



Invesco V.I. Balanced-Risk Allocation Fund

Shares of the Fund are currently offered only to insurance company separate accounts funding variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies.

As with all other mutual fund securities, the U.S. 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.

An investment in the Fund:

- is not FDIC insured;
- may lose value; and
- is not guaranteed by a bank.

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Shares of the Fund are used as investment vehicles for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies (variable products) issued by certain insurance companies, and funds of funds. You cannot purchase shares of the Fund directly. As an owner of a variable product (variable product owner) that offers the Fund as an investment option,

however, you may allocate your variable product values to a separate account of the insurance company that invests in shares of the Fund.

Your variable product is offered through its own prospectus, which contains information about your variable product, including how to purchase the variable product and how to allocate variable product values to the Fund.

Fund Summary

Investment Objective(s)

The Fund’s investment objective is total return with a low to moderate correlation to traditional financial market indices.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that are incurred, directly or indirectly, when a variable product owner buys, holds, or redeems interest in an insurance company separate account that invests in the Series I shares or Series II shares of the Fund but does not represent the effect of any fees or other expenses assessed in connection with your variable product, and if it did, expenses would be higher. Fees and expenses of Invesco Cayman Commodity Fund IV Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund (Subsidiary), are included in this table.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Series I shares	Series II shares
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is less)	None	None

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

	Series I shares	Series II shares
Management Fees	0.92%	0.92%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25
Other Expenses	0.18	0.18
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.15	0.15
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.25	1.50
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.45	0.45
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.80	1.05

1 Invesco Advisers, Inc. (“Invesco” or the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive advisory fees and/or reimburse expenses of Series I and Series II shares to the extent necessary to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement (including prior fiscal year end Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of 0.15% and excluding certain items discussed below) of Series I and Series II shares to 0.80% and 1.05%, respectively, of the Fund’s average daily net assets (the “expense limits”). In determining the Adviser’s obligation to waive advisory fees and/or reimburse expenses, the following expenses are not taken into account, and could cause the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement to exceed the numbers reflected above: (i) interest; (ii) taxes; (iii) dividend expense on short sales; (iv) extraordinary or non-routine items, including litigation expenses; and (v) expenses that the Fund has incurred but did not actually pay because of an expense offset arrangement. Invesco has also contractually agreed to waive a portion of the Fund’s management fee in an amount equal to the net management fee that Invesco earns on the Fund’s investments in certain affiliated funds. Unless Invesco continues the fee waiver agreements, they will terminate on April 30, 2022 and June 30, 2022, respectively. During their terms, the fee waiver agreements cannot be terminated or amended to increase the expense limits or reduce the advisory fee waiver without approval of the Board of 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.

This Example does not represent the effect of any fees or expenses assessed in connection with your variable product, and if it did, expenses would be higher.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain equal to the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement in the first year and the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses thereafter.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Series I shares	\$ 82	\$352	\$643	\$1,472
Series II shares	\$107	\$430	\$776	\$1,752

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 82% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund’s investment strategy is designed to provide capital loss protection during down markets by investing in multiple asset classes. Under normal market conditions, the Fund’s portfolio management team allocates across three asset classes: equities, fixed income and commodities, such that no one asset class drives the Fund’s performance. The Fund’s exposure to these three asset classes will be achieved primarily through investments in derivative instruments (generally having aggregate notional exposure exceeding 65% of the Fund’s net assets), including, but not limited to, futures, options, currency forward contracts and swap agreements.

The portfolio managers manage the Fund’s portfolio using two different processes. One is strategic asset allocation, which the portfolio managers use to express their long-term views of the market. The portfolio managers apply their strategic process to, on average, approximately 80% of the Fund’s portfolio risk, as determined by the portfolio managers’ proprietary risk analysis. The other process is tactical asset allocation, which is used by the portfolio managers to reflect their shorter-term views of the market. The strategic and tactical processes are intended to adjust the Fund’s portfolio risk in a variety of market conditions.

The portfolio managers implement their investment decisions primarily through the use of derivatives and other investments that create leverage. The Fund uses derivatives and other leveraged instruments to create and adjust exposures to the three asset classes. The portfolio managers make these adjustments to balance risk exposure when they believe it will benefit the Fund. Using derivatives often allows the portfolio managers to implement their views more efficiently and to gain more exposure to the asset classes than investing in more traditional assets such as stocks and bonds would allow. The Fund may hold long and short positions in derivatives and in investments in each of the three asset classes; however, the Fund will typically maintain net long exposure to each asset class, such that the Fund is expected to benefit from general price appreciation of investments in that asset class. The Fund’s use of derivatives and the leveraged investment exposure created by its use of derivatives are expected to be significant and greater than most mutual funds.

The Fund’s net asset value over a short to intermediate term is expected to be volatile because of the significant use of derivatives and other instruments that provide leverage, including futures contracts, options, swaps and commodity-linked notes. Volatility measures the range of returns of a security, fund, index or other investment, as indicated by the annualized standard deviation of its returns. Higher volatility generally indicates higher risk and is often reflected by frequent and sometimes significant movements up and down in value. The Fund will have the potential for greater gains, as well as the potential for greater losses, than if the Fund did not use derivatives or other instruments that have a leveraging effect. Leveraging tends to magnify, sometimes significantly depending on the amount of leverage used, the effect of any increase or decrease in the Fund’s exposure to an asset class and may cause the Fund’s net asset

value to be more volatile than a fund that does not use leverage. For example, if the Fund gains exposure to a specific asset class through an instrument that provides leveraged exposure to the class, and that leveraged instrument increases in value, the gain to the Fund will be magnified; however, if the leveraged instrument decreases in value, the loss to the Fund will be magnified.

The Adviser's investment process has three steps. The first step involves investment selection within the three asset classes (equities, fixed income and commodities). The portfolio managers select investments to represent each of the three asset classes from a universe of over fifty investments. The selection process (1) evaluates a particular investment's theoretical case for long-term excess returns relative to cash; (2) screens the identified investments against minimum liquidity criteria; and (3) reviews the expected correlation among the investments, meaning the likelihood that the value of the investments will move in the same direction at the same time, and the expected risk of each investment to determine whether the selected investments are likely to improve the expected risk adjusted return of the Fund.

The second step in the investment process involves portfolio construction. The portfolio managers use their own estimates for risk and correlation to weight each asset class and the investments within each asset class selected in the first step to construct a portfolio that they believe is risk-balanced across the three asset classes. Periodically, the management team re-estimates the risk contributed by each asset class and investment and re-balances the portfolio; the portfolio also may be rebalanced when the Fund makes new investments. Taken together, the first two steps in the process result in the strategic allocation.

In the third step of the investment process, using a systematic approach based on fundamental principles, the portfolio management team analyzes the asset classes and investments, considering the following factors: valuation, economic environment and historic price movements. Regarding valuation, the portfolio managers evaluate whether an asset class and investments in that asset class are attractively priced relative to fundamentals. Next, the portfolio managers assess the economic environment and consider the effect that monetary policy and other determinants of economic growth, inflation and market volatility will have on an asset class and related investments. Lastly, the portfolio managers assess the impact of historic price movements for each asset class and related investments on likely future returns.

Utilizing the results from the analysis described above, the portfolio managers determine tactical short-term over-weight positions (incurring additional exposure relative to the strategic allocation) and under-weight positions (incurring less exposure relative to the strategic allocation) for the asset classes and investments. The management team actively adjusts portfolio positions to reflect the near-term market environment, while remaining consistent with the balanced-risk long-term portfolio structure described in step two above.

The Fund's equity exposure will be achieved through investments in derivatives that track equity indices comprised of shares of companies in developed and/or emerging market countries, including equity indices that emphasize exposure to companies associated with certain characteristics, known as style factors, including high dividend, quality, value, growth, low volatility, size (large, mid or small cap) and momentum. In addition, the Fund may invest directly in shares of such companies and in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) that provide equity exposure, including ETFs that track factor-based indices that emphasize the style factors noted above. The Fund may also buy and write (sell) put and call options on equities, equity indices and ETFs, including in combination, to adjust the Fund's equity exposure or to generate income. Additionally, the Fund can use currency forward contracts to hedge against the risk that the value of the foreign currencies in which its equity investments are denominated will depreciate against the U.S. dollar.

The Fund's fixed income exposure will be achieved through derivatives that offer exposure to the debt or credit of issuers in developed and/or

emerging markets that are rated investment grade or are unrated but deemed to be investment grade quality by the Adviser, including U.S. and foreign government debt securities having intermediate (5-10 years) and long (10 plus years) term maturity.

The Fund's commodity exposure will be achieved through investments in commodity futures and swaps, commodity related ETFs and exchange-traded notes (ETNs) and commodity-linked notes, some or all of which will be owned through Invesco Cayman Commodity Fund IV Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (Subsidiary). The commodity investments will be focused in four sectors of the commodities market: energy, precious metals, industrial metals and agriculture/livestock.

The Fund will invest in the Subsidiary to gain exposure to commodities markets. The Subsidiary, in turn, will invest in commodity futures and swaps, commodity related ETFs and ETNs and commodity-linked notes. The Subsidiary is advised by the Adviser, has the same investment objective as the Fund and generally employs the same investment strategy. Unlike the Fund, however, the Subsidiary, may invest without limitation in commodity-linked derivatives and other investments that may provide leveraged and non-leveraged exposure to commodities. The Subsidiary will also hold cash and cash equivalent instruments, including affiliated money market funds, some or all of which may serve as margin or collateral for the Subsidiary's derivative positions. Because the Subsidiary is wholly-owned by the Fund, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with any investment by the Subsidiary.

The Fund generally will maintain a substantial amount of its net assets (including assets held by the Subsidiary) in cash and cash equivalent instruments, including affiliated money market funds, as margin or collateral for the Fund's obligations under derivative transactions. The larger the value of the Fund's derivative positions, as opposed to positions held in non-derivative instruments, the more the Fund will be required to maintain cash and cash equivalents as margin or collateral for such derivatives.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund investment, loss of money is a risk of investing. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. The risks associated with an investment in the Fund can increase during times of significant market volatility. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

Market Risk. The market values of the Fund's investments, and therefore the value of the Fund's shares, will go up and down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry or section of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. The value of the Fund's investments may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to the particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, regional or global instability, natural or environmental disasters, widespread disease or other public health issues, war, acts of terrorism or adverse investor sentiment generally. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that specific investments held by the Fund will rise in value.

