks of investing in emerging market countries. Historically, returns of emerging market debt securities have had low correlation with the returns of both lower-rated debt securities issued by corporations in the United States (high-yield bonds) and investment-grade securities of developed market countries. As a result, the addition of these securities to the portfolio may reduce portfolio risk and still provide the benefits of higher average portfolio returns over longer periods of time. There is no assurance that this relatively low correlation of returns will continue in the future. The Fund may buy or sell foreign currencies or foreign currency forwards in lieu of or in addition to non-dollar denominated fixed-income securities in order to hedge or increase or decrease its exposure to foreign interest rate and/or currency markets.

Under normal conditions, FIMCO anticipates allocating investments among the following fixed-income asset classes: U.S. government securities; high-quality investment-grade debt; domestic noninvestment grade debt (commonly called “junk” or “high-yield” bonds); and foreign investment-grade and noninvestment-grade debt. The Fund limits the amount that it may invest in a single fixed-income class up to 30% of Fund assets, except for U.S. government securities and high-quality, investment-grade, fixed-income investments, in which the Fund may invest up to 60% of its assets (and a minimum 10% of its assets).

Regarding the Fund’s managed volatility strategy, Fed Global and FEMCOPA will primarily use U.S. equity index futures contracts (a type of derivative) to target an annualized volatility level for the Fund of approximately 10%. To implement this target volatility management strategy, Fed Global and FEMCOPA will monitor the forecasted annualized volatility of returns of the entire Fund portfolio, placing a greater weight on recent historical data. When the forecasted volatility of the Fund’s entire portfolio falls outside of a lower (8%) or an upper (12%) band, Fed Global and FEMCOPA will generally take action to manage the fund’s volatility, taking into account current market and macroeconomic conditions. The Fund’s strategy of managing volatility to a target range seeks to reduce the expected volatility of the Fund’s entire portfolio in high volatility environments and to increase the expected volatility of the Fund’s entire portfolio in low volatility environments. Fed Global and FEMCOPA believe that the managed volatility strategy may lead to enhanced returns for investors while dampening large swings in the volatility of the Fund’s entire portfolio over time. To implement the Fund’s managed volatility strategy, Fed Global and FEMCOPA will buy equity index and interest rate futures contracts (the “Long Equity Index Futures Positions”) in order to seek to raise the Fund’s expected volatility level and sell equity index futures contracts (the “Short Equity Index Futures Positions”) to hedge the Fund’s entire portfolio and lower the Fund’s expected volatility level. Under normal market conditions, Fed Global and FEMCOPA will seek to manage the Fund’s investments in equity index futures contracts (or other broad-based equity index futures) such that:

- The notional value of the Long Equity Index Futures Positions generally will not exceed 60% of the Fund’s net asset value at any given time; and
- The notional value of the Short Equity Index Futures Positions generally will not exceed 40% of the Fund’s net asset value at any given time.

Due to these limitations, market conditions or other factors, the actual or realized volatility of the Fund for any particular period of time may be materially higher or lower than the target level. The volatility of the Fund is a statistical measurement of the frequency and level of changes in the Fund’s returns without regard to the direction of those changes. Volatility may result from rapid and dramatic price swings. The Fund will use Short Equity Index Futures Positions to hedge the Fund’s exposure to long equity positions. The Fund may also use other equity index futures or interest rate futures for hedging purposes.

Regarding the composition of the Fund’s portfolio, the Co-Advisers divide the Fund’s portfolio between equity and fixed-income investments to provide less volatility than a portfolio would be if invested entirely in equities. Fed Global and FEMCOPA then adjust the initial allocation based on their expectations for the performance and risk of the stocks and bonds in which the Fund invests while taking into consideration the Fund’s objective of emphasizing total return. Under normal conditions, it is anticipated that approximately 40% of the Fund’s assets will be invested in equity securities and 60% of the Fund’s assets will be invested in fixed-income securities and other investments. Fed Global and FEMCOPA may vary this allocation by +/-10% for each asset class depending upon its economic and market outlook, as well as a result of favorable investment opportunities. The Fund’s managed volatility strategy may cause its effective exposure to the equity asset class to be greater or less than the level of its direct investments in equity securities. In addition to the other risks of investing in the Fund, the managed volatility strategy will expose the Fund to leverage risk and the risks of investing in derivative contracts.

Each Co-Adviser also intends to use the equity and interest rate futures discussed above, and/or other derivative contracts, to implement elements of its investment strategy. The types of derivative contracts the Fund intends to use include, among others, futures and options. For example, a Co-Adviser may use derivative contracts to increase or decrease the portfolio’s exposure to the investment(s) underlying the derivative in an attempt to benefit from changes in the value of the underlying investment(s). Additionally, by way of example, a Co-Adviser may use derivative contracts in an attempt to:

- increase or decrease the effective duration of the Fund portfolio;
- obtain premiums from the sale of derivative contracts;
- realize gains from trading a derivative contract; or
- hedge against potential losses.

There can be no assurance that a Co-Adviser’s use of derivative contracts will work as intended.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund actively trades its portfolio securities in an attempt to achieve its investment objective. Active trading will cause the Fund to have an increased portfolio turnover rate and increase the Fund's trading costs, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund's performance. An active trading strategy will likely result in the Fund generating more short-term capital gains or losses. Short-term gains are generally taxed at a higher rate than long-term gains. Any short-term losses are used first to offset short-term gains.

TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS

The Fund may temporarily depart from its principal investment strategies by investing its assets in shorter-term debt securities and similar obligations or holding cash. It may do this in response to unusual circumstances, such as: adverse market, economic or other conditions (for example, to help avoid potential losses, or during periods when there is a shortage of appropriate securities); to maintain liquidity to meet shareholder redemptions; or to accommodate cash inflows. It is possible that such investments could affect the Fund's investment returns and/or the ability to achieve the Fund's investment objectives. Additionally, although an annualized volatility level of 10% is normally targeted for the Fund, the Co-Advisers under certain market conditions may target a lower volatility level for the Fund.

What are the Fund's Principal Investments?

The following provides general information on the Fund's principal investments. The Fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides information about the Fund's non-principal investments and may provide additional information about the Fund's principal investments.

EQUITY SECURITIES

Equity securities represent a share of an issuer's earnings and assets, after the issuer pays its liabilities. The Fund cannot predict the income it will receive from equity securities because issuers generally have discretion as to the payment of any dividends or distributions. However, equity securities offer greater potential for appreciation than many other types of securities, because their value increases directly with the value of the issuer's business.

The following describes the equity securities in which the Fund principally invests.

Common Stocks

Common stocks are the most prevalent type of equity security. Common stocks receive the issuer's earnings after the issuer pays its creditors and any preferred stockholders. As a result, changes in an issuer's earnings directly influence the value of its common stock.

Preferred Stocks

Preferred stocks have the right to receive specified dividends or distributions before the issuer makes payments on its common stock. Some preferred stocks also participate in dividends and distributions paid on common stock. Preferred stocks may also permit the issuer to redeem the stock. The Fund may treat such redeemable preferred stock as a fixed-income security.

FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES

Fixed-income securities pay interest, dividends or distributions at a specified rate. The rate may be a fixed percentage of the principal or may be adjusted periodically. In addition, the issuer of a fixed-income security must repay the principal amount of the security, normally within a specified time. Fixed-income securities provide more regular income than equity securities. However, the returns on fixed-income securities are limited and normally do not increase with the issuer's earnings. This limits the potential appreciation of fixed-income securities as compared to equity securities.

A security's yield measures the annual income earned on a security as a percentage of its price. A security's yield will increase or decrease depending upon whether it costs less (a "discount") or more (a "premium") than the principal amount. If the issuer may redeem the security before its scheduled maturity, the price and yield on a discount or premium security may change based upon the probability of an early redemption. Securities with higher risks generally have higher yields.

The following describes the fixed-income securities in which the Fund principally invests:

Treasury Securities (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

Treasury securities are direct obligations of the federal government of the United States. Treasury securities are generally regarded as having minimal credit risks.

Government Securities (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

Government securities are issued or guaranteed by a federal agency or instrumentality acting under federal authority. Some government securities, including those issued by Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States and are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal.

Other government securities receive support through federal subsidies, loans or other benefits, but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. For example, the U.S. Treasury is authorized to purchase specified amounts of securities issued by (or otherwise make funds available to) the Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”) and Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) in support of such obligations.

Some government agency securities have no explicit financial support and are supported only by the credit of the applicable agency, instrumentality or corporation. The U.S. government has provided financial support to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, but there is no assurance that it will support these or other agencies in the future.

The Fund treats mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by a federal agency or instrumentality as government securities. Although such a guarantee protects against credit risk, it does not eliminate it entirely or reduce other risks.

Corporate Debt Securities (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

Corporate debt securities are fixed-income securities issued by businesses. Notes, bonds, debentures and commercial paper are the most prevalent types of corporate debt securities. The Fund may also purchase interests in bank loans to companies. The credit risks of corporate debt securities vary widely among issuers.

In addition, the credit risk of an issuer’s debt security may vary based on its priority for repayment. For example, higher ranking (“senior”) debt securities have a higher priority than lower ranking (“subordinated”) securities. This means that the issuer might not make payments on subordinated securities while continuing to make payments on senior securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy, holders of senior securities may receive amounts otherwise payable to the holders of subordinated securities. Some subordinated securities, such as trust-preferred and capital-securities notes, also permit the issuer to defer payments under certain circumstances. For example, insurance companies issue securities known as surplus notes that permit the insurance company to defer any payment that would reduce its capital below regulatory requirements.

Mortgage-Backed Securities (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

A mortgage-backed security (MBS) is a type of pass-through security, which is a pooled debt obligation repackaged as interests that pass principal and interest through an intermediary to investors. In the case of MBS, the ownership interests are issued by a trust and represent participation interests in pools of adjustable and fixed-rate mortgage loans. MBS are most commonly issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government (or one of its agencies or instrumentalities). Unlike conventional debt obligations, MBS provide monthly payments derived from the monthly interest and principal payments (including any prepayments) made by the individual borrowers on the pooled mortgage loans. Most MBS make these payments monthly; however, certain MBS are backed by mortgage loans which do not generate monthly payments but rather generate payments less frequently.

