

American Funds Insurance Series®

Prospectus
Class P2 shares
May 1, 2026



Managed Risk Growth Fund
Managed Risk EUPAC Fund
Managed Risk Washington Mutual Investors Fund
Managed Risk Growth-Income Fund
Managed Risk Asset Allocation Fund

Table of contents

Summaries:		Investment objectives, strategies and risks	27
Managed Risk Growth Fund	1	Information regarding the underlying funds	58
Managed Risk EUPAC Fund	6	Management and organization	60
Managed Risk Washington Mutual Investors Fund	12	Purchases and redemptions of shares	62
Managed Risk Growth-Income Fund	17	Plan of distribution	64
Managed Risk Asset Allocation Fund	22	Other compensation to dealers	65
		Fund expenses	66
		Investment results	66
		Distributions and taxes	66
		Financial highlights	67

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined that this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Managed Risk Growth Fund

Investment objective The fund's investment objective is to provide growth of capital while seeking to manage volatility and provide downside protection.

Fees and expenses of the fund This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell an interest in Class P2 shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as insurance contract fees and expenses, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the net asset value of your investment)	Class P2
Management fees	0.10%
Distribution (12b-1) fees	0.25
Other expenses	0.27
Acquired (underlying) fund fees and expenses	0.31
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.93

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class P2 shares of the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The example does not reflect insurance contract expenses. If insurance contract expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher. No sales charge (load) or other fees are charged by the fund upon redemption, so you would incur these hypothetical costs whether or not you were to redeem your shares at the end of the given period. 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
Class P2	\$95	\$296	\$515	\$1,143

Portfolio turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities and other instruments (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 investment results. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 32% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies The fund pursues its investment objective by investing in shares of two underlying funds, the American Funds Insurance Series - Growth Fund (the "Growth Fund") and the American Funds Insurance Series - The Bond Fund of America ("The Bond Fund of America") - while seeking to manage portfolio volatility and provide downside protection primarily through the use of exchange-traded options and futures contracts.

The fund normally seeks to invest 85% of its assets in the Growth Fund, the investment objective of which is to provide growth of capital. The Growth Fund invests primarily in common stocks and seeks to invest in companies that appear to offer superior opportunities for growth of capital. The Growth Fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in common stocks and other securities outside the United States. The fund invests the remainder of its assets in The Bond Fund of America and in cash, financial futures and options as part of the managed risk strategy. The Bond Fund of America's investment objective is to provide as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital. The Bond Fund of America seeks to maximize your level of current income and preserve your capital by investing primarily in bonds. Normally, The Bond Fund of America invests at least 80% of its assets in bonds and other debt securities, which may be represented by derivatives. The Bond Fund of America invests at least 60% of its assets in debt securities (excluding derivatives) rated A3 or better or A- or better by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or in debt securities that are unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's investment adviser, and in U.S. government securities, money market instruments, cash or cash equivalents.

The fund's investment in The Bond Fund of America seeks to provide a level of diversification across asset classes. Because different asset classes often react differently to changes in market conditions, such diversification seeks to manage the fund's risk to market changes, including stock market declines. Additionally, the fund employs a risk-management overlay referred to in this prospectus as the managed risk strategy. The managed risk strategy consists of using hedge instruments – primarily exchange-traded futures contracts and/or exchange-traded put options – to attempt to stabilize the volatility of the fund around a target volatility level and to seek to reduce the downside exposure of the fund. The fund employs a subadviser to select individual put options and futures contracts on equity indexes of U.S. markets and markets outside the United States that the subadviser believes are correlated to the underlying fund's equity exposure. These instruments are selected based on the subadviser's analysis of the relation of various equity indexes to the underlying fund's portfolio. In addition, the subadviser will monitor liquidity levels of relevant options and futures contracts and transparency provided by exchanges as the counterparties in hedging transactions. The target volatility level will be set from time to time by the investment adviser and the subadviser and may be adjusted if deemed advisable in the judgment of the investment adviser and the subadviser. The subadviser may also seek to hedge the fund's currency risk related to its exposure to equity index options and futures denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

A futures contract on an index is an agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash linked to the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract. Though similar, an option on an index gives one party the contractual right (but not the obligation) to take or make delivery of an amount of cash linked to the value of the underlying index. Because such instruments derive their respective values from the price of an underlying index, both options and futures contracts are considered

derivatives. A long position in an equity index put option and a short position in an equity index futures contract are both expected to gain in value when the underlying index declines, and lose value when the underlying index rises.

The subadviser regularly adjusts the level of exchange-traded options and futures contracts held by the fund to seek to manage the fund's overall net risk level. In situations of extreme market volatility, the subadviser will tend to use exchange-traded equity index options and/or futures more heavily, as such investments could significantly reduce the fund's net economic exposure to equity securities. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, however, the subadviser will continue to employ exchange-traded equity index put options to seek to preserve gains after favorable market conditions and to reduce losses in adverse market conditions. During such periods of low equity market volatility, the subadviser may also continue to use exchange-traded equity index futures contracts for hedging purposes, though it need not necessarily do so. In certain market conditions, the fund may also purchase exchange-traded equity index call options, write or sell exchange-traded equity index put and call options and/or take net long positions in exchange-traded equity index futures contracts.

Principal risks This section describes the principal risks associated with investing in the fund. You may lose money by investing in the fund. The likelihood of loss may be greater if you invest for a shorter period of time. Investors in the fund should also understand that the fund's objective of protecting against downside losses may result in the fund not realizing the full gains of the underlying funds. In addition, the managed risk strategy may not effectively protect the fund from market declines.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to those underlying funds. In addition, investors in the fund will incur fees to pay for certain expenses related to the operations of the fund. An investor holding the underlying funds directly would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the managed risk strategy. Additionally, in accordance with an exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the investment adviser considers only proprietary funds when selecting underlying investment options and allocations. This means that the fund's investment adviser does not, nor does it expect to, consider any unaffiliated funds as underlying investment options for the fund. This strategy could raise certain conflicts of interest when determining the overall asset allocation of the fund or choosing underlying investments for the fund, including the selection of funds that result in greater compensation to the adviser or funds with relatively lower historical investment results. The investment adviser has policies and procedures designed to mitigate material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with its management of the fund.

Underlying fund risks – Because the fund's investments consist of investments in underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of those underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and in each of the underlying funds.

Investing in derivatives – The use of derivatives involves a variety of risks, which may be different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate or index, and a derivative instrument may cause the fund or an underlying fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for the fund or an underlying fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. A fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce the fund's returns and increase the fund's price volatility. A fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the fund's clearing broker, the derivatives exchange or the clearinghouse) may be unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations in respect of the transaction. In certain cases, the fund or an underlying fund may be hindered or delayed in exercising remedies against or closing out derivative instruments with a counterparty, which may result in additional losses. Derivatives are also subject to operational risk (such as documentation issues, settlement issues and systems failures) and legal risk (such as insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of a counterparty, and issues with the legality or enforceability of a contract).

