



Invesco Oppenheimer V.I. International Growth 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) has 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 to seek capital appreciation.

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.

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	0.94%	0.94%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25
Other Expenses	0.21	0.21
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.15	1.40
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.15	0.15
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	1.00	1.25

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 (excluding certain items discussed below) of Series I and Series II shares to 1.00% and 1.25%, 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. Unless Invesco continues the fee waiver agreement, it will terminate on April 30, 2022. During its term, the fee waiver agreement cannot be terminated or amended to increase the expense limits 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	\$102	\$350	\$618	\$1,384
Series II shares	\$127	\$428	\$752	\$1,667

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 37% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 65% of its total assets in equity securities of issuers that are domiciled or that have their primary operations in at least three different countries outside of the United States. The Fund may invest 100% of its total assets in foreign companies. The Fund mainly invests in “growth companies,” which are companies whose earnings and stock prices are expected to increase at a faster rate than the overall market.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in emerging markets. The Fund considers an issuer to be located in an emerging market if it is organized under the laws of an emerging country; its principal securities trading market is in an emerging market; or at least 50% of the issuer’s non-current assets, capitalization, gross revenue or profit is derived from assets or activities located in emerging markets (directly or indirectly). From time to time, the Fund may place greater emphasis on investing in one or more particular industries, countries, or regions, such as Asia or Europe.

The Fund’s portfolio managers look primarily for high growth potential using a “bottom up” investment approach on a company-by-company basis. That approach looks at the investment performance of individual stocks before considering the impact of general or industry specific economic trends. It includes fundamental analysis of a company’s financial statements and management structure and consideration of the company’s operations and product development, as well as its position in its industry.

The portfolio managers currently focus on the following factors: companies that enjoy a strong competitive position and high demand for their products or services; companies with accelerating earnings growth and cash flow; and diversity among countries, companies and industries to seek to reduce the risks of foreign investing, such as currency fluctuations and market volatility. The consideration of those factors may vary in particular cases and may change over time.

The portfolio managers also consider the effects of worldwide trends on the growth of particular business sectors and looks for companies that may benefit from those trends. The trends currently considered include: mass affluence, new technologies, restructuring and aging. The portfolio managers do not invest any fixed amount of the Fund’s assets according to these criteria, which may change over time. The portfolio managers monitor individual issuers for changes in these factors, which may trigger, but does not require, a decision to sell a security.

The Fund does not limit its investments to issuers within a specific market capitalization range and at times may invest in both smaller, less well-known companies and larger, more established companies that the portfolio managers believe have favorable prospects for capital growth relative to the market. The Fund currently invests a substantial portion of its assets in stocks of small- to mid-sized companies. The price of those stocks may be more volatile than the price of stocks issued by larger companies.

The Fund primarily invests in common stock but may also buy preferred stocks, securities convertible into common stocks and other securities having equity features. The Fund typically does not invest in debt securities to a significant degree but can invest up to 20% of its total assets in debt securities when the portfolio managers believe that it is appropriate to do so in order to seek the Fund’s objective. The Fund can invest up to 15% of its total assets in debt securities that are below investment grade, commonly referred to as “junk bonds.”

The Fund can also use derivative instruments, such as options, futures, forwards and swaps, to seek higher investment returns or to try to manage investment risks.

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.

Investing in Stocks Risk. The value of the Fund's portfolio may be affected by changes in the stock markets. Stock markets may experience significant short-term volatility and may fall or rise sharply at times. Adverse events in any part of the equity or fixed-income markets may have unexpected negative effects on other market segments. Different stock markets may behave differently from each other and U.S. stock markets may move in the opposite direction from one or more foreign stock markets.

The prices of individual stocks generally do not all move in the same direction at the same time. However, individual stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of certain other types of investments, such as bonds. A variety of factors can negatively affect the price of a particular company's stock. These factors may include, but are not limited to: poor earnings reports, a loss of customers, litigation against the company, general unfavorable performance of the company's sector or industry, or changes in government regulations affecting the company or its industry. To the extent that securities of a particular type are emphasized (for example foreign stocks, stocks of small- or mid-cap companies, growth or value stocks, or stocks of companies in a particular industry), fund share values may fluctuate more in response to events affecting the market for those types of securities.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. Preferred securities also may be subordinated to bonds or other debt instruments, subjecting them to a greater risk of non-payment, may be less liquid than many other securities, such as common stocks, and generally offer no voting rights with respect to the issuer.

Risks of Foreign Investing. Foreign securities are subject to special risks. Securities traded in foreign markets may be less liquid and more volatile than those traded in U.S. markets. Foreign issuers are usually not subject to the same accounting and disclosure requirements that U.S. companies are subject to, which may make it difficult for the Fund to evaluate a foreign company's operations or financial condition. A change in the value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a change in the U.S. dollar value of investments denominated in that foreign currency and in the value of any income or distributions the Fund may receive on those investments. The value of foreign investments may be affected by exchange control regulations, foreign taxes, higher transaction and other costs, delays in the settlement of transactions, changes in economic or monetary policy in the United States or abroad, expropriation or

nationalization of a company's assets, or other political and economic factors. In addition, due to the inter-relationship of global economies and financial markets, changes in political and economic factors in one country or region could adversely affect conditions in another country or region. Investments in foreign securities may also expose the Fund to time-zone arbitrage risk. Foreign securities may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares. As a result, the value of the Fund's net assets may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares. At times, the Fund may emphasize investments in a particular country or region and may be subject to greater risks from adverse events that occur in that country or region. Foreign securities and foreign currencies held in foreign banks and securities depositories may be subject to only limited or no regulatory oversight.