The MBS acquired by the Fund could be secured by fixed-rate mortgages, adjustable rate mortgages or hybrid adjustable rate mortgages. Adjustable rate mortgages are mortgages whose interest rates are periodically reset when market rates change. A hybrid adjustable rate mortgage (“hybrid ARM”) is a type of mortgage in which the interest rate is fixed for a specified period and then resets periodically, or floats, for the remaining mortgage term. Hybrid ARMs are usually referred to by their fixed and floating periods. For example, a “5/1 ARM” refers to a mortgage with a five-year, fixed-interest rate period, followed by 25 annual interest rate adjustment periods.

Investments in MBS expose the Fund to interest rate, prepayment and credit risks.

Credit Enhancement

Credit enhancement consists of an arrangement in which a company agrees to pay amounts due on a fixed-income security if the issuer defaults. In some cases the company providing credit enhancement makes all payments directly to the security holders and receives reimbursement from the issuer. Normally, the credit enhancer has greater financial resources and liquidity than the issuer. For this reason, the Adviser usually evaluates the credit risk of a fixed-income security based solely upon its credit enhancement.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

Foreign securities are securities of issuers based outside the United States. To the extent a Fund invests in securities included in its applicable broad-based securities market index, the Fund may consider an issuer to be based outside the United States if the applicable index classifies the issuer as based outside the United States. Accordingly, the Fund may consider an issuer to be based outside the United States if the issuer satisfies at least one, but not necessarily all, of the following:

- it is organized under the laws of, or has its principal office located in, another country;
- the principal trading market for its securities is in another country;
- it (directly or through its consolidated subsidiaries) derived in its most current fiscal year at least 50% of its total assets, capitalization, gross revenue or profit from goods produced, services performed or sales made in another country; or
- it is classified by an applicable index as based outside the United States.

Foreign securities may be denominated in foreign currencies or in U. S. dollars. Along with the risks normally associated with domestic securities of the same type, foreign securities are subject to currency risks and risks of foreign investing. Trading in certain foreign markets is also subject to liquidity risks.

Foreign Government Securities (A Type of Foreign Fixed-Income Security)

Foreign government securities generally consist of fixed-income securities supported by national, state or provincial governments or similar political subdivisions. Foreign government securities also include debt obligations of supranational entities, such as international organizations designed or supported by governmental entities to promote economic reconstruction or development, international banking institutions and related government agencies. Examples of these include, but are not limited to, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the “World Bank”), the Asian Development Bank, the European Investment Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Foreign government securities also include fixed-income securities of quasi-governmental agencies that are either issued by entities owned by a national, state or equivalent government or are obligations of a political unit that are not backed by the national government’s full faith and credit. Further, foreign government securities include mortgage-related securities issued or guaranteed by national, state or provincial governmental instrumentalities, including quasi-governmental agencies.

Foreign Exchange Contracts

In order to convert U.S. dollars into the currency needed to buy a foreign security, or to convert foreign currency received from the sale of a foreign security into U.S. dollars, the Fund may enter into spot currency trades. In a spot trade, the Fund agrees to exchange one currency for another at the current exchange rate. The Fund may also enter into derivative contracts in which a foreign currency is an underlying asset. The exchange rate for currency derivative contracts may be higher or lower than the spot exchange rate. Use of these derivative contracts may increase or decrease the Fund’s exposure to currency risks. The Fund may use both spot trades and currency derivatives to increase or decrease its exposure to foreign interest rate and/or currency markets.

DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS

Derivative contracts are financial instruments that require payments based upon changes in the values of designated securities, commodities, currencies, indices, or other assets or instruments including other derivative contracts, (each a “Reference Instrument” and collectively, “Reference Instruments”). Each party to a derivative contract may sometimes be referred to as a counterparty. Some derivative contracts require payments relating to an actual, future trade involving the Reference Instrument. These types of derivatives are frequently referred to as “physically settled” derivatives. Other derivative contracts require payments relating to the income or returns from, or changes in the market value of, a Reference Instrument. These types of derivatives are known as “cash-settled” derivatives, since they require cash payments in lieu of delivery of the Reference Instrument.

Many derivative contracts are traded on securities or commodities exchanges. In this case, the exchange sets all the terms of the contract except for the price. Investors make payments due under their contracts through the exchange. Most exchanges require investors to maintain margin accounts through their brokers to cover their potential obligations to the exchange. Parties to the contract make (or collect) daily payments to the margin accounts to reflect losses (or gains) in the value of their contracts. This protects investors against potential defaults by the other party to the contract. Trading contracts on an exchange also allows investors to close out their contracts by entering into offsetting contracts.

The Fund may also trade derivative contracts over-the-counter (OTC) in transactions negotiated directly between the Fund and a financial institution. OTC contracts do not necessarily have standard terms, so they may be less liquid and more difficult to close out than exchange-traded contracts. In addition, OTC contracts with more specialized terms may be more difficult to value than exchange-traded contracts, especially in times of financial stress.

The market for swaps and other OTC derivatives was largely unregulated prior to the enactment of federal legislation known as the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). Regulations enacted by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) under the Dodd-Frank Act require the Fund to clear certain swap contracts through a clearing house or central counterparty (a “CCP”).

To clear a swap through the CCP, the Fund will submit the contract to, and post margin with, a futures commission merchant (FCM) that is a clearing house member. The Fund may enter into the swap with a financial institution other than the FCM and arrange for the contract to be transferred to the FCM for clearing, or enter into the contract with the FCM itself. If the Fund must centrally clear a transaction, the CFTC’s regulations also generally require that the swap be executed on a registered exchange or through a market facility that is known as a swap execution facility or SEF. Central clearing is presently required only for certain swaps; the CFTC is expected to impose a mandatory central clearing requirement for additional derivative instruments over time.

The CCP, SEF and FCM are all subject to regulatory oversight by the CFTC. In addition, most derivative market participants are now regulated as swap dealers or major swap participants and are subject to certain minimum capital and margin requirements and business conduct standards. Similar regulatory requirements are expected to apply to derivative contracts that are subject to the jurisdiction of the SEC, although the SEC has not yet finalized its regulations. In addition, uncleared OTC swaps will be subject to regulatory collateral requirements that could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to enter into swaps in the OTC market. These developments could cause the Fund to terminate new or existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such instruments at an inopportune time.

Until the mandated rulemaking and regulations are implemented completely, it will not be possible to determine the complete impact of the Dodd-Frank Act and related regulations on the Fund.

Depending on how the Fund uses derivative contracts and the relationships between the market value of a derivative contract and the Reference Instrument, derivative contracts may increase or decrease the Fund’s exposure to the risks of the Reference Instrument, and may also expose the Fund to liquidity and leverage risks. OTC contracts also expose the Fund to credit risks in the event that a counterparty defaults on the contract, although this risk may be mitigated by submitting the contract for clearing through a CCP.

Payment obligations arising in connection with derivative contracts are frequently required to be secured with margin (which is commonly called “collateral”).

The Fund may invest in a derivative contract if it is permitted to own, invest in, or otherwise have economic exposure to the Reference Instrument. The Fund is not required to own a Reference Instrument in order to buy or sell a derivative contract relating to that Reference Instrument. The Fund intends to trade in the following specific types and/or combinations of derivative contracts:

Futures Contracts (A Type of Derivative)

Futures contracts provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a Reference Instrument at a specified price, date and time. Entering into a contract to buy a Reference Instrument is commonly referred to as buying a contract or holding a long position in the asset. Entering into a contract to sell a Reference Instrument is commonly referred to as selling a contract or holding a short position in the Reference Instrument. Futures contracts are considered to be commodity contracts. Futures contracts traded OTC are frequently referred to as forward contracts. The Fund can buy or sell financial futures (such as interest rate futures, index futures and security futures), as well as currency futures and currency forward contracts.

Option Contracts (A Type of Derivative)

Option contracts (also called “options”) are rights to buy or sell a Reference Instrument for a specified price (the “exercise price”) during, or at the end of, a specified period. The seller (or “writer”) of the option receives a payment, or premium, from the buyer, which the writer keeps regardless of whether the buyer uses (or exercises) the option. A call option gives the holder (buyer) the right to buy the Reference Instrument from the seller (writer) of the option. A put option gives the holder the right to sell the Reference Instrument to the writer of the option. Options may be bought or sold on a wide variety of Reference Instruments. Options that are written on futures contracts will be subject to margin requirements similar to those applied to futures contracts.

Swap Contracts (A Type of Derivative)

A swap contract (also known as a “swap”) is a type of derivative contract in which two parties agree to pay each other (swap) the returns derived from Reference Instruments. Swaps do not always involve the delivery of the Reference Instruments by either party, and the parties might not own the Reference Instruments underlying the swap. The payments are usually made on a net basis so that, on any given day, the Fund would receive (or pay) only the amount by which its payment under the contract is less than (or exceeds) the amount of the other party’s payment. Swap agreements are sophisticated instruments that can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. Common types of swaps in which the Fund may invest include interest rate swaps, caps and floors, total return swaps and credit default swaps.

Investing in Securities of Other Investment Companies

The Fund may invest its assets in securities of other investment companies, including the securities of affiliated money market funds, as an efficient means of implementing its investment strategies and/or managing its uninvested cash. The Fund may also invest mortgage-backed, high-yield and emerging market debt securities primarily by investing in another investment company (which is not available for general investment by the public) that owns those securities and that is advised by an affiliate of the Adviser. The Fund may also invest in such securities directly. These other investment companies are managed independently of the Fund and incur additional fees and/or expenses which would, therefore, be borne indirectly by the Fund in connection with any such investment. However, the Adviser believes that the benefits and efficiencies of this approach should outweigh the potential additional fees and/or expenses.