Investing in options and futures contracts – In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments, options and futures contracts are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing organizations, exchanges and, in the case of futures, futures commission merchants with which the fund transacts. While both options and futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions, options and futures may be deemed to be illiquid. For example, the fund may be temporarily prohibited from closing out its position in an options or futures contract if intraday price change limits or limits on trading volume imposed by the applicable exchange are triggered. If the fund is unable to close out a position on an options or futures contract, the fund would remain subject to the risk of adverse price movements until the fund is able to close out the position in question. The ability of the fund to successfully utilize options and futures contracts may depend in part upon the ability of the fund's investment adviser or subadviser to accurately forecast market and economic factors (such as interest rates) and to assess and predict the impact of such market and economic factors on the options and futures in which the fund invests. If the investment adviser or subadviser incorrectly forecasts economic developments or incorrectly predicts the impact of such developments on the options and futures in which it invests, the fund could suffer losses. Whereas the risk of loss on a put option purchased by the fund is limited to the initial cost of the option, the amount of a potential loss on a futures contract could greatly exceed the relatively small initial amount invested in entering the futures position.

Hedging – There may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the prices of the options and futures contracts in which the fund invests and the prices of the underlying securities or indexes which the fund seeks to hedge. For example, options and futures contracts may not provide an effective hedge because changes in options and futures contract prices may not track those of the underlying securities or indexes they are intended to hedge. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities market, on the one hand, and the options and futures markets, on the other, that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given hedge not to achieve its objectives. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends on circumstances such as variations in speculative market demand for options and futures, including technical influences in options and futures trading, and differences between the financial instruments being hedged and the instruments underlying the standard contracts available for trading. A decision as to whether, when and how to hedge involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected interest rate trends. In addition, the fund's investment in exchange-traded options and futures and their resulting costs could limit the fund's gains in rising markets relative to those of the underlying funds, or to those of unhedged funds in general.

Short positions – The fund may suffer losses from short positions in futures contracts. Losses from short positions in futures contracts occur when the underlying index increases in value. As the underlying index increases in value, the holder of the short position in the corresponding futures contract is required to pay the difference in value of the futures contract resulting from the increase in the index on a daily basis. Losses from a short position in an index futures contract could potentially be very large if the value of the underlying index rises dramatically in a short period of time.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by an underlying fund may decline – sometimes rapidly or unpredictably – due to various factors, including events or conditions affecting the general economy or particular industries or companies; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; levels of public debt and deficits; changes in inflation rates; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are highly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, wars, terrorism, cybersecurity events, natural disasters, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious disease), bank failures and other circumstances in one country or region, including actions taken by governmental or quasi-governmental authorities in response to any of the foregoing, could have impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not an underlying fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of an underlying fund's investments may be negatively affected by developments in other countries and regions.

Issuer risks – The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by an underlying fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer, changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives. An individual security may also be affected by factors relating to the industry or sector of the issuer or the securities markets as a whole, and conversely an industry or sector or the securities markets may be affected by a change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer.

Investing in growth-oriented stocks – Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments. These risks may be even greater in the case of smaller capitalization stocks.

Investing outside the United States – Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, and securities tied economically to countries outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic or market developments (including social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war) in the countries or regions in which the issuers are domiciled, operate or generate revenue or to which the securities are tied economically. These securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Issuers of these securities may be more susceptible to actions of foreign governments, such as nationalization, currency blockage or the imposition of price controls, sanctions, or punitive taxes, each of which could adversely impact the value of these securities. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States may also be subject to different regulatory, legal, accounting, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. In addition, the value of investments outside the United States may be reduced by foreign taxes, including foreign withholding taxes on interest and dividends. Further, there may be increased risks of delayed settlement of securities purchased or sold by an underlying fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Investing in debt instruments – The prices of, and the income generated by, bonds and other debt securities held by an underlying fund may be affected by factors such as the interest rates, maturities and credit quality of these securities.

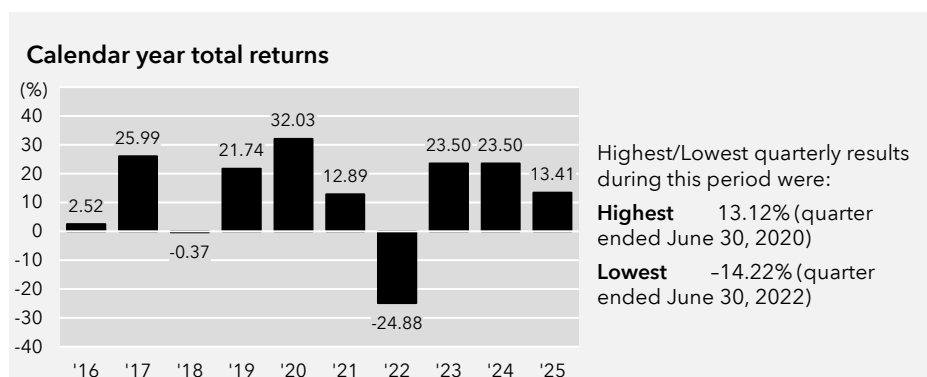
Rising interest rates will generally cause the prices of bonds and other debt securities to fall. Also, when interest rates rise, issuers of debt securities that may be prepaid at any time, such as mortgage- or other asset-backed securities, are less likely to refinance existing debt securities, causing the average life of such securities to extend. A general change in interest rates may cause investors to sell debt securities on a large scale, which could also adversely affect the price and liquidity of debt securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. Falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, call or refinance a debt security before its stated maturity, which may result in the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities.

Bonds and other debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer or guarantor will weaken or be perceived to be weaker, and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. A downgrade or default affecting any of the fund's securities could cause the value of the fund's shares to decrease. Lower quality debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than higher quality debt securities. Credit risk is gauged, in part, by the credit ratings of the debt securities in which an underlying fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the rating agencies issuing them and are not guarantees as to credit quality or an evaluation of market risk. The fund's investment adviser relies on its own credit analysts to research issuers and issues in assessing credit and default risks.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, each underlying fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. In addition, the fund is subject to the risk that the managed risk strategy or the methods employed by the subadviser in implementing the managed risk strategy may not produce the desired results. The occurrence of either or both of these events could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Your investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, entity or person. You should consider how this fund fits into your overall investment program.

Investment results The following bar chart shows how the investment results of the Class P2 shares of the fund have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of securities market results and, if applicable, other measures of market results that reflect the fund's investment universe. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. Past investment results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future investment results. Figures shown reflect fees and expenses associated with an investment in the fund, but do not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were included, results would have been lower. Updated information on the fund's investment results can be obtained by visiting capitalgroup.com/afis.



Average annual total returns For the periods ended December 31, 2025:	1 year	5 years	10 years	Lifetime
Fund (inception date - 5/1/13)	13.41%	7.96%	11.74%	10.58%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	17.88	14.42	14.82	14.31
S&P 500 Managed Risk Index - Moderate Aggressive (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	7.55	9.57	9.68	9.48

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

Subadviser Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

Portfolio managers The individuals primarily responsible for the management of the fund are:

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager in this fund since:	Primary title with investment adviser
Samir Mathur	2024	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Justin Toner	2023	Partner – Capital World Investors

Subadviser portfolio managers The individuals who are jointly and primarily responsible for the management of the fund's managed risk strategy are:

Portfolio manager	Portfolio manager in this fund since:	Primary title with subadviser
Jeff Greco	2013	Senior Director – Head of Strategy Research, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC
Adam Schenck	2013	Managing Director – Head of Fund Services, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC
Maria Schiopu	2013	Managing Director – Head of Portfolio Management, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

Portfolio managers of the underlying funds The individuals primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the Growth Fund are:

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager in the Growth Fund since:	Primary title with investment adviser
Julian N. Abdey	2020	Partner – Capital World Investors
Paul Benjamin	2018	Partner – Capital World Investors
Mark L. Casey	2017	Partner – Capital International Investors
Irfan M. Furniturewala	2021	Partner – Capital International Investors
Anne-Marie Peterson	2018	Partner – Capital International Investors
Andraz Razen	2012	Partner – Capital World Investors
Alan J. Wilson	2014	Partner – Capital World Investors

The individuals primarily responsible for the portfolio management of The Bond Fund of America are:

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager in The Bond Fund of America since:	Primary title with investment adviser
Pramod Atluri	2016	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
David A. Hoag	2007	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Fergus N. MacDonald	2021	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Chitrag Purani	2023	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
John R. Queen	2025	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors

Purchase and sale of fund shares Shares of the fund are not sold directly to the general public. The fund is offered only as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts, and insurance company separate accounts and qualified feeder funds – and not the holders of variable insurance contracts – are the shareholders of the fund. Although the fund does not require a minimum amount for initial or subsequent purchases from insurance companies, your insurance company may impose investment minimums for your purchase of the fund.

