Invesco

Prospectus **April 28, 2023**

Series I shares and Series II shares

Invesco V.I. Government Securities 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 total return, comprised of current income and 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	0.48%	0.48%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25
Other Expenses	0.20	0.20
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.68	0.93

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 the same.

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	$69	$218	$379	$ 847
Series II shares	$95	$296	$515	$1,143

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 168% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in debt securities issued, guaranteed or otherwise backed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored corporations (each, a "Federal Agency"), and in derivatives and other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities. These securities include: (1) direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, including bills, notes and bonds, and (2) obligations issued or guaranteed by Federal Agencies and supported by (a) the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, (b) the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, or (c) the credit of the Federal Agency. The Fund primarily invests in fixed income securities of the following types: callable bonds that can be redeemed by the issuer prior to their stated maturity; bullet-maturity debt bonds with a stated maturity date; mortgage-backed securities (MBS) consisting of interests in underlying mortgages with maturities of up to thirty years; and U.S. Treasury and Federal Agency holdings, including U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS). TIPS are publicly issued, dollar denominated U.S. government securities issued by the U.S. Treasury that have principal and interest payments linked to official inflation (as measured by the Consumer Price Index or CPI) and their payments are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States.

The Fund may purchase mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities such as collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and collateralized debt obligations (CDOs). The Fund's investments may include securities that do not produce immediate cash income, such as zero coupon securities and payment-in-kind securities. Some of the securities that the Fund invests in may be subject to resale restrictions and are exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act), such as those contained in Rule 144A promulgated under the Securities Act.

The Fund may purchase and sell securities on a when-issued and delayed delivery basis, which means that the Fund may buy or sell a security with payment and delivery taking place in the future. The Fund may also engage in "to be announced" (TBA) transactions, which are transactions in which a fund buys or sells mortgage-backed securities on a forward commitment basis. The Fund may engage in short sales of TBA mortgages, including short sales on TBA mortgages the Fund does not own.

The Fund can invest in derivative instruments, including swap contracts, options and futures contracts.

The Fund can use swap contracts, including interest rate swaps, to hedge or adjust its exposure to interest rates. The Fund can further use volatility swaps and credit default swaps to manage interest rate exposure; and total return swaps to manage interest rate and credit exposures.

The Fund can use options, including swaptions (options on swaps), to manage interest rate risk. The Fund can further use options on bond or rate futures to manage interest rate exposure.

The Fund can use futures contracts, including interest rate futures contracts, to increase or reduce exposure to changes in interest rates. The Fund can also use futures contracts, including Treasury futures, to gain exposure to the U.S. Treasury and Federal Agency MBS markets while deploying Fund assets in other securities.

The portfolio managers utilize the Bloomberg Intermediate U.S. Government Index as a reference in structuring the portfolio. The portfolio managers decide on appropriate risk factors such as duration, the shape of the U.S. Treasury yield curve, Federal Agency exposure, Federal Agency MBS exposure, and TIPS exposure relative to this index. The portfolio managers then employ proprietary technology to calculate appropriate position sizes for each of these risk factors. In doing so, the portfolio managers consider recommendations from a globally interconnected team of specialist decision makers in positioning the Fund to generate alpha (return on investments in excess of the Bloomberg Intermediate U.S. Government Index).

The portfolio managers generally rely upon a team of market-specific specialists for trade execution and for assistance in determining efficient ways (in terms of cost-efficiency and selection) to implement those recommendations. Although a variety of specialists provide input in the management of the Fund, the portfolio managers retain responsibility for ensuring the Fund is positioned appropriately in terms of risk exposures and position sizes.

Specialists employ a bottom-up approach to recommending larger or smaller exposure to specific risk factors. In general, specialists will look for attractive risk-reward opportunities and securities that best enable the Fund to pursue those opportunities. The portfolio managers consider the recommendations of these market-specific specialists in adjusting the Fund's risk exposures and security selection on a real-time basis using proprietary communication technology.

Decisions to purchase or sell securities are determined by the relative value considerations of the investment professionals that factor in economic and credit-related fundamentals, market supply and demand, market dislocations and situation-specific opportunities. The purchase or sale of securities may be related to a decision to alter the Fund's macro risk exposure (such as duration, yield, curve positioning and sector exposure), a need to limit or reduce the Fund's exposure to a particular security or issuer, degradation of an issuer's credit quality, or general liquidity needs of the Fund.

The Fund invests in securities of all maturities, but will maintain a weighted average effective maturity for the portfolio of between three and ten years.

In attempting to meet its investment objective or to manage subscription and redemption requests, the Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities.

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:

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

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

Changing Fixed Income Market Conditions Risk. Increases in the federal funds and equivalent foreign rates or other changes to monetary policy or regulatory actions may expose fixed income markets to heightened volatility and reduced liquidity for certain fixed income investments, particularly those with longer maturities. It is difficult to predict the impact of interest rate changes on various markets. In addition, decreases in fixed income dealer market-making capacity may also potentially lead to heightened volatility and reduced liquidity in the fixed income markets. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments and share price may decline. Changes in central bank policies could also result in higher than normal redemptions by shareholders, which could potentially increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs.