OTHER INVESTMENTS, TRANSACTIONS, TECHNIQUES

Asset Segregation

In order to secure its obligations in connection with derivative contracts or special transactions, the Fund will either own the underlying assets, enter into offsetting transactions or set aside cash or readily marketable securities in each case, as provided by the SEC or SEC staff guidance. This requirement may cause the Fund to miss favorable trading opportunities, due to a lack of sufficient cash or readily marketable securities. This requirement may also cause the Fund to realize losses on offsetting or terminated derivative contracts or special transactions.

Hedging

Hedging transactions are intended to reduce specific risks. For example, to protect the Fund against circumstances that would normally cause the Fund’s portfolio securities to decline in value, the Fund may buy or sell a derivative contract that would normally increase in value under the same circumstances. The Fund may also attempt to hedge by using combinations of different derivative contracts, or derivative contracts and securities. The Fund’s ability to hedge may be limited by the costs of the derivative contracts. The Fund may attempt to lower the cost of hedging by entering into transactions that provide only limited protection, including transactions that: (1) hedge only a portion of its portfolio; (2) use derivative contracts that cover a narrow range of circumstances; or (3) involve the sale of derivative contracts with different terms. Consequently, hedging transactions will not eliminate risk even if they work as intended. In addition, hedging strategies are not always successful, and could result in increased expenses and losses to the Fund.

Investment Ratings for Investment-Grade Securities

The Adviser will determine whether a security is investment grade based upon the credit ratings given by one or more NRSROs. For example, Standard & Poor’s, an NRSRO, assigns ratings to investment-grade securities (AAA, AA, A and BBB including modifiers, sub-categories and gradations) based on their assessment of the likelihood of the issuer’s inability to pay interest or principal (default) when due on each security. Lower credit ratings correspond to higher credit risk. If a security has not received a rating, the Fund must rely entirely upon the Adviser’s credit assessment that the security is comparable to investment grade. The presence of a ratings modifier, sub-category or gradation (for example, a (+) or (-)) is intended to show relative standing within the major rating categories and does not affect the security credit rating for purposes of the Fund’s investment parameters. If a security is downgraded below the minimum quality grade discussed above, the Adviser will reevaluate the security, but will not be required to sell it.

Investment Ratings for Noninvestment-Grade Securities

Noninvestment-grade securities are rated below BBB- by an NRSRO. These bonds have greater economic, credit and liquidity risks than investment-grade securities.

Additional Information Regarding the Security Selection Process

As part of analysis inherent in its security selection process, among other factors, the Adviser also evaluates whether environmental, social and governance factors could have a positive or negative impact on the risk profiles of many issuers in the universe of securities in which the Fund may invest. The Adviser may also consider information derived from active engagements conducted by its in-house stewardship team with certain issuers. This qualitative analysis does not automatically result in including or excluding specific securities but may be used by Federated Hermes as an additional input to improve portfolio risk/return characteristics.

What are the Specific Risks of Investing in the Fund?

The following provides general information on the risks associated with the Fund's principal investments. Any additional risks associated with the Fund's non-principal investments are described in the Fund's SAI. The Fund's SAI also may provide additional information about the risks associated with the Fund's principal investments.

STOCK MARKET RISK

The value of equity securities in the Fund's portfolio will rise and fall over time. These fluctuations could be a sustained trend or a drastic movement. Historically, the equity market has moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's securities may fluctuate from day to day. The Fund's portfolio will reflect changes in prices of individual portfolio stocks or general changes in stock valuations. Consequently, the Fund's Share price may decline. The Adviser attempts to manage market risk by limiting the amount the Fund invests in each company's equity securities. However, diversification will not protect the Fund against widespread or prolonged declines in the stock market.

Information publicly available about a company, whether from the company's financial statements or other disclosures or from third parties, or information available to some but not all market participants, can affect the price of a company's shares in the market. The price of a company's shares depends significantly on the information publicly available about the company. The reporting of poor results by a company, the restatement of a company's financial statements or corrections to other information regarding a company or its business may adversely affect the price of its shares, as would allegations of fraud or other misconduct by the company's management. The Fund may also be disadvantaged if some market participants have access to material information not readily available to other market participants, including the Fund.

INTEREST RATE RISK

Prices of fixed-income securities rise and fall in response to changes in interest rates. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed-income securities fall. However, market factors, such as the demand for particular fixed-income securities, may cause the price of certain fixed-income securities to fall while the prices of other securities rise or remain unchanged.

The longer the duration of a fixed-income security, the more susceptible it is to interest rate risk. The duration of a fixed-income security may be equal to or shorter than the stated maturity of a fixed-income security. Recent and potential future changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates. Duration measures the price sensitivity of a fixed-income security given a change in interest rates. For example, if a fixed-income security has an effective duration of three years, a 1% increase in general interest rates would be expected to cause the security's value to decline about 3% while a 1% decrease in general interest rates would be expected to cause the security's value to increase about 3%.

The impact of interest rate changes on the value of floating rate investments is typically reduced by periodic interest rate resets. Variable and floating rate loans and securities generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much or as quickly as interest rates in general. Conversely, variable and floating rate loans and securities generally will not increase in value as much as fixed rate debt instruments if interest rates decline.

RISK OF MANAGED VOLATILITY STRATEGY

There can be no guarantee that the Fund will maintain its target annualized volatility. Furthermore, while the volatility management portion of the strategy seeks enhanced returns with more consistent volatility levels over time, attaining and maintaining the target volatility does not ensure that the Fund will deliver enhanced returns. The Fund's managed volatility strategy may expose the Fund to losses (some of which may be sudden) that it would not have otherwise been exposed if the Fund's investment program consisted only of holding securities directly. For example, the value of the Long Equity Index Futures Positions (which generally will be up to 60% of the Fund's net asset value) may decline in value due to a decline in the level of the equity index futures, while the value of the Short Equity Index Futures Position (which generally will be up to 40% of the Fund's net asset value) may decline in value due to an increase in the level of the equity index futures. In addition, due to the Fund's managed volatility strategy, there is a risk that the Fund may not fully participate in upside market appreciation.

The Fund will use Short Equity Index Futures Positions to hedge the Fund's long equity exposure. The Fund's losses on a Short Equity Index Futures Position could theoretically be unlimited as there is no limit as to how high the equity index futures can appreciate in value. However, such losses would tend to be offset by the appreciation of the Fund's equity holdings. The use by the Fund of Short Equity Index Futures Positions to hedge the Fund's long exposure and manage volatility within a target may not be successful.

Additionally, the Long Equity Index Futures Positions are not being held to hedge the value of the Fund's direct investments in equity securities and, as a result, these futures contracts may decline in value at the same time as the Fund's direct investments in equity securities.

RISK OF INVESTING IN DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS

The Fund's exposure to derivative contracts (either directly or through its investment in another investment company) involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. First, changes in the value of the derivative contracts in which the Fund invests may not be correlated with changes in the value of the underlying Reference Instruments or, if they are correlated, may move in the opposite direction than originally anticipated. Second, while some strategies involving derivatives may reduce the risk of loss, they may also reduce potential gains or, in some cases, result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in portfolio holdings. Third, there is a risk that derivative contracts may be erroneously priced or improperly valued and, as a result, the Fund may need to make increased cash payments to the counterparty. Fourth, a common provision in OTC derivative contracts permits the counterparty to terminate any such contract between it and the Fund, if the value of the Fund's total net assets declines below a specified level over a given time period. Factors that may contribute to such a decline (which usually must be substantial) include significant shareholder redemptions and/or a marked decrease in the market value of the Fund's investments. Any such termination of the Fund's OTC derivative contracts may adversely affect the Fund (for example, by increasing losses and/or costs, and/or preventing the Fund from fully implementing its investment strategies). Fifth, the Fund may use a derivative contract to benefit from a decline in the value of a Reference Instrument. If the value of the Reference Instrument declines during the term of the contract, the Fund makes a profit on the difference (less any payments the Fund is required to pay under the terms of the contract). Any such strategy involves risk. There is no assurance that the Reference Instrument will decline in value during the term of the contract and make a profit for the Fund. The Reference Instrument may instead appreciate in value creating a loss for the Fund. Sixth, a default or failure by a CCP or an FCM (also sometimes called a "futures broker"), or the failure of a contract to be transferred from an Executing Dealer to the FCM for clearing, may expose the Fund to losses, increase its costs, or prevent the Fund from entering or exiting derivative positions, accessing margin, or fully implementing its investment strategies. The central clearing of a derivative and trading of a contract over a SEF could reduce the liquidity in, or increase costs of entering into or holding, any contracts. Finally, derivative contracts may also involve other risks described in this Prospectus such as stock market, interest rate, credit, currency, liquidity and leverage risks.

LEVERAGE RISK

Leverage risk is created when an investment, which includes, for example, an investment in a derivative contract, exposes the Fund to a level of risk that exceeds the amount invested. Changes in the value of such an investment magnify the Fund's risk of loss and potential for gain. Investments can have these same results if their returns are based on a multiple of a specified index, security or other benchmark.

COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

Credit risk includes the possibility that a party to a transaction (such as a derivative transaction) involving the Fund will fail to meet its obligations. This could cause the Fund to lose money or to lose the benefit of the transaction or prevent the Fund from selling or buying other securities to implement its investment strategy.

ASSET ALLOCATION RISK

The Fund intends to invest in a diversified mix of asset classes to seek to manage its investment risk. The Fund's investment results will suffer if it increases allocations to a particular asset class and such asset class decreases in market value, or if it reduces allocations to a particular asset class and such asset class increases in value. This risk is in addition to the market risks associated with each of the Fund's investments. In certain conditions, the Fund may employ risk management strategies. No risk management strategies can eliminate the Fund's exposure to adverse events; at best, they can only reduce the possibility that the Fund will be affected by such events, and especially those risks that are not intrinsic to the Fund's investment program. There can be no guarantee that the Adviser will be successful in their attempts to manage the risk exposure of the Fund.

RISK RELATED TO INVESTING FOR VALUE

Due to their relatively low valuations, value stocks are typically less volatile than growth stocks. For instance, the price of a value stock may experience a smaller increase on a forecast of higher earnings, a positive fundamental development or positive market development. Further, value stocks tend to have higher dividends than growth stocks. This means they depend less on price changes for returns and may lag behind growth stocks in an up market.