You may sell (redeem) shares on any business day. You must sell (redeem) shares through your insurance company.

Tax information See your variable insurance contract prospectus for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of your variable insurance contract and related distributions.

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries The fund is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts. The fund and its related companies may make payments to the sponsoring insurance company (or its affiliates) for distribution and/or other services. These payments may be a factor that the insurance company considers in including the fund as an underlying investment option in the variable insurance contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable insurance contract may contain additional information about these payments.

Managed Risk EUPAC Fund

Investment objective The fund's investment objective is to provide you with long-term growth of capital while seeking to manage volatility and provide downside protection.

Fees and expenses of the fund This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell an interest in Class P2 shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as insurance contract fees and expenses, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the net asset value of your investment)	Class P2
Management fees	0.10%
Distribution (12b-1) fees	0.25
Other expenses	0.31
Acquired (underlying) fund fees and expenses ¹	0.43
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.09
Expense reimbursement ²	0.03
Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursement	1.06

¹ Restated to reflect current fees.

² The investment adviser is currently reimbursing a portion of the other expenses. This reimbursement will be in effect through at least May 1, 2027. The adviser may elect at its discretion to extend, modify or terminate the reimbursement at that time.

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class P2 shares of the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The example does not reflect insurance contract expenses. If insurance contract expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher. The example reflects the expense reimbursement described above through the expiration date of such reimbursement and total annual fund operating expenses thereafter. No sales charge (load) or other fees are charged by the fund upon redemption, so you would incur these hypothetical costs whether or not you were to redeem your shares at the end of the given period. 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
Class P2	\$108	\$344	\$598	\$1,326

Portfolio turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities and other instruments (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 investment results. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 17% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies The fund pursues its investment objective by investing in shares of two underlying funds, the American Funds Insurance Series – EUPAC Fund (the "EUPAC Fund") and the American Funds Insurance Series – The Bond Fund of America ("The Bond Fund of America") – while seeking to manage portfolio volatility and provide downside protection primarily through the use of exchange-traded options and futures contracts.

The fund normally seeks to invest 85% of its assets in the EUPAC Fund, the investment objective of which is to provide long-term growth of capital. The EUPAC Fund invests primarily in common stocks in Europe and the Pacific Basin that the investment adviser believes have the potential for growth. Growth stocks are stocks that the investment adviser believes have the potential for above average capital appreciation. The fund invests the remainder of its assets in The Bond Fund of America and in cash, financial futures and options as part of the managed risk strategy. The Bond Fund of America's investment objective is to provide as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital. The Bond Fund of America seeks to maximize your level of current income and preserve your capital by investing primarily in bonds. Normally, The Bond Fund of America invests at least 80% of its assets in bonds and other debt securities, which may be represented by derivatives. The Bond Fund of America invests at least 60% of its assets in debt securities (excluding derivatives) rated A3 or better or A- or better by Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or in debt securities that are unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's investment adviser and in U.S. government securities, money market instruments, cash or cash equivalents.

The fund's investment in The Bond Fund of America seeks to provide a level of diversification across asset classes. Because different asset classes often react differently to changes in market conditions, such diversification seeks to manage the fund's risk to market changes, including stock market declines. Additionally, the fund employs a risk-management overlay referred to in this prospectus as the managed risk strategy. The managed risk strategy consists of using hedge instruments – primarily exchange-traded futures contracts and/or exchange-traded put options – to attempt to stabilize the volatility of the fund around a target volatility level and to seek to reduce the downside exposure of the fund. The fund employs a subadviser to select individual put options and futures contracts on equity indexes of U.S. markets and markets outside the United States that the subadviser believes are correlated to the underlying fund's equity exposure. These instruments are selected based on the subadviser's analysis of the relation of various equity indexes to the underlying fund's portfolio. In addition, the subadviser will monitor liquidity levels of relevant options and futures contracts and transparency provided by exchanges as the counterparties in hedging transactions. The target volatility level will be set from time to time by the investment adviser and the subadviser and may be adjusted if deemed advisable in the judgment of the investment adviser and the subadviser. The

subadviser may also seek to hedge the fund's currency risk related to its exposure to equity index options and futures denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

A futures contract on an index is an agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash linked to the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract. Though similar, an option on an index gives one party the contractual right (but not the obligation) to take or make delivery of an amount of cash linked to the value of the underlying index. Because such instruments derive their respective values from the price of an underlying index, both options and futures contracts are considered derivatives. A long position in an equity index put option and a short position in an equity index futures contract are both expected to gain in value when the underlying index declines, and lose value when the underlying index rises.

The subadviser regularly adjusts the level of exchange-traded options and futures contracts held by the fund to seek to manage the fund's overall net risk level. In situations of extreme market volatility, the subadviser will tend to use exchange-traded equity index options and/or futures more heavily, as such investments could significantly reduce the fund's net economic exposure to equity securities. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, however, the subadviser will continue to employ exchange-traded equity index put options to seek to preserve gains after favorable market conditions and to reduce losses in adverse market conditions. During such periods of low equity market volatility, the subadviser may also continue to use exchange-traded equity index futures contracts for hedging purposes, though it need not necessarily do so. In certain market conditions, the fund may also purchase exchange-traded equity index call options, write or sell exchange-traded equity index put and call options and/or take net long positions in exchange-traded equity index futures contracts.

Prior to May 1, 2026, the fund was called Managed Risk International Fund.

Principal risks This section describes the principal risks associated with investing in the fund. You may lose money by investing in the fund. The likelihood of loss may be greater if you invest for a shorter period of time. Investors in the fund should also understand that the fund's objective of protecting against downside losses may result in the fund not realizing the full gains of the underlying funds. In addition, the managed risk strategy may not effectively protect the fund from market declines.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to those underlying funds. In addition, investors in the fund will incur fees to pay for certain expenses related to the operations of the fund. An investor holding the underlying funds directly would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the managed risk strategy. Additionally, in accordance with an exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the investment adviser considers only proprietary funds when selecting underlying investment options and allocations. This means that the fund's investment adviser does not, nor does it expect to, consider any unaffiliated funds as underlying investment options for the fund. This strategy could raise certain conflicts of interest when determining the overall asset allocation of the fund or choosing underlying investments for the fund, including the selection of funds that result in greater compensation to the adviser or funds with relatively lower historical investment results. The investment adviser has policies and procedures designed to mitigate material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with its management of the fund.

Underlying fund risks – Because the fund's investments consist of investments in underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of those underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and in each of the underlying funds.