European Investment Risk. The Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (the "EU") requires compliance with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and recessions in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries. Responses to financial problems by EU countries may not produce the desired results, may limit future growth and economic recovery, or may result in social unrest or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and other entities of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets, and asset valuations around the world. A number of countries in Eastern Europe remain relatively undeveloped and can be particularly sensitive to political and economic developments. Separately, the EU faces issues involving its membership, structure, procedures and policies. The exit of one or more member states from the EU, such as the recent departure of the United Kingdom (known as "Brexit"), would place its currency and banking system in jeopardy. The exit by the United Kingdom or other member states will likely result in increased volatility, illiquidity and potentially lower economic growth in the affected markets, which will adversely affect the Fund's investments.

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.

Risks of Growth Investing. If a growth company's earnings or stock price fails to increase as anticipated, or if its business plans do not produce the expected results, the value of its securities may decline sharply. Growth companies may be newer or smaller companies that may experience greater stock price fluctuations and risks of loss than larger, more established companies. Newer growth companies tend to retain a large part of their earnings for research, development or investments in capital assets. Therefore, they may not pay any dividends for some time. Growth investing has gone in and out of favor during past market cycles and is likely to continue to do so. During periods when growth investing is out of favor or when markets are unstable, it may be more difficult to sell growth company securities at an acceptable price. Growth stocks may also be more volatile than other securities because of investor speculation.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Companies Risks. Investing in securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. Stocks of small- and mid-capitalization companies tend to be more vulnerable to changing market conditions, may have little or no operating history or track record of success, and may have more limited product lines and markets, less experienced management and fewer financial resources than larger companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. They may be more sensitive to changes in a company's earnings expectations and may experience more abrupt and erratic price movements. Smaller companies' securities often trade in lower volumes and in many instances, are traded over-the-counter or on a regional securities exchange, where the frequency and volume of trading is substantially less than is typical for securities of larger companies traded on national securities exchanges. Therefore, the securities of smaller companies may be subject to wider price fluctuations and it might be harder for the Fund to dispose of its holdings at an acceptable price when it wants to sell them. Since small- and mid-cap companies typically reinvest a high proportion of their earnings in their business, they may not pay dividends for some time, particularly if they are newer companies. It may take a substantial period of time to realize a gain on an investment in a small- or mid-cap company, if any gain is realized at all. The Fund measures the market capitalization of an issuer at the time of investment.

Industry and Sector Focus. The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry or sector. The prices of stocks of issuers in a particular industry or sector may go up and down in response to changes in economic conditions, government regulations, availability of basic resources or supplies, or other events that affect that industry or sector more than others. To the extent that the Fund has a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry or sector, its share values may fluctuate in response to events affecting that industry or sector. To some extent that risk may be limited by the Fund's policy of not concentrating its investments in any one industry.

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. 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 Fund has adopted the performance of the Oppenheimer International Growth Fund/VA (the predecessor fund) as the result of a reorganization of the predecessor fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on May 24, 2019 (the "Reorganization"). Prior to the Reorganization, the Fund had not yet commenced operations. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of

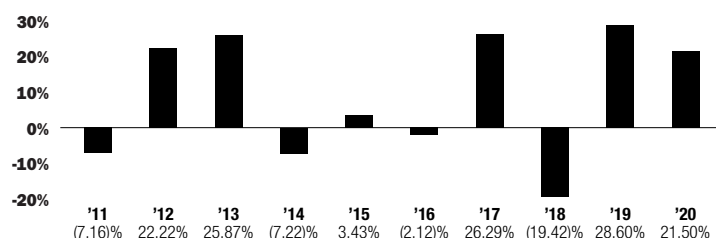
the Series I shares of the Fund and the Non-Service Shares of the predecessor fund from year to year as of December 31. The performance table compares the predecessor fund's and the Fund's performance to that of a broad-based securities market benchmark. The bar chart and performance table below do not reflect charges assessed in connection with your variable product; if they did, the performance shown would be lower. The Fund's (and the predecessor fund's) past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to May 24, 2019 are those of the Non-Service Shares and Service Shares of the predecessor fund, and are not offered by the Fund. The Non-Service Shares of the predecessor fund were reorganized into Series I shares of the Fund and the Service Shares of the predecessor fund were reorganized into the Series II shares of the Fund after the close of business on May 24, 2019. Series I shares' and Series II shares' returns of the Fund will be different from the Non-Service Shares' and the Service Shares' 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	June 30, 2020	19.90%
Worst Quarter	March 31, 2020	-20.00%

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

	Inception Date	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Series I	5/13/1992	21.50%	9.25%	7.87%
Series II	3/19/2001	21.04	8.92	7.57
MSCI All Country World ex-USA Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes)				
		10.65	8.93	4.92

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser: Invesco Advisers, Inc.

Portfolio Managers	Title	Length of Service on the Fund
George R. Evans, CFA	Portfolio Manager	2019 (predecessor fund 1999)
Robert B. Dunphy, CFA	Portfolio Manager	2019 (predecessor fund 2012)

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 the 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), Principal Investment Strategies and Risks

The Fund's investment objective is to seek capital appreciation. The Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the Board) without shareholder approval.

The following strategies and types of investments are the ones that the Fund considers to be the most important in seeking to achieve its investment objective and the following risks are those the Fund expects its portfolio to be subject to as a whole.

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.

Investing in Stocks Risk. Common stock represents an ownership interest in a company. It ranks below preferred stock and debt securities in claims for dividends and in claims for assets of the issuer in a liquidation or bankruptcy. Common stocks may be exchange-traded or over-the-counter securities. Over-the-counter securities may be less liquid than exchange-traded securities.

The value of the Fund's portfolio may be affected by changes in the stock markets. Stocks and other equity securities fluctuate in price in response to changes to equity markets in general. Stock markets may experience significant short-term volatility and may fall or rise sharply at times. Adverse events in any part of the equity or fixed-income markets may have unexpected negative effects on other market segments. Different stock markets may behave differently from each other and U.S. stock markets may move in the opposite direction from one or more foreign stock markets.