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 that 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, military conflict, acts of terrorism, economic crisis 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.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities, including collateralized debt obligations and collateralized mortgage obligations, are subject to prepayment or call risk, which is the risk that a borrower's payments may be received earlier or later than expected due to changes in prepayment rates on underlying loans. This could result in the Fund reinvesting these early payments at lower interest rates, thereby reducing the Fund's income. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities also are subject to extension risk, which is the risk that an unexpected rise in interest rates could reduce the rate of prepayments, causing the price of the mortgage- and asset-backed securities and the Fund's share price to fall. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may adversely affect the value of mortgage-backed securities and could result in losses to the Fund. Privately-issued mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities may be less liquid than other types of securities and the Fund may be unable to sell these securities at the time or price it desires. During periods of market stress or high redemptions, the Fund may be forced to sell these securities at significantly reduced prices, resulting in losses. Liquid privately-issued mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities can become illiquid during periods of market stress. Privately-issued mortgage-related securities are not subject to the same underwriting requirements as those with government or government-sponsored entity guarantees and, therefore, mortgage loans underlying privately-issued mortgage-related securities may have less favorable collateral, credit risk, liquidity risk or other underwriting characteristics, and wider variances in interest rate, term, size, purpose and borrower characteristics. The Fund may invest in mortgage pools that include subprime mortgages, which are loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with lower capacity to make timely payments on their mortgages. Liquidity risk is even greater for mortgage pools that include subprime mortgages.

Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk. CLOs are subject to the risks of substantial losses due to actual defaults by underlying borrowers, which will be greater during periods of economic or financial stress. CLOs may also lose value due to collateral defaults and disappearance of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and investor aversion to CLO securities as a class. The risks of CLOs will be greater if the Fund invests in CLOs that hold loans of uncreditworthy borrowers or if the Fund holds subordinate tranches of the CLO that absorb losses from the defaults before senior tranches. In addition, CLOs are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk.

TBA Transactions Risk. TBA transactions involve the risk of loss if the securities received are less favorable than what was anticipated by the Fund when entering into the TBA transaction, or if the counterparty fails to deliver the securities. When the Fund enters into a short sale of a TBA mortgage it does not own, the Fund may have to purchase deliverable mortgages to settle the short sale at a higher price than anticipated, thereby causing a loss. As there is no limit on how much the price of mortgage securities can increase, the Fund's exposure is unlimited. The Fund may not always be

able to purchase mortgage securities to close out the short position at a particular time or at an acceptable price. In addition, taking short positions results in a form of leverage, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's share price.

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

Inflation-Indexed Securities Risk. The values of inflation-indexed securities generally fluctuate in response to changes in real interest rates. Because of the inflation-adjustment feature, these securities typically have lower yields than traditional fixed-rate securities with similar maturities. Normally inflation-indexed securities will decline in price when real interest rates rise which could cause losses for the Fund. As a result, the Fund's income from its investments in these securities is likely to fluctuate considerably more than the income distributions of its investments in more traditional fixed-income securities.

When-Issued, Delayed Delivery and Forward Commitment Risks. When-issued and delayed delivery transactions subject the Fund to market risk because the value or yield of a security at delivery may be more or less than the purchase price or yield generally available when delivery occurs, and counterparty risk because the Fund relies on the buyer or seller, as the case may be, to consummate the transaction. These transactions also have a leveraging effect on the Fund because the Fund commits to purchase securities that it does not have to pay for until a later date, which increases the Fund's overall investment exposure and, as a result, its volatility.

Zero Coupon or Pay-In-Kind Securities Risk. The value, interest rates, and liquidity of non-cash paying instruments, such as zero coupon and pay-in-kind securities, are subject to greater fluctuation than other types of securities. The higher yields and interest rates on pay-in-kind securities reflect the payment deferral and increased credit risk associated with such instruments and that such investments may represent a higher credit risk than loans that periodically pay interest.

LIBOR Transition Risk. The Fund may have investments in financial instruments that utilize the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") as the reference or benchmark rate for variable interest rate calculations. LIBOR is intended to measure the rate generally at which banks can lend and borrow from one another in the relevant currency on an unsecured basis. Regulators and financial industry working groups in several jurisdictions have worked over the past several years to identify alternative reference rates ("ARRs") to replace LIBOR and to assist with the transition to the new ARRs. For example, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has identified the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") as the intended replacement to USD LIBOR and foreign regulators have proposed other interbank offered rates, such as the Sterling Overnight Index Average ("SONIA") and other replacement rates, which could also be adopted. Consequently, the publication of most LIBOR rates ceased at the end of 2021, but a selection of widely used USD LIBOR rates continues to be published until June 2023 to allow for an orderly transition away from these rates. Additionally, key regulators have instructed banking institutions to cease entering into new contracts that reference these USD LIBOR settings after December 31, 2021, subject to certain limited exceptions.

There remains uncertainty and risks relating to the continuing LIBOR transition and its effects on the Fund and the instruments in which the Fund invests. For example, there can be no assurance that the composition or characteristics of any ARRs or financial instruments in which the Fund invests that utilize ARRs will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that these instruments will have the same volume or liquidity. Additionally, although regulators have generally prohibited banking institutions from entering into new contracts that reference those USD LIBOR settings that continue to exist, there remains uncertainty and risks relating to certain "legacy" USD LIBOR instruments that were issued or entered into before December 31, 2021 and the process by which a replacement interest rate will be identified and implemented into these instruments when USD LIBOR is ultimately discontinued. The effects of such uncertainty and risks in "legacy" USD LIBOR instruments held by the Fund could result in losses to the Fund.

Commercial Paper Risk. The value of an investment in commercial paper, which is an unsecured promissory note that generally has a maturity date between one and 270 days and is issued by a U.S. or foreign entity, is susceptible to changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit quality. Investments in commercial paper are usually discounted from their value at maturity. Commercial paper can be fixed-rate or variable rate and can be adversely affected by changes in interest rates.

Rule 144A Securities and Other Exempt Securities Risk. The market for Rule 144A and other securities exempt from certain registration requirements typically is less active than the market for publicly-traded securities. Rule 144A and other exempt securities, which are also known as privately issued securities, carry the risk that their liquidity may become impaired and the Fund may be unable to dispose of the securities at a desirable time or price.