Investing in derivatives – The use of derivatives involves a variety of risks, which may be different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate or index, and a derivative instrument may cause the fund or an underlying fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for the fund or an underlying fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. A fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce the fund's returns and increase the fund's price volatility. A fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the fund's clearing broker, the derivatives exchange or the clearinghouse) may be unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations in respect of the transaction. In certain cases, the fund or an underlying fund may be hindered or delayed in exercising remedies against or closing out derivative instruments with a counterparty, which may result in additional losses. Derivatives are also subject to operational risk (such as documentation issues, settlement issues and systems failures) and legal risk (such as insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of a counterparty, and issues with the legality or enforceability of a contract).

Investing in options and futures contracts – In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments, options and futures contracts are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing organizations, exchanges and, in the case of futures, futures commission merchants with which the fund transacts. While both options and futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions, options and futures may be deemed to be illiquid. For example, the fund may be temporarily prohibited from closing out its position in an options or futures contract if intraday price change limits or limits on trading volume imposed by the applicable exchange are triggered. If the fund is unable to close out a position on an options or futures contract, the fund would remain subject to the risk of adverse price movements until the fund is able to close out the position in question. The ability of the fund to successfully utilize options and futures contracts may depend in part upon the ability of the fund's investment adviser or subadviser to accurately forecast market and economic factors (such as interest rates) and to assess and predict the impact of such market and economic factors on the options and futures in which the fund invests. If the investment adviser or subadviser incorrectly forecasts economic developments or incorrectly predicts the impact of such developments on the options and futures in which it invests, the fund could suffer losses. Whereas the risk of loss on a put option purchased by the fund is limited to the initial cost of the option, the amount of a potential loss on a futures contract could greatly exceed the relatively small initial amount invested in entering the futures position.

Hedging – There may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the prices of the options and futures contracts in which the fund invests and the prices of the underlying securities or indexes which the fund seeks to hedge. For example, options and futures contracts

may not provide an effective hedge because changes in options and futures contract prices may not track those of the underlying securities or indexes they are intended to hedge. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities market, on the one hand, and the options and futures markets, on the other, that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given hedge not to achieve its objectives. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends on circumstances such as variations in speculative market demand for options and futures, including technical influences in options and futures trading, and differences between the financial instruments being hedged and the instruments underlying the standard contracts available for trading. A decision as to whether, when and how to hedge involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected interest rate trends. In addition, the fund's investment in exchange-traded options and futures and their resulting costs could limit the fund's gains in rising markets relative to those of the underlying funds, or to those of unhedged funds in general.

Short positions – The fund may suffer losses from short positions in futures contracts. Losses from short positions in futures contracts occur when the underlying index increases in value. As the underlying index increases in value, the holder of the short position in the corresponding futures contract is required to pay the difference in value of the futures contract resulting from the increase in the index on a daily basis. Losses from a short position in an index futures contract could potentially be very large if the value of the underlying index rises dramatically in a short period of time.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by an underlying fund may decline – sometimes rapidly or unpredictably – due to various factors, including events or conditions affecting the general economy or particular industries or companies; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; levels of public debt and deficits; changes in inflation rates; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are highly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, wars, terrorism, cybersecurity events, natural disasters, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious disease), bank failures and other circumstances in one country or region, including actions taken by governmental or quasi-governmental authorities in response to any of the foregoing, could have impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not an underlying fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of an underlying fund's investments may be negatively affected by developments in other countries and regions.

Issuer risks – The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by an underlying fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer, changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives. An individual security may also be affected by factors relating to the industry or sector of the issuer or the securities markets as a whole, and conversely an industry or sector or the securities markets may be affected by a change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer.

Investing in growth-oriented stocks – Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments. These risks may be even greater in the case of smaller capitalization stocks.

Investing outside the United States – Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, and securities tied economically to countries outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic or market developments (including social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war) in the countries or regions in which the issuers are domiciled, operate or generate revenue or to which the securities are tied economically. These securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Issuers of these securities may be more susceptible to actions of foreign governments, such as nationalization, currency blockage or the imposition of price controls, sanctions, or punitive taxes, each of which could adversely impact the value of these securities. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States may also be subject to different regulatory, legal, accounting, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. In addition, the value of investments outside the United States may be reduced by foreign taxes, including foreign withholding taxes on interest and dividends. Further, there may be increased risks of delayed settlement of securities purchased or sold by an underlying fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Investing in emerging markets – Investing in emerging markets may involve risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in the securities markets of developed countries. For instance, emerging market countries tend to have less developed political, economic and legal systems than those in developed countries. Accordingly, the governments of these countries may be less stable and more likely to intervene in the market economy, for example, by imposing capital controls, nationalizing a company or industry, placing restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, and/or imposing punitive taxes that could adversely affect the prices of securities. Information regarding issuers in emerging markets may be limited, incomplete or inaccurate, and such issuers may not be subject to regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards comparable to those to which issuers in more developed markets are subject. The underlying fund's rights with respect to its investments in emerging markets, if any, will generally be governed by local law, which may make it difficult or impossible for the underlying fund to pursue legal remedies or to obtain and enforce judgments in local courts. In addition, the economies of these countries may be dependent on relatively few industries, may have limited access to capital and may be more susceptible to changes in local and global trade conditions and downturns in the world economy. Securities markets in these countries can also be relatively small and have

substantially lower trading volumes. As a result, securities issued in these countries may be more volatile and less liquid, more vulnerable to market manipulation, and more difficult to value, than securities issued in countries with more developed economies and/or markets. Less certainty with respect to security valuations may lead to additional challenges and risks in calculating the underlying fund's net asset value. Additionally, emerging markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by banks, agents and depositories that are less established than those in developed countries.

Investing in debt instruments – The prices of, and the income generated by, bonds and other debt securities held by an underlying fund may be affected by factors such as the interest rates, maturities and credit quality of these securities.

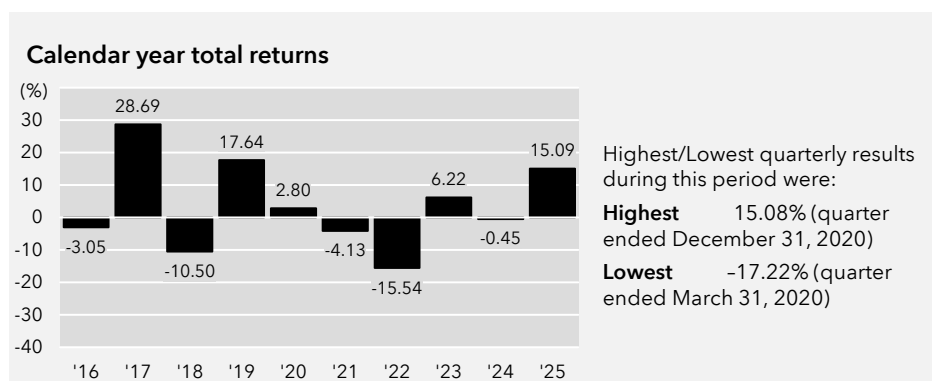
Rising interest rates will generally cause the prices of bonds and other debt securities to fall. Also, when interest rates rise, issuers of debt securities that may be prepaid at any time, such as mortgage- or other asset-backed securities, are less likely to refinance existing debt securities, causing the average life of such securities to extend. A general change in interest rates may cause investors to sell debt securities on a large scale, which could also adversely affect the price and liquidity of debt securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. Falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, call or refinance a debt security before its stated maturity, which may result in the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities.