The prices of individual stocks generally do not all move in the same direction at the same time. However, individual stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of certain other types of investments, such as bonds. A variety of factors can negatively affect the price of a particular company's stock. These factors may include, but are not limited to: poor earnings reports, a loss of customers, litigation against the company, general unfavorable performance of the company's sector or industry, or changes in government regulations affecting the company or its industry. To the extent that securities of a particular type are emphasized (for example foreign stocks, stocks of small- or mid-sized companies, growth or value stocks, or stocks of companies in a particular industry), their share values may fluctuate more in response to events affecting the market for those types of securities.

Preferred Stock. Preferred stock has a set dividend rate and ranks ahead of common stocks and behind debt securities in claims for dividends and for assets of the issuer in a liquidation or bankruptcy. The dividends on preferred stock may be cumulative (they remain a liability of the company until paid) or non-cumulative. The fixed dividend rate of preferred stocks may cause their prices to behave more like those of debt securities. When interest rates rise, the value of preferred stock having a fixed dividend rate tends to fall.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. Preferred securities also may be subordinated to bonds or other debt instruments in an issuer's capital structure, subjecting them to a greater risk of non-payment than these more senior securities. For this reason, the value of preferred securities will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt securities to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred securities may be less liquid than many other securities, such as common stocks, and generally offer no voting rights with respect to the issuer.

Foreign Investing. The Fund may buy stocks and other equity securities of companies that are domiciled or that have their primary operations in a foreign country or countries. The Fund considers securities traded primarily on foreign securities exchanges or in foreign over-the-counter markets, and securities of foreign issuers that are represented in the United States securities markets by American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) or similar depository arrangements, to be "foreign securities" for purposes of its investment allocations. The Fund may also buy debt securities, primarily convertible debt securities, issued by foreign companies. It may buy debt securities issued by foreign governments or their agencies, but debt securities are not expected to be a main investment strategy of the Fund.

Risks of Foreign Investing. Securities traded in foreign markets often involve special risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances the Fund will lose money. Additional information regarding certain of the risks associated with foreign investing is provided below.

- **Foreign Market Risk.** If there are fewer investors in a particular foreign market, securities traded in that market may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities and more difficult to price. Foreign

markets may also be subject to delays in the settlement of transactions and difficulties in pricing securities. If the Fund is delayed in settling a purchase or sale transaction, it may not receive any return on the invested assets or it may lose money if the value of the security declines. It may also be more expensive for the Fund to buy or sell securities in certain foreign markets than in the United States, which may increase the Fund's expense ratio.

- **Foreign Economy Risk.** Foreign economies may be more vulnerable to political or economic changes than the U.S. economy. They may be more concentrated in particular industries or may rely on particular resources or trading partners to a greater extent. Certain foreign economies may be adversely affected by shortages of investment capital or by high rates of inflation. Changes in economic or monetary policy in the U.S. or abroad may also have a greater impact on the economies of certain foreign countries.
- **Foreign Governmental and Regulatory Risks.** Foreign companies may not be subject to the same accounting and disclosure requirements as U.S. companies. As a result there may be less accurate information available regarding a foreign company's operations and financial condition. Foreign companies may be subject to capital controls, nationalization, or confiscatory taxes. There may be less government regulation of foreign issuers, exchanges and brokers than in the United States. Some countries also have restrictions that limit foreign ownership and may impose penalties for increases in the value of the Fund's investment. The value of the Fund's foreign investments may be affected if it experiences difficulties in enforcing legal judgments in foreign courts.
- **Foreign Currency Risk.** A change in the value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a change in the U.S. dollar value of securities denominated in that foreign currency. If the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency will be worth less in U.S. dollars and if the U.S. dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency will be worth more in U.S. dollars. The dollar value of foreign investments may also be affected by exchange controls. Foreign currency exchange transactions may impose additional costs on the Fund. The Fund can also invest in derivative instruments linked to foreign currencies. The change in value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a change in the U.S. dollar value of derivatives linked to that foreign currency. The investment adviser's selection of foreign currency-denominated investments may not perform as expected. Currency derivative investments may be particularly volatile and subject to greater risks than other types of foreign currency-denominated investments.
- **Foreign Custody Risk.** There may be very limited regulatory oversight of certain foreign banks or securities depositories that hold foreign securities and foreign currency and the laws of certain countries may limit the ability to recover such assets if a foreign bank or depository or their agents goes bankrupt. There may also be an increased risk of loss of portfolio securities.
- **Time Zone Arbitrage.** If the Fund invests a significant amount of its assets in foreign securities, it may be exposed to "time-zone arbitrage" attempts by investors seeking to take advantage of differences in the values of foreign securities that might result from events that occur after the close of the foreign securities market on which a security is traded and before the close of the New York Stock Exchange that day, when the Fund's net asset value is calculated. If such time zone arbitrage were successful, it might dilute the interests of other shareholders. However, the Fund's use of "fair value pricing" under certain circumstances, to adjust the closing market prices of foreign securities to reflect what the investment adviser and the Board believe to be their fair value, may help deter those activities.
- **Globalization Risks.** The growing inter-relationship of global economies and financial markets has increased the effect of

conditions in one country or region on issuers of securities in a different country or region. In particular, the adoption or prolongation of protectionist trade policies by one or more countries, changes in economic or monetary policy in the United States or abroad, or a slowdown in the U.S. economy, could lead to a decrease in demand for products and reduced flows of capital and income to companies in other countries.

- **Regional Focus.** At times, the Fund might increase the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular region of the world. Securities of issuers in a region might be affected by changes in economic conditions or by changes in government regulations, availability of basic resources or supplies, or other events that affect that region more than others. If the Fund has a greater emphasis on investments in a particular region, it may be subject to greater risks from adverse events that occur in that region than a fund that invests in a different region or that is more geographically diversified. Political, social or economic disruptions in the region may adversely affect the values of the Fund's holdings.