Correlation Risk. Because the Fund's investment strategy seeks to balance risk across three asset classes and, within each asset class, across different countries and investments, to the extent either the asset classes or the selected countries and investments become correlated in a way not anticipated by the Adviser, the Fund's risk allocation process may result in magnified risks and loss instead of balancing (reducing) the risk of loss.

Commodity Risk. The Fund may have investment exposure to the commodities markets and/or a particular sector of the commodities markets, which may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Volatility in the

commodities markets may be caused by changes in overall market movements, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, war, acts of terrorism, changes in domestic or foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates, domestic and foreign inflation rates, investment and trading activities of mutual funds, hedge funds and commodities funds, and factors such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and other regulatory developments or supply and demand disruptions. Because the Fund's performance may be linked to the performance of volatile commodities, investors should be willing to assume the risks of potentially significant fluctuations in the value of the Fund's shares.

Commodity-Linked Notes Risk. In addition to risks associated with the underlying commodities, investments in commodity-linked notes may be subject to additional risks, such as non-payment of interest and loss of principal, counterparty risk, lack of a secondary market and risk of greater volatility than traditional equity and debt securities. The value of the commodity-linked notes the Fund buys may fluctuate significantly because the values of the underlying investments to which they are linked are themselves volatile. Additionally, certain commodity-linked notes employ "economic" leverage by requiring payment by the issuer of an amount that is a multiple of the price increase or decrease of the underlying commodity, commodity index, or other economic variable. Such economic leverage will increase the volatility of the value of these commodity-linked notes and the Fund to the extent it invests in such notes.

Commodities Tax Risk. The tax treatment of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be adversely affected by changes in legislation, regulations or other legally binding authority. If, as a result of any such adverse action, the income of the Fund from certain commodity-linked derivatives was treated as non-qualifying income, the Fund might fail to qualify as a regulated investment company and be subject to federal income tax at the Fund level. As a result of an announcement by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Fund intends to invest in commodity-linked notes: (a) directly, relying on an opinion of counsel confirming that income from such investments should be qualifying income because such commodity-linked notes constitute securities under section 2(a)(36) of the 1940 Act or (b) indirectly through the Subsidiary. Should the IRS issue further guidance, or Congress enact legislation, that adversely affects the tax treatment of the Fund's use of commodity-linked notes or the Subsidiary (which guidance might be applied to the Fund retroactively), it could, among other consequences, limit the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategy.

Derivatives Risk. The value of a derivative instrument depends largely on (and is derived from) the value of an underlying security, currency, commodity, interest rate, index or other asset (each referred to as an underlying asset). In addition to risks relating to the underlying assets, the use of derivatives may include other, possibly greater, risks, including counterparty, leverage and liquidity risks. Counterparty risk is the risk that the counterparty to the derivative contract will default on its obligation to pay the Fund the amount owed or otherwise perform under the derivative contract. Derivatives create leverage risk because they do not require payment up front equal to the economic exposure created by holding a position in the derivative. As a result, an adverse change in the value of the underlying asset could result in the Fund sustaining a loss that is substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative or the anticipated value of the underlying asset, which may make the Fund's returns more volatile and increase the risk of loss. Derivative instruments may also be less liquid than more traditional investments and the Fund may be unable to sell or close out its derivative positions at a desirable time or price. This risk may be more acute under adverse market conditions, during which the Fund may be most in need of liquidating its derivative positions. Derivatives may also be harder to value, less tax efficient and subject to changing government regulation that could impact the Fund's ability to use certain derivatives or their cost. The SEC has adopted new regulations related to the use of derivatives and related instruments by registered investment companies. These regulations may limit the Fund's ability to

engage in derivatives transactions and may result in increased costs or require the Fund to modify its investment strategies. Derivatives strategies may not always be successful. For example, derivatives used for hedging or to gain or limit exposure to a particular market segment may not provide the expected benefits, particularly during adverse market conditions. These risks are greater for the Fund than most other mutual funds because the Fund will implement its investment strategy primarily through derivative instruments rather than direct investments in stocks/bonds.

Volatility Risk. Certain of the Fund's investments may appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. This may cause the Fund's net asset value per share to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time.

Short Position Risk. Because the Fund's potential loss on a short position arises from increases in the value of the asset sold short, the Fund will incur a loss on a short position, which is theoretically unlimited, if the price of the asset sold short increases from the short sale price. The counterparty to a short position or other market factors may prevent the Fund from closing out a short position at a desirable time or price and may reduce or eliminate any gain or result in a loss. In a rising market, the Fund's short positions will cause the Fund to underperform the overall market and its peers that do not engage in shorting. If the Fund holds both long and short positions, and both positions decline simultaneously, the short positions will not provide any buffer (hedge) from declines in value of the Fund's long positions. Certain types of short positions involve leverage, which may exaggerate any losses, potentially more than the actual cost of the investment, and will increase the volatility of the Fund's returns.

Debt Securities Risk. The prices of debt securities held by the Fund will be affected by changes in interest rates, the creditworthiness of the issuer and other factors. An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of existing debt securities to fall and often has a greater impact on longer-duration debt securities and higher quality debt securities. Falling interest rates will cause the Fund to reinvest the proceeds of debt securities that have been repaid by the issuer at lower interest rates. Falling interest rates may also reduce the Fund's distributable income because interest payments on floating rate debt instruments held by the Fund will decline. The Fund could lose money on investments in debt securities if the issuer or borrower fails to meet its obligations to make interest payments and/or to repay principal in a timely manner. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, the market's perception of such strength or in the credit rating of the issuer or the security may affect the value of debt securities. The Adviser's credit analysis may fail to anticipate such changes, which could result in buying a debt security at an inopportune time or failing to sell a debt security in advance of a price decline or other credit event.

Foreign Government Debt Risk. Investments in foreign government debt securities (sometimes referred to as sovereign debt securities) involve certain risks in addition to those relating to foreign securities or debt securities generally. The issuer of the debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt, and the Fund may have limited recourse in the event of a default against the defaulting government. Without the approval of debt holders, some governmental debtors have in the past been able to reschedule or restructure their debt payments or declare moratoria on payments.

Changing Fixed Income Market Conditions Risk. The current low interest rate environment was created in part by the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) and certain foreign central banks keeping the federal funds and equivalent foreign rates near historical lows. Increases in the federal funds and equivalent foreign rates may expose fixed income markets to heightened volatility and reduced liquidity for certain fixed income investments, particularly those with longer maturities. In addition, decreases in fixed income dealer market-making capacity may also potentially lead to heightened volatility and reduced liquidity in the fixed income markets. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments and share price may decline. Changes in central bank policies could also result in higher than normal

shareholder redemptions, which could potentially increase portfolio turnover and the Fund's transaction costs.

Exchange-Traded Funds Risk. In addition to the risks associated with the underlying assets held by the exchange-traded fund, investments in exchange-traded funds are subject to the following additional risks: (1) an exchange-traded fund's shares may trade above or below its net asset value; (2) an active trading market for the exchange-traded fund's shares may not develop or be maintained; (3) trading an exchange-traded fund's shares may be halted by the listing exchange; (4) a passively managed exchange-traded fund may not track the performance of the reference asset; and (5) a passively managed exchange-traded fund may hold troubled securities. Investment in exchange-traded funds may involve duplication of management fees and certain other expenses, as the Fund indirectly bears its proportionate share of any expenses paid by the exchange-traded funds in which it invests. Further, certain exchange-traded funds in which the Fund may invest are leveraged, which may result in economic leverage, permitting the Fund to gain exposure that is greater than would be the case in an unlevered instrument and potentially resulting in greater volatility.

Exchange-Traded Notes Risk. Exchange-traded notes are subject to credit risk, counterparty risk, and the risk that the value of the exchange-traded note may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating. The value of an exchange-traded note may also be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the exchange-traded note, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and economic, legal, political, or geographic events that affect the referenced underlying market or assets. The Fund will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by an exchange-traded note in which it invests. For certain exchange-traded notes, there may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment, which is meant to be held until maturity.

Foreign Securities Risk. The Fund's foreign investments may be adversely affected by political and social instability, changes in economic or taxation policies, difficulty in enforcing obligations, decreased liquidity or increased volatility. Foreign investments also involve the risk of the possible seizure, nationalization or expropriation of the issuer or foreign deposits (in which the Fund could lose its entire investments in a certain market) and the possible adoption of foreign governmental restrictions such as exchange controls. Unless the Fund has hedged its foreign securities risk, foreign securities risk also involves the risk of negative foreign currency rate fluctuations, which may cause the value of securities denominated in such foreign currency (or other instruments through which the Fund has exposure to foreign currencies) to decline in value. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Currency hedging strategies, if used, are not always successful. For instance, currency forward contracts, if used by the Fund, could reduce performance if there are unanticipated changes in currency exchange rates.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk. Emerging markets (also referred to as developing markets) are generally subject to greater market volatility, political, social and economic instability, uncertain trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than more developed markets. In addition, companies operating in emerging markets may be subject to lower trading volume and greater price fluctuations than companies in more developed markets. Such countries' economies may be more dependent on relatively few industries or investors that may be highly vulnerable to local and global changes. Companies in emerging market countries generally may be subject to less stringent regulatory, disclosure, financial reporting, accounting, auditing and recordkeeping standards than companies in more developed countries. As a result, information, including financial information, about such companies may be less available and reliable which can impede the Fund's ability to evaluate such companies. Securities law and the enforcement of systems of taxation in many emerging market countries may change quickly and unpredictably, and the ability to bring and enforce actions (including bankruptcy, confiscatory

taxation, expropriation, nationalization of a company's assets, restrictions on foreign ownership of local companies, restrictions on withdrawing assets from the country, protectionist measures and practices such as share blocking), or to obtain information needed to pursue or enforce such actions, may be limited. In addition, the ability of foreign entities to participate in privatization programs of certain developing or emerging market countries may be limited by local law. Investments in emerging markets securities may be subject to additional transaction costs, delays in settlement procedures, unexpected market closures, and lack of timely information.

Factor-Based Strategy Risk. Although the Fund may have investments that track equity indices that emphasize exposure to companies associated with certain characteristics, known as style factors, there is no guarantee that this strategy will be successful.