Bonds and other debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer or guarantor will weaken or be perceived to be weaker, and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. A downgrade or default affecting any of the fund's securities could cause the value of the fund's shares to decrease. Lower quality debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than higher quality debt securities. Credit risk is gauged, in part, by the credit ratings of the debt securities in which an underlying fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the rating agencies issuing them and are not guarantees as to credit quality or an evaluation of market risk. The fund's investment adviser relies on its own credit analysts to research issuers and issues in assessing credit and default risks.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, each underlying fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. In addition, the fund is subject to the risk that the managed risk strategy or the methods employed by the subadviser in implementing the managed risk strategy may not produce the desired results. The occurrence of either or both of these events could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Your investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, entity or person. You should consider how this fund fits into your overall investment program.

Investment results The following bar chart shows how the investment results of the Class P2 shares of the fund have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of securities market results and, if applicable, other measures of market results that reflect the fund's investment universe. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. Past investment results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future investment results. Figures shown reflect fees and expenses associated with an investment in the fund, but do not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were included, results would have been lower. Updated information on the fund's investment results can be obtained by visiting capitalgroup.com/afis.



Average annual total returns For the periods ended December 31, 2025:	1 year	5 years	10 years	Lifetime
Fund (inception date - 5/1/13)	15.09%	-0.29%	2.90%	1.96%
MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) Ex USA (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	32.39	7.91	8.41	6.42
S&P EPAC Ex. Korea LargeMidCap Managed Risk Index - Moderate Aggressive (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	15.41	4.93	4.73	3.91

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

Subadviser Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

Portfolio managers The individuals primarily responsible for the management of the fund are:

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager in this fund since:	Primary title with investment adviser
Samir Mathur	2024	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Justin Toner	2023	Partner – Capital World Investors

Subadviser portfolio managers The individuals who are jointly and primarily responsible for the management of the fund's managed risk strategy are:

Portfolio manager	Portfolio manager in this fund since:	Primary title with subadviser
Jeff Greco	2013	Senior Director – Head of Strategy Research, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC
Adam Schenck	2013	Managing Director – Head of Fund Services, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC
Maria Schiopu	2013	Managing Director – Head of Portfolio Management, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

Portfolio managers of the underlying funds The individuals primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the EUPAC Fund are:

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager in EUPAC Fund since:	Primary title with investment adviser
Gerald Du Manoir	2026	Partner – Capital International Investors
Nicholas J. Grace	2003-2005; 2021	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors
Dawid Justus	2026	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors
Carl M. Kawaja	2026	Partner – Capital World Investors
Lawrence Kymisis	2026	Partner – Capital World Investors
Sung Lee	2005	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors
Samir Parekh	2026	Partner – Capital International Investors
Lara Pellini	2026	Partner – Capital World Investors
Andrew B. Suzman	2026	Partner – Capital World Investors
Arun Swaminathan	2026	Partner – Capital World Investors
Tomonori Tani	2026	Partner – Capital World Investors
Lisa Thompson	2026	Partner – Capital International Investors

The individuals primarily responsible for the portfolio management of The Bond Fund of America are:

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager in The Bond Fund of America since:	Primary title with investment adviser
Pramod Atluri	2016	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
David A. Hoag	2007	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Fergus N. MacDonald	2021	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Chitrag Purani	2023	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
John R. Queen	2025	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors

Purchase and sale of fund shares Shares of the fund are not sold directly to the general public. The fund is offered only as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts, and insurance company separate accounts and qualified feeder funds – and not the holders of variable insurance contracts – are the shareholders of the fund. Although the fund does not require a minimum amount for initial or subsequent purchases from insurance companies, your insurance company may impose investment minimums for your purchase of the fund.

You may sell (redeem) shares on any business day. You must sell (redeem) shares through your insurance company.

Tax information See your variable insurance contract prospectus for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of your variable insurance contract and related distributions.

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries The fund is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts. The fund and its related companies may make payments to the sponsoring insurance company (or its affiliates) for distribution and/or other services. These payments may be a factor that the insurance company considers in including the fund as an underlying investment option in the variable insurance contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable insurance contract may contain additional information about these payments.

Managed Risk Washington Mutual Investors Fund

Investment objective The fund's investment objective is to produce income and to provide an opportunity for growth of principal consistent with sound common stock investing while seeking to manage volatility and provide downside protection.

Fees and expenses of the fund This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell an interest in Class P2 shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as insurance contract fees and expenses, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the net asset value of your investment)	Class P2
Management fees	0.10%
Distribution (12b-1) fees	0.25
Other expenses	0.28
Acquired (underlying) fund fees and expenses	0.25
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.88

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class P2 shares of the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The example does not reflect insurance contract expenses. If insurance contract expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher. No sales charge (load) or other fees are charged by the fund upon redemption, so you would incur these hypothetical costs whether or not you were to redeem your shares at the end of the given period. 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
Class P2	\$90	\$281	\$488	\$1,084

Portfolio turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities and other instruments (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 investment results. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 22% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies The fund pursues its investment objective by investing in shares of two underlying funds, the American Funds Insurance Series - Washington Mutual Investors Fund (the "Washington Mutual Investors Fund") and the American Funds Insurance Series - U.S. Government Securities Fund (the "Government Fund") - while seeking to manage portfolio volatility and provide downside protection primarily through the use of exchange-traded options and futures contracts.

The fund normally seeks to invest 85% of its assets in the Washington Mutual Investors Fund. The investment objective of the Washington Mutual Investors Fund is to produce income and to provide an opportunity for growth of principal consistent with sound common stock investing. The Washington Mutual Investors Fund invests primarily in common stocks of established companies that are listed on, or meet the financial listing requirements of, the New York Stock Exchange and have a strong record of earnings and dividends. The Washington Mutual Investors Fund strives to accomplish its objective through fundamental research, careful selection and broad diversification. In the selection of common stocks and other securities for investment, current and potential income as well as the potential for long-term capital appreciation are considered. The Washington Mutual Investors Fund seeks to provide an above-average yield in its quarterly income distribution in relation to the S&P 500 Index (a broad unmanaged index). The Washington Mutual Investors Fund strives to maintain a fully invested, diversified portfolio, consisting primarily of high-quality common stocks. The Washington Mutual Investors Fund has an "Eligible List" of securities considered appropriate for a prudent investor seeking opportunities for income and growth of principal consistent with common stock investing. The investment adviser generates and maintains the Eligible List and selects the fund's investments exclusively from the securities on the Eligible List.

The fund invests the remainder of its assets in the Government Fund and in cash, financial futures and options as part of the managed risk strategy. The Government Fund's investment objective is to provide a high level of current income consistent with prudent investment risk and preservation of capital. The Government Fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in securities that are guaranteed or sponsored by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bonds and other debt securities denominated in U.S. dollars, which may be represented by derivatives. The Government Fund may also invest in mortgage-backed securities issued by federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

The fund's investment in the Government Fund seeks to provide a level of diversification across asset classes. Because different asset classes often react differently to changes in market conditions, such diversification seeks to manage the fund's risk to market changes, including stock market declines. Additionally, the fund employs a risk-management overlay referred to in this prospectus as the managed risk strategy. The managed risk strategy consists of using hedge instruments - primarily exchange-traded futures contracts and/or exchange-traded put options - to attempt to stabilize the volatility of the fund around a target volatility level and to seek to reduce the downside exposure of the fund. The fund employs a subadviser to select individual put options and futures contracts on equity indexes of U.S. markets and markets outside the United States that the subadviser believes are correlated to the underlying fund's equity exposure. These instruments are selected based on the subadviser's analysis of the relation of various equity indexes to the underlying fund's portfolio. In addition, the subadviser will monitor liquidity levels of relevant options and futures contracts and transparency provided by exchanges as the counterparties in hedging transactions. The target volatility level will be set from time to time by the investment adviser

and the subadviser and may be adjusted if deemed advisable in the judgment of the investment adviser and the subadviser. The subadviser may also seek to hedge the fund's currency risk related to its exposure to equity index options and futures denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

A futures contract on an index is an agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash linked to the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract. Though similar, an option on an index gives one party the contractual right (but not the obligation) to take or make delivery of an amount of cash linked to the value of the underlying index. Because such instruments derive their respective values from the price of an underlying index, both options and futures contracts are considered derivatives. A long position in an equity index put option and a short position in an equity index futures contract are both expected to gain in value when the underlying index declines, and lose value when the underlying index rises.