Active Trading Risk. Active trading of portfolio securities may result in added expenses and a lower return.

Financial Markets Regulatory Risk. Policy changes by the U.S. government or its regulatory agencies and political events within the U.S. and abroad may, among other things, affect investor and consumer confidence and increase volatility in the financial markets, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree, which may adversely impact the Fund's operations, universe of potential investment options, and return potential.

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 bar chart shows changes in the performance of the Series I shares of the Fund from year to year as of December 31. The performance table compares the Fund's performance to that of a style-specific benchmark, a peer group benchmark comprised of funds with investment objectives and strategies similar to those of the Fund and a broad-based securities market benchmark (in that order). The bar chart and

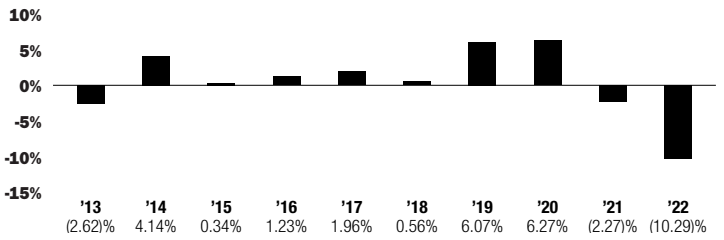
performance table below do not reflect charges assessed in connection with your variable product; if they did, the performance shown would be lower. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of its future performance.

Fund performance reflects any applicable fee waivers and expense reimbursements. Performance returns would be lower without applicable fee waivers and expense reimbursements.

All Fund 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



Series I	Period Ended	Returns
Best Quarter	March 31, 2020	3.70%
Worst Quarter	March 31, 2022	-4.88%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2022)

	Inception Date	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Series I	5/5/1993	-10.29%	-0.12%	0.43%
Series II	9/19/2001	-10.58	-0.39	0.17
Bloomberg Intermediate U.S. Government Index		-7.73	0.46	0.69
Lipper VUF Intermediate U.S. Government Funds Classification Average		-10.75	-0.09	0.45
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		-13.01	0.02	1.06

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser: Invesco Advisers, Inc. (Invesco or the Adviser)

Portfolio Managers	Title	Length of Service on the Fund
Clint Dudley, CFA	Portfolio Manager	2009
Noelle Corum, CFA	Portfolio Manager	2019

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 primarily of ordinary income. Because shares of the Fund must be purchased through variable products, such distributions will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable product. Consult your variable insurance contract prospectus for additional tax information.

Payments to Insurance Companies

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

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

Objective(s) and Strategies

The Fund's investment objective is total return, comprised of current income and capital appreciation. The Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the Board) without shareholder approval.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in debt securities issued, guaranteed or otherwise backed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored corporations (each, a "Federal Agency"), and in derivatives and other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities. These securities include: (1) direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, including bills, notes and bonds, and (2) obligations issued or guaranteed by Federal Agencies and supported by (a) the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, (b) the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, or (c) the credit of the Federal Agency. The Fund primarily invests in fixed income securities of the following types: callable bonds that can be redeemed by the issuer prior to their stated maturity; bullet-maturity debt bonds with a stated maturity date; MBS consisting of interests in underlying mortgages with maturities of up to thirty years; and U.S. Treasury and Federal Agency holdings, including TIPS. TIPS are publicly issued, dollar denominated U.S. government securities issued by the U.S. Treasury that have principal and interest payments linked to official inflation (as measured by the Consumer Price Index or CPI) and their payments are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States.

The Fund may purchase mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities such as CMOs, CLOs and CDOs. The Fund's investments may include securities that do not produce immediate cash income, such as zero coupon securities and payment-in-kind securities. Zero coupon securities are debt securities that do not entitle the holder to any periodic payment of interest prior to maturity or a specified date when the securities begin paying current interest. Payment-in-kind securities are debt securities that pay interest through the issuance of additional securities. Some of the securities that the Fund invests in may be subject to resale restrictions and are exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act), such as those contained in Rule 144A promulgated under the Securities Act.

The Fund may purchase and sell securities on a when-issued and delayed delivery basis, which means that the Fund may buy or sell a security with payment and delivery taking place in the future. The payment obligation and the interest rate are fixed at the time the Fund enters into the commitment. No income accrues on such securities until the date the Fund actually takes delivery of the securities. The Fund may also engage in TBA transactions, which are transactions in which a fund buys or sells MBS on a forward commitment basis. A TBA transaction typically does not designate the actual security to be delivered and only includes an approximate principal amount at the time the TBA is entered into. The Fund may also engage in short sales of TBA mortgages, including short sales of TBA mortgages the Fund does not own. Generally, the Fund will sell a TBA mortgage short to (1) take advantage of an expected decline in mortgage

valuations or (2) to hedge against the potential underperformance of the mortgage sector.

The Fund can invest in derivative instruments, including swap contracts, options and futures contracts.

A swap contract is an agreement between two parties pursuant to which the parties exchange payments at specified dates on the basis of a specified notional amount, with the payments calculated by reference to specified securities, indexes, reference rates, commodities, currencies or other assets. The notional amount of a swap is based on the nominal or face amount of a reference asset that is used to calculate payments made on that swap; the notional amount typically is not exchanged between counterparties. The parties to the swap use variations in the value of the underlying asset to calculate payments between them through the life of the swap. The Fund can use swap contracts, including interest rate swaps, to hedge or adjust its exposure to interest rates. The Fund can further use volatility swaps and credit default swaps to manage interest rate exposure; and total return swaps to manage interest rate and credit exposures.