Subsidiary Risk. By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act), and, except as otherwise noted in this prospectus, is not subject to the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary, respectively, are organized, could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this prospectus and the SAI, and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities receive varying levels of support and may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, which could affect the Fund's ability to recover should they default. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and depends heavily on the Adviser's judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio. The Fund could experience losses if these judgments prove to be incorrect. Because the Fund's investment process relies heavily on its asset allocation process, market movements that are counter to the portfolio managers' expectations may have a significant adverse effect on the Fund's net asset value. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may adversely affect management of the Fund and, therefore, the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Performance Information

The bar chart and performance table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the Series I shares of the Fund and Series I shares of the Invesco Van Kampen V.I. Global Tactical Asset Allocation Fund (the predecessor fund) from year to year as of December 31. The performance table compares the Fund's performance to that of a broad-based securities market benchmark, a style-specific benchmark and a peer group benchmark comprised of funds with investment objectives and strategies similar to those of the Fund (in that order). The bar chart and performance table below do not reflect charges assessed in connection with your variable product; if they did, the performance shown would be lower. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of its future performance.

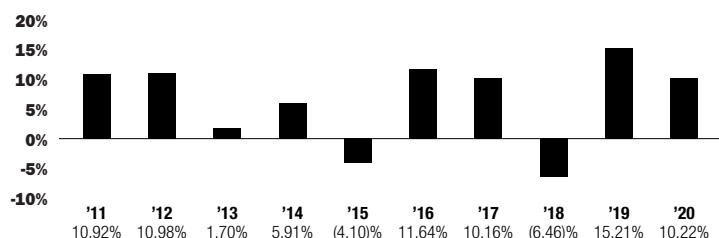
The returns shown include the returns of Series I shares and Series II shares of the predecessor fund for the period prior to May 2, 2011, the date the predecessor fund was reorganized into the Fund. Returns of Series I shares and Series II shares of the Fund will be different from the returns of the predecessor fund as they have different expenses.

All performance shown assumes the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains and the effect of the Fund's expenses.

The Series I shares and Series II shares invest in the same portfolio of securities and will have substantially similar performance, except to the extent that the expenses borne by each share class differ. Series II shares

have higher expenses (and therefore lower performance) resulting from its Rule 12b-1 plan, which provides for a maximum fee equal to an annual rate of 0.25% (expressed as a percentage of average daily net assets of the Fund).

Annual Total Returns



	Period Ending	Returns
Best Quarter	December 31, 2020	10.63%
Worst Quarter	March 31, 2020	-11.82%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2020)

	Inception Date	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Series I	1/23/2009	10.22%	7.87%	6.39%
Series II	1/23/2009	9.99	7.62	6.12
MSCI World Index SM (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)		15.90	12.19	9.87
Custom Invesco V.I. Balanced-Risk Allocation Index (60% MSCI World Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes) and 40% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)) ¹		13.72	9.42	7.82
Lipper VUF Absolute Return Funds Classification Average		-7.27	-0.44	—

1 Prior to May 2, 2011, the Custom Invesco V.I. Balanced-Risk Allocation Index was composed of 65% MSCI World Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes), 30% JPMorgan GBI Global Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes), and 5% FTSE US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes).

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser: Invesco Advisers, Inc.

Portfolio Managers	Title	Length of Service on the Fund
Mark Ahnrud	Portfolio Manager	2010
Chris Devine	Portfolio Manager	2010
Scott Hixon	Portfolio Manager	2010
Christian Ulrich	Portfolio Manager	2010
Scott Wolle	Portfolio Manager	2010

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You cannot purchase or sell (redeem) shares of the Fund directly. Please contact the insurance company that issued your variable product for more information on the purchase and sale of Fund shares. For more information, see "Other Information—Purchase and Redemption of Shares" in this prospectus.

Tax Information

The Fund expects, based on its investment objective 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 products, such distributions will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable product. Consult your variable insurance contract prospectus for additional tax information.

Payments to Insurance Companies

If you purchase the Fund through an insurance company or other financial intermediary, the Fund, the Fund's distributor or its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the insurance company or other intermediary and your salesperson or financial adviser to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Investment Objective(s), Strategies, Risks and Portfolio Holdings

Objective(s) and Strategies

The Fund's investment objective is total return with a low to moderate correlation to traditional financial market indices. The Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the Board) without shareholder approval.

The Fund's investment strategy is designed to provide capital loss protection during down markets by investing in multiple asset classes. Under normal market conditions, the Fund's portfolio management team allocates across three asset classes: equities, fixed income and commodities. The portfolio management team selects the appropriate investments for each asset class, allocates to them based on their proprietary risk management and portfolio construction techniques, and then applies a process of active positioning that seeks to improve expected returns. The Adviser's investment process is designed to balance risk across equities, fixed income and commodities such that no one asset class drives the Fund's performance.

The portfolio managers manage the Fund's portfolio using two different processes. One is strategic asset allocation, which the portfolio managers use to express their long-term views of the market. The portfolio managers apply their strategic process to, on average, approximately 80% of the Fund's portfolio risk, as determined by the portfolio managers' proprietary risk analysis. The other process is tactical asset allocation, which is used by the portfolio managers to reflect their shorter-term views of the market. The strategic and tactical processes are intended to adjust the Fund's portfolio risk in a variety of market conditions.

The portfolio managers implement their investment decisions primarily through the use of derivatives and other investments that create leverage. The Fund uses derivatives and other leveraged instruments to create and adjust exposures to the three asset classes. The portfolio managers make these adjustments to balance risk exposure when they believe it will benefit the Fund. Using derivatives often allows the portfolio managers to implement their views more efficiently and to gain more exposure to the asset classes than investing in more traditional assets such as stocks and bonds would allow. The Fund may hold long and short positions in derivatives and in investments in each of the three asset classes; however, the Fund will typically maintain net long exposure to each asset class, such that the Fund is expected to benefit from general price appreciation of investments in that asset class. The Fund's use of derivatives and the leveraged investment exposure created by its use of derivatives are expected to be significant and greater than most mutual funds.

The Fund's net asset value over a short to intermediate term is expected to be volatile because of the significant use of derivatives and other instruments that provide leverage, including futures contracts, options, swaps and commodity-linked notes. Volatility measures the range of returns of a security, fund, index or other investment, as indicated by the annualized standard deviation of its returns. Higher volatility generally indicates higher risk and is often reflected by frequent and sometimes significant movements up and down in value. The Fund will have the potential for greater gains, as well as the potential for greater losses, than if the Fund did

not use derivatives or other instruments that have a leveraging effect. Leveraging tends to magnify, sometimes significantly depending on the amount of leverage used, the effect of any increase or decrease in the Fund's exposure to an asset class and may cause the Fund's net asset value to be more volatile than a fund that does not use leverage. For example, the Fund gains exposure to a specific asset class through an instrument that provides leveraged exposure to the class, and that leveraged instrument increases in value, the gain to the Fund will be magnified; however, if the leveraged instrument decreases in value, the loss to the Fund will be magnified.

The Adviser's investment process has three steps. The first step involves investment selection within the three asset classes (equities, fixed income and commodities). The portfolio managers select investments to represent each of the three asset classes from a universe of over fifty investments. The selection process (1) evaluates a particular investment's theoretical case for long-term excess returns relative to cash; (2) screens the identified investments against minimum liquidity criteria; and (3) reviews the expected correlation among the investments, meaning the likelihood that the value of the investments will move in the same direction at the same time, and the expected risk of each investment to determine whether the selected investments are likely to improve the expected risk adjusted return of the Fund.

The second step in the investment process involves portfolio construction. The portfolio managers use their own estimates for risk and correlation to weight each asset class and the investments within each asset class selected in the first step to construct a portfolio that they believe is risk-balanced across the three asset classes. Periodically, the management team re-estimates the risk contributed by each asset class and investment and re-balances the portfolio; the portfolio also may be rebalanced when the Fund makes new investments. Taken together, the first two steps in the process result in the strategic allocation.

In the third step of the investment process, using a systematic approach based on fundamental principles, the portfolio management team analyzes the asset classes and investments, considering the following factors: valuation, economic environment and historic price movements. Regarding valuation, the portfolio managers evaluate whether an asset class and investments in that asset class are attractively priced relative to fundamentals. Next, the portfolio managers assess the economic environment and consider the effect that monetary policy and other determinants of economic growth, inflation and market volatility will have on an asset class and related investments. Lastly, the portfolio managers assess the impact of historic price movements for each asset class and related investments on likely future returns.

Utilizing the results from the analysis described above, the portfolio managers determine tactical short-term over-weight positions (incurring additional exposure relative to the strategic allocation) and under-weight positions (incurring less exposure relative to the strategic allocation) for the asset classes and investments. The management team actively adjusts portfolio positions to reflect the near-term market environment, while remaining consistent with the balanced-risk long-term portfolio structure described in step two above.

The Fund's equity exposure will be achieved through investments in derivatives that track equity indices comprised of shares of companies in developed and/or emerging market countries, including equity indices that emphasize exposure to companies associated with certain characteristics, known as style factors, including high dividend, quality, value, growth, low volatility, size (large, mid or small cap) and momentum. In addition, the Fund may invest directly in shares of such companies and in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) that provide equity exposure, including ETFs that track factor-based indices that emphasize the style factors noted above. The Fund may also buy and write (sell) put and call options on equities, equity indices and ETFs, including in combination, to adjust the Fund's equity exposure or to generate income. Additionally, the Fund can use currency forward

contracts to hedge against the risk that the value of the foreign currencies in which its equity investments are denominated will depreciate against the U.S. dollar.

The Fund's fixed income exposure will be achieved through derivatives that offer exposure to the debt or credit of issuers in developed and/or emerging markets that are rated investment grade or are unrated but deemed to be investment grade quality by the Adviser, including U.S. and foreign government debt securities having intermediate (5-10 years) and long (10 plus years) term maturity.

The Fund's commodity exposure will be achieved through investments in commodity futures and swaps, commodity related ETFs and exchange-traded notes (ETNs) and commodity-linked notes, some or all of which will be owned through the Subsidiary. The commodity investments will be focused in four sectors of the commodities market: energy, precious metals, industrial metals and agriculture/livestock.

The Fund will invest in the Subsidiary to gain exposure to commodities markets. The Subsidiary, in turn, will invest in commodity futures and swaps, commodity related ETFs and ETNs and commodity-linked notes. The Subsidiary is advised by the Adviser, has the same investment objective as the Fund and generally employs the same investment strategy. Unlike the Fund, however, the Subsidiary may invest without limitation in commodity-linked derivatives and other investments that may provide leveraged and non-leveraged exposure to commodities. The Subsidiary will also hold cash and cash equivalent instruments, including affiliated money market funds, some or all of which may serve as margin or collateral for the Subsidiary's derivative positions. Because the Subsidiary is wholly-owned by the Fund, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with any investment by the Subsidiary.