The subadviser regularly adjusts the level of exchange-traded options and futures contracts held by the fund to seek to manage the fund's overall net risk level. In situations of extreme market volatility, the subadviser will tend to use exchange-traded equity index options and/or futures more heavily, as such investments could significantly reduce the fund's net economic exposure to equity securities. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, however, the subadviser will continue to employ exchange-traded equity index put options to seek to preserve gains after favorable market conditions and to reduce losses in adverse market conditions. During such periods of low equity market volatility, the subadviser may also continue to use exchange-traded equity index futures contracts for hedging purposes, though it need not necessarily do so. In certain market conditions, the fund may also purchase exchange-traded equity index call options, write or sell exchange-traded equity index put and call options and/or take net long positions in exchange-traded equity index futures contracts.

Principal risks This section describes the principal risks associated with investing in the fund. You may lose money by investing in the fund. The likelihood of loss may be greater if you invest for a shorter period of time. Investors in the fund should also understand that the fund's objective of protecting against downside losses may result in the fund not realizing the full gains of the underlying funds. In addition, the managed risk strategy may not effectively protect the fund from market declines.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to those underlying funds. In addition, investors in the fund will incur fees to pay for certain expenses related to the operations of the fund. An investor holding the underlying funds directly would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the managed risk strategy. Additionally, in accordance with an exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the investment adviser considers only proprietary funds when selecting underlying investment options and allocations. This means that the fund's investment adviser does not, nor does it expect to, consider any unaffiliated funds as underlying investment options for the fund. This strategy could raise certain conflicts of interest when determining the overall asset allocation of the fund or choosing underlying investments for the fund, including the selection of funds that result in greater compensation to the adviser or funds with relatively lower historical investment results. The investment adviser has policies and procedures designed to mitigate material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with its management of the fund.

Underlying fund risks – Because the fund's investments consist of investments in underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of those underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and in each of the underlying funds.

Investing in derivatives – The use of derivatives involves a variety of risks, which may be different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate or index, and a derivative instrument may cause the fund or an underlying fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for the fund or an underlying fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. A fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce the fund's returns and increase the fund's price volatility. A fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the fund's clearing broker, the derivatives exchange or the clearinghouse) may be unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations in respect of the transaction. In certain cases, the fund or an underlying fund may be hindered or delayed in exercising remedies against or closing out derivative instruments with a counterparty, which may result in additional losses. Derivatives are also subject to operational risk (such as documentation issues, settlement issues and systems failures) and legal risk (such as insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of a counterparty, and issues with the legality or enforceability of a contract).

Investing in options and futures contracts – In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments, options and futures contracts are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing organizations, exchanges and, in the case of futures, futures commission merchants with which the fund transacts. While both options and futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions, options and futures may be deemed to be illiquid. For example, the fund may be temporarily prohibited from closing out its position in an options or futures contract if intraday price change limits or limits on trading volume imposed by the applicable exchange are triggered. If the fund is unable to close out a position on an options or futures contract, the fund would remain subject to the risk of adverse price movements until the fund is able to close out the position in question. The ability of the fund to successfully utilize options and futures contracts may depend in part upon the ability of the fund's investment adviser or subadviser to accurately forecast market and economic factors (such as interest rates) and to assess and predict the impact of such market and economic factors on the options and futures in which the fund invests. If the investment adviser or subadviser incorrectly forecasts economic developments or incorrectly predicts the impact of such developments on the options and futures in which it invests, the fund could suffer losses. Whereas the risk of loss on a put option purchased by the fund is limited to the initial cost of the option, the amount of a potential loss on a futures contract could greatly exceed the relatively small initial amount invested in entering the futures position.

Hedging – There may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the prices of the options and futures contracts in which the fund invests and the prices of the underlying securities or indexes which the fund seeks to hedge. For example, options and futures contracts

may not provide an effective hedge because changes in options and futures contract prices may not track those of the underlying securities or indexes they are intended to hedge. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities market, on the one hand, and the options and futures markets, on the other, that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given hedge not to achieve its objectives. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends on circumstances such as variations in speculative market demand for options and futures, including technical influences in options and futures trading, and differences between the financial instruments being hedged and the instruments underlying the standard contracts available for trading. A decision as to whether, when and how to hedge involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected interest rate trends. In addition, the fund's investment in exchange-traded options and futures and their resulting costs could limit the fund's gains in rising markets relative to those of the underlying funds, or to those of unhedged funds in general.

Short positions – The fund may suffer losses from short positions in futures contracts. Losses from short positions in futures contracts occur when the underlying index increases in value. As the underlying index increases in value, the holder of the short position in the corresponding futures contract is required to pay the difference in value of the futures contract resulting from the increase in the index on a daily basis. Losses from a short position in an index futures contract could potentially be very large if the value of the underlying index rises dramatically in a short period of time.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by an underlying fund may decline – sometimes rapidly or unpredictably – due to various factors, including events or conditions affecting the general economy or particular industries or companies; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; levels of public debt and deficits; changes in inflation rates; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are highly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, wars, terrorism, cybersecurity events, natural disasters, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious disease), bank failures and other circumstances in one country or region, including actions taken by governmental or quasi-governmental authorities in response to any of the foregoing, could have impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not an underlying fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of an underlying fund's investments may be negatively affected by developments in other countries and regions.

Issuer risks – The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by an underlying fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer, changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives. An individual security may also be affected by factors relating to the industry or sector of the issuer or the securities markets as a whole, and conversely an industry or sector or the securities markets may be affected by a change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer.

Investing in income-oriented stocks – The value of the underlying fund's securities and income provided by the underlying fund may be reduced by changes in the dividend policies of, and the capital resources available for dividend payments at, the companies in which the underlying fund invests.

Investing in growth-oriented stocks – Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments. These risks may be even greater in the case of smaller capitalization stocks.

