CREF Retirement Annuity Accounts

CREF Money Market Account

Class R4

Money Market

As of 3/31/2026

Account Net Assets	Inception Date	CUSIP	Symbol	Industry Average	Estimated Annual Expenses[1,2]
$10.86 Billion	9/16/2022	194408332	QCMMFX	iMoneyNet Money Fund Averages - All Government	0.03%

Investment Description

The CREF Money Market Account is a variable annuity that seeks high current income consistent with maintaining liquidity and preserving capital. The Account invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in cash, U.S. Government securities and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized fully by cash or U.S. Government securities. The Account maintains a dollar-weighted average maturity of 60 days or less and a dollar-weighted average life to maturity of 120 days or less. It invests in debt obligations with a remaining maturity of 397 days or less. The Account's Advisor limits investments to U.S. Government securities or securities that present minimal credit risks to the Account and are of eligible quality.

Morningstar Category

Money Market-Taxable

About the Industry Average

The iMoneyNet Money Fund Averages—All Government is a simple average of over 500 money market funds that invest in U.S. Treasuries, U.S. Agencies, repurchase agreements and government-backed floating rate notes and you cannot invest directly in it.

Learn More

For more information please contact:
800-842-2252
Weekdays, *8 a.m. to 10 p.m. (ET),*
or visit **TIAA.org**

Performance

	Total Return		Average Annual Total Return[3]				Net Annualized Yield[4] (7 days ended 3/31/2026)	
	3 Months	YTD	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception	Current	Effective
CREF Money Market Account	0.92%	0.92%	4.16%	3.37%	2.12%	3.07%	3.69%	3.76%
iMoneyNet Money Fund Averages - All Government	0.83%	0.83%	3.79%	3.15%	1.97%	1.80%[5]	3.34%	3.40%
Morningstar Money Market-Taxable Average	0.82%	0.82%	3.75%	3.13%	1.97%	-	-	-

The returns quoted represent past performance, which is no guarantee of future results. Returns and the principal value of your investment will fluctuate. Current performance may be higher or lower than that shown, and you may have a gain or a loss when you redeem your mutual fund shares. For current performance information, including performance to the most recent month-end, please visit TIAA.org, or call 800-842-2252. Performance may reflect waivers or reimbursements of certain expenses. Absent these waivers or reimbursement arrangements, performance may be lower.

[1] Total annual expense deductions, which include investment advisory, administrative, and distribution (12b-1) expenses, and mortality and expense risk charges, are estimated each year based on projected expense and asset levels. Differences between actual expenses and the estimate are adjusted quarterly and are reflected in current investment results. Historically, adjustments have been small.

[2] The Account's total annual expense deduction appears in the Account's prospectus, and may be different than that shown herein due to rounding. Please refer to the prospectus for further details.

[3] The Account's Class R3 began operations on April 1, 1988. The performance shown for Class R4 that is prior to its respective inception date is based on the performance of the Accounts' Class R3. The performance for Class R4 for the periods prior to its inception has not been restated to reflect the lower expenses of Class R4. Class R3 is now considered the oldest share class for CREF, previously it was R1.

[4] The current yield more closely reflects current earnings than does the total return.

[5] The performance shown above is computed from May 1988.

Morningstar Disclosure

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The Morningstar Category classifies a fund based on its investment style as measured by underlying portfolio holdings (portfolio statistics and compositions over the past three years). If the fund is new and has no portfolio, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before assigning a more permanent category. When necessary, Morningstar may change a category assignment based on current information.

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Please refer to the next page for important disclosure information.

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As of 3/31/2026

Portfolio Composition (As of 3/31/26)	
Sector[6]	**% of Net Assets**
U.S. Treasury Securities	34.27%
Floating-Rate Securities, Government	29.58%
Repurchase Agreements	25.43%
U.S. Government Agency Securities	10.72%

Current Asset Allocation (As of 3/31/26)	
	% of Net Assets
Short-Term Investments, Other Assets & Liabilities, Net	100.00%

Maturity Allocation (As of 3/31/26)	
Year(s)	**% of Fixed Income Investments**
0 - 30 Days	40.69%
31 - 60 Days	8.39%
61 - 90 Days	8.73%
91+ Days	42.18%

Important Information

[6] Sector allocation tables include exposures achieved through credit default swaps. Such exposures are reflected based on the notional value (rather than the market value) of the swaps, with exposures weighted negatively when the Fund has purchased credit protection and positively when the Fund has sold credit protection. Other reflects an offset to (i.e. the inverse of) such notional amounts, and any sectors not specifically identified. Net Short Term Investments may differ slightly from the credit quality table due to the treatment of credit default swap positions, if any.