MID-CAP COMPANY RISK

The Fund may invest in mid-capitalization (or “mid-cap”) companies. Market capitalization is determined by multiplying the number of a company’s outstanding shares by the current market price per share. Mid-cap companies often have narrower markets and limited managerial and financial resources compared to larger, more established companies. The performance of mid-cap companies can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, compared to larger, more established companies, which could increase the volatility of the Fund’s portfolio and performance. Shareholders should expect that the value of the Fund’s Shares will be more volatile than a fund that invests exclusively in large-cap companies.

LARGE-CAP COMPANY RISK

The Fund may invest in large-capitalization (or “large-cap”) companies. Market capitalization is determined by multiplying the number of a company’s outstanding shares by the current market price per share. Larger, more established, companies may have fewer opportunities to expand the market for their products or services, may focus their competitive efforts on maintaining or expanding their market share, and may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, like price competition, changes in consumer tastes or innovative products. These factors could result in the share price of larger companies not keeping pace with the overall stock market or growth in the general economy, and could have a negative effect on the Fund’s portfolio, performance and Share price.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Trading opportunities are more limited for fixed-income securities that have not received any credit ratings, have received any credit ratings below investment grade or are not widely held.

Also, if dealer capacity has not kept, or does not keep, pace with market growth, or if regulatory changes or other certain developments warrant, dealer inventories of securities (such as corporate bonds) may reach low levels and impact a dealer’s ability to “make markets” (or buy or sell a security at a quoted bid and ask price). These factors may make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time. Consequently, the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security or not sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund’s performance. A significant reduction in dealer inventories or “market makers,” or other factors resulting in infrequent trading of securities, can lead to decreased liquidity and may also lead to an increase in their price volatility. These affects may be exacerbated during times of economic or political stress.

Liquidity risk also refers to the possibility that the Fund may not be able to sell a security or close out a derivative contract when it wants to. If this happens, the Fund will be required to continue to hold the security or keep the position open, and the Fund could incur losses.

OTC derivative contracts generally carry greater liquidity risk than exchange-traded contracts. This risk may be increased in times of financial stress, if the trading market for OTC derivative contracts becomes restricted.

Increased Fund redemption activity, which may occur in a rising interest rate environment or for other reasons, also may increase liquidity risk due to the need of the Fund to sell portfolio securities and may negatively impact Fund performance.

RISK ASSOCIATED WITH NONINVESTMENT-GRADE SECURITIES

Securities rated below investment grade, also known as junk bonds, generally entail greater economic, credit and liquidity risks than investment-grade securities. For example, their prices are more volatile, economic downturns and financial setbacks may affect their prices more negatively, and their trading market may be more limited. These securities are considered speculative with respect to the issuer’s ability to pay interest and repay principal.

RISK RELATED TO THE ECONOMY

The value of the Fund’s portfolio may decline in tandem with a drop in the overall value of the markets in which the Fund invests and/or other markets based on negative developments in the U.S. and global economies. Economic, political and financial conditions, or industry or economic trends and developments, may, from time to time, and for varying periods of time, cause volatility, illiquidity or other potentially adverse effects in the financial markets, including the fixed-income market. The commencement, continuation or ending of government policies and economic stimulus programs, changes in monetary policy, increases or decreases in interest rates, or other factors or events that affect the financial markets, including the fixed-income markets, may contribute to the development of or increase in volatility, illiquidity, shareholder redemptions and other adverse effects which could negatively impact the Fund’s performance. For

example, the value of certain portfolio securities may rise or fall in response to changes in interest rates, which could result from a change in government policies, and has the potential to cause investors to move out of certain portfolio securities, including fixed-income securities, on a large scale. This may increase redemptions from funds that hold large amounts of certain securities and may result in decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. Market factors, such as the demand for particular portfolio securities, may cause the price of certain portfolio securities to fall while the prices of other securities rise or remain unchanged. Among other investments, lower-grade bonds and loans may be particularly sensitive to changes in the economy.

Epidemic and Pandemic Risk

An outbreak of respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus was first detected in China in late 2019 and subsequently spread globally (“COVID-19”). This coronavirus has resulted in closing borders, enhanced health screenings, healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, cancellations, and disruptions to supply chains, workflow operations and consumer activity, as well as general concern and uncertainty. The impact of this coronavirus may be short-term or may last for an extended period of time and has resulted in a substantial economic downturn. Health crises caused by outbreaks, such as the coronavirus outbreak, may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. The impact of this outbreak, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could continue to negatively affect the worldwide economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, individual companies, including certain Fund service providers and issuers of the Fund’s investments, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the Fund’s performance.

The United States has responded to the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic distress with fiscal and monetary stimulus packages. In late March 2020, the government passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the “CARES Act”), a stimulus package providing for over \$2.2 trillion in resources to small businesses, state and local governments, and individuals that have been adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, in mid-March 2020 the U.S. Federal Reserve (“Fed”) cut interest rates to historically low levels and announced a new round of quantitative easing, including purchases of corporate and municipal government bonds. The Fed also enacted various programs to support liquidity operations and funding in the financial markets, including expanding its reverse repurchase agreement operations, adding \$1.5 trillion of liquidity to the banking system; establishing swap lines with other major central banks to provide dollar funding; establishing a program to support money market funds; easing various bank capital buffers; providing funding backstops for businesses to provide bridging loans for up to four years; and providing funding to help credit flow in asset-backed securities markets. The Fed also plans to extend credit to small- and medium-sized businesses.

PREPAYMENT RISK AND EXTENSION RISK

Unlike traditional fixed-income securities, which pay a fixed rate of interest until maturity (when the entire principal amount is due), payments on mortgage-backed securities include both interest and a partial payment of principal. Partial payment of principal may be comprised of scheduled principal payments as well as unscheduled payments from the voluntary prepayment, refinancing or foreclosure of the underlying loans. These unscheduled prepayments of principal create risks that can adversely affect a fund holding mortgage-backed securities.

For example, when interest rates decline, the values of mortgage-backed securities generally rise. However, when interest rates decline, unscheduled prepayments can be expected to accelerate, and the Fund would be required to reinvest the proceeds of the prepayments at the lower interest rates then available. Unscheduled prepayments would also limit the potential for capital appreciation on mortgage-backed securities.

Conversely, when interest rates rise, the values of mortgage-backed securities generally fall. Since rising interest rates typically result in decreased prepayments, this could lengthen the average lives of mortgage-backed securities, and cause their value to decline more than traditional fixed-income securities.

Generally, mortgage-backed securities compensate for the increased risk associated with prepayments by paying a higher yield. The additional interest paid for risk is measured by the difference between the yield of a mortgage-backed security and the yield of a U.S. Treasury security or other appropriate benchmark with a comparable maturity (the “spread”). An increase in the spread will cause the price of the mortgage-backed security to decline. Spreads generally increase in response to adverse economic or market conditions. Spreads may also increase if the security is perceived to have an increased prepayment risk or is perceived to have less market demand.

RISK OF FOREIGN INVESTING

Foreign securities pose additional risks because foreign economic or political conditions may be less favorable than those of the United States. Securities in foreign markets may also be subject to taxation policies that reduce returns for U.S. investors.

Foreign companies may not provide information (including financial statements) as frequently or to as great an extent as companies in the United States. Foreign companies may also receive less coverage than United States companies by market analysts and the financial press. In addition, foreign countries may lack uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards or regulatory requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. These factors may prevent the Fund and its Adviser from obtaining information concerning foreign companies that is as frequent, extensive and reliable as the information available concerning companies in the United States.

Foreign countries may have restrictions on foreign ownership of securities or may impose exchange controls, capital flow restrictions or repatriation restrictions which could adversely affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments.

Since many loan instruments involve parties (for example, lenders, borrowers and agent banks) located in multiple jurisdictions outside of the United States, there is a risk that a security interest in any related collateral may be unenforceable and obligations under the related loan agreements may not be binding.

RISK OF INVESTING IN EMERGING MARKET COUNTRIES

Securities issued or traded in emerging markets generally entail greater risks than securities issued or traded in developed markets. For example, their prices may be significantly more volatile than prices in developed countries. Emerging markets economies may also experience more severe downturns (with corresponding currency devaluations) than developed economies.

Emerging market countries may have relatively unstable governments and may present the risk of nationalization of businesses, expropriation, confiscatory taxation or, in certain instances, reversion to closed market, centrally planned economies.

CURRENCY RISK

Exchange rates for currencies fluctuate daily. The combination of currency risk and market risks tends to make securities traded in foreign markets more volatile than securities traded exclusively in the United States. The Adviser attempt to manage currency risk by limiting the amount the Fund invests in securities denominated in a particular currency. However, diversification will not protect the Fund against a general increase in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies.

Investing in currencies or securities denominated in a foreign currency entails risk of being exposed to a currency that may not fully reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the economy of the country or region utilizing the currency. Currency risk includes both the risk that currencies in which the Fund's investments are traded, or currencies in which the Fund has taken an active investment position, will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. In addition, it is possible that a currency (such as, for example, the euro) could be abandoned in the future by countries that have already adopted its use, and the effects of such an abandonment on the applicable country and the rest of the countries utilizing the currency are uncertain but could negatively affect the Fund's investments denominated in the currency. If a currency used by a country or countries is replaced by another currency, the Fund's Adviser would evaluate whether to continue to hold any investments denominated in such currency, or whether to purchase investments denominated in the currency that replaces such currency, at the time. Such investments may continue to be held, or purchased, to the extent consistent with the Fund's investment objective(s) and permitted under applicable law.

Many countries rely heavily upon export-dependent businesses and any strength in the exchange rate between a currency and the U.S. dollar or other currencies can have either a positive or a negative effect upon corporate profits and the performance of investments in the country or region utilizing the currency. Adverse economic events within such country or region may increase the volatility of exchange rates against other currencies, subjecting the Fund's investments denominated in such country's or region's currency to additional risks. In addition, certain countries, particularly emerging market countries, may impose foreign currency exchange controls or other restrictions on the transferability, repatriation or convertibility of currency.