The Fund generally will maintain a substantial amount of its net assets (including assets held by the Subsidiary) in cash and cash equivalent instruments including affiliated money market funds, as margin or collateral for the Fund's obligations under derivative transactions. The larger the value of the Fund's derivative positions, as opposed to positions held in non-derivative instruments, the more the Fund will be required to maintain cash and cash equivalents as margin or collateral for such derivatives.

ETFs are traded on an exchange and generally hold a portfolio of securities, commodities or commodity futures and/or currencies that are designed to replicate an index. Some ETFs are actively managed and instead of replicating an index, they seek to outperform an index.

ETNs are senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities issued by a bank or other sponsor, the returns of which are linked to the performance of a particular market, asset, index, benchmark or strategy. ETNs are traded on an exchange; however, investors can also hold an ETN until maturity. At maturity, the issuer pays to the investor a cash amount equal to the principal amount, multiplied a factor that represents the performance of the referenced market, asset, index, benchmark or strategy.

A commodity-linked note is a debt security issued by a bank or other sponsor that pays a return linked to the performance of a commodities index or basket of commodity futures contracts. In some cases, the return will be based on a multiple of the performance of the index or basket and this embedded leverage will magnify the positive return or losses the Fund earns from these notes as compared to the performance of the index or basket.

A futures contract is a standardized agreement between two parties to buy or sell a specified quantity of an underlying asset at a specified price at a specified future time, with both the purchaser and the seller equally obligated to complete the transaction at that future time. The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of the underlying asset. Depending on the terms of the particular contract, futures contracts are settled by purchasing an offsetting contract, physically delivering the underlying asset on the settlement date or paying a cash settlement amount on the settlement date.

An option is an agreement between two parties that gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy or sell a particular asset (commonly a stock

(including a share of an ETF), a bond, an index, a currency or a futures contract) at a later date at an agreed upon price referred to as the “strike” price. A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right (but not the obligation) to buy the underlying asset at the strike price, while a put option gives the purchaser the right (but not the obligation) to sell the underlying asset at the strike price. In either case, the writer (seller) of the option incurs the corresponding obligation to fulfill the transaction if the option is exercised. The price of an option derives from the difference between the strike price and the value of the underlying asset, the expected volatility of that underlying asset and the time remaining until the expiration of the option.

By selling put and call options, the Fund receives a premium from the option buyer, which increases the Fund’s return if the option is closed at a gain or expires out-of-the-money. An option is “out-of-the-money” if the strike price of the option is below (for a put) or above (for a call) the value of the relevant underlying asset. If, however, the strike price of the option is above (for a put) or below (for a call) the value of the relevant underlying asset and/or the option’s price increases above the price at which it was sold, the Fund may (1) if the buyer has not exercised the option, close the option contract at a loss or (2) if the buyer has exercised the option, (i) pay the buyer the difference between the strike price and the value of underlying asset, or (ii) deliver (if a call) or purchase (if a put) the underlying asset, depending on whether the option is cash settled or deliverable.

A swap contract is an agreement between two parties pursuant to which the parties exchange payments at specified dates on the basis of a specified notional amount, with the payments calculated by reference to the price, value or level of a specified underlying asset, which can be a security, index, reference rate, commodity, currency or other asset, or a basket of any of the foregoing. The notional amount of a swap is based on the nominal or face amount of the reference asset that is used to calculate payments made under that swap; the notional amount typically is not exchanged between counterparties. The parties to the swap use variations in the price, value or level of the underlying asset to calculate payments between them through the life of the swap.

In anticipation of or in response to market, economic, political, or other conditions, the Fund’s portfolio managers may temporarily use a different investment strategy for defensive purposes. If the Fund’s portfolio managers do so, different factors could affect the Fund’s performance and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

The Fund’s investments in the types of securities and other investments described in this prospectus vary from time to time, and, at any time, the Fund may not be invested in all of the types of securities and other investments described in this prospectus. The Fund may also invest in securities and other investments not described in this prospectus.

For more information, see “Description of the Funds and Their Investments and Risks” in the Fund’s SAI.

Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

Market Risk. The market values of the Fund’s investments, and therefore the value of the Fund’s shares, will go up and down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry or section of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. The value of the Fund’s investments may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to the particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, regional or global instability, or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of the Fund’s investments may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, natural or environmental disasters, widespread disease or other public health issues, war, acts of terrorism or other events may have a significant impact on the value of the Fund’s investments, as well as the

financial markets and global economy generally. Such circumstances may also impact the ability of the Adviser to effectively implement the Fund’s investment strategy. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that specific investments held by the Fund will rise in value.

■ **COVID-19.** The “COVID-19” strain of coronavirus has resulted in instances of market closures and dislocations, extreme volatility, liquidity constraints and increased trading costs. Efforts to contain its spread have resulted in travel restrictions, disruptions of healthcare systems, business operations and supply chains, layoffs, lower consumer demand, and defaults, among other significant economic impacts that have disrupted global economic activity across many industries. Such economic impacts may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks locally or globally. The ongoing effects of COVID-19 are unpredictable and may result in significant and prolonged effects on the Fund’s performance.

Correlation Risk. Changes in the value of the asset classes in which the Fund invests or specific investments within those asset classes may not track or offset each other in the manner anticipated by the Adviser. Because the Fund’s investment strategy seeks to balance risk across three asset classes and, within each asset class, to balance risk across different countries and investments, to the extent either the three asset classes or the selected countries and investments become correlated in a way not anticipated by the Adviser, the Fund’s risk allocation process may not produce the intended result of balancing risk and could instead result in magnified risks and loss.

Commodity Risk. The Fund may have investment exposure to the commodities markets and/or a particular sector of the commodities markets, which may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. The commodities markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors, including changes in overall market movements, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, war, acts of terrorism, changes in domestic or foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates, domestic and foreign inflation rates and investment and trading activities of mutual funds, hedge funds and commodities funds. Prices of various commodities may also be affected by factors such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and other regulatory developments. The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions and changes in transportation, handling and storage costs. Certain commodities may be produced in a limited number of countries and may be controlled by a small number of producers or groups of producers. As a result, political, economic and supply related events in such countries could have a disproportionate impact on the prices of such commodities. Because the Fund’s performance may be linked to the performance of volatile commodities, investors should be willing to assume the risks of potentially significant fluctuations in the value of the Fund’s shares.

Commodity-Linked Notes Risk. In addition to risks associated with the underlying commodities, investments in commodity-linked notes may be subject to additional risks, such as non-payment of interest and loss of principal, counterparty risk, lack of a secondary market and risk of greater volatility than traditional equity and debt securities.

The Fund might not receive all or a portion of the interest due on its investment or a return of its principal if there is a loss of value of the commodity, commodity index or other economic variable to which the interest is linked. A liquid secondary market may not exist for certain commodity-linked notes, which may make it difficult for the Fund to sell them at an acceptable time or price or to accurately value them. Commodity-linked notes are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the issuer of the commodity-linked note will default or become bankrupt and not make timely payment of principal and interest. The value of the commodity-linked notes the Fund buys may fluctuate significantly

because the values of the underlying investments to which they are linked are themselves volatile. Additionally, certain commodity-linked notes employ “economic” leverage by requiring payment by the issuer of an amount that is a multiple of the price increase or decrease of the underlying commodity, commodity index, or other economic variable. For example, the value of a three-times leveraged note will change by a magnitude of three for every percentage change (positive or negative) in the value of the underlying commodity, index or other economic variable. Such economic leverage will increase the volatility of the value of these commodity-linked notes and the Fund to the extent it invests in such notes.

Commodities Tax Risk. The tax treatment of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be adversely affected by changes in legislation, regulations or other legally binding authority. If, as a result of any such adverse action, the income of the Fund from certain commodity-linked derivatives was treated as non-qualifying income, the Fund might fail to qualify as a regulated investment company and be subject to federal income tax at the Fund level. As a regulated investment company, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from sources treated as qualifying income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has issued a number of private letter rulings to other mutual funds, including to another Invesco fund (upon which only the fund that received the private letter ruling can rely), which indicate that income from a fund's investment in certain commodity-linked notes and a wholly-owned foreign subsidiary that invests in commodity-linked derivatives, such as the Subsidiary, constitutes qualifying income. However, the portion of such rulings relating to the treatment of a corporation as a regulated investment company that require a determination of whether a financial instrument or position is a security under section 2(a)(36) of the 1940 Act was revoked because of changes in the IRS's position. (A financial instrument or position that constitutes a security under section 2(a)(36) of the 1940 Act generates qualifying income for a corporation taxed as a regulated investment company.) Accordingly, the Fund may invest in certain commodity-linked notes: (a) directly, relying on an opinion of counsel confirming that income from such investments should be qualifying income because such commodity-linked notes constitute securities under section 2(a)(36) of the 1940 Act or (b) indirectly through the Subsidiary. Should the IRS issue further guidance, or Congress enact legislation, that adversely affects the tax treatment of the Fund's use of commodity-linked notes or the Subsidiary (which guidance might be applied to the Fund retroactively), it could limit the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategy and the Fund might not qualify as a regulated investment company for one or more years. In this event, the Fund's Board of Trustees may authorize a significant change in investment strategy or other action. In lieu of potential disqualification, the Fund is permitted to pay a tax for certain failures to satisfy the income requirement, which, in general, are limited to those due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect. The Fund also may incur transaction and other costs to comply with any new or additional guidance from the IRS.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is an instrument whose value depends largely on (and is derived from) the value of an underlying security, currency, commodity, interest rate, index or other asset (each referred to as an underlying asset). In addition to risks relating to the underlying assets, the use of derivatives may include other, possibly greater, risks, which are described below. These risks are greater for the Fund than most other mutual funds because the Fund will implement its investment strategy primarily through derivative instruments rather than direct investments in stocks/bonds.