European Investment Risk. Europe includes both developed and emerging markets. Most countries in Western Europe, and a number of countries in Eastern Europe, are members of the European Union (EU) and the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The EMU, which is authorized to direct monetary policies, including policies related to money supply and interest rates for the euro, requires compliance by member states with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and other tight fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro (the common currency of certain EU countries), the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and the EU as a whole. In recent years, the European financial markets have experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about rising government debt levels of several European countries, including Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy and Portugal. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect every country in Europe, including EU member countries that do not use the euro and non-EU member countries. Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks, and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not produce the desired results, may limit future growth and economic recovery, or may result in social unrest or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and other entities of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets, and asset valuations around the world. The markets in Eastern Europe remain relatively undeveloped and can be particularly sensitive to political and economic developments.

The European Union faces issues involving its membership, structure, procedures and policies. On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom withdrew from the EU. The country's departure (known as "Brexit") sparked depreciation in the value of the British pound, short term declines in the stock markets and heightened risk of continued economic volatility worldwide. Although the long-term effects of Brexit are difficult to gauge and cannot be fully known, they could have wide ranging implications for the United Kingdom's economy, including: possible inflation or recession, continued depreciation of the pound, or disruption to Britain's trading arrangements with the rest of Europe. The United Kingdom is one of Europe's largest economies; its departure from the EU also may negatively impact the EU and Europe as a whole, such as by causing volatility within the union, triggering prolonged economic downturns in certain European countries or sparking additional member states to contemplate departing the EU (thereby perpetuating political instability in the region). An exit by other member states will likely result in increased volatility, illiquidity and

potentially lower economic growth in the affected markets, which will adversely affect the Fund's investments.

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.

Growth Investing. Growth companies are companies whose earnings and stock prices are expected to grow at a faster rate than the overall market. Growth companies can be new companies or established companies that may be entering a growth cycle in their business. Their anticipated growth may come from developing new products or services or from expanding into new or growing markets. Growth companies may be applying new technologies, new or improved distribution methods or new business models that could enable them to capture an important or dominant market position. They may have a special area of expertise or the ability to take advantage of changes in demographic or other factors in a more profitable way. Newer growth companies generally tend to invest a large part of their earnings into research, development or capital assets. Although newer growth companies may not pay any dividends for some time, their stocks may be valued because of their potential for price increases.

Risks of Growth Investing. If a growth company's earnings or stock price fails to increase as anticipated, or if its business plans do not produce the expected results, the value of its securities may decline sharply. Growth companies may be newer or smaller companies that may experience greater stock price fluctuations and risks of loss than larger, more established companies. Newer growth companies tend to retain a large part of their earnings for research, development or investments in capital assets. Therefore, they may not pay any dividends for some time. Growth investing has gone in and out of favor during past market cycles and is likely to continue to do so. During periods when growth investing is out of favor or when markets are unstable, it may be more difficult to sell growth company securities at an acceptable price. Growth stocks may also be more volatile than other securities because of investor speculation.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Companies Risks. Investing in securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. Stocks of small- and mid-capitalization companies tend to be more vulnerable to changing market conditions, may have little or no operating history or track record of success, and may have more limited product lines and markets, less experienced management and fewer financial resources than larger companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. They may be more sensitive to changes in a company's earnings expectations and may experience more abrupt and erratic price movements. Smaller companies' securities often trade in lower volumes and in many instances, are traded over-the-counter or on a regional securities exchange, where the frequency and volume of trading is substantially less than is typical for securities of larger companies traded on national securities exchanges. Therefore, the securities of smaller companies may be subject to wider price fluctuations and it might be harder for the Fund to dispose of its holdings at an acceptable price when it wants to sell them. Since small- and mid-cap companies typically reinvest a high proportion of their earnings in their business, they may not pay dividends for some time, particularly if they are newer companies. It may take a substantial period of time to realize a gain on an investment in a small- or mid-cap company, if any gain is realized at all.

The Fund measures the market capitalization of an issuer at the time of investment. Because the relative sizes of companies change over time as the securities market changes, the Fund's definition of what is a "small-capitalization," "mid-capitalization" or "large-capitalization" company may change over time as well. Although the Fund is not required to sell the securities of companies whose market capitalizations have grown or decreased, it might sell some of those holdings to try to adjust the dollar-weighted median capitalization of its portfolio. That might cause the Fund to realize capital gains on an investment. When the Fund invests in smaller company securities that might trade infrequently, investors might

seek to trade Fund shares based on their knowledge or understanding of the value of those securities (this is sometimes referred to as “price arbitrage”). If such price arbitrage were successful, it might interfere with the efficient management of the Fund’s portfolio and the Fund may be required to sell securities at disadvantageous times or prices to satisfy the liquidity requirements created by that activity. Successful price arbitrage might also dilute the value of fund shares held by other shareholders.

Industry and Sector Focus. The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry or sector. The prices of stocks of issuers in a particular industry or sector may go up and down in response to changes in economic conditions, government regulations, availability of basic resources or supplies, or other events that affect that industry or sector more than others. To the extent that the Fund has a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry or sector, its share values may fluctuate in response to events affecting that industry or sector. To some extent that risk may be limited by the Fund’s policy of not concentrating its investments in any one industry.

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. 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.

Other Investment Strategies and Risks

The Fund can also use the investment techniques and strategies described below. The Fund might not use all of these techniques or strategies or might only use them from time to time.