An option is a derivative financial instrument that reflects a contract between two parties for a future transaction on an asset at a reference price. The buyer of the option gains the right, but not the obligation, to engage in that transaction, while the seller incurs the corresponding obligation to fulfill the transaction. The price of an option derives from the difference between the reference price and the value of the underlying asset (commonly a stock, a bond, a currency or a futures contract) plus a premium based on the time remaining until the expiration of the option. Other types of options exist, and options can in principle be created for any type of valuable asset. The Fund can use options, including swaptions (options on swaps), to manage interest rate risk. The Fund can further use options on bond or rate futures to manage interest rate exposure.

A futures contract is a standardized agreement between two parties to buy or sell a specified quantity of an underlying asset at a specified price at a specified future time. The value of the futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of the underlying asset. Futures contracts are bilateral agreements, with both the purchaser and the seller equally obligated to complete the transaction. Depending on the terms of the particular contract, futures contracts are settled by purchasing an offsetting contract, physically delivering the underlying asset on the settlement date or paying a cash settlement amount on the settlement date. The Fund can use futures contracts, including interest rate futures contracts, to increase or reduce exposure to changes in interest rates. The Fund can also use futures contracts, including Treasury futures, to gain exposure to the U.S. Treasury and Federal Agency MBS markets while deploying Fund assets in other securities.

The portfolio managers utilize the Bloomberg Intermediate U.S. Government Index as a reference in structuring the portfolio. The portfolio managers decide on appropriate risk factors such as duration, the shape of the U.S. Treasury yield curve, Federal Agency exposure, Federal Agency MBS exposure, and TIPS exposure relative to this index. The portfolio managers then employ proprietary technology to calculate appropriate position sizes for each of these risk factors. In doing so, the portfolio managers consider recommendations from a globally interconnected team of specialist decision makers in positioning the Fund to generate alpha (return on investments in excess of the Bloomberg Intermediate U.S. Government Index).

The portfolio managers generally rely upon a team of market-specific specialists for trade execution and for assistance in determining efficient ways (in terms of cost-efficiency and selection) to implement those recommendations. Although a variety of specialists provide input in the management of the Fund, the portfolio managers retain responsibility for ensuring the Fund is positioned appropriately in terms of risk exposures and position sizes.

Specialists employ a bottom-up approach to recommending larger or smaller exposure to specific risk factors. In general, specialists will look for attractive risk-reward opportunities and securities that best enable the Fund to pursue those opportunities. The portfolio managers consider the recommendations of these market-specific specialists in adjusting the Fund's risk exposures and security selection on a real-time basis using proprietary communication technology.

Decisions to purchase or sell securities are determined by the relative value considerations of the investment professionals that factor in economic and credit-related fundamentals, market supply and demand, market dislocations and situation-specific opportunities. The purchase or sale of securities may be related to a decision to alter the Fund's macro risk exposure (such as duration, yield, curve positioning and sector exposure), a need to limit or reduce the Fund's exposure to a particular security or issuer, degradation of an issuer's credit quality, or general liquidity needs of the Fund.

The Fund invests in securities of all maturities, but will maintain a weighted average effective maturity for the portfolio of between three and ten years.

In attempting to meet its investment objective or to manage subscription and redemption requests, the Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities.

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

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

For more information, see "Description of the Funds and Their Investments and Risks" in the Fund's SAI.

Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

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

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

Changing Fixed Income Market Conditions Risk. Increases in the federal funds and equivalent foreign rates or other changes to monetary policy or regulatory actions may expose fixed income markets to heightened volatility and reduced liquidity for certain fixed income investments,

particularly those with longer maturities. It is difficult to predict the impact of interest rate changes on various markets. In addition, decreases in fixed income dealer market-making capacity may also potentially lead to heightened volatility and reduced liquidity in the fixed income markets. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments and share price may decline. Changes in central bank policies could also result in higher than normal redemptions by shareholders, which could potentially increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs and potentially lower the Fund's performance returns.

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 that 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, military conflict, acts of terrorism, economic crisis 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.

- ***Market Disruption Risks Related to Russia-Ukraine Conflict***. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in late February 2022, various countries, including the United States, as well as North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member countries and the European Union, issued broad-ranging economic sanctions against Russia. The war in Ukraine (and the potential for further sanctions in response to Russia's continued military activity) may escalate. These and other corresponding events, have had, and could continue to have, severe negative effects on regional and global economic and financial markets, including increased volatility, reduced liquidity, and overall uncertainty. The negative impacts may be particularly acute in certain sectors including, but not limited to, energy and financials. Russia may take additional countermeasures or retaliatory actions (including cyberattacks), which could exacerbate negative consequences on global financial markets. The duration of the conflict and corresponding sanctions and related events cannot be predicted. The foregoing may result in a negative impact on Fund performance and the value of an investment in the Fund, even beyond any direct investment exposure the Fund may have to Russian issuers or the adjoining geographic regions.
- ***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 (including business closures) and supply chains, layoffs, lower consumer demand and employee availability, and defaults and credit downgrades, 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 and cause general concern and uncertainty. The full economic impact and ongoing effects of COVID-19 (or other future epidemics or pandemics) at the macro-level and on individual businesses are unpredictable and may result in significant and prolonged effects on the Fund's performance.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities, including collateralized debt obligations and collateralized mortgage obligations, differ from conventional debt securities because principal is paid back over the life of the security rather than at maturity. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment or call risk, which is the risk that a borrower's payments may be received earlier or later than expected due to changes in prepayment rates on underlying loans. Faster prepayments often happen when interest rates are falling. As a result, the Fund may reinvest these early payments at lower interest rates, thereby reducing the Fund's income. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities also are subject to extension risk. An unexpected rise in interest rates could reduce the rate of prepayments and extend the life of the mortgage- and asset-backed securities, causing the price of the mortgage- and asset-backed securities and the Fund's share price to fall and would make the mortgage- and asset-backed securities more sensitive to interest rate changes. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool will adversely affect the value of mortgage-backed securities and will result in losses to the Fund. Privately-issued mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities may be less liquid than other types of securities and the Fund may be unable to sell these securities at the time or price it desires. During periods of market stress or high redemptions, the Fund may be forced to sell these securities at significantly reduced prices, resulting in losses. Liquid privately-issued mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities can become illiquid during periods of market stress. Privately-issued mortgage-related securities are not subject to the same underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that are applicable to those mortgage-related securities that have government or government-sponsored entity guarantees. As a result, the mortgage loans underlying privately-issued mortgage-related securities may, and frequently do, have less favorable collateral, credit risk, liquidity risk or other underwriting characteristics than government or government-sponsored mortgage-related securities and have wider variances in a number of terms including interest rate, term, size, purpose and borrower characteristics. The Fund may invest in mortgage pools that include subprime mortgages, which are loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with lower capacity to make timely payments on their mortgages. Liquidity risk is even greater for mortgage pools that include subprime mortgages.

Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk. CLOs are subject to the risks of substantial losses due to actual defaults by underlying borrowers, which will be greater during periods of economic or financial stress. CLOs may also lose value due to collateral defaults and disappearance of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and investor aversion to CLO securities as a class. The risks of CLOs will be greater if the Fund invests in CLOs that hold loans of uncreditworthy borrowers or if the Fund holds subordinate tranches of the CLO that absorb losses from the defaults before senior tranches. In addition, CLOs are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk.

TBA Transactions Risk. TBA transactions involve the risk that the securities received may be less favorable than what was anticipated by the Fund when entering into the TBA transaction. TBA transactions also involve the risk that the counterparty will fail to deliver the securities, exposing the Fund to further losses. Whether or not the Fund takes delivery of the securities at the termination date of a TBA transaction, the Fund will nonetheless be exposed to changes in the value of the underlying investments during the term of the agreement. If the Fund sells short TBA mortgages that it does not own and the mortgages increase in value, the Fund may be required to pay a higher price than anticipated to purchase the deliverable mortgages to settle the short sale and thereby incur a loss. A short position in TBA mortgages poses more risk than holding the same TBA mortgages long. It is possible that the market value of the mortgage

securities the Fund holds in long positions will decline at the same time that the market value of the mortgage securities the Fund has sold short increases, thereby magnifying any losses. The more the Fund pays to purchase the mortgage securities sold short, the more it will lose on the transaction, which adversely affects its share price. The loss on a long position is limited to what the Fund originally paid for the TBA mortgage, together with any transaction costs. In short transactions, there is no limit on how much the price of a security can increase, thus the Fund's exposure is theoretically unlimited. The Fund normally closes a short sale of TBA mortgages that it does not own by purchasing mortgage securities on the open market and delivering them to the broker. The Fund may not always be able to complete or "close out" the short position by purchasing mortgage securities at a particular time or at an acceptable price. The Fund incurs a loss if the Fund is required to buy the deliverable mortgage securities at a time when they have appreciated in value from the date of the short sale. The Fund will incur increased transaction costs associated with selling TBA mortgages short. In addition, taking short positions results in a form of leverage. As a result, changes in the value of a Fund's investments will have a larger effect on its share price than if it did not engage in these transactions.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is an instrument whose value depends largely on (and is derived from) the value of an underlying security, currency, commodity, interest rate, index or other asset (each referred to as an underlying asset). In addition to risks relating to the underlying assets, the use of derivatives may include other, possibly greater, risks, which are described below.

- ***Counterparty Risk***. Certain derivatives do not trade on an established exchange (referred to as over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives) and are simply financial contracts between the Fund and a counterparty. When the Fund is owed money on an OTC derivative, the Fund is dependent on the counterparty to pay or, in some cases, deliver the underlying asset, unless the Fund can otherwise sell its derivative contract to a third party prior to its expiration. Many counterparties are financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers and their creditworthiness (and ability to pay or perform) may be negatively impacted by factors affecting financial institutions generally. In addition, in the event that a counterparty becomes bankrupt or insolvent, the Fund's ability to recover the collateral that the Fund has on deposit with the counterparty could be delayed or impaired. For derivatives traded on a centralized exchange, the Fund generally is dependent upon the solvency of the relevant exchange clearing house (which acts as a guarantor for each contractual obligation under such derivatives) for payment on derivative instruments for which the Fund is owed money.
- ***Leverage Risk***. Many derivatives do not require a payment up front equal to the economic exposure created by holding a position in the derivative, which creates a form of leverage. As a result, an adverse change in the value of the underlying asset could result in the Fund sustaining a loss that is substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative or the anticipated value of the underlying asset. In addition, some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the Fund's initial investment. Leverage may therefore make the Fund's returns more volatile and increase the risk of loss. In certain market conditions, losses on derivative instruments can grow larger while the value of the Fund's other assets fall, resulting in the Fund's derivative positions becoming a larger percentage of the Fund's investments.
- ***Liquidity Risk***. There is a smaller pool of buyers and sellers for certain derivatives, particularly OTC derivatives, than more traditional investments such as stocks. These buyers and sellers are often financial institutions that may be unable or unwilling to buy or sell derivatives during times of financial or market stress. Derivative instruments may therefore be less liquid than more traditional investments and the Fund may be unable to sell or exit its derivative positions at a desirable time or price. This risk may be more acute under adverse market conditions, during which the Fund may be most in need of liquidating its derivative positions. To the extent that the Fund is unable to exit a derivative position because of market illiquidity, the Fund may not be able to prevent further losses of value in its derivatives holdings and the liquidity of the Fund and its ability to meet redemption requests may be impaired to the extent that a substantial portion of the Fund's otherwise liquid assets must be used as margin. Another consequence of illiquidity is that the Fund may be required to hold a derivative instrument to maturity and take or make delivery of the underlying asset that the Adviser would otherwise avoid.
- ***Futures Contracts Risk***. The volatility of futures contracts prices has been historically greater than the volatility of stocks and bonds. The liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced. In addition, futures exchanges often impose a maximum permissible price movement on each futures contract for each trading session. The Fund may be disadvantaged if it is prohibited from executing a trade outside the daily permissible price movement.
- ***Other Risks***. Compared to other types of investments, derivatives may be harder to value and may also be less tax efficient. 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. Derivatives strategies may not always be successful. For example, to the extent that the Fund uses derivatives for hedging or to gain or limit exposure to a particular market or market segment, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the instrument being hedged or the relevant market or market segment, in which case the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. There is also the risk that during adverse market conditions, an instrument which would usually operate as a hedge provides no hedging benefits at all. The Fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the Fund as a regulated investment company.