- **Counterparty Risk.** Certain derivatives do not trade on an established exchange (referred to as over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives) and are simply financial contracts between the Fund and a counterparty. When the Fund is owed money on an OTC derivative, the Fund is dependent on the counterparty to pay or, in some cases, deliver the underlying asset, unless the Fund can otherwise sell its derivative contract to a third party prior to its expiration. Many counterparties

are financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers and their creditworthiness (and ability to pay or perform) may be negatively impacted by factors affecting financial institutions generally. In addition, in the event that a counterparty becomes bankrupt or insolvent, the Fund's ability to recover the collateral that the Fund has on deposit with the counterparty could be delayed or impaired. For derivatives traded on a centralized exchange, the Fund generally is dependent upon the solvency of the relevant exchange clearing house (which acts as a guarantor for each contractual obligation under such derivatives) for payment on derivative instruments for which the Fund is owed money.

- **Leverage Risk.** Many derivatives do not require a payment up front equal to the economic exposure created by holding a position in the derivative, which creates a form of leverage. As a result, an adverse change in the value of the underlying asset could result in the Fund sustaining a loss that is substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative or the anticipated value of the underlying asset. Leverage may therefore make the Fund's returns more volatile and increase the risk of loss. The Fund segregates or earmarks liquid assets with a value at least equal to the amount that the Fund owes the derivative counterparty each day, if any, or otherwise holds instruments that offset the Fund's daily obligation under the derivatives instrument. This process is sometimes referred to as “cover.” The amount of liquid assets needed as cover will fluctuate over time as the value of the derivative instrument rises and falls. If the value of the Fund's derivative positions or the value of the assets used as cover unexpectedly decreases, the Fund may be forced to segregate additional liquid assets as cover or sell assets at a disadvantageous time or price to meet its derivative obligations or to meet redemption requests, which could affect management of the Fund and the Fund's returns. In certain market conditions, losses on derivative instruments can grow larger while the value of the Fund's other assets fall, resulting in the Fund's derivative positions becoming a larger percentage of the Fund's investments.
- **Liquidity Risk.** There is a smaller pool of buyers and sellers for certain derivatives, particularly OTC derivatives, than more traditional investments such as stocks. These buyers and sellers are often financial institutions that may be unable or unwilling to buy or sell derivatives during times of financial or market stress. Derivative instruments may therefore be less liquid than more traditional investments and the Fund may be unable to sell or exit its derivative positions at a desirable time or price. This risk may be more acute under adverse market conditions, during which the Fund may be most in need of liquidating its derivative positions. To the extent that the Fund is unable to exit a derivative position because of market illiquidity, the Fund may not be able to prevent further losses of value in its derivatives holdings and the liquidity of the Fund and its ability to meet redemption requests may be impaired to the extent that a substantial portion of the Fund's otherwise liquid assets must be used as margin or cover. Another consequence of illiquidity is that the Fund may be required to hold a derivative instrument to maturity and take or make delivery of the underlying asset that the Adviser would otherwise have attempted to avoid.
- **Regulatory Risk.** Changes in government regulation of derivative instruments could affect the character, timing and amount of the Fund's taxable income or gains, and may limit or prevent the Fund from using certain types of derivative instruments as a part of its investment strategy, which could make the investment strategy more costly to implement or require the Fund to change its investment strategy. The SEC has adopted new regulations related to the use of derivatives and related instruments by registered investment companies. These regulations may limit the Fund's ability to engage in derivatives transactions and may result in increased costs or require the Fund to modify its investment strategies.

■ **Other Risks.** Compared to other types of investments, derivatives may be harder to value and may also be less tax efficient. Derivatives strategies may not always be successful. For example, to the extent that the Fund uses derivatives for hedging or to gain or limit exposure to a particular market or market segment, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the instrument being hedged or the relevant market or market segment, in which case the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. There is also the risk that during adverse market conditions, an instrument which would usually operate as a hedge provides no hedging benefits at all. The Fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the Fund as a regulated investment company.

■ **Options Risk.** If the Fund sells a put option, there is a risk that the Fund may be required to buy the underlying investment at a disadvantageous price. If the Fund sells a call option, there is a risk that the Fund may be required to sell the underlying investment at a disadvantageous price. If the Fund sells a call option on an investment that the Fund owns (a "covered call") and the investment has increased in value when the option is exercised, the Fund will be required to sell the investment at the call price and will not be able to realize any of the investment's value above the call price. Options may involve economic leverage, which could result in greater price volatility than other investments.

■ **Futures Contracts Risk.** The volatility of futures contracts prices has been historically greater than the volatility of stocks and bonds. The liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced. In addition, futures exchanges often impose a maximum permissible price movement on each futures contract for each trading session. The Fund may be disadvantaged if it is prohibited from executing a trade outside the daily permissible price movement.

■ **Swap Transactions Risk.** Under U.S. financial reform legislation enacted in 2010, certain types of swaps are required to be executed on a regulated market and cleared through a central clearing house counterparty, which may entail further risks and costs for the Fund. Swap agreements are privately negotiated in the over-the-counter market and may be entered into as a bilateral contract or may be centrally cleared. In a centrally cleared swap, immediately following execution of the swap agreement, the swap agreement is submitted for clearing to a central clearing house counterparty, and the Fund faces the central clearing house counterparty by means of an account with a futures commission merchant that is a member of the clearing house.

Volatility Risk. Certain of the Fund's investments may appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. This may cause the Fund's net asset value per share to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time.

Short Position Risk. The Fund will incur a loss on a short position if the price of the asset sold short increases from the short sale price. Because the Fund's potential loss on a short position arises from increases in the value of the asset sold short, the extent of such loss, like the price of the asset sold short, is theoretically unlimited. Short sales are speculative transactions and involve greater reliance on the investment adviser's ability to accurately anticipate the future value of an asset or markets in general. Any gain on a short position is decreased, and any loss is increased, by the amount of any payment, dividend, interest or other transaction costs that the Fund may be required to pay with respect to the asset sold short. The counterparty to a short position or market factors, such as a sharp increase in prices, may prevent the Fund from closing out a short position at a desirable time or price and may reduce or eliminate any gain or result in a loss. In a rising market, the Fund's short positions will cause the Fund to

underperform the overall market and its peers that do not engage in shorting. If the Fund holds both long and short positions, both positions may decline simultaneously, in which case the short positions will not provide any buffer (hedge) from declines in value of the Fund's long positions. Certain types of short positions involve leverage, which may exaggerate any losses, potentially more than the actual cost of the investment, and will increase the volatility of the Fund's returns.

Debt Securities Risk. The prices of debt securities held by the Fund will be affected by changes in interest rates, the creditworthiness of the issuer and other factors. An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of existing debt securities to fall and often has a greater impact on longer-duration debt securities and higher quality debt securities. Falling interest rates will cause the Fund to reinvest the proceeds of debt securities that have been repaid by the issuer at lower interest rates. Falling interest rates may also reduce the Fund's distributable income because interest payments on floating rate debt instruments held by the Fund will decline. The Fund could lose money on investments in debt securities if the issuer or borrower fails to meet its obligations to make interest payments and/or to repay principal in a timely manner. If an issuer seeks to restructure the terms of its borrowings or the Fund is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of interest or the repayment of principal, the Fund may incur additional expenses. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, the market's perception of such strength or in the credit rating of the issuer or the security may affect the value of debt securities. The Adviser's credit analysis may fail to anticipate such changes, which could result in buying a debt security at an inopportune time or failing to sell a debt security in advance of a price decline or other credit event.

Foreign Government Debt Risk. Investments in foreign government debt securities (sometimes referred to as sovereign debt securities) involve certain risks in addition to those relating to foreign securities or debt securities generally. The issuer of the debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt, and the Fund may have limited recourse in the event of a default against the defaulting government. A foreign government debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange, the relative size of the debt burden, the foreign government debtor's policy toward its principal international lenders and local political constraints. Certain issuers of foreign government debt may be dependent on disbursements from foreign governments, multinational agencies and other entities to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. Without the approval of debt holders, some governmental debtors have in the past been able to reschedule or restructure their debt payments or declare moratoria on payments.

Changing Fixed Income Market Conditions Risk. The current low interest rate environment was created in part by the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) and certain foreign central banks keeping the federal funds and equivalent foreign rates near historical lows. Increases in the federal funds and equivalent foreign rates may expose fixed income markets to heightened volatility and reduced liquidity for certain fixed income investments, particularly those with longer maturities. In addition, decreases in fixed income dealer market-making capacity may persist in the future, potentially leading to heightened volatility and reduced liquidity in the fixed income markets. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments and share price may decline. In addition, because of changing central bank policies, the Fund may experience higher than normal shareholder redemptions which could potentially increase portfolio turnover and the Fund's transaction costs and potentially lower the Fund's performance returns.

Exchange-Traded Funds Risk. In addition to the risks associated with the underlying assets held by the exchange-traded fund, investments in exchange-traded funds are subject to the following additional risks: (1) the market price of an exchange-traded fund's shares may trade above or

below its net asset value; (2) an active trading market for the exchange-traded fund's shares may not develop or be maintained; (3) trading an exchange-traded fund's shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate; (4) a passively managed exchange-traded fund may not accurately track the performance of the reference asset; and (5) a passively managed exchange-traded fund would not necessarily sell a security because the issuer of the security was in financial trouble unless the security is removed from the index that the exchange-traded fund seeks to track. Investment in exchange-traded funds may involve duplication of management fees and certain other expenses, as the Fund indirectly bears its proportionate share of any expenses paid by the exchange-traded funds in which it invests. Further, certain exchange-traded funds in which the Fund may invest are leveraged. Investing in leveraged exchange-traded funds may result in economic leverage, which does not result in the possibility of the Fund incurring obligations beyond its investments, but nonetheless permits the Fund to gain exposure that is greater than would be the case in an unlevered instrument, which can result in greater volatility.

Exchange-Traded Notes Risk. Exchange-traded notes are subject to the credit risk of the issuer, and the value of the exchange-traded note may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, despite the underlying market benchmark or assets remaining unchanged. The value of an exchange-traded note may also be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the exchange-traded note, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and economic, legal, political, or geographic events that affect the referenced underlying market or assets. Exchange-traded notes are also subject to the risk that the other party to the contract will not fulfill its contractual obligations, which may cause losses or additional costs to the Fund. When the Fund invests in exchange-traded notes it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the exchange-traded note. For certain exchange-traded notes, there may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an exchange-traded note, which is meant to be held until maturity.