EUROPEAN UNION AND EUROZONE RELATED RISK

A number of countries in the European Union (EU), including certain countries within the EU that have adopted the euro (Eurozone), have experienced, and may continue to experience, severe economic and financial difficulties. Additional countries within the EU may also fall subject to such difficulties. These events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments in euro-denominated securities and derivatives contracts, securities of issuers located in the EU or with significant exposure to EU issuers or countries. If the euro is dissolved entirely, the legal and contractual consequences for holders of euro-denominated obligations and derivative contracts would be determined by laws in effect at such time. Such investments may continue to be held, or purchased, to the extent consistent with the Fund's investment objective(s) and permitted under applicable law. These potential developments, or market perceptions concerning these and related issues, could adversely affect the value of the Shares.

Certain countries in the EU have had to accept assistance from supra-governmental agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, the European Stability Mechanism (the “ESM”) or other supra-governmental agencies. The European Central Bank has also been intervening to purchase Eurozone debt in an attempt to stabilize markets and reduce borrowing costs. There can be no assurance that these agencies will continue to intervene or provide further assistance and markets may react adversely to any expected reduction in the financial support provided by these agencies. Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks and others including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences.

In addition, one or more countries may withdraw from the EU, and one or more countries within the Eurozone may abandon the euro. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, could be significant and far-reaching. On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom (UK) left the EU, commonly referred to as “Brexit,” and there commenced a transition period during which the EU and UK negotiated and agreed on the nature of their future relationship, with such agreements becoming effective on December 31, 2020. There is significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit’s ramifications, and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic and market outcomes are difficult to predict. This long-term uncertainty may affect other countries in the EU and elsewhere and may cause volatility within the EU, triggering prolonged economic downturns in certain countries within the EU. In addition, Brexit may create additional and substantial economic stresses for the UK, including a contraction of the UK economy and price volatility in UK stocks, decreased trade, capital outflows, devaluation of the British pound, wider corporate bond spreads due to uncertainty and declines in business and consumer spending as well as foreign direct investment. Brexit may also adversely affect UK-based financial firms, including certain subadvisers to the Federated Hermes Funds, that have counterparties in the EU or participate in market infrastructure (trading venues, clearing houses, settlement facilities) based in the EU. These events and the resulting market volatility may have an adverse effect on the performance of the Fund.

SECTOR RISK

Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together in broad categories called sectors. Sector risk is the possibility that a certain sector may underperform other sectors or the market as a whole. As the Adviser allocates more of the Fund’s portfolio holdings to a particular sector, the Fund’s performance will be more susceptible to any economic, business or other developments which generally affect that sector.

CUSTODIAL SERVICES AND RELATED INVESTMENT COSTS

Custodial services and other costs relating to investment in international securities markets generally are more expensive than in the United States. Such markets have settlement and clearance procedures that differ from those in the United States. In certain markets, there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. The inability of the Fund to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. Inability to dispose of a portfolio security caused by settlement problems could result in losses to the Fund due to a subsequent decline in value of the portfolio security. In addition, security settlement and clearance procedures in some emerging market countries may not fully protect the Fund against loss of its assets.

SHORT SELLING RISK

The Fund can sell securities short to the maximum extent permitted under the 1940 Act. A short sale by the Fund involves borrowing a security from a lender which is then sold in the open market. At a future date, the security is repurchased by the Fund and returned to the lender. While the security is borrowed, the proceeds from the sale are deposited with the lender and the Fund may be required to pay interest, fees and/or the equivalent of any dividend payments paid by the security to the lender. If the value of the security declines between the time the Fund borrows the security and the time it repurchases and returns the security to the lender, the Fund makes a profit on the difference (less any expenses the Fund is required to pay the lender). There is no assurance that a security will decline in value during the period of the short sale and make a profit for the Fund. If the value of the security sold short increases between the time that the Fund borrows the security and the time it repurchases and returns the security to the lender, the Fund will realize a loss on the difference plus any expenses the Fund is required to pay to the lender. This loss is theoretically unlimited as there is no limit as to how high the security sold short can appreciate in value, thus increasing the cost of buying that security to cover a short position. In addition, there is no guarantee that the security needed to cover the short position will be available for purchase.

The Fund may incur two types of expenses from short sales: borrowing expenses and dividend expenses. Borrowing expenses may occur because the Fund may pay income or be charged a fee on borrowed securities. This income or fee is based upon the market value of the borrowed security and is dependent upon the availability of the security. Dividend expenses may occur because the Fund has to pay the lender of the security the value of any dividends earned on the borrowed security. These dividends and borrowing expenses are investment expenses of the Fund.

QUANTITATIVE MODELING RISK

The Fund employs quantitative models as a management technique. These models examine multiple economic and market factors using large data sets. The results generated by quantitative analysis may be different than expected and may negatively affect Fund performance for a variety of reasons. For example, human judgment plays a role in building, utilizing, testing and modifying the financial algorithms and formulas used in these models. Additionally, the data, which is typically supplied by third parties, can be imprecise or become stale due to new events or changing circumstances. Market performance can be affected by non-quantitative factors (for example, investor fear or over-reaction or other emotional considerations) that are not easily integrated into quantitative analysis. There may also be technical issues with the construction and implementation of quantitative models (for example, software or other technology malfunctions, or programming inaccuracies).

TECHNOLOGY RISK

The Adviser uses various technologies in managing the Fund, consistent with its investment objective(s) and strategy described in this Prospectus. For example, proprietary and third-party data and systems are utilized to support decision-making for the Fund. Data imprecision, software or other technology malfunctions, programming inaccuracies and similar circumstances may impair the performance of these systems, which may negatively affect Fund performance.

What Do Shares Cost?

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

When the Fund receives your transaction request in proper form (as described in this Prospectus under the section entitled “How to Purchase and Redeem Shares”), it is processed at the next calculated net asset value of a Share (NAV). A Share’s NAV is determined as of the end of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) each day the NYSE is open. The Fund calculates the NAV of each class by valuing the assets allocated to the Share’s class, subtracting the liabilities allocated to each class and dividing the balance by the number of Shares of the class outstanding. The NAV for each class of Shares may differ due to the level of expenses allocated to each class as well as a result of the variance between the amount of accrued investment income and capital gains or losses allocated to each class and the amount actually distributed to shareholders of each class.

Shares can be purchased or redeemed by participating insurance companies any day the NYSE is open.

When the Fund holds securities that trade principally in foreign markets on days the NYSE is closed, the value of the Fund’s assets may change on days you cannot purchase or redeem Shares. This may also occur when the U.S. markets for fixed-income securities are open on a day the NYSE is closed.

In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally values investments as follows:

- Equity securities listed on an exchange or traded through a regulated market system are valued at their last reported sale price or official closing price in their principal exchange or market.
- Fixed-income securities are fair valued using price evaluations provided by a pricing service approved by the Board of Trustees (“Board”).
- Derivative contracts listed on exchanges are valued at their reported settlement or closing price, except that options are valued at the mean of closing bid and asked quotations.
- Over-the-counter (OTC) derivative contracts are fair valued using price evaluations provided by a pricing service approved by the Board.

If any price, quotation, price evaluation or other pricing source is not readily available when the NAV is calculated, if the Fund cannot obtain price evaluations from a pricing service or from more than one dealer for an investment within a reasonable period of time as set forth in the Fund’s valuation policies and procedures, or if information furnished by a pricing service, in the opinion of the Valuation Committee, is deemed not representative of the fair value of such security, the Fund uses the fair value of the investment determined in accordance with the procedures generally described below. There can be no assurance that the Fund could obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if it sold the investment at approximately the time at which the Fund determines its NAV per share.

Shares of other mutual funds are valued based upon their reported NAVs. The prospectuses for these mutual funds explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

FAIR VALUATION AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS PROCEDURES

The Board has ultimate responsibility for determining the fair value of investments for which market quotations are not readily available. The Board has appointed a Valuation Committee comprised of officers of the Fund, the Adviser and certain of the Adviser's affiliated companies to assist in determining fair value and in overseeing the calculation of the NAV. The Board has also authorized the use of pricing services recommended by the Valuation Committee to provide fair value evaluations of the current value of certain investments for purposes of calculating the NAV. In the event that market quotations and price evaluations are not available for an investment, the Valuation Committee determines the fair value of the investment in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board. The Board periodically reviews and approves the fair valuations made by the Valuation Committee and any changes made to the procedures. The Fund's SAI discusses the methods used by pricing services and the Valuation Committee to assist the Board in valuing investments.

Using fair value to price investments may result in a value that is different from an investment's most recent closing price and from the prices used by other mutual funds to calculate their NAVs. The application of the fair value procedures to an investment represent a good faith determination of such investment's fair value. There can be no assurance that the Fund could obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if it sold the investment at approximately the time at which the Fund determines its NAV per share, and the actual value could be materially different.

The Board also has adopted procedures requiring an investment to be priced at its fair value whenever the Adviser determines that a significant event affecting the value of the investment has occurred between the time as of which the price of the investment would otherwise be determined and the time as of which the NAV is computed. An event is considered significant if there is both an affirmative expectation that the investment's value will change in response to the event and a reasonable basis for quantifying the resulting change in value.

Examples of significant events that may occur after the close of the principal market on which a security is traded, or after the time of a price evaluation provided by a pricing service or a dealer, include:

- With respect to securities traded principally in foreign markets, significant trends in U.S. equity markets or in the trading of foreign securities index futures contracts;
- Political or other developments affecting the economy or markets in which an issuer conducts its operations or its securities are traded; and
- Announcements concerning matters such as acquisitions, recapitalizations or litigation developments or a natural disaster affecting the issuer's operations or regulatory changes or market developments affecting the issuer's industry.

The Board has adopted procedures whereby the Valuation Committee uses a pricing service to provide factors to update the fair value of equity securities traded principally in foreign markets from the time of the close of their respective foreign stock exchanges to the pricing time of the Fund. For other significant events, the Fund may seek to obtain more current quotations or price evaluations from alternative pricing sources. If a reliable alternative pricing source is not available, the Valuation Committee will determine the fair value of the investment using another method approved by the Board. The Board has ultimate responsibility for any fair valuations made in response to a significant event.