College Retirement Equities Fund (CREF), New York, NY, issues annuity contracts and certificates.

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Investment, insurance and annuity products are not FDIC insured, are not bank guaranteed, are not deposits, are not insured by any federal government agency, are not a condition to any banking service or activity, and may lose value.

TIAA-CREF Individual & Institutional Services, LLC, Member FINRA and SIPC, distributes securities products. You should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. Please call 877-518-9161 for a prospectus that contains this and other information. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

You could lose money by investing in the CREF Money Market Account. Because the accumulation unit value of the Account will fluctuate, the value of your investment may increase or decrease. An investment in the Account is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Account's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide support to the Account, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Account at any time.

A Note About Risks

This money market annuity account is subject to a number of risks, which include the following:

Active Management: The investment is actively managed and subject to the risk that the advisor's usage of investment techniques and risk analyses to make investment decisions fails to perform as expected, which may cause the portfolio to lose value or underperform investments with similar objectives and strategies or the market in general. **Credit and Counterparty:** The issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, counterparty to an OTC derivatives contract, or other borrower may not be able to make timely principal, interest, or settlement payments on an obligation. In this event, the issuer of a fixed-income security may have its credit rating downgraded or defaulted, which may reduce the potential for income and value of the portfolio. **Derivatives:** Investments in derivatives may be subject to the risk that the advisor does not correctly predict the movement of the underlying security, interest rate, market index, or other financial asset, or that the value of the derivative does not correlate perfectly with either the overall market or the underlying asset from which the derivative's value is derived. Because derivatives usually involve a small investment relative to the magnitude of liquidity and other risks assumed, the resulting gain or loss from the transaction will be disproportionately magnified. These investments may result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised. **Dollar Rolls:** Dollar rolls transactions may be subject to the risk that the market value of securities sold to the counterparty declines below the repurchase price, the counterparty defaults on its obligations, or the portfolio turnover rate increases because of these transactions. In addition, any investments purchased with the proceeds of a security sold in a dollar rolls transaction may lose value. **Emerging Markets:** Investments in emerging- and frontier-markets securities may be subject to greater market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, and other risks compared with assets invested in developed foreign countries. **Extension:** The issuer of a security may repay principal more slowly than expected because of rising interest rates. In this event, short- and medium-duration securities are effectively converted into longer-duration securities, increasing their sensitivity to interest-rate changes and causing their prices to decline. **Fixed-Income Securities:** The value of fixed-income or debt securities may be susceptible to general movements in the bond market and are subject to interest-rate and credit risk. **Foreign Securities:**