Inflation-Indexed Securities Risk. Inflation-indexed securities typically provide principal and interest payments that are adjusted over time to reflect a rise (inflation) or a drop (deflation) in the general price level for goods and services. Because of the inflation-adjustment feature, these securities typically have lower yields than traditional fixed-rate securities with similar maturities. The values of inflation-indexed securities generally fluctuate in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed securities, which could cause losses for the Fund. Conversely, if inflation rises at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed securities. The Fund's income from its investments in inflation-indexed securities is likely to fluctuate considerably more than the income distributions of its investments in more traditional fixed-income securities.

When-Issued Delayed Delivery and Forward Commitment Risks. When-issued and delayed delivery transactions are subject to market risk as the value or yield of a security at delivery may be more or less than the purchase price or the yield generally available on securities when delivery occurs. In addition, the Fund is subject to counterparty risk because it relies on the buyer or seller, as the case may be, to consummate the transaction, and failure by the counterparty to complete the transaction

may result in the Fund missing the opportunity of obtaining a price or yield considered to be advantageous. These transactions have a leveraging effect on the Fund because the Fund commits to purchase securities that it does not have to pay for until a later date. These investments therefore increase the Fund's overall investment exposure and, as a result, its volatility. Typically, no income accrues on securities the Fund has committed to purchase prior to the time delivery of the securities is made.

Zero Coupon or Pay-In-Kind Securities Risk. Zero coupon and pay-in-kind securities may be subject to greater fluctuation in value and less liquidity in the event of adverse market conditions than comparably rated securities paying cash interest at regular interest payment periods. Prices on non-cash-paying instruments may be more sensitive to changes in the issuer's financial condition, fluctuation in interest rates and market demand/supply imbalances than cash-paying securities with similar credit ratings, and thus may be more speculative. Investors may purchase zero coupon and pay-in-kind securities at a price below the amount payable at maturity. Because such securities do not entitle the holder to any periodic payments of interest prior to maturity, this prevents any reinvestment of interest payments at prevailing interest rates if prevailing interest rates rise. The higher yields and interest rates on pay-in-kind securities reflect the payment deferral and increased credit risk associated with such instruments and that such investments may represent a higher credit risk than coupon loans. Pay-in-kind securities may have a potential variability in valuations because their continuing accruals require continuing judgments about the collectability of the deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral. Special tax considerations are associated with investing in certain lower-grade securities, such as zero coupon or pay-in-kind securities.

LIBOR Transition Risk. The Fund may have investments in financial instruments that utilize the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") as the reference or benchmark rate for variable interest rate calculations. LIBOR is intended to measure the rate generally at which banks can lend and borrow from one another in the relevant currency on an unsecured basis. In the years following the 2008 financial crisis, the integrity of LIBOR was increasingly questioned because several banks contributing to its calculation were accused of rate manipulation and because of a general contraction in the unsecured interbank lending market. As a result, regulators and financial industry working groups in several jurisdictions have worked over the past several years to identify alternative reference rates ("ARRs") to replace LIBOR and to assist with the transition to the new ARRs. For example, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has identified the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") as the intended replacement to USD LIBOR and foreign regulators have proposed other interbank offered rates, such as the Sterling Overnight Index Average ("SONIA") and other replacement rates, which could also be adopted. Consequently, the publication of most LIBOR rates ceased at the end of 2021, but a selection of widely used USD LIBOR rates continues to be published until June 2023 to allow for an orderly transition away from these rates. Additionally, key regulators have instructed banking institutions to cease entering into new contracts that reference these USD LIBOR settings after December 31, 2021, subject to certain limited exceptions.

There remains uncertainty and risks relating to the continuing LIBOR transition and its effects on the Fund and the instruments in which the Fund invests. For example, there can be no assurance that the composition or characteristics of any ARRs or financial instruments in which the Fund invests that utilize ARRs will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that these instruments will have the same volume or liquidity. Additionally, although regulators have generally prohibited banking institutions from entering into new contracts that reference those USD LIBOR settings that continue to exist, there remains uncertainty and risks relating to certain "legacy" USD LIBOR instruments that were issued or entered into before December 31, 2021 and the process by which a replacement interest rate will be identified and implemented into these instruments when USD LIBOR is ultimately discontinued. The effects of such uncertainty and risks in "legacy" USD LIBOR instruments held by the Fund could result in losses to the Fund.