Special Portfolio Diversification Requirements. To enable a variable annuity or variable life insurance contract based on an insurance company separate account to qualify for favorable tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code, the underlying investments must follow special diversification requirements that limit the percentage of assets that can be invested in securities of particular issuers. The Fund’s investment program is managed to meet those requirements, in addition to other diversification requirements under the Internal Revenue Code and the Investment Company Act of 1940 that apply to publicly-sold mutual funds. Failure by the Fund to meet those special requirements could cause earnings on a contract owner’s interest in an insurance company separate account to be taxable income. Those diversification requirements might also limit, to some degree, the Fund’s investment decisions in a way that could reduce its performance.

Investing in Special Situations. At times, investment benefit may be sought from what a portfolio manager considers to be “special situations,” such as mergers, reorganizations, restructurings or other unusual events, that are expected to affect a particular issuer. There is a risk that the expected change or event might not occur, which could cause the price of the security to fall, perhaps sharply. In that case, the investment might not produce the expected gains or might cause a loss. This is an aggressive investment technique that may be considered speculative.

Debt Securities. The Fund may invest in debt securities, including: securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities; or foreign sovereigns; and foreign and domestic corporate bonds, notes and debentures. The Fund may select debt securities for their income possibilities, capital appreciation or to help cushion fluctuations in the value of its portfolio.

Debt securities may be subject to the following risks:

■ **Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk that rising interest rates, or an expectation of rising interest rates in the near future, will cause the values of the Fund’s investments in debt securities to

decline. The values of debt securities usually change when prevailing interest rates change. When interest rates rise, the values of outstanding debt securities generally fall, and those securities may sell at a discount from their face amount. Additionally, when interest rates rise, the decrease in values of outstanding debt securities may not be offset by higher income from new investments. When interest rates fall, the values of already-issued debt securities generally rise and the Fund’s investments in new securities may be at lower yields and may reduce the Fund’s income. The values of longer-term debt securities usually change more than the values of shorter-term debt securities when interest rates change; thus, interest rate risk is usually greater for securities with longer maturities or durations. “Zero-coupon” or “stripped” securities may be particularly sensitive to interest rate changes. Risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given that interest rates in the U.S. are near historic lows. Interest rate changes may have different effects on the values of mortgage-related securities because of prepayment and extension risks.

■ **Duration Risk.** Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt security or portfolio to interest rate changes. Duration risk is the risk that longer-duration debt securities are more volatile and thus more likely to decline in price, and to a greater extent, than shorter-duration debt securities, in a rising interest-rate environment. “Effective duration” attempts to measure the expected percentage change in the value of a bond or portfolio resulting from a change in prevailing interest rates. The change in the value of a bond or portfolio can be approximated by multiplying its duration by a change in interest rates. For example, if a bond has an effective duration of three years, a 1% increase in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond’s value to decline about 3% while a 1% decrease in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond’s value to increase 3%. The duration of a debt security may be equal to or shorter than the full maturity of a debt security.

■ **Credit Risk.** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a security might not make interest and principal payments on the security as they become due. U.S. government securities generally have lower credit risks than securities issued by private issuers or certain foreign governments. If an issuer fails to pay interest, the Fund’s income might be reduced, and if an issuer fails to repay principal, the value of the security might fall and the Fund could lose the amount of its investment in the security. The extent of this risk varies based on the terms of the particular security and the financial condition of the issuer. A downgrade in an issuer’s credit rating or other adverse news about an issuer, for any reason, can reduce the market value of that issuer’s securities.

■ **Credit Spread Risk.** Credit spread risk is the risk that credit spreads (i.e., the difference in yield between securities that is due to differences in their credit quality) may increase when the market expects lower grade bonds to default more frequently. Widening credit spreads may quickly reduce the market values of the Fund’s lower-rated and unrated securities. Some unrated securities may not have an active trading market or may trade less actively than rated securities, which means that the Fund might have difficulty selling them promptly at an acceptable price.

■ **Extension Risk.** Extension risk is the risk that, if interest rates rise rapidly, prepayments on certain debt securities may occur at a slower rate than expected, and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply. Extension risk is particularly prevalent for a callable security where an increase in interest rates could result in the issuer of that security choosing not to redeem the security as anticipated on the security’s

call date. Such a decision by the issuer could have the effect of lengthening the debt security's expected maturity, making it more vulnerable to interest rate risk and reducing its market value.

- **Reinvestment Risk.** Reinvestment risk is the risk that when interest rates fall, the Fund may be required to reinvest the proceeds from a security's sale or redemption at a lower interest rate. Callable bonds are generally subject to greater reinvestment risk than non-callable bonds.
- **Prepayment Risk.** Certain fixed-income securities (in particular mortgage-related securities) are subject to the risk of unanticipated prepayment. Prepayment risk is the risk that, when interest rates fall, the issuer will redeem the security prior to the security's expected maturity, or that borrowers will repay the loans that underlie these fixed-income securities more quickly than expected, thereby causing the issuer of the security to repay the principal prior to expected maturity. The Fund may need to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate, reducing its income. Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when prevailing interest rates fall. If the Fund buys those securities at a premium, accelerated prepayments on those securities could cause the Fund to lose a portion of its principal investment. The impact of prepayments on the price of a security may be difficult to predict and may increase the security's price volatility. Interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments.
- **Event Risk.** If an issuer of debt securities is the subject of a buyout, debt restructuring, merger or recapitalization that increases its debt load, it could interfere with its ability to make timely payments of interest and principal and cause the value of its debt securities to fall.