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Investments in foreign securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities can change more rapidly and extremely than can the value of U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to increased issuer risk because foreign issuers may not experience the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers do and are held to different reporting, accounting, and auditing standards. In addition, foreign securities are subject to increased costs because there are generally higher commission rates on transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the potential for foreign tax charges on dividend and interest payments. Many foreign markets are relatively small, and securities issued in less-developed countries face the risks of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, including suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country. Economic, political, social, or diplomatic developments can also negatively impact performance. **High Portfolio Turnover:** Active trading may create high portfolio turnover, or a turnover of 100% or more, resulting in increased transaction costs. These higher costs may have an adverse impact on performance and generate short-term capital gains, creating potential tax liability even if an investor does not sell any shares during the year. **High-Yield Securities:** Investments in below-investment-grade debt securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality, commonly known as "junk bonds" or "high-yield securities," may be subject to increased interest, credit, and liquidity risks. **Income:** The investment's income payments may decline depending on fluctuations in interest rates and the dividend payments of its underlying securities. In this event, some investments may attempt to pay the same dividend amount by returning capital. **Index Correlation/Tracking Error:** A portfolio that tracks an index is subject to the risk that certain factors may cause the portfolio to track its target index less closely, including if the advisor selects securities that are not fully representative of the index. The portfolio will generally reflect the performance of its target index even if the index does not perform well, and it may underperform the index after factoring in fees, expenses, transaction costs, and the size and timing of shareholder purchases and redemptions. **Inflation-Protected Securities:** Unlike other fixed-income securities, the values of inflation-protected securities are not significantly impacted by inflation expectations because their interest rates are adjusted for inflation. Generally, the value of inflation-protected securities will fall when real interest rates rise and rise when real interest rates fall. **Interest Rate:** Most securities are subject to the risk that changes in interest rates will reduce their market value. **Issuer:** A stake in any individual security is subject to the risk that the issuer of that security performs poorly, resulting in a decline in the security's value. Issuer-related declines may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, technological breakthroughs, reliance on suppliers, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, or other factors. Additionally, certain issuers may be more sensitive to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. **Large Cap:** Concentrating assets in large-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond as quickly as small- and mid-cap companies can to new competitive pressures and may lack the growth potential of those securities. Historically, large-cap companies do not recover as quickly as smaller companies do from market declines. **Loss of Money:** Because the investment's market value may fluctuate up and down, an investor may lose money, including part of the principal, when he or she buys or sells the investment. **Management:** Performance is subject to the risk that the advisor's asset allocation and investment strategies do not perform as expected, which may cause the portfolio to underperform its benchmark, other investments with similar objectives, or the market in general. The investment is subject to the risk of loss of income and capital invested, and the advisor does not guarantee its value, performance, or any particular rate of return. **Market/Market Volatility:** The market value of the portfolio's securities may fall rapidly or unpredictably because of changing economic, political, or market conditions, which may reduce the value of the portfolio. **Mid-Cap:** Concentrating assets in mid-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Mid-cap companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of more-limited product lines or financial resources, among other factors. **Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities:** Investments in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be subject to increased price volatility because of changes in interest rates, issuer information availability, credit quality of the underlying assets, market perception of the issuer, availability of credit enhancement, and prepayment of principal. The value of ABS and MBS may be adversely affected if the underlying borrower fails to pay the loan included in the security. **Nondiversification:** A nondiversified investment, as defined under the Investment Act of 1940, may have an increased potential for loss because its portfolio includes a relatively small number of investments. Movements in the prices of the individual assets may have a magnified effect on a nondiversified portfolio. Any sale of the investment's large positions could adversely affect stock prices if those positions represent a significant part of a company's outstanding stock. **Not FDIC Insured:** The investment is not a deposit or obligation of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other U.S. governmental agency. **Other:** The investment's performance may be impacted by its concentration in a certain type of security, adherence to a particular investing strategy, or a unique aspect of its structure and costs. **Prepayment (Call):** The issuer of a debt security may be able to repay principal prior to the security's maturity because of an improvement in its credit quality or falling interest rates. In this event, this principal may have to be reinvested in securities with lower interest rates than the original securities, reducing the potential for income. **Quantitative Investing:** Holdings selected by quantitative analysis may perform differently from the market as a whole based on the factors used in the analysis, the weighting of each factor, and how the factors have changed over time. **Regulation/Government Intervention:** The business of the issuer of an underlying security may be adversely impacted by new regulation or government intervention, impacting the price of the security. Direct government ownership of distressed assets in times of economic instability may subject the portfolio's holdings to increased price volatility and liquidity risk. **Restricted/Illiquid Securities:** Restricted and illiquid securities may fall in price because of an inability to sell the securities when desired. Investing in restricted securities may subject the portfolio to higher costs and liquidity risk. **Small Cap:** Concentrating assets in small-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Smaller, less-seasoned companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with mid- and large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of limited product lines, management experience, market share, or financial resources, among other factors. **Socially Conscious:** Adhering to social, moral, or environmental criteria may preclude potentially profitable opportunities in sectors or firms that would otherwise be consistent with the investment objective and strategy. **Technology Sector:** Concentrating assets in the technology sector may disproportionately subject the portfolio to the risks of that industry, including loss of value because of intense competitive pressures, short product cycles, dependence on intellectual property rights, legislative or regulatory changes, and other factors. **U.S. Government Obligations:** Investments in U.S. government obligations are subject to varying levels of government support. In the event of default, some U.S. government securities, including U.S. Treasury obligations and Ginnie Mae securities, are issued and guaranteed as to principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Other securities are obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities but are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government. **Variable-Rate Securities:** Investments in variable-rate securities, which periodically adjust the interest-rate paid on the securities, may be subject to greater liquidity risk than are other fixed-income securities. Because variable-rate securities are subject to less interest-rate risk than other fixed-income securities, their opportunity to provide capital appreciation is comparatively reduced.

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