Foreign Securities Risk. The value of the Fund's foreign investments may be adversely affected by political and social instability in the home countries of the issuers of the investments, by changes in economic or taxation policies in those countries, or by the difficulty in enforcing obligations in those countries. Foreign investments also involve the risk of the possible seizure, nationalization or expropriation of the issuer or foreign deposits (in which the Fund could lose its entire investments in a certain market) and the possible adoption of foreign governmental restrictions such as exchange controls. Foreign companies generally may be subject to less stringent regulations than U.S. companies, including financial reporting requirements and auditing and accounting controls, and may therefore be more susceptible to fraud or corruption. Also, there may be less publicly available information about companies in certain foreign countries than about U.S. companies making it more difficult for the Adviser to evaluate those companies. The laws of certain countries may put limits on the Fund's ability to recover its assets held at a foreign bank if the foreign bank, depository or issuer of a security, or any of their agents, goes bankrupt. Trading in many foreign securities may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities due to the size of the market or other factors. Unless the Fund has hedged its foreign securities risk, foreign securities risk also involves the risk of negative foreign currency rate fluctuations, which may cause the value of securities denominated in such foreign currency (or other instruments through which the Fund has exposure to foreign currencies) to decline in value. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Currency hedging strategies, if used, are not always successful. For instance, currency forward contracts, if used by the Fund, could reduce performance if there are unanticipated changes in currency exchange rates.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk. Emerging markets (also referred to as developing markets) are generally subject to greater market volatility,

political, social and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than more developed markets. In addition, companies operating in emerging markets may have greater concentration in a few industries resulting in greater vulnerability to regional and global trade conditions and also may be subject to lower trading volume and greater price fluctuations than companies in more developed markets. Unexpected market closures may also affect investments in emerging markets. Settlement procedures may differ from those of more established securities markets, and settlement delays may result in the inability to invest assets or dispose of portfolio securities in a timely manner. As a result there could be subsequent declines in value of the portfolio security, a decrease in the level of liquidity of the portfolio, or, if there is a contract to sell the security, a possible liability to the purchaser.

Such countries' economies may be more dependent on relatively few industries or investors that may be highly vulnerable to local and global changes. Emerging market countries may also have higher rates of inflation and more rapid and extreme fluctuations in inflation rates and greater sensitivity to interest rate changes. Further, companies in emerging market countries generally may be subject to less stringent regulatory, disclosure, financial reporting, accounting, auditing and recordkeeping standards than companies in more developed countries and, as a result, the nature and quality of such information may vary. Information about such companies may be less available and reliable and, therefore, the ability to conduct adequate due diligence in emerging markets may be limited which can impede the Fund's ability to evaluate such companies. In addition, certain emerging market countries have material limitations on Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") inspection, investigation and enforcement capabilities which hinder the ability to engage in independent oversight or inspection of accounting firms located in or operating in certain emerging markets; therefore, there is no guarantee that the quality of financial reporting or the audits conducted by audit firms of emerging market issuers meet PCAOB standards.

Securities law in many emerging market countries is relatively new and unsettled. Therefore, laws regarding foreign investment in emerging market securities, securities regulation, title to securities, and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably. Emerging markets countries also may have less developed legal systems allowing for enforcement of private property rights and/or redress for injuries to private property (including bankruptcy, confiscatory taxation, expropriation, nationalization of a company's assets, restrictions on foreign ownership of local companies, restrictions on withdrawing assets from the country, protectionist measures and practices such as share blocking). Certain governments may require approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. The ability to bring and enforce actions in emerging market countries, or to obtain information needed to pursue or enforce such actions, may be limited and shareholder claims may be difficult or impossible to pursue. In addition, the taxation systems at the federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be less transparent and inconsistently enforced, and subject to sudden change.

Emerging markets countries may have a higher degree of corruption and fraud than developed market countries, as well as counterparties and financial institutions with less financial sophistication, creditworthiness and/or resources. The governments in some emerging market countries have been engaged in programs to sell all or part of their interests in government-owned or controlled enterprises. However, in certain emerging market countries, the ability of foreign entities to participate in privatization programs may be limited by local law. There can be no assurance that privatization programs will be successful.

Other risks of investing in emerging markets securities may include additional transaction costs, delays in settlement procedures, unexpected market closures, and lack of timely information.

Factor-Based Strategy Risk. Although the Fund may have investments that track equity indices that emphasize exposure to companies associated

with certain characteristics, known as style factors, there is no guarantee that this strategy will be successful. In addition, there may be periods when a particular style of investing or factor is out of favor and therefore, during such periods, the investment performance of the Fund may suffer.

Subsidiary Risk. By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Subsidiary will be achieved. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and, except as otherwise noted in the Fund's prospectus, is not subject to the investor protections of the 1940 Act. In addition, changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this prospectus and the SAI and could adversely affect the Fund. For example, the government of the Cayman Islands does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax, estate duty, inheritance tax, gift tax or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities receive varying levels of support and may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, which could affect the Fund's ability to recover should they default. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and depends heavily on the Adviser's judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio. The Fund could experience losses if these judgments prove to be incorrect. Because the Fund's investment process relies heavily on its asset allocation process, market movements that are counter to the portfolio managers' expectations may have a significant adverse effect on the Fund's net asset value. There can be no guarantee that the Adviser's investment techniques or investment decisions will produce the desired results. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investments or investment strategies available to the Adviser in connection with managing the Fund, which may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Portfolio Holdings

A description of Fund policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of Fund portfolio holdings is available in the SAI, which is available at www.invesco.com/us.

Fund Management

The Adviser(s)

Invesco serves as the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser manages the investment operations of the Fund as well as other investment portfolios that encompass a broad range of investment objectives, and has agreed to perform or arrange for the performance of the Fund's day-to-day management. The Adviser is located at 1555 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309. The Adviser, as successor in interest to multiple investment advisers, has been an investment adviser since 1976.

Sub-Advisers. Invesco has entered into one or more Sub-Advisory Agreements with certain affiliates to serve as sub-advisers to the Fund (the Sub-Advisers). Invesco may appoint the Sub-Advisers from time to time to provide discretionary investment management services, investment advice, and/or order execution services to the Fund. The Sub-Advisers and the Sub-Advisory Agreements are described in the SAI.

Regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act

The Adviser is registered as a "commodity pool operator" (CPO) under the Commodity Exchange Act and the rules of the CFTC and is subject to CFTC regulation with respect to the Fund. The CFTC has adopted rules regarding the disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping requirements that apply with respect to the Fund as a result of the Adviser's registration as a CPO. Generally, these rules allow for substituted compliance with CFTC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements, based on the Adviser's compliance with comparable SEC requirements. This means that for most of the CFTC's disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements applicable to the Adviser as the Fund's CPO, the Adviser's compliance with SEC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements will be deemed to fulfill the Adviser's CFTC compliance obligations. However, as a result of CFTC regulation with respect to the Fund, the Fund may incur additional compliance and other expenses. The Adviser is also registered as a "commodity trading advisor" (CTA) but, with respect to the Fund, relies on an exemption from CTA regulation available for a CTA that also serves as the Fund's CPO.

Adviser Compensation

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the Adviser received compensation of 0.48% of the Fund's average daily net assets, after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement, if any.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the investment advisory agreement and investment sub-advisory agreements of the Fund is available in the Fund's most recent annual or semi-annual report to shareholders.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

- Mark Ahnrud, Portfolio Manager, who has been responsible for the Fund since 2010 and has been associated with Invesco and/or its affiliates since 2000.
- Chris Devine, Portfolio Manager, who has been responsible for the Fund since 2010 and has been associated with Invesco and/or its affiliates since 1998.
- Scott Hixon, Portfolio Manager, who has been responsible for the Fund since 2010 and has been associated with Invesco and/or its affiliates since 1994.
- Christian Ulrich, Portfolio Manager, who has been responsible for the Fund since 2010 and has been associated with Invesco and/or its affiliates since 2000.
- Scott Wolle, Portfolio Manager, who has been responsible for the Fund since 2010 and has been associated with Invesco and/or its affiliates since 1999.

The portfolio managers are assisted by investment professionals from Invesco's Global Asset Allocation Team. Members of the team may change from time to time.

More information on the portfolio managers may be found at www.invesco.com/us. The website is not part of this prospectus.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' investments in the Fund, a description of the compensation structure and information regarding other accounts managed.

Other Information

Purchase and Redemption of Shares

The Fund ordinarily effects orders to purchase and redeem shares at the Fund's next computed net asset value (NAV) after it receives an order. Insurance companies participating in the Fund serve as the Fund's designee for receiving orders of separate accounts that invest in the Fund. The Fund

may postpone the right of redemption only under unusual circumstances, as allowed by the SEC, such as when the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) restricts or suspends trading.

Although the Fund generally intends to pay redemption proceeds solely in cash, the Fund reserves the right to determine, in its sole discretion, whether to satisfy redemption requests by making payment in securities or other property (known as a redemption in kind). Redemptions in kind may result in transaction costs and/or market fluctuations associated with liquidating or holding the securities, respectively.

Shares of the Fund are offered in connection with mixed and shared funding, i.e., to separate accounts of affiliated and unaffiliated insurance companies funding variable products. The Fund currently offers shares only to insurance company separate accounts and funds of funds. In the future, the Fund may offer them to pension and retirement plans that qualify for special federal income tax treatment. Due to differences in tax treatment and other considerations, the interests of Fund shareholders, including variable product owners and plan participants investing in the Fund (whether directly or indirectly through fund of funds), may conflict.

Mixed and shared funding may present certain conflicts of interest. For example, violation of the federal tax laws by one insurance company separate account investing directly or indirectly in a fund could cause variable products funded through another insurance company separate account to lose their tax-deferred status, unless remedial actions were taken. The Board will monitor for the existence of any material conflicts and determine what action, if any, should be taken. The Fund's NAV could decrease if it had to sell investment securities to pay redemption proceeds to a separate account (or plan) withdrawing because of a conflict.

Redemptions by Large Shareholders

At times, the Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders redeem large amounts of shares of the Fund. Large redemptions may cause the Fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so. In addition, these transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders (if applicable) if such sales of investments resulted in gains and may also increase transaction costs and/or increase in the Fund's expense ratio. When experiencing a redemption by a large shareholder, the Fund may delay payment of the redemption request up to seven days to provide the investment manager with time to determine if the Fund can redeem the request-in-kind or to consider other alternatives to lessen the harm to remaining shareholders. Under certain circumstances, however, the Fund may be unable to delay a redemption request, which could result in the automatic processing of a large redemption that is detrimental to the Fund and its remaining shareholders.