Commercial Paper Risk. The value of the Fund's investment in commercial paper, which is an unsecured promissory note that generally has a maturity date between one and 270 days and is issued by a U.S. or foreign entity in order to finance current operations, is susceptible to changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit quality. Investments in commercial paper are usually discounted from their value at maturity. Commercial paper can be fixed-rate or variable rate and can be adversely affected by changes in interest rates. Commercial paper is usually repaid at maturity by the issuer from the proceeds of the issuance of new commercial paper. As a result, investments in commercial paper are subject to the risk that the issuer cannot issue enough new commercial paper to satisfy its outstanding obligations. In addition, under certain circumstances commercial paper may become illiquid or may suffer from reduced liquidity. Issuers generally do not register their commercial paper with the SEC.

Rule 144A Securities and Other Exempt Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in Rule 144A securities and other types of exempt securities, which are not registered for sale pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. These securities are also known as privately issued securities, and typically may be resold only to qualified institutional buyers, or in a privately negotiated transaction, or to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met for an exemption from registration. Although such securities may be determined to be liquid in accordance with the requirements of Rule 22e-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, if there are an insufficient number of qualified institutional buyers interested in purchasing such securities at a particular time, the Fund may have difficulty selling such securities at a desirable time or price. As a result, the Fund's investment in such securities may be subject to increased liquidity risk. In addition, the issuers of Rule 144A securities may require their qualified institutional buyers (such as the Fund) to keep certain offering information confidential, which could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to sell such securities.

Active Trading Risk. Active trading of portfolio securities may result in high brokerage costs, which may lower the Fund's actual return. Active trading also may increase the proportion of the Fund's gains that are short term.

Financial Markets Regulatory Risk. Policy changes by the U.S. government or its regulatory agencies and political events within the U.S. and abroad, changes to the monetary policy by the Federal Reserve or other regulatory actions, the U.S. government's inability at times to agree on a long-term budget and deficit reduction plan or other legislation aimed at addressing financial or economic conditions, the threat of a federal government shutdown, and threats not to increase or suspend the federal government's debt limit, may affect investor and consumer confidence, increase volatility in the financial markets, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree, result in higher interest rates, and even raise concerns about the U.S. government's credit rating and ability to service its debt. Such changes and events may adversely impact the Fund's operations, universe of potential investment options, and return potential.

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.

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 1331 Spring Street, N.W., Suite 2500, 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.

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, 2022, the Adviser received compensation of 0.48% of the Fund's average daily net assets, after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement, if any.

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

Portfolio Managers

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

- Clint Dudley, CFA, Portfolio Manager, who has been responsible for the Fund since 2009 and has been associated with Invesco and/or its affiliates since 1998.
- Noelle Corum, CFA, Portfolio Manager, who has been responsible for the Fund since 2019 and has been associated with Invesco and/or its affiliates since 2010.

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

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

Other Information

Purchase and Redemption of Shares

The Fund ordinarily effects orders to purchase and redeem shares at the Fund's next computed net asset value (NAV) after it receives an order. Insurance companies participating in the Fund serve as the Fund's designee for receiving orders of separate accounts that invest in the Fund. The Fund may postpone the right of redemption only under unusual circumstances, as allowed by the SEC, such as when the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) restricts or suspends trading.

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

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

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

Redemptions by Large Shareholders

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

Excessive Short-Term Trading Activity Disclosure

The Fund's investment programs are designed to serve long-term investors and are not designed to accommodate excessive short-term trading activity in violation of the Fund's policies and procedures described below. Excessive short-term trading activity in the Fund's shares (i.e., purchases of Fund shares followed shortly thereafter by redemptions of such shares, or vice versa) may hurt the long-term performance of the Fund by requiring it to maintain an excessive amount of cash or to liquidate portfolio holdings at a disadvantageous time, thus interfering with the efficient management of the Fund by causing it to incur increased brokerage and administrative costs. Where excessive short-term trading activity seeks to take advantage of arbitrage opportunities from stale prices for portfolio securities, the value of Fund shares held by long-term investors may be diluted. The Board has

adopted policies and procedures designed to discourage excessive short-term trading of Fund shares. The Fund may alter its policies and procedures at any time without giving prior notice to Fund shareholders if Invesco believes the change would be in the best interests of long-term investors.

Pursuant to the Fund's policies and procedures, Invesco and certain of its corporate affiliates (Invesco and such affiliates, collectively, the Invesco Affiliates) currently use the following tools designed to discourage excessive short-term trading in the Fund:

(1) trade activity monitoring; and

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

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 consistent with the valuation policy approved by the Board and related procedures. 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.

The price a Fund could receive upon the sale of any investment may differ from the Adviser's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that are valued using a fair valuation technique. When fair valuation techniques are applied, the Adviser uses available information, including both observable and unobservable inputs and assumptions (i.e., publicly traded company multiples, growth rate, time to exit), to determine a methodology that will result in a valuation that the Adviser believes approximates market value. Fund securities that are fair valued may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. Because of the inherent uncertainties of valuation, and the degree of subjectivity in such decisions, the Fund could realize a greater or lesser than expected gain or loss upon the sale of the investment.

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 not representative of market value in the Adviser's judgment ("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.

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 designated the Adviser to perform the daily determination of fair value prices in accordance with Board approved policies and related procedures, subject to the Board's oversight. Fair value pricing methods and pricing services can change from time to time.

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 the valuation policy approved by the Board and related procedures.

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, generally 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 will fair value the security using the valuation policy approved by the Board and related procedures.