The fair valuation of securities following a significant event can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities for short-term traders to profit at the expense of long-term investors in the Fund. For example, such arbitrage opportunities may exist when the market on which portfolio securities are traded closes before the Fund calculates its NAV, which is typically the case with Asian and European markets. However, there is no assurance that these significant event procedures will prevent dilution of the NAV by short-term traders. See "Account and Share Information – Frequent Trading Policies" for other procedures the Fund employs to deter such short-term trading.

How is the Fund Sold?

The Fund offers the following Share classes: Primary Shares (P) and Service Shares (S), each representing interests in a single portfolio of securities. This Prospectus relates only to the P class. All Share classes have different expenses which affect their performance. Contact your insurance company or call 1-800-341-7400 for more information concerning the other class.

The Fund's Distributor, Federated Securities Corp. (the "Distributor"), markets the Shares described in this Prospectus to insurance companies as funding vehicles for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by the insurance companies. Under the Distributor's Contract with the Fund, the Distributor offers Shares on a continuous, best-efforts basis. The Distributor is a subsidiary of Federated Hermes, Inc. ("Federated Hermes," formerly Federated Investors, Inc.).

Intra-Fund Share Conversion Program

A shareholder in the Fund's Shares may convert their Shares at net asset value to any other share class of the Fund if the shareholder meets the investment minimum and eligibility requirements for the share class into which the conversion is sought, as applicable. Such conversion of classes should not result in a realization event for tax purposes. Contact your financial intermediary or call 1-800-341-7400 to convert your Shares.

Payments to Insurance Companies

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE FEES

The Fund may pay Administrative Service Fees of up to 0.25% of average net assets to insurance companies for providing services to shareholders and maintaining shareholder accounts. The Fund has no present intention of paying, accruing or incurring any such fee until such time as approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees.

ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS

The Distributor may pay out of its own resources amounts to certain insurance companies that support the sale of Shares or provide services to Fund shareholders. The amounts of these payments could be significant, and may create an incentive for the insurance company or its employees or associated persons to recommend or sell Shares of the Fund to you. Not all insurance companies receive such payments, and the amount of compensation may vary by insurance company. In some cases, such payments may be made by or funded from the resources of companies affiliated with the Distributor (including the Adviser). These payments are not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the fee table section of the Fund's Prospectus and described above because they are not paid by the Fund.

These payments are negotiated and may be based on such factors as the number or value of Shares that the insurance company sells or may sell; the value of client assets invested; or the type and nature of services or support furnished by the insurance company; or the Fund's and/or other Federated Hermes funds' relationship with the insurance company. These payments may be in addition to payments, as described above, made by the Fund to the insurance company. In connection with these payments, the insurance company may elevate the prominence or profile of the Fund and/or other Federated Hermes funds within the insurance company's organization by, for example, placement on a list of preferred or recommended funds, and/or granting the Distributor preferential or enhanced opportunities to promote the funds in various ways within the insurance company's organization. You can ask your insurance company for information about any payments it receives from the Distributor or the Fund and any services provided, as well as about fees it charges.

How to Purchase and Redeem Shares

Shares are used solely as the investment vehicle for separate accounts of participating insurance companies offering variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. The general public has access to the Fund only by purchasing a variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy (thus becoming a contract owner). Shares are not sold directly to the general public.

Purchase and redemption orders must be received by your participating insurance company by 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time). The purchase order will be processed at the NAV calculated on that day if the Fund receives your order from the participating insurance company in accordance with requirements of the Fund's Participation Agreement among the Fund, the Distributor and your participating insurance company. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order.

Redemption proceeds normally are wired or mailed within one business day for each method of payment after receiving a timely request in proper form. Depending upon the method of payment, when shareholders receive redemption proceeds can differ. Payment may be delayed for up to seven days under certain circumstances (see "Limitations on Redemption Proceeds").

METHODS THE FUND MAY USE TO MEET REDEMPTION REQUESTS

The Fund intends to pay Share redemptions in cash. To ensure that the Fund has cash to meet Share redemptions on any day, the Fund typically expects to hold a cash or cash equivalent reserve or sell portfolio securities.

In unusual or stressed circumstances, the Fund may generate cash in the following ways:

- **Inter-fund Borrowing and Lending.** The SEC has granted an exemption that permits the Fund and all other funds advised by subsidiaries of Federated Hermes ("Federated Hermes funds") to lend and borrow money for certain temporary purposes directly to and from other Federated Hermes funds. Inter-fund borrowing and lending is permitted only: (a) to meet shareholder redemption requests; (b) to meet commitments arising from "failed" trades; and (c) for other temporary purposes. All inter-fund loans must be repaid in seven days or less.

- **Committed Line of Credit.** The Fund participates with certain other Federated Hermes funds, on a several basis, in an up to \$500,000,000 unsecured, 364-day, committed, revolving line of credit (LOC) agreement. The LOC was made available to temporarily finance the repurchase or redemption of shares of the funds, failed trades, payment of dividends, settlement of trades and for other short-term, temporary or emergency general business purposes. The Fund cannot borrow under the LOC if an inter-fund loan is outstanding.
- **Redemption in Kind.** Although the Fund intends to pay Share redemptions in cash, it reserves the right to pay the redemption price in whole or in part by an “in-kind” distribution of the Fund’s portfolio securities. Because the Fund has elected to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act, the Fund is obligated to pay Share redemptions to any one shareholder in cash only up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets represented by such Share class during any 90-day period. Redemptions in kind are made consistent with the procedures adopted by the Fund’s Board, which generally include distributions of a pro rata share of the Fund’s portfolio assets. Redemption in kind is not as liquid as a cash redemption. If redemption is made in kind, securities received may be subject to market risk and the shareholder could incur taxable gains and brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash.

LIMITATIONS ON REDEMPTION PROCEEDS

Unless provided otherwise in applicable variable annuity contracts, redemption proceeds normally are wired or mailed within one business day after receiving a request in proper form. Payment may be delayed for up to seven days:

- During periods of market volatility;
- When a shareholder’s trade activity or amount adversely impacts the Fund’s ability to manage its assets; or
- During any period when the Federal Reserve wire or applicable Federal Reserve banks are closed, other than customary weekend and holiday closings.

In addition, the right of redemption may be suspended, or the payment of proceeds may be delayed, during any period:

- When the NYSE is closed, other than customary weekend and holiday closings;
- When trading on the NYSE is restricted, as determined by the SEC; or
- In which an emergency exists, as determined by the SEC, so that disposal of the Fund’s investments or determination of its NAV is not reasonably practicable.

Security and Privacy Protection

ONLINE ACCOUNT AND TELEPHONE ACCESS SECURITY

Federated Hermes will not be responsible for losses that result from unauthorized transactions, unless Federated Hermes does not follow procedures designed to verify your identity. When initiating a transaction by telephone or online, shareholders should be aware that any person with access to your account and other personal information including PINs (Personal Identification Numbers) may be able to submit instructions by telephone or online. Shareholders are responsible for protecting their identity by using strong usernames and complex passwords which utilize combinations of mixed case letters, numbers and symbols, and change passwords and PINs frequently.

Using FederatedInvestors.com’s Account Access website means you are consenting to sending and receiving personal financial information over the Internet, so you should be sure you are comfortable with the risks. You will be required to accept the terms of an online agreement and to establish and utilize a password in order to access online account services. The Transfer Agent has adopted security procedures to confirm that internet instructions are genuine. The Transfer Agent will also send you written confirmation of share transactions. The Transfer Agent, the Fund and any of its affiliates will not be liable for losses or expenses that occur from fraudulent Internet instructions reasonably believed to be genuine.

The Transfer Agent or the Fund will employ reasonable procedures to confirm that telephone transaction requests are genuine, which may include recording calls, asking the caller to provide certain personal identification information, sending you written confirmation, or requiring other confirmation security procedures. The Transfer Agent, the Fund and any of its affiliates will not be liable for relying on instructions submitted by telephone that the Fund reasonably believes to be genuine.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING COMPLIANCE

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each new customer who opens a Fund account and to determine whether such person’s name appears on governmental lists of known or suspected terrorists or terrorist organizations. Pursuant to the requirements under the USA PATRIOT Act, the information obtained will be used for compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act or other applicable laws, regulations and rules in connection with money laundering, terrorism or other illicit activities.

Information required includes your name, residential or business address, date of birth (for an individual), and other information that identifies you, including your social security number, tax identification number or other identifying number. The Fund cannot waive these requirements. The Fund is required by law to reject your Account Application if the required information is not provided. If, after reasonable effort, the Fund is unable to verify your identity or that of any other person(s) authorized to act on your behalf, or believes it has identified potentially suspicious, fraudulent or criminal activity, the Fund reserves the right to close your account and redeem your shares at the next calculated NAV without your permission. Any applicable contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) will be assessed upon redemption of your shares.

The Fund has a strict policy designed to protect the privacy of your personal information. A copy of Federated Hermes' privacy policy notice was given to you at the time you opened your account. The Fund sends a copy of the privacy notice to you annually. You may also obtain the privacy notice by calling the Fund, or through [FederatedInvestors.com](https://www.federatedinvestors.com).

Account and Share Information

SPECIAL PROVISION FOR ABANDONED OR UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

Certain states, including the state of Texas, have laws that allow shareholders to designate a representative to receive abandoned or unclaimed property ("escheatment") notifications by completing and submitting a designation form that generally can be found on the official state website. If a shareholder resides in an applicable state, and elects to designate a representative to receive escheatment notifications, escheatment notices generally will be delivered as required by such state laws, including, as applicable, to both the shareholder and the designated representative. A completed designation form may be mailed to the Fund (if Shares are held directly with the Fund) or to the shareholder's insurance company (if Shares are not held directly with the Fund). Shareholders should refer to relevant state law for the shareholder's specific rights and responsibilities under his or her state's escheatment law(s), which can generally be found on a state's official website.