Fixed-Income Market Risks. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to unusual volatility and illiquidity. Volatility and illiquidity may be more pronounced in the case of lower-rated and unrated securities. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates), which are near historic lows in the U.S. and in other countries. During times of reduced market liquidity, the Fund may not be able to readily sell bonds at the prices at which they are carried on the Fund's books. If the Fund needed to sell large blocks of bonds to meet shareholder redemption requests or to raise cash, those sales could further reduce the bonds' prices. An unexpected increase in Fund redemption requests (including requests from shareholders who may own a significant percentage of the Fund's shares), which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, as well as other adverse market and economic developments, could cause the Fund to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely affect the Fund's share price and increase the Fund's liquidity risk, Fund expenses and/or taxable capital gain distributions to shareholders, if applicable. Similarly, the prices of the Fund's holdings could be adversely affected if an investment account managed similarly to the Fund was to experience significant redemptions and that account was required to sell its holdings at an inopportune time. The liquidity of an issuer's securities may decrease as a result of a decline in an issuer's credit rating, the occurrence of an event that causes counterparties to avoid transacting with the issuer, or an increase in the issuer's cash outflows, as well as other adverse market and economic developments. A lack of liquidity or other adverse credit market conditions may hamper the Fund's ability to sell the debt securities in which it invests or to find and purchase suitable debt instruments.

Economic and other market developments can adversely affect fixed-income securities markets in the United States, Europe and elsewhere. At times, participants in debt securities markets may develop concerns about the ability of certain issuers of debt securities to make timely principal and interest payments, or they may develop concerns about the ability of

financial institutions that make markets in certain debt securities to facilitate an orderly market. Those concerns may impact the market price or value of those debt securities and may cause increased volatility in those debt securities or debt securities markets. Under some circumstances, those concerns may cause reduced liquidity in certain debt securities markets, reducing the willingness of some lenders to extend credit, and making it more difficult for borrowers to obtain financing on attractive terms (or at all).

Changes to monetary policy by the Federal Reserve or other regulatory actions could expose fixed income and related markets to heightened volatility, interest rate sensitivity and reduced liquidity, which may impact the Fund's operations, universe of potential investment options, and return potential.

In addition, although the fixed-income securities markets have grown significantly in the last few decades, regulations and business practices have led some financial intermediaries to curtail their capacity to engage in trading (i.e., "market making") activities for certain debt securities. As a result, dealer inventories of fixed-income securities, which provide an indication of the ability of financial intermediaries to make markets in fixed income securities, are near historic lows relative to market size. Because market makers help stabilize the market through their financial intermediary services, further reductions in dealer inventories could have the potential to decrease liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed-income securities markets.

Risks of Below-Investment-Grade Securities.

Below-investment-grade securities (also referred to as "junk bonds") generally have higher yields than investment-grade securities but also have higher risk profiles. Below-investment-grade securities are considered to be speculative and entail greater risk with respect to the ability of the issuer to timely repay principal and pay interest or dividends in accordance with the terms of the obligation and may have more credit risk than investment-grade securities, especially during times of weakening economic conditions or rising interest rates. These additional risks mean that the Fund may not receive the anticipated level of income from these securities, and the Fund's net asset value may be affected by declines in the value of below-investment-grade securities. The major risks of below-investment-grade securities include:

- Prices of below-investment-grade securities may be subject to extreme price fluctuations, even under normal market conditions. Adverse changes in an issuer's industry and general economic conditions may have a greater impact on the prices of below-investment-grade securities than on the prices of investment-grade securities.
- Below-investment-grade securities may be issued by less creditworthy issuers and may be more likely to default than investment-grade securities. Issuers of below-investment-grade securities may have more outstanding debt relative to their assets than issuers of investment-grade securities. Issuers of below-investment-grade securities may be unable to meet their interest or principal payment obligations because of an economic downturn, specific issuer developments, or the unavailability of additional financing.
- In the event of an issuer's bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of the holders of below-investment-grade securities.
- Below-investment-grade securities may be less liquid than investment-grade securities, even under normal market conditions. There are fewer dealers in the below-investment-grade securities market and there may be significant differences in the prices quoted by the dealers. Because they are less liquid, judgment may play a greater role in valuing certain of the Fund's securities than is the case with securities trading in a more liquid market.
- Below-investment-grade securities typically contain redemption provisions that permit the issuer of the securities containing such

provisions to redeem the securities at its discretion. If the issuer redeems below-investment-grade securities, the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields and may lose income.

- Below-investment-grade securities markets may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse credit, economic, or market conditions than investment-grade securities.

Credit Quality. The Fund can invest in securities that are rated or unrated. "Investment-grade" securities are those rated within the four highest rating categories by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations such as Moody's or S&P (or, in the case of unrated securities, determined by the investment adviser to be comparable to securities rated investment-grade). "Below-investment-grade" securities are those that are rated below those categories, which are also referred to as "junk bonds." While securities rated within the fourth highest category by S&P (meaning BBB+, BBB or BBB-) or by Moody's (meaning Baa1, Baa2 or Baa3) are considered "investment-grade," they have some speculative characteristics. If two or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations have assigned different ratings to a security, the investment adviser uses the highest rating assigned.

Credit ratings evaluate the expectation that scheduled interest and principal payments will be made in a timely manner. They do not reflect any judgment of market risk. Ratings and market value may change from time to time, positively or negatively, to reflect new developments regarding the issuer. Rating organizations might not change their credit rating of an issuer in a timely manner to reflect events that could affect the issuer's ability to make timely payments on its obligations. In selecting securities for its portfolio and evaluating their income potential and credit risk, the Fund does not rely solely on ratings by rating organizations but evaluates business, economic and other factors affecting issuers as well. Many factors affect an issuer's ability to make timely payments, and the credit risk of a particular security may change over time. The investment adviser also may use its own research and analysis to assess those risks. If a bond is insured, it will usually be rated by the rating organizations based on the financial strength of the insurer. The rating categories are described in an appendix to the Statement of Additional Information.