Excessive Short-Term Trading Activity Disclosure

The Fund's investment programs are designed to serve long-term investors and are not designed to accommodate excessive short-term trading activity in violation of the Fund's policies and procedures described below. Excessive short-term trading activity in the Fund's shares (i.e., purchases of Fund shares followed shortly thereafter by redemptions of such shares, or vice versa) may hurt the long-term performance of the Fund by requiring it to maintain an excessive amount of cash or to liquidate portfolio holdings at a disadvantageous time, thus interfering with the efficient management of the Fund by causing it to incur increased brokerage and administrative costs. Where excessive short-term trading activity seeks to take advantage of arbitrage opportunities from stale prices for portfolio securities, the value of Fund shares held by long-term investors may be diluted. The Board has adopted policies and procedures designed to discourage excessive short-term trading of Fund shares. The Fund may alter its policies and procedures at any time without giving prior notice to Fund shareholders if Invesco believes the change would be in the best interests of long-term investors.

Pursuant to the Fund's policies and procedures, Invesco and certain of its corporate affiliates (Invesco and such affiliates, collectively, the Invesco

Affiliates) currently use the following tools designed to discourage excessive short-term trading in the Fund:

(1) trade activity monitoring; and

(2) the use of fair value pricing consistent with procedures approved by the Board.

Each of these tools is described in more detail below.

In addition, restrictions designed to discourage or curtail excessive short-term trading activity may be imposed by the insurance companies and/or their separate accounts that invest in the Fund on behalf of variable product owners. Variable product owners should refer to the applicable contract and related prospectus for more details.

Trade Activity Monitoring

To detect excessive short-term trading activities, the Invesco Affiliates will monitor, on a daily basis, selected aggregate purchase or redemption trade orders placed by insurance companies and/or their separate accounts. The Invesco Affiliates will seek to work with insurance companies to discourage variable product owners from engaging in abusive trading practices. However, the ability of the Invesco Affiliates to monitor trades that are placed by variable product owners is severely if not completely limited due to the fact that the insurance companies trade with the Fund through omnibus accounts, and maintain the exclusive relationship with, and are responsible for maintaining the account records of, their variable product owners. There may also be legal and technological limitations on the ability of insurance companies to impose restrictions on the trading practices of their variable product owners. As a result, there can be no guarantee that the Invesco Affiliates will be able to detect or deter market timing by variable product owners.

If, as a result of this monitoring, the Invesco Affiliates believe that a variable product owner has engaged in excessive short-term trading (regardless of whether or not the insurance company's own trading restrictions are exceeded), the Invesco Affiliates will seek to act in a manner that they believe is consistent with the best interests of long-term investors, which may include taking steps such as (1) asking the insurance company to take action to stop such activities, or (2) refusing to process future purchases related to such activities in the insurance company's account with the Fund. The Invesco Affiliates will use reasonable efforts to apply the Fund's policies uniformly given the potential limitations described above.

Fair Value Pricing

Securities owned by the Fund are to be valued at current market value if market quotations are readily available. All other securities and assets of the Fund for which market quotations are not readily available are to be valued at fair value determined in good faith using procedures approved by the Board. An effect of fair value pricing may be to reduce the ability of frequent traders to take advantage of arbitrage opportunities resulting from potentially "stale" prices of portfolio holdings. However, it cannot eliminate the possibility of frequent trading.

See "Pricing of Shares—Determination of Net Asset Value (NAV)" for more information.

Risks

There is the risk that the Fund's policies and procedures will prove ineffective in whole or in part to detect or prevent excessive short-term trading. Although these policies and procedures, including the tools described above, are designed to discourage excessive short-term trading, they do not eliminate the possibility that excessive short-term trading activity in the Fund will occur. Moreover, each of these tools involves judgments that are inherently subjective. The Invesco Affiliates seek to make these judgments to the best of their abilities in a manner that they believe is consistent with the best interests of long-term investors. However, there can be no assurance that the Invesco Affiliates will be able to gain access to any or all of the information necessary to detect or prevent excessive short-term trading by a variable product owner. While the Invesco Affiliates and the Fund may seek to take actions with the assistance of the insurance

companies that invest in the Fund, there is the risk that neither the Invesco Affiliates nor the Fund will be successful in their efforts to minimize or eliminate such activity.

Pricing of Shares

Determination of Net Asset Value (NAV)

The price of the Fund's shares is the Fund's NAV per share. The Fund values portfolio securities for which market quotations are readily available at market value. Securities and other assets quoted in foreign currencies are valued in U.S. dollars based on the prevailing exchange rates on that day. The Fund values securities and assets for which market quotations are unavailable at their "fair value," which is described below.

Even when market quotations are available, they may be stale or they may be unreliable because the security is not traded frequently, trading on the security ceased before the close of the trading market or issuer specific events occurred after the security ceased trading or because of the passage of time between the close of the market on which the security trades and the close of the NYSE and when the Fund calculates its NAV. Issuer specific events may cause the last market quotation to be unreliable. Such events may include a merger or insolvency, events that affect a geographical area or an industry segment, such as political events or natural disasters, or market events, such as a significant movement in the U.S. market. Where the Adviser determines that the closing price of the security is stale or unreliable, the Adviser will value the security at its fair value.

Fair value is that amount that the owner might reasonably expect to receive for the security upon its current sale. A fair value price is an estimated price that requires consideration of all appropriate factors, including indications of fair value available from pricing services. Fair value pricing involves judgment and a fund that uses fair value methodologies may value securities higher or lower than another fund using market quotations or its own fair value methodologies to price the same securities. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive a greater or lesser number of shares, or higher or lower redemption proceeds, than they would have received if the Fund had not fair-valued the security or had used a different methodology.

The Board has delegated the daily determination of fair value prices to the Adviser's valuation committee, which acts in accordance with Board approved policies. Fair value pricing methods and pricing services can change from time to time as approved by the Board.

The intended effect of applying fair value pricing is to compute a NAV that accurately reflects the value of the Fund's portfolio at the time that the NAV is calculated. An additional intended effect is to discourage those seeking to take advantage of arbitrage opportunities resulting from "stale" prices and to mitigate the dilutive impact of any such arbitrage. However, the application of fair value pricing cannot eliminate the possibility that arbitrage opportunities will exist.

Specific types of securities are valued as follows:

Senior Secured Floating Rate Loans and Senior Secured Floating Rate Debt Securities. Senior secured floating rate loans and senior secured floating rate debt securities are fair valued using evaluated quotes provided by an independent pricing service. Evaluated quotes provided by the pricing service may reflect appropriate factors such as market quotes, ratings, tranche type, industry, company performance, spread, individual trading characteristics, institution-size trading in similar groups of securities and other market data.

Domestic Exchange Traded Equity Securities. Market quotations are generally available and reliable for domestic exchange traded equity securities. If market quotations are not available or are unreliable, the Adviser will value the security at fair value in good faith using procedures approved by the Board.

Foreign Securities. If market quotations are available and reliable for foreign exchange traded equity securities, the securities will be valued at the market quotations. Because trading hours for certain foreign securities end

before the close of the NYSE, closing market quotations may become unreliable. If between the time trading ends on a particular security and the close of the customary trading session on the NYSE events occur that are significant and may make the closing price unreliable, the Fund may fair value the security. If an issuer specific event has occurred that the Adviser determines, in its judgment, is likely to have affected the closing price of a foreign security, it will price the security at fair value. The Adviser also relies on a screening process from a pricing vendor to indicate the degree of certainty, based on historical data, that the closing price in the principal market where a foreign security trades is not the current market value as of the close of the NYSE. For foreign securities where the Adviser believes, at the approved degree of certainty, that the price is not reflective of current market value, the Adviser will use the indication of fair value from the pricing service to determine the fair value of the security. The pricing vendor, pricing methodology or degree of certainty may change from time to time. Fund securities primarily traded on foreign markets may trade on days that are not business days of the Fund. Because the NAV of Fund shares is determined only on business days of the Fund, the value of foreign securities included in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when the separate account to which you have allocated variable product values will not be able to purchase or redeem shares of the Fund.

Fixed Income Securities. Fixed income securities, such as government, corporate, asset-backed and municipal bonds and convertible securities, including high yield or junk bonds, and loans, normally are valued on the basis of prices provided by independent pricing services. Prices provided by the pricing services may be determined without exclusive reliance on quoted prices, and may reflect appropriate factors such as institution-size trading in similar groups of securities, developments related to special securities, dividend rate, maturity and other market data. Pricing services generally value fixed income securities assuming orderly transactions of institutional round lot size, but a Fund may hold or transact in the same securities in smaller, odd lot sizes. Odd lots often trade at lower prices than institutional round lots. Prices received from pricing services are fair value prices. In addition, if the price provided by the pricing service and independent quoted prices are unreliable, the Adviser's valuation committee will fair value the security using procedures approved by the Board.

Short-term Securities. The Fund's short-term investments are valued at amortized cost when the security has 60 days or less to maturity.

Futures and Options. Futures contracts are valued at the final settlement price set by the exchange on which they are principally traded. Options are valued on the basis of market quotations, if available.

Swap Agreements. Swap agreements are fair valued using an evaluated quote provided by an independent pricing service. Evaluated quotes provided by the pricing service are based on a model that may include end of day net present values, spreads, ratings, industry and company performance.

Open-end Funds. If the Fund invests in other open-end funds, other than open-end funds that are exchange traded, the investing Fund will calculate its NAV using the NAV of the underlying fund in which it invests. The Fund discloses portfolio holdings at different times to insurance companies issuing variable products that invest in the Fund, and in annual and semi-annual shareholder reports. Refer to such reports to determine the types of securities in which the Fund has invested. You may also refer to the SAI to determine what types of securities in which the Fund may invest. You may obtain copies of these reports or of the SAI from the insurance company that issued your variable product, or from the Adviser as described on the back cover of this prospectus.

The Fund generally determines the net asset value of its shares on each day the NYSE is open for trading (a business day) as of approximately 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time (the customary close of regular trading) or earlier in the case of a scheduled early close. In the event of an unscheduled early close of the NYSE, the Fund generally still will determine the net asset value of its shares as of 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time on that business day. Portfolio securities traded on the NYSE would be valued at their closing prices unless

the investment adviser determines that a “fair value” adjustment is appropriate due to subsequent events occurring after an early close consistent with procedures approved by the Board.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in shares of its Subsidiary. The Subsidiary offers to redeem all or a portion of its shares at the current net asset value per share every regular business day. The value of shares of the Subsidiary will fluctuate with the value of the Subsidiary's portfolio investments. The Subsidiary prices its portfolio investments pursuant to the same pricing and valuation methodologies and procedures used by the Fund, which require, among other things, that the Subsidiary's portfolio investments be marked-to-market (that is, the value on the Subsidiary's books changes) each business day to reflect changes in the market value of the investment.