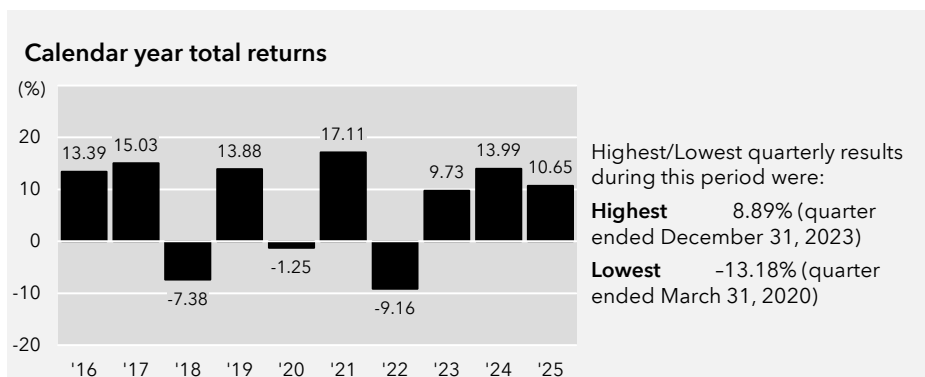
Investing in securities backed by the U.S. government – U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates and the credit rating of the U.S. government. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, circumstances could arise that would prevent or delay the payment of interest or principal on these securities, which could adversely affect their value and cause the fund to suffer losses. Such an event could lead to significant disruptions in U.S. and global markets.

Securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, each underlying fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. In addition, the fund is subject to the risk that the managed risk strategy or the methods employed by the subadviser in implementing the managed risk strategy may not produce the desired results. The occurrence of either or both of these events could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Your investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, entity or person. You should consider how this fund fits into your overall investment program.

Investment results The following bar chart shows how the investment results of the Class P2 shares of the fund have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of securities market results and, if applicable, other measures of market results that reflect the fund's investment universe. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. Past investment results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future investment results. Figures shown reflect fees and expenses associated with an investment in the fund, but do not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were included, results would have been lower. The results for the years shown prior to May 1, 2021 reflect the operation of the fund as Managed Risk Blue Chip Income and Growth Fund. Accordingly, results for such periods may not be representative of the fund's results had the fund been operated under its current strategy during the entire period. Updated information on the fund's investment results can be obtained by visiting capitalgroup.com/afis.



Average annual total returns For the periods ended December 31, 2025:

	1 year	5 years	10 years	Lifetime
Fund (inception date - 5/1/13)	10.65%	8.04%	7.18%	6.59%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	17.88	14.42	14.82	14.31
S&P 500 Managed Risk Index - Moderate (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	7.47	8.36	8.78	8.59

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

Subadviser Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

Portfolio managers The individuals primarily responsible for the management of the fund are:

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager in this fund since:	Primary title with investment adviser
Samir Mathur	2024	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Justin Toner	2023	Partner – Capital World Investors

Subadviser portfolio managers The individuals who are jointly and primarily responsible for the management of the fund's managed risk strategy are:

Portfolio manager	Portfolio manager in this fund since:	Primary title with subadviser
Jeff Greco	2013	Senior Director – Head of Strategy Research, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC
Adam Schenck	2013	Managing Director – Head of Fund Services, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC
Maria Schiopu	2013	Managing Director – Head of Portfolio Management, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

Portfolio managers of the underlying funds The individuals primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the Washington Mutual Investors Fund are:

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager in the Washington Mutual Investors Fund since:	Primary title with investment adviser
Aline Avzaradel	2021	Partner – Capital International Investors
Alan N. Berro	2021	Partner – Capital World Investors
Mark L. Casey	2021	Partner – Capital International Investors
Irfan M. Furniturewala	2021	Partner – Capital International Investors
Emme Kozloff	2021	Partner – Capital World Investors
Jin Lee	2021	Partner – Capital World Investors
Eric H. Stern	2021	Partner – Capital International Investors
Diana Wagner	2021	Partner – Capital World Investors

The individuals primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the Government Fund are:

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager in the Government Fund since:	Primary title with investment adviser
David J. Betanzos	2015	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Fergus N. MacDonald	2010	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Pratyoosh Pratyoosh	2025	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Ritchie Tuazon	2015	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors

Purchase and sale of fund shares Shares of the fund are not sold directly to the general public. The fund is offered only as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts, and insurance company separate accounts and qualified feeder funds – and not the holders of variable insurance contracts – are the shareholders of the fund. Although the fund does not require a minimum amount for initial or subsequent purchases from insurance companies, your insurance company may impose investment minimums for your purchase of the fund.

You may sell (redeem) shares on any business day. You must sell (redeem) shares through your insurance company.

Tax information See your variable insurance contract prospectus for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of your variable insurance contract and related distributions.

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries The fund is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts. The fund and its related companies may make payments to the sponsoring insurance company (or its affiliates) for distribution and/or other services. These payments may be a factor that the insurance company considers in including the fund as an underlying investment option in the variable insurance contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable insurance contract may contain additional information about these payments.

Managed Risk Growth-Income Fund

Investment objectives The fund's investment objectives are to achieve long-term growth of capital and income while seeking to manage volatility and provide downside protection.

Fees and expenses of the fund This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell an interest in Class P2 shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as insurance contract fees and expenses, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the net asset value of your investment)	Class P2
Management fees	0.10%
Distribution (12b-1) fees	0.25
Other expenses	0.26
Acquired (underlying) fund fees and expenses	0.27
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.88

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class P2 shares of the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The example does not reflect insurance contract expenses. If insurance contract expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher. No sales charge (load) or other fees are charged by the fund upon redemption, so you would incur these hypothetical costs whether or not you were to redeem your shares at the end of the given period. 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
Class P2	\$90	\$281	\$488	\$1,084

Portfolio turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities and other instruments (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 investment results. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 29% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies The fund pursues its investment objectives by investing in shares of two underlying funds, the American Funds Insurance Series - Growth-Income Fund (the "Growth-Income Fund") and the American Funds Insurance Series - The Bond Fund of America ("The Bond Fund of America") - while seeking to manage portfolio volatility and provide downside protection primarily through the use of exchange-traded options and futures contracts.

The fund normally seeks to invest 80% of its assets in the Growth-Income Fund, which seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital and income. The Growth-Income Fund invests primarily in common stocks or other securities that the investment adviser believes demonstrate the potential for appreciation and/or dividends. The Growth-Income Fund may invest up to 15% of its assets outside the United States. The fund invests the remainder of its assets in The Bond Fund of America and in cash, financial futures and options as part of the managed risk strategy. The Bond Fund of America's investment objective is to provide as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital. The Bond Fund of America seeks to maximize your level of current income to preserve your capital by investing primarily in bonds. Normally, The Bond Fund of America invests at least 80% of its assets in bonds and other debt securities. The Bond Fund of America invests at least 60% of its assets in debt securities (excluding derivatives) rated A3 or better or A- or better by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or in debt securities that are unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's investment adviser, and in U.S. government securities, money market instruments, cash or cash equivalents.

The fund's investment in The Bond Fund of America seeks to provide a level of diversification across asset classes. Because different asset classes often react differently to changes in market conditions, such diversification seeks to manage the fund's risk to market changes, including stock market declines. Additionally, the fund employs a risk-management overlay referred to in this prospectus as the managed risk strategy. The managed risk strategy consists of using hedge instruments – primarily exchange-traded futures contracts and/or exchange-traded put options – to attempt to stabilize the volatility of the fund around a target volatility level and to seek to reduce the downside exposure of the fund. The fund employs a subadviser to select individual put options and futures contracts on equity indexes of U.S. markets and markets outside the United States that the subadviser believes are correlated to the underlying fund's equity exposure. These instruments are selected based on the subadviser's analysis of the relation of various equity indexes to the underlying fund's portfolio. In addition, the subadviser will monitor liquidity levels of relevant options and futures contracts and transparency provided by exchanges as the counterparties in hedging transactions. The target volatility level will be set from time to time by the investment adviser and the subadviser and may be adjusted if deemed advisable in the judgment of the investment adviser and the subadviser. The subadviser may also seek to hedge the fund's currency risk related to its exposure to equity index options and futures denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

A futures contract on an index is an agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash linked to the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract. Though similar, an option on an index gives one party the contractual right (but not the obligation) to take or make delivery of an amount of cash linked to the value of the underlying index. Because such instruments derive their respective values from the price of an underlying index, both options and futures contracts are considered

derivatives. A long position in an equity index put option and a short position in an equity index futures contract are both expected to gain in value when the underlying index declines, and lose value when the underlying index rises.