Unrated Securities. The investment adviser may internally assign ratings to securities that are not rated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organization, after assessing their credit quality and other factors, in categories similar to those of nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. There can be no assurance, nor is it intended, that the investment adviser's credit analysis process is consistent or comparable with the credit analysis process used by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Unrated securities are considered "investment-grade" or "below-investment-grade" if judged by the investment adviser to be comparable to rated investment-grade or below-investment-grade securities. The investment adviser's rating does not constitute a guarantee of the credit quality. In addition, some unrated securities may not have an active trading market or may trade less actively than rated securities, which means that the Fund might have difficulty selling them promptly at an acceptable price.

In evaluating the credit quality of a particular security, whether rated or unrated, the investment adviser will normally take into consideration a number of factors such as, if applicable, the financial resources of the issuer, the underlying source of funds for debt service on a security, the issuer's sensitivity to economic conditions and trends, any operating history of the facility financed by the obligation, the degree of community support for the financed facility, the capabilities of the issuer's management, and regulatory factors affecting the issuer or the particular facility.

A reduction in the rating of a security after the Fund buys it will not require the Fund to dispose of the security. However, the investment adviser will evaluate such downgraded securities to determine whether to keep them in the Fund's portfolio.

Investing in Domestic Securities. The Fund can invest in common and preferred stocks and debt securities of U.S. companies. It can also hold U.S. corporate and government debt securities for defensive and liquidity purposes. Under normal market conditions, the Fund does not expect to invest more than 10% of its total assets in securities of U.S. issuers.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies. Because some foreign countries limit or prohibit all direct foreign investment in companies domiciled there, government authorized or organized funds may be the primary or only way to invest in those countries. Subject to the limits under the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Fund may invest in foreign mutual funds to gain exposure to the securities of companies in countries that limit or prohibit direct foreign investment. Foreign mutual funds are generally deemed to be passive foreign investment companies (PFICs), since nearly all of the income of a mutual fund is passive income. Some of the other foreign corporations that the Fund may invest in may also be considered PFICs.

Under U.S. tax laws, PFICs are those foreign corporations which generate primarily "passive" income. Passive income is defined as any income that is considered foreign personal holding company income under the Internal Revenue Code. For federal tax purposes, a foreign corporation is deemed to be a PFIC if 75% or more of its gross income during a taxable year is passive income or if 50% or more of its assets during a taxable year are assets that produce, or are held to produce, passive income.

Unless the Fund makes an election with respect to its investment in a PFIC, which election may not always be possible, income from the disposition of a PFIC investment and from certain PFIC distributions may be subject to adverse tax treatment. The application of the PFIC rules may affect, among other things, the character of gains, the amount of gain or loss and the timing of the recognition of income with respect to PFIC shares, and may subject the Fund itself to tax on certain income from PFIC shares. Federal tax laws impose severe tax penalties for failure to properly report investment income from PFICs. The Fund makes every effort to ensure compliance with federal tax reporting of these investments; however, foreign corporations that are PFICs for federal tax purposes may not always be recognized as such or may not provide the Fund with all information required to report, or make an election with respect to, such investment.

Repurchase Agreements. In a repurchase transaction, a Fund buys a security and simultaneously sells it back to an approved institution for delivery on an agreed-upon future date. The resale price exceeds the purchase price by an amount that reflects an agreed-upon interest rate effective for the period during which the repurchase agreement is in effect. Approved institutions include U.S. commercial banks, U.S. branches of foreign banks or broker-dealers that have been designated as primary dealers in government securities. They must meet credit requirements set by the investment adviser from time to time. Repurchase agreements must be fully collateralized. However, if the seller fails to pay the repurchase price on the delivery date, a Fund may incur costs in disposing of the collateral and may experience losses if there is any delay in its ability to do so. If the default on the part of the seller is due to its bankruptcy, a Fund's ability to liquidate the collateral may be delayed or limited.

Derivative Investments. The Fund can invest in "derivative" instruments. A derivative is an instrument whose value depends on (or is derived from) the value of an underlying security, asset, interest rate, index or currency. Derivatives may allow the Fund to increase or decrease its exposure to certain markets or risks.

The Fund may use derivatives to seek to increase its investment return or for hedging purposes. The Fund is not required to use derivatives in seeking its investment objective or for hedging and might not do so.

Options, futures and forward contracts are some of the types of derivatives the Fund may use. The Fund may also use other types of derivatives that are consistent with its investment strategies or for hedging purposes.

Risks of Derivative Investments. Derivatives may be volatile and may involve significant risks. The underlying security, obligor or other instrument on which a derivative is based, or the derivative itself, may not

perform as expected. For some derivatives, it is possible to lose more than the amount invested in the derivative investment. In addition, some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the Fund's initial investment. Certain derivative investments held by the Fund may be illiquid, making it difficult to close out an unfavorable position. Derivative transactions may require the payment of premiums and may increase portfolio turnover. Derivatives are subject to credit risk, since the Fund may lose money on a derivative investment if the issuer or counterparty fails to pay the amount due. In addition, 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. As a result of these risks, the Fund could realize little or no income or lose money from the investment, or the use of a derivative for hedging might be unsuccessful.

In addition, pursuant to rules implemented under financial reform legislation, certain over-the-counter derivatives, including certain interest rate swaps and certain credit default swaps, are required to be executed on a regulated market and/or cleared through a clearinghouse, which may result in increased margin requirements and costs for the Fund. Entering into a derivative transaction that is cleared may entail further risks and costs, including the counterparty risk of the clearinghouse and the futures commission merchant through which the Fund accesses the clearinghouse.

Hedging. Hedging transactions are intended to reduce the risks of securities in the Fund's portfolio. At times, however, a hedging instrument's value might not be correlated with the investment it is intended to hedge, and the hedge might be unsuccessful. If the Fund uses a hedging instrument at the wrong time or judges market conditions incorrectly, the strategy could reduce its return or create a loss.