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. U.S. exchange-traded options are valued at the mean between the last bid and asked prices from the exchange on which they principally trade. Non-U.S. exchange-traded options are valued at the final settlement price set by the exchange on which they trade. Options not listed on an exchange and swaps generally are valued using pricing provided from independent pricing services.

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 Adviser determines that a "fair value" adjustment is appropriate due to subsequent events occurring after an early close consistent with the valuation policy approved by the Board and related procedures.

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 primarily of ordinary income.

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

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

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

	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income[a]	Net gains (losses) on securities (both realized and unrealized)	Total from investment operations	Dividends from net investment income	Net asset value, end of period	Total return [b]	Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets with fee waivers and/or expenses absorbed	Ratio of expenses to average net assets without fee waivers and/or expenses absorbed	Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	Portfolio turnover [c]
Series I												
Year ended 12/31/22	$11.48	$0.15	$(1.33)	$(1.18)	$(0.22)	$10.08	(10.29)%	$177,203	0.68%	0.68%	1.38%	168%
Year ended 12/31/21	12.04	0.11	(0.38)	(0.27)	(0.29)	11.48	(2.27)	235,924	0.68	0.68	0.92	170
Year ended 12/31/20	11.61	0.20	0.53	0.73	(0.30)	12.04	6.27	257,369	0.67	0.67	1.64	346
Year ended 12/31/19	11.22	0.25	0.43	0.68	(0.29)	11.61	6.07	251,440	0.68	0.68	2.18	35
Year ended 12/31/18	11.41	0.25	(0.19)	0.06	(0.25)	11.22	0.56	279,476	0.69	0.69	2.25	25
Series II												
Year ended 12/31/22	11.37	0.12	(1.32)	(1.20)	(0.19)	9.98	(10.58)	159,919	0.93	0.93	1.13	168
Year ended 12/31/21	11.92	0.08	(0.37)	(0.29)	(0.26)	11.37	(2.43)	196,932	0.93	0.93	0.67	170
Year ended 12/31/20	11.50	0.17	0.52	0.69	(0.27)	11.92	5.97	185,071	0.92	0.92	1.39	346
Year ended 12/31/19	11.12	0.22	0.42	0.64	(0.26)	11.50	5.75	174,828	0.93	0.93	1.93	35
Year ended 12/31/18	11.31	0.22	(0.19)	0.03	(0.22)	11.12	0.29	191,725	0.94	0.94	2.00	25

(a) Calculated using average shares outstanding.

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

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

Hypothetical Investment and Expense Information

In connection with the final settlement reached between Invesco and certain of its affiliates with certain regulators, including the New York Attorney General's Office, the SEC and the Colorado Attorney General's Office (the settlement) arising out of certain market timing and unfair pricing allegations made against Invesco and certain of its affiliates, Invesco and certain of its affiliates agreed, among other things, to disclose certain hypothetical information regarding investment and expense information to Fund shareholders. The chart below is intended to reflect the annual and cumulative impact of the Fund's expenses, including investment advisory fees and other Fund costs, on the Fund's returns over a 10-year period. The example reflects the following:

- You invest $10,000 in the Fund and hold it for the entire 10-year period;
- Your investment has a 5% return before expenses each year; and
- The Fund's current annual expense ratio includes any applicable contractual fee waiver or expense reimbursement for the period committed.

There is no assurance that the annual expense ratio will be the expense ratio for the Fund's classes for any of the years shown. The chart does not take into account any fees or other expenses assessed in connection with your variable product; if it did, the expenses shown would be higher, while the ending balance shown would be lower. This is only a hypothetical presentation made to illustrate what expenses and returns would be under the above scenarios; your actual returns and expenses are likely to differ (higher or lower) from those shown below.

Series I	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Annual Expense Ratio[1]	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%
Cumulative Return Before Expenses	5.00%	10.25%	15.76%	21.55%	27.63%	34.01%	40.71%	47.75%	55.13%	62.89%
Cumulative Return After Expenses	4.32%	8.83%	13.53%	18.43%	23.55%	28.89%	34.45%	40.26%	46.32%	52.64%
End of Year Balance	$10,432.00	$10,882.66	$11,352.79	$11,843.23	$12,354.86	$12,888.59	$13,445.38	$14,026.22	$14,632.15	$15,264.26
Estimated Annual Expenses	$ 69.47	$ 72.47	$ 75.60	$ 78.87	$ 82.27	$ 85.83	$ 89.54	$ 93.40	$ 97.44	$ 101.65

Series II	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Annual Expense Ratio[1]	0.93%	0.93%	0.93%	0.93%	0.93%	0.93%	0.93%	0.93%	0.93%	0.93%
Cumulative Return Before Expenses	5.00%	10.25%	15.76%	21.55%	27.63%	34.01%	40.71%	47.75%	55.13%	62.89%
Cumulative Return After Expenses	4.07%	8.31%	12.71%	17.30%	22.08%	27.04%	32.21%	37.60%	43.20%	49.02%
End of Year Balance	$10,407.00	$10,830.56	$11,271.37	$11,730.11	$12,207.53	$12,704.38	$13,221.44	$13,759.56	$14,319.57	$14,902.38
Estimated Annual Expenses	$ 94.89	$ 98.75	$ 102.77	$ 106.96	$ 111.31	$ 115.84	$ 120.56	$ 125.46	$ 130.57	$ 135.88

1 Your actual expenses may be higher or lower than those shown.

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.

By Mail:	**Invesco Distributors, Inc.** **P.O. Box 219078** **Kansas City, MO 64121-9078**
By Telephone:	**(800) 959-4246**
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.

Invesco V.I. Government Securities Fund
SEC 1940 Act file number: 811-07452

Invesco