DIVIDENDS

The Fund declares and pays any dividends annually to shareholders. Dividends are paid to all shareholders invested in the Fund on the record date. The record date is the date on which a shareholder must officially own Shares in order to earn a dividend.

Under the federal securities laws, the Fund is required to provide a notice to shareholders regarding the source of distributions made by the Fund if such distributions are from sources other than ordinary investment income. In addition, important information regarding the Fund's distributions, if applicable, is available via the link to the Fund and share class name at [FederatedInvestors.com/FundInformation](https://www.federatedinvestors.com/FundInformation).

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to comply with the diversification requirements imposed on variable contracts by the Internal Revenue Code and corresponding regulations. If the Fund fails to comply with these requirements, contracts invested in the Fund will not be treated as annuity, endowment or life insurance contracts under the Internal Revenue Code.

Contract owners should review the applicable contract prospectus for information concerning the federal income tax treatment of their contracts and distributions from the Fund to the separate accounts.

Contract owners are urged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the status of their contracts under state and local tax laws.

FREQUENT TRADING POLICIES

Frequent or short-term trading into and out of the Fund can have adverse consequences for the Fund and shareholders who use the Fund as a long-term investment vehicle. Such trading in significant amounts can disrupt the Fund's investment strategies (e.g., by requiring it to sell investments at inopportune times or maintain excessive short-term or cash positions to support redemptions) and increase brokerage and administrative costs. Investors engaged in such trading may also seek to profit by anticipating changes in the Fund's NAV in advance of the time as of which NAV is calculated. This may be particularly likely where a Fund invests in high-yield securities or securities priced in foreign markets.

The Fund's Board has approved policies and procedures intended to discourage excessive frequent or short-term trading of the Fund's Shares. The Fund's fair valuations procedures are intended in part to discourage short-term trading by reducing the potential for these strategies to succeed. See "What Do Shares Cost?" The Fund also monitors trading in Fund Shares in an effort to identify potential disruptive trading activity. The Fund monitors trades into and out of the Fund within a period of 30 days or less. The Fund may also monitor trades into and out of the Fund for potentially disruptive trading activity over periods longer than 30 days. The size of Share transactions subject to monitoring varies. Where it is determined that a shareholder has exceeded the detection amounts twice within a period of 12 months, the Fund will temporarily prohibit the shareholder from making further purchases or exchanges of Fund Shares. If the shareholder

continues to exceed the detection amounts for specified periods the Fund will impose lengthier trading restrictions on the shareholder, up to and including permanently prohibiting the shareholder from making any further purchases or exchanges of Fund Shares. Because the Fund's Shares are held exclusively by insurance company separate accounts, rather than directly by the individual contract owners of the separate accounts, the Fund is not in a position to determine directly whether a separate account's purchase or sale of Fund Shares on any given day represents transactions by a single or multiple investors. It is also not able to determine directly whether multiple purchases and sales by a separate account over any given period represent the activity of the same or of different investors. However, where trading activity in an insurance company separate account exceeds the monitoring limits, the Fund will request the insurance company to provide information on individual investor trading activity, and if such information is provided and if it is determined from this information that an investor has engaged in excessive short-term trading, the Fund will ask that the investor be prohibited from further purchases of Fund Shares. There can be no assurance that an insurance company will cooperate in prohibiting an investor from further purchases of Fund Shares, and there may be contractual limits on its ability to do so.

The Fund's frequent trading restrictions do not apply to purchases and sales of Fund Shares by other Federated Hermes funds. These funds impose the same frequent trading restrictions as the Fund at their shareholder level. In addition, allocation changes of the investing Federated Hermes fund are monitored, and the managers of the recipient fund must determine that there is no disruption to their management activity. The intent of this exception is to allow investing fund managers to accommodate cash flows and other activity that result from non-abusive trading in the investing fund, without being stopped from such trading because the aggregate of such trades exceeds the monitoring limits. Nonetheless, as with any trading in Fund Shares, purchases and redemptions of Fund Shares by other Federated Hermes funds could adversely affect the management of the Fund's portfolio and its performance.

The Fund will not restrict transactions made on a non-discretionary basis by certain asset allocation programs, wrap programs, fund of funds, collective funds or other similar accounts that have been pre-approved by Federated Hermes ("Approved Accounts"). The Fund will continue to monitor transactions by the Approved Accounts and will seek to limit or restrict even non-discretionary transactions by Approved Accounts that are determined to be disruptive or harmful to the Fund.

The Fund's objective is that its restrictions on short-term trading should apply to all shareholders that are subject to the restrictions, regardless of the number or type of accounts in which Shares are held. However, the Fund anticipates that limitations on its ability to identify trading activity to specific shareholders will mean that these restrictions may not be able to be applied uniformly in all cases.

Please refer to the prospectus for your variable insurance product contract to determine what policies or procedures may have been adopted by your insurance company to discourage frequent or short-term trading of the Fund and the other variable investment options offered under your contract. Whatever policies and procedures may have been adopted by your insurance company to discourage frequent or short-term trading, please note that the Fund is also used as an investment option for variable product contracts of other insurance companies. These other insurance companies may not have adopted policies and procedures to discourage frequent or short-term trading or may have different policies and procedures than those described in your variable insurance product prospectus.

To the extent that the policies and procedures of the Fund and/or participating insurance companies are not effective in discouraging frequent trading of Fund Shares, such trading may have the adverse consequences discussed above for the Fund and its long-term Shareholders. No matter how the Fund or a participating insurance company defines its limits on frequent trading of Fund Shares, other purchases and sales of Fund Shares may have adverse effects on the management of the Fund's portfolio and its performance.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information concerning the Fund's portfolio holdings is available via the link to the Fund and share class name at [FederatedInvestors.com/FundInformation](https://www.federatedinvestors.com/FundInformation). A complete listing of the Fund's portfolio holdings as of the end of each calendar quarter is posted on the website 30 days (or the next business day) after the end of the quarter and remains posted for six months thereafter. Summary portfolio composition information as of the close of each month is posted on the website 15 days (or the next business day) after month-end and remains posted until replaced by the information for the succeeding month. The summary portfolio composition information may include identification of the Fund's top 10 equity and fixed-income holdings, a percentage breakdown of the portfolio by asset class and a percentage breakdown of the equity portfolio by sector.

You may also access portfolio information as of the end of the Fund's fiscal quarters via the link to the Fund and share class name at [FederatedInvestors.com](https://www.federatedinvestors.com). The Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Shareholder Reports contain complete listings of the Fund's portfolio holdings as of the end of the Fund's second and fourth fiscal quarters. Fiscal quarter information is made available on the website within 70 days after the end of the fiscal quarter. This information is also available in reports filed with the SEC at the SEC's website at [sec.gov](https://www.sec.gov).

Each fiscal quarter, the Fund will file with the SEC a complete schedule of its monthly portfolio holdings on “Form N-PORT.” The Fund’s holdings as of the end of the third month of every fiscal quarter, as reported on Form N-PORT, will be publicly available on the SEC’s website at sec.gov within 60 days of the end of the fiscal quarter upon filing. You may also access this information via the link to the Fund and share class name at FederatedInvestors.com.

In addition, from time to time (for example, during periods of unusual market conditions), additional information regarding the Fund’s portfolio holdings and/or composition may be posted to FederatedInvestors.com. If and when such information is posted, its availability will be noted on, and the information will be accessible from, the home page of the website.

Who Manages the Fund?

The Board governs the Fund. The Board selects and oversees the Co-Advisers. The Co-Advisers manage the Fund’s assets, including buying and selling portfolio securities. Federated Advisory Services Company (FASC), an affiliate of the Co-Advisers, provides research, quantitative analysis, equity trading and transaction settlement and certain support services to the Co-Advisers. Federated Investors (UK) LLP (Federated UK), an affiliate of the Co-Advisers, provides certain non-discretionary credit research and analysis services regarding issuers in specified non-U.S. geographic regions (e.g., Europe), and certain non-discretionary credit research, analysis and review services regarding project and trade finance-related securities, loans, borrowers, and/or issuers, to the Co-Advisers for use by the Co-Advisers in their discretion. The fee for the FASC and Federated UK services is paid by the Co-Advisers and not by the Fund.

The address of Fed Global is 101 Park Avenue, 41st Floor, New York, NY 10178. The address of each of FASC, FIMCO and FEMCOPA is 1001 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-3779. The address of Federated UK is 150 Cheapside, London EC2V 6ET, United Kingdom.

The Co-Advisers collectively provide investment research and supervision of the investments of the Fund and conduct a continuous program of investment evaluation and of appropriate sale or other disposition and reinvestment of the Fund’s assets. The responsibilities of each Co-Adviser will be based on the expertise and experience of the Fund portfolio manager(s) employed by the Co-Adviser, who may share responsibilities for certain aspects of the Fund’s investment program.

The Co-Advisers and other subsidiaries of Federated Hermes advise approximately 163 equity, fixed-income and money market mutual funds as well as a variety of other pooled investment vehicles, private investment companies and customized separately managed accounts (including non-U.S./offshore funds) which totaled approximately \$619.4 billion in assets as of December 31, 2020. Federated Hermes was established in 1955 as Federated Investors, Inc. and is one of the largest investment managers in the United States with nearly 1,900 employees. Federated Hermes provides investment products to more than 11,000 investment professionals and institutions.

Fed Global advises approximately 17 equity mutual funds (including sub-advised funds) as well as a variety of separately managed accounts, institutional separate accounts and private investment companies and other pooled investment vehicles (including non-U.S./offshore funds), which totaled approximately \$22.5 billion in assets as of December 31, 2020.

FIMCO advises approximately 75 fixed-income and money market mutual funds (including sub-advised funds) and private investment companies, which totaled approximately \$370.2 billion in assets as of December 31, 2020.

FEMCOPA advises approximately 16 equity mutual funds (including sub-advised funds) which totaled approximately \$15.9 billion in assets as of December 31, 2020.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Fed Global

James P. Gordon, Jr.

James P. Gordon, Jr., CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager, has been the Fund’s portfolio manager since August 2014.