Illiquid and Restricted Investments. Investments that do not have an active trading market, or that have legal or contractual limitations on their resale, may be considered to be "illiquid" investments. Illiquid investments may be difficult to value or to sell promptly at an acceptable price or may require registration under applicable securities laws before they can be sold publicly. Investments that have limitations on their resale are referred to as "restricted investments." Certain restricted investments that are eligible for resale to qualified institutional purchasers may not be regarded as illiquid.

The Fund will comply with Rule 22e-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 in managing its illiquid investments. The Fund's holdings of illiquid investments are monitored on an ongoing basis to determine whether to sell any of those investments to maintain adequate liquidity.

Additional Investment Information. 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.

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.

Potential New Sub-Advisers (Exemptive Order Structure). The SEC has also granted exemptive relief that permits the Adviser, subject to certain conditions, to enter into new sub-advisory agreements with affiliated or unaffiliated sub-advisers on behalf of the Fund without shareholder approval. The exemptive relief also permits material amendments to existing sub-advisory agreements with affiliated or unaffiliated sub-advisers (including the Sub-Advisory Agreements with the Sub-Advisers) without shareholder approval. Under this structure, the Adviser has ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight of the Board, for overseeing such sub-advisers and recommending to the Board their hiring, termination, or replacement. The structure does not permit investment advisory fees paid by the Fund to be increased without shareholder approval, or change the Adviser's obligations under the investment advisory agreement, including the Adviser's responsibility to monitor and oversee sub-advisory services furnished to the Fund.

Exclusion of Adviser from Commodity Pool Operator Definition

With respect to the Fund, the Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of "commodity pool operator" (CPO) under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and, therefore, is not subject to CFTC registration or regulation as a CPO. In addition, the Adviser is relying upon a related exclusion from the definition of "commodity trading advisor" (CTA) under the CEA and the rules of the CFTC with respect to the Fund.

The terms of the CPO exclusion require the Fund, among other things, to adhere to certain limits on its investments in "commodity interests." Commodity interests include commodity futures, commodity options and swaps, which in turn include non-deliverable forwards. The Fund is permitted to invest in these instruments as further described in the Fund's SAI. However, the Fund is not intended as a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps markets. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the Adviser's reliance on these exclusions, or the Fund, its investment strategies or this prospectus.

Adviser Compensation

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the Adviser received compensation of 0.78% 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:

- George R. Evans, CFA, Portfolio Manager, who has been responsible for the Fund since 2019 and has been associated with Invesco and/or its

affiliates since 2019. Prior to the commencement of the Fund's operations, Mr. Evans managed the predecessor fund since 1999 and was associated with OppenheimerFunds, a global asset management firm, since 1990.

- Robert B. Dunphy, CFA, Portfolio Manager, who has been responsible for the Fund since 2019 and has been associated with Invesco and/or its affiliates since 2019. Prior to the commencement of the Fund's operations, Mr. Dunphy managed the predecessor fund since 2012 and was associated with OppenheimerFunds, a global asset management firm, since 2004.

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

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.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights information presented for the Fund includes the financial history of the predecessor fund, which was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on May 24, 2019. The financial highlights show the Fund's and predecessor fund's financial history for the past five fiscal years or, if shorter, the applicable period of operations since the inception of the Fund or predecessor fund or class of Fund or predecessor fund shares. The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's and the predecessor 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 or predecessor fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information for the fiscal years ended after May 24, 2019 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's annual report, which is available upon request. The information for fiscal years ended prior to May 24, 2019 has been audited by the predecessor fund's auditor.

	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	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 ^(c)	Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	Portfolio turnover ^(d)
Series I														
Year ended 12/31/20	\$2.45	\$(0.00)	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	\$(0.02)	\$(0.04)	\$(0.06)	\$2.91	21.50%	\$230,463	1.00% ^(e)	1.15% ^(e)	(0.01)% ^(e)	37%
Year ended 12/31/19	2.03	0.02	0.54	0.56	(0.02)	(0.12)	(0.14)	2.45	28.60	221,944	1.00	1.13	0.91	51
Year ended 12/31/18	2.59	0.02	(0.51)	(0.49)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.07)	2.03	(19.42)	267,220	1.00	1.10	0.83	25
Year ended 12/31/17	2.08	0.02	0.52	0.54	(0.03)	—	(0.03)	2.59	26.29	360,417	1.00	1.08	0.87	27
Year ended 12/31/16	2.20	0.03	(0.08)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.07)	2.08	(2.12)	301,559	1.00	1.09	1.24	15
Series II														
Year ended 12/31/20	2.56	(0.01)	0.55	0.54	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.06)	3.04	21.04	271,421	1.25 ^(e)	1.40 ^(e)	(0.26) ^(e)	37
Year ended 12/31/19	2.12	0.02	0.56	0.58	(0.02)	(0.12)	(0.14)	2.56	27.95	252,753	1.25	1.38	0.67	51
Year ended 12/31/18	2.70	0.01	(0.52)	(0.51)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.07)	2.12	(19.55)	199,636	1.25	1.35	0.58	25
Year ended 12/31/17	2.16	0.01	0.56	0.57	(0.03)	—	(0.03)	2.70	26.44	239,042	1.25	1.33	0.60	27
Year ended 12/31/16	2.29	0.02	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.07)	2.16	(2.72)	175,633	1.25	1.34	0.99	15

(a) Calculated using average shares outstanding.

(b) Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. 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) Does not include indirect expenses from affiliated fund fees and expenses of 0.00% for the years ended October 31, 2019, 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively.

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

(e) Ratios are based on average daily net assets (000's omitted) of \$206,410 and \$235,925 for Series I and Series II shares, 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 Oppenheimer V.I. International Growth Fund
SEC 1940 Act file number: 811-07452

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On the Internet:

You can send us a request by e-mail or download prospectuses, SAIs, annual or semi-annual reports via our website:
www.invesco.com/us

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.