Taxes

The Fund intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company and, as such, is not subject to entity-level tax on the income and gain it distributes to shareholders. Insurance company separate accounts may invest in the Fund and, in turn, may offer variable products to investors through insurance contracts. Because the insurance company separate accounts generally are the shareholders in the Fund, all of the tax characteristics of the Fund's investments flow into the separate accounts and not to each variable product owner. The tax consequences from each variable product owner's investment in a variable product contract will depend upon the provisions of these contracts, and variable product owners should consult their contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund expects, based on its investment objective and strategies, that its distributions, if any, will consist of ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both.

Dividends

The Fund generally declares and pays dividends from net investment income, if any, annually.

Capital Gains Distributions

The Fund generally distributes long-term and short-term capital gains (net of any available capital loss carryovers), if any, at least annually. Capital gains distributions may vary considerably from year to year as a result of the Fund's normal investment activities and cash flows.

Share Classes

The Fund has two classes of shares, Series I shares and Series II shares. Each class is identical except that Series II shares have a distribution or “Rule 12b-1 Plan” that is described below.

Distribution Plan

The Fund has adopted a distribution or “Rule 12b-1 Plan” for its Series II shares. The plan allows the Fund to pay distribution fees to life insurance companies and others to promote the sale and distribution of Series II shares. The plan provides for a maximum fee equal to an annual rate of 0.25% (expressed as a percentage of average daily net assets of the Fund). Because the Fund pays these fees out of its assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of charges.

Payments to Insurance Companies

The insurance company that issued your variable product, or one of its affiliates, may receive all the Rule 12b-1 distribution fees discussed above. In addition to those payments, Invesco Distributors, Inc., the distributor of the Fund and an Invesco Affiliate, and other Invesco Affiliates may make cash payments to the insurance company that issued your variable product or the insurance company's affiliates in connection with promotion of the Fund and certain other marketing support services. Invesco Affiliates make these payments from their own resources. Invesco Affiliates make these

payments as incentives to certain insurance companies or their affiliates to promote the sale and retention of shares of the Fund. The benefits Invesco Affiliates receive when they make these payments may include, among other things, adding the Fund to the list of underlying investment options in the insurance company's variable products, and access (in some cases on a preferential basis over other competitors) to individual members of an insurance company's sales force or to an insurance company's management. These payments are sometimes referred to as “shelf space” payments because the payments compensate the insurance company for including the Fund in its variable products (on its “sales shelf”). Invesco Affiliates may also make payments to insurance company affiliates for support, training and ongoing education for sales personnel about the Fund, financial planning needs of Fund shareholders or contract owners that allocate contract value directly or indirectly to the Fund, marketing and advertising of the Fund, and access to periodic conferences held by insurance company affiliates relating directly or indirectly to the Fund. Invesco Affiliates compensate insurance companies or their affiliates differently depending typically on the level and/or type of services provided by the insurance companies or their affiliates. The payments Invesco Affiliates make may be calculated on sales of shares of the Fund (Sales-Based Payments), in which case the total amount of such payments shall not exceed 0.25% of the offering price of all shares sold through variable products during the particular period. Such payments also may be calculated on the average daily net assets of the Fund attributable to that particular insurance company or its affiliates (Asset-Based Payments), in which case the total amount of such cash payments shall not exceed 0.25% per annum of those assets during a defined period. Sales-Based Payments primarily create incentives to make sales of shares of the Fund and Asset-Based Payments primarily create incentives to retain assets of the Fund in insurance company separate accounts or funds of funds.

Invesco Affiliates are motivated to make the payments described above in order to promote the sale of Fund shares and the retention of those investments by clients of insurance companies. To the extent insurance companies sell more shares of the Fund or retain shares of the Fund in their variable product owners' accounts, Invesco Affiliates may directly or indirectly benefit from the incremental management and other fees paid to Invesco Affiliates by the Fund with respect to those assets.

In addition to the payments listed above, Invesco may also make payments to insurance companies for certain administrative services provided to the Fund. These services may include, but are not limited to, maintenance of master accounts with the Fund; tracking, recording and transmitting net purchase and redemption orders for Fund shares; distributing redemption proceeds and transmitting net purchase payments; reconciling purchase and redemption activity and dividend and distribution payments between a master account and the Fund; maintaining and preserving records related to the purchase, redemption and other account activity of variable product owners; distributing copies of Fund documents, such as prospectuses, proxy materials and periodic reports, to variable product owners; assisting with proxy solicitations on behalf of the Fund, including soliciting and compiling voting instructions from variable contract owners; and responding to inquiries from variable contract owners about the Fund. The Fund has agreed to reimburse Invesco for its payments made to Insurance Companies to provide these services, up to an annual limit of 0.15% of the average daily net assets invested in the Fund by each insurance company. Any amounts paid by Invesco to an insurance company in excess of 0.15% of the average daily net assets invested in the Fund are paid by Invesco out of its own financial resources, and not out of the Fund's assets. Insurance companies may earn profits on these payments for these services, since the amount of the payments may exceed the cost of providing the service.

You can find further details in the SAI about these payments and the services provided by insurance companies or their affiliates. In certain cases these payments could be significant to the insurance company or its affiliates. Your insurance company may charge you additional fees or

commissions on your variable product other than those disclosed in this prospectus. You can ask your insurance company about any payments it or its affiliates receive from Invesco Affiliates, or the Fund, as well as about fees and/or commissions it charges. The prospectus for your variable product may also contain additional information about these payments.

Consolidated Financial Highlights

The consolidated financial highlights show the Fund's financial history for the past five fiscal years or, if shorter, the period of operations of the Fund or any of its share classes. The consolidated financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share.

The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's consolidated financial statements, is included in the Fund's annual report, which is available upon request.

	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income (loss) ^(a)	Net gains (losses) on securities (both realized and unrealized)	Total from investment operations	Dividends from net investment income	Distributions from net realized gains	Return of capital	Total distributions	Net asset value, end of period	Total return ^(b)	Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets with fee waivers and/or expenses absorbed	Ratio of expenses to average net assets without fee waivers and/or expenses absorbed	Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	Portfolio turnover ^(c)
Series I															
Year ended 12/31/20	\$10.91	\$(0.03)	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.00	\$(0.87)	\$(0.56)	\$ —	\$(1.43)	\$10.48	10.22%	\$ 46,853	0.66% ^{(d)(e)}	1.10% ^(d)	(0.25)% ^(d)	82%
Year ended 12/31/19	9.47	0.14	1.30	1.44	—	—	—	—	10.91	15.21	45,427	0.64 ^(e)	1.10	1.38	94
Year ended 12/31/18	11.31	0.11	(0.79)	(0.68)	(0.14)	(0.99)	(0.03)	(1.16)	9.47	(6.46)	37,450	0.65 ^(e)	1.10	1.03	199
Year ended 12/31/17	11.35	0.01	1.08	1.09	(0.48)	(0.65)	—	(1.13)	11.31	10.06	39,340	0.68 ^(e)	1.11	0.10	52
Year ended 12/31/16	10.20	(0.04)	1.24	1.20	(0.05)	—	—	(0.05)	11.35	11.74	34,714	0.67 ^(e)	1.12	(0.33)	120
Series II															
Year ended 12/31/20	10.73	(0.05)	1.01	0.96	(0.84)	(0.56)	—	(1.40)	10.29	9.99	933,770	0.91 ^{(d)(e)}	1.35 ^(d)	(0.50)% ^(d)	82
Year ended 12/31/19	9.34	0.12	1.27	1.39	—	—	—	—	10.73	14.88	976,477	0.89 ^(e)	1.35	1.13	94
Year ended 12/31/18	11.17	0.08	(0.78)	(0.70)	(0.11)	(0.99)	(0.03)	(1.13)	9.34	(6.71)	968,329	0.90 ^(e)	1.35	0.78	199
Year ended 12/31/17	11.22	(0.02)	1.07	1.05	(0.45)	(0.65)	—	(1.10)	11.17	9.83	1,158,077	0.93 ^(e)	1.36	(0.15)	52
Year ended 12/31/16	10.08	(0.06)	1.22	1.16	(0.02)	—	—	(0.02)	11.22	11.51	1,113,539	0.92 ^(e)	1.37	(0.58)	120

(a) Calculated using average shares outstanding.

(b) Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Total returns are not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and do not reflect charges assessed in connection with a variable product, which if included would reduce total returns.

(c) Portfolio turnover is calculated at the fund level and is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable.

(d) Ratios are based on average daily net assets (000's omitted) of \$44,107 and \$893,900 for Series I and Series II shares, respectively.

(e) In addition to the fees and expenses which the Fund bears directly, the Fund indirectly bears a pro rata share of the fees and expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests. Because the underlying funds have varied expenses and fee levels and the Fund may own different proportions at different times, the amount of fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund will vary. Estimated underlying fund expenses are not expenses that are incurred directly by your Fund. They are expenses that are incurred directly by the underlying funds and are deducted from the value of the funds your Fund invests in. The effect of the estimated underlying fund expenses that you bear indirectly is included in your Fund's total return. Estimated acquired fund fees from underlying funds were 0.15%, 0.15%, 0.16%, 0.15% and 0.12% for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Obtaining Additional Information

More information may be obtained free of charge upon request. The SAI, a current version of which is on file with the SEC, contains more details about the Fund and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus (is legally a part of this prospectus). Annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders contain additional information about the Fund's investments. The Fund's annual report also discusses the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. The Fund also files its complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC for the 1st and 3rd quarters of each fiscal year as an exhibit to its reports on Form N-PORT. The Fund's most recent portfolio holdings, as filed on Form N-PORT, will also be made available to insurance companies issuing variable products that invest in the Fund.

If you have questions about an Invesco Fund, or you wish to obtain a free copy of the Fund's current SAI, annual or semi-annual reports, or Form N-PORT, please contact the insurance company that issued your variable product, or you may contact us.

Invesco V.I. Balanced-Risk Allocation Fund
SEC 1940 Act file number: 811-07452

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Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