Mr. Gordon is jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. He has been with the Adviser or an affiliate since 2002; has worked in investment management since 1992; and has managed investment portfolios since 2007. Education: B.S. and M. Eng., Cornell University; M.B.A., The University of Chicago, Booth School of Business.

FEMCOPA

Damian M. McIntyre

Damian M. McIntyre, CFA, FRM and CAIA, Portfolio Manager, has been the Fund’s portfolio manager since January 2017 and served as associate portfolio manager since April 2015.

Mr. McIntyre is jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. He has been with the Adviser or an affiliate since 2008; has worked in investment management since 2008; and has managed investment portfolios since 2014. Education: B.S. and M.B.A., Carnegie Mellon University.

Ian L. Miller

Ian L. Miller, CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager, has been the Fund's portfolio manager since April 2017.

Mr. Miller is jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. He has been with the Adviser or an affiliate since 2006; has worked in investment management since 2006; and has managed investment portfolios since 2012. Education: B.S., Clarion University; M.S., The Johns Hopkins University.

Dana L. Meissner

Dana L. Meissner, CFA, FRM and CAIA, Senior Portfolio Manager, has been the Fund's portfolio manager since April 2020.

Mr. Meissner is jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. He has been with the Adviser or an affiliate since 2000; has worked in investment management since 2000; and has managed investment portfolios since 2009. Education: M.S.I.A., Carnegie Mellon University; M.S. and B.S., University of Toledo.

FIMCO

Jerome D. Conner

Jerome D. Conner, CFA, Portfolio Manager, has been the Fund's portfolio manager since April 2014.

Mr. Conner is responsible for the day-to-day management of the fixed income portion of the Fund, focusing on asset allocation, interest rate strategy and security selection. He has been with the Adviser or an affiliate since 2002; has worked in investment management since 1995; and has managed investment portfolios since 2010. Education: B.S., U.S. Naval Academy; M.S., Boston University.

The Fund invests in affiliated investment companies to gain exposure to various fixed-income asset classes (including high-yield, mortgage and emerging markets). These affiliated investment companies are advised by a Co-Adviser. The performance of the Fund is directly affected by the performance of the affiliated investment companies in which the Fund invests.

The following individuals are portfolio managers of the affiliated investment companies:

Ihab Salib

Ihab Salib, Senior Portfolio Manager, has been the emerging markets affiliated fund's portfolio manager since March 2013.

Mr. Salib is Head of the International Fixed Income Group and Chairman of the Currency Management Committee. He has been with the Adviser or an affiliate since 1999; has worked in investment management since 1992; and has managed investment portfolios since 2002. Education: B.A., State University of New York at Stony Brook.

Todd A. Abraham

Todd A. Abraham, CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager, has been the mortgage affiliated fund's portfolio manager since February 1999.

Mr. Abraham is Head of the Government/Mortgage-backed Fixed Income Group. He has been with the Adviser or an affiliate since 1993; has worked in investment management since 1993; and has managed investment portfolios since 1995. Education: B.S., Indiana University of Pennsylvania; M.B.A., Loyola College.

Mark E. Durbiano

Mark E. Durbiano, CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager, has been the high yield affiliated fund's portfolio manager since August 1993.

Mr. Durbiano is Head of the Domestic High Yield Group and Chairman of the Bond Sector Committee. He has been with the Adviser or an affiliate since 1982; has worked in investment management since 1982; and has managed investment portfolios since 1984. Education: B.A., Dickinson College; M.B.A., University of Pittsburgh.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation, management of other accounts and ownership of securities in the Fund.

ADVISORY FEES

The Fund's investment co-advisory contract provides for payment of an aggregate annual investment advisory fee of 0.75% of the Fund's average daily net assets for all services provided by the Co-Advisers. The Co-Advisers may voluntarily waive a portion of the fee or reimburse the Fund for certain operating expenses. The Co-Advisers and their affiliates have also agreed to certain "Fee Limits" as described in the footnote to the "Risk/Return Summary: Fees and Expenses" table found in the "Fund Summary" section of the Prospectus.

A discussion of the Board's review of the Fund's investment co-advisory contract is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual shareholder reports for the periods ended December 31 and June 30, respectively.

Financial Information

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights will help you understand the Fund's financial performance for its past five fiscal years. Some of the information is presented on a per Share basis. Total returns represent the rate an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of any dividends and capital gains. The total return information shown in the Financial Highlights table does not reflect the fees and expenses of any separate account that may use the Fund as its underlying investment medium or of any variable insurance contract that may be funded in such a separate account. If these fees and expenses were included, the total return figures for all periods shown would be reduced.

This information has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's audited financial statements, is included in the Annual Report.

Financial Highlights – Primary Shares

(For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$11.30	\$9.60	\$10.80	\$9.52	\$9.29
Income From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss) ¹	0.19	0.24	0.23	0.29	0.34
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.13)	1.68	(1.13)	1.39	0.34
TOTAL FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS	0.06	1.92	(0.90)	1.68	0.68
Less Distributions:					
Distributions from net investment income	(0.27)	(0.22)	(0.30)	(0.40)	(0.45)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$11.09	\$11.30	\$9.60	\$10.80	\$9.52
Total Return²	0.93%	20.23%	(8.49)%	18.11%	7.69%

Ratios to Average Net Assets:

Net expenses ³	0.92%	0.91%	0.89%	0.83%	0.79% ⁴
Net investment income	1.82%	2.28%	2.26%	2.91%	3.72%
Expense waiver/reimbursement ⁵	0.01%	0.02%	0.03%	0.09%	0.14%

Supplemental Data:

Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$586,281	\$651,498	\$632,957	\$621,804	\$563,745
Portfolio turnover	61%	47%	96%	71%	90%

1 Per share numbers have been calculated using the average shares method.

2 Based on net asset value. Total returns do not reflect any additional fees or expenses that may be imposed by separate accounts of insurance companies or in connection with any variable annuity or variable life insurance contract.

3 Amount does not reflect net expenses incurred by investment companies in which the Fund may invest.

4 The net expense ratio is calculated without reduction for expense offset arrangements. The net expense ratio was 0.79% for the year ended December 31, 2016, after taking into account these expense reductions.

5 This expense decrease is reflected in both the net expense and the net investment income ratios shown above. Amount does not reflect expense waiver/reimbursement recorded by investment companies in which the Fund may invest.

Further information about the Fund's performance is contained in the Fund's Annual Report, dated December 31, 2020, which can be obtained free of charge.

Appendix A: Hypothetical Investment and Expense Information

The following chart provides additional hypothetical information about the effect of the Fund's expenses, including investment advisory fees and other Fund costs, on the Fund's assumed returns over a 10-year period. The chart shows the estimated expenses that would be incurred in respect of a hypothetical investment of \$10,000, assuming a 5% return each year, and no redemption of Shares. The chart also assumes that the Fund's annual expense ratio stays the same throughout the 10-year period and that all dividends and distributions are reinvested. The annual expense ratio used in the chart is the same as stated in the "Fees and Expenses" table of this Prospectus (and thus: (1) may not reflect any fee waiver or expense reimbursement currently in effect; and (2) does not reflect any additional fees or expenses that may be imposed by separate accounts of insurance companies in connection with any variable annuity or variable life insurance contract which, if included, would make your costs higher). Variable investment option returns, as well as fees and expenses, may fluctuate over time, and your actual investment returns and total expenses may be higher or lower than those shown below.

FEDERATED HERMES MANAGED VOLATILITY FUND II - P CLASS

ANNUAL EXPENSE RATIO: 0.96%

MAXIMUM FRONT-END SALES CHARGE: N/A

Year	Hypothetical Beginning Investment	Hypothetical Performance Earnings	Investment After Returns	Hypothetical Expenses	Hypothetical Ending Investment
1	\$10,000.00	\$500.00	\$10,500.00	\$97.94	\$10,404.00
2	\$10,404.00	\$520.20	\$10,924.20	\$101.90	\$10,824.32
3	\$10,824.32	\$541.22	\$11,365.54	\$106.01	\$11,261.62
4	\$11,261.62	\$563.08	\$11,824.70	\$110.30	\$11,716.59
5	\$11,716.59	\$585.83	\$12,302.42	\$114.75	\$12,189.94
6	\$12,189.94	\$609.50	\$12,799.44	\$119.39	\$12,682.41
7	\$12,682.41	\$634.12	\$13,316.53	\$124.21	\$13,194.78
8	\$13,194.78	\$659.74	\$13,854.52	\$129.23	\$13,727.85
9	\$13,727.85	\$686.39	\$14,414.24	\$134.45	\$14,282.46
10	\$14,282.46	\$714.12	\$14,996.58	\$139.88	\$14,859.47
Cumulative		\$6,014.20		\$1,178.06	

An SAI dated April 30, 2021, is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. Additional information about the Fund and its investments is contained in the Fund's SAI and Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders as they become available. The Annual Report's Management's Discussion of Fund Performance discusses market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. The SAI contains a description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of its portfolio securities. To obtain the SAI, Annual Report, Semi-Annual Report and other information without charge, and to make inquiries, call your insurance company or the Fund at 1-800-341-7400.

As of January 1, 2021, paper copies of the Fund's shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail. Instead, the reports will be made available on [FederatedInvestors.com/FundInformation](https://www.federatedinvestors.com/FundInformation), and you will be notified and provided with a link each time a report is posted to the website. You may request to receive paper reports from the Fund or from your financial intermediary, free of charge, at any time. You may also request to receive documents through e-delivery.

These documents, as well as additional information about the Fund (including portfolio holdings and distributions), are also available on [FederatedInvestors.com](https://www.federatedinvestors.com).

You can obtain information about the Fund (including the SAI) by accessing Fund information from the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at [sec.gov](https://www.sec.gov). You can purchase copies of this information by contacting the SEC by email at publicinfo@sec.gov.



Federated Hermes Managed Volatility Fund II
Federated Hermes Funds
4000 Ericsson Drive
Warrendale, PA 15086-7561

Contact us at [FederatedInvestors.com](https://www.federatedinvestors.com)
or call 1-800-341-7400.

Federated Securities Corp., Distributor

Investment Company Act File No. 811-8042

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