The subadviser regularly adjusts the level of exchange-traded options and futures contracts held by the fund to seek to manage the fund's overall net risk level. In situations of extreme market volatility, the subadviser will tend to use exchange-traded equity index options and/or futures more heavily, as such investments could significantly reduce the fund's net economic exposure to equity securities. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, however, the subadviser will continue to employ exchange-traded equity index put options to seek to preserve gains after favorable market conditions and to reduce losses in adverse market conditions. During such periods of low equity market volatility, the subadviser may also continue to use exchange-traded equity index futures contracts for hedging purposes, though it need not necessarily do so. In certain market conditions, the fund may also purchase exchange-traded equity index call options, write or sell exchange-traded equity index put and call options and/or take net long positions in exchange-traded equity index futures contracts.

Principal risks This section describes the principal risks associated with investing in the fund. You may lose money by investing in the fund. The likelihood of loss may be greater if you invest for a shorter period of time. Investors in the fund should also understand that the fund's objective of protecting against downside losses may result in the fund not realizing the full gains of the underlying funds. In addition, the managed risk strategy may not effectively protect the fund from market declines.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to those underlying funds. In addition, investors in the fund will incur fees to pay for certain expenses related to the operations of the fund. An investor holding the underlying funds directly would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the managed risk strategy. Additionally, in accordance with an exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the investment adviser considers only proprietary funds when selecting underlying investment options and allocations. This means that the fund's investment adviser does not, nor does it expect to, consider any unaffiliated funds as underlying investment options for the fund. This strategy could raise certain conflicts of interest when determining the overall asset allocation of the fund or choosing underlying investments for the fund, including the selection of funds that result in greater compensation to the adviser or funds with relatively lower historical investment results. The investment adviser has policies and procedures designed to mitigate material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with its management of the fund.

Underlying fund risks – Because the fund's investments consist of investments in underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of those underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and in each of the underlying funds.

Investing in derivatives – The use of derivatives involves a variety of risks, which may be different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate or index, and a derivative instrument may cause the fund or an underlying fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for the fund or an underlying fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. A fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce the fund's returns and increase the fund's price volatility. A fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the fund's clearing broker, the derivatives exchange or the clearinghouse) may be unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations in respect of the transaction. In certain cases, the fund or an underlying fund may be hindered or delayed in exercising remedies against or closing out derivative instruments with a counterparty, which may result in additional losses. Derivatives are also subject to operational risk (such as documentation issues, settlement issues and systems failures) and legal risk (such as insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of a counterparty, and issues with the legality or enforceability of a contract).

Investing in options and futures contracts – In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments, options and futures contracts are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing organizations, exchanges and, in the case of futures, futures commission merchants with which the fund transacts. While both options and futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions, options and futures may be deemed to be illiquid. For example, the fund may be temporarily prohibited from closing out its position in an options or futures contract if intraday price change limits or limits on trading volume imposed by the applicable exchange are triggered. If the fund is unable to close out a position on an options or futures contract, the fund would remain subject to the risk of adverse price movements until the fund is able to close out the position in question. The ability of the fund to successfully utilize options and futures contracts may depend in part upon the ability of the fund's investment adviser or subadviser to accurately forecast market and economic factors (such as interest rates) and to assess and predict the impact of such market and economic factors on the options and futures in which the fund invests. If the investment adviser or subadviser incorrectly forecasts economic developments or incorrectly predicts the impact of such developments on the options and futures in which it invests, the fund could suffer losses. Whereas the risk of loss on a put option purchased by the fund is limited to the initial cost of the option, the amount of a potential loss on a futures contract could greatly exceed the relatively small initial amount invested in entering the futures position.

Hedging – There may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the prices of the options and futures contracts in which the fund invests and the prices of the underlying securities or indexes which the fund seeks to hedge. For example, options and futures contracts may not provide an effective hedge because changes in options and futures contract prices may not track those of the underlying securities or indexes they are intended to hedge. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities market, on the one hand, and the options and futures markets, on the other, that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given hedge not to achieve its objectives. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends on circumstances such as variations in speculative market demand for options and futures, including technical influences in options and futures trading, and differences between the financial instruments being hedged and the instruments underlying the standard contracts available for trading. A decision as to whether, when and how to hedge involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected interest rate trends. In addition, the fund's investment in exchange-traded options and futures and their resulting costs could limit the fund's gains in rising markets relative to those of the underlying funds, or to those of unhedged funds in general.

Short positions – The fund may suffer losses from short positions in futures contracts. Losses from short positions in futures contracts occur when the underlying index increases in value. As the underlying index increases in value, the holder of the short position in the corresponding futures contract is required to pay the difference in value of the futures contract resulting from the increase in the index on a daily basis. Losses from a short position in an index futures contract could potentially be very large if the value of the underlying index rises dramatically in a short period of time.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by an underlying fund may decline – sometimes rapidly or unpredictably – due to various factors, including events or conditions affecting the general economy or particular industries or companies; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; levels of public debt and deficits; changes in inflation rates; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are highly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, wars, terrorism, cybersecurity events, natural disasters, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious disease), bank failures and other circumstances in one country or region, including actions taken by governmental or quasi-governmental authorities in response to any of the foregoing, could have impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not an underlying fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of an underlying fund's investments may be negatively affected by developments in other countries and regions.

Issuer risks – The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by an underlying fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer, changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives. An individual security may also be affected by factors relating to the industry or sector of the issuer or the securities markets as a whole, and conversely an industry or sector or the securities markets may be affected by a change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer.

Investing in growth-oriented stocks – Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments. These risks may be even greater in the case of smaller capitalization stocks.

Investing in income-oriented stocks – The value of the underlying fund's securities and income provided by the underlying fund may be reduced by changes in the dividend policies of, and the capital resources available for dividend payments at, the companies in which the underlying fund invests.

Investing outside the United States – Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, and securities tied economically to countries outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic or market developments (including social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war) in the countries or regions in which the issuers are domiciled, operate or generate revenue or to which the securities are tied economically. These securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Issuers of these securities may be more susceptible to actions of foreign governments, such as nationalization, currency blockage or the imposition of price controls, sanctions, or punitive taxes, each of which could adversely impact the value of these securities. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States may also be subject to different regulatory, legal, accounting, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. In addition, the value of investments outside the United States may be reduced by foreign taxes, including foreign withholding taxes on interest and dividends. Further, there may be increased risks of delayed settlement of securities purchased or sold by an underlying fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Investing in debt instruments – The prices of, and the income generated by, bonds and other debt securities held by an underlying fund may be affected by factors such as the interest rates, maturities and credit quality of these securities.

Rising interest rates will generally cause the prices of bonds and other debt securities to fall. Also, when interest rates rise, issuers of debt securities that may be prepaid at any time, such as mortgage- or other asset-backed securities, are less likely to refinance existing debt securities, causing the average life of such securities to extend. A general change in interest rates may cause investors to sell debt securities on a large scale, which could also adversely affect the price and liquidity of debt securities and could also result in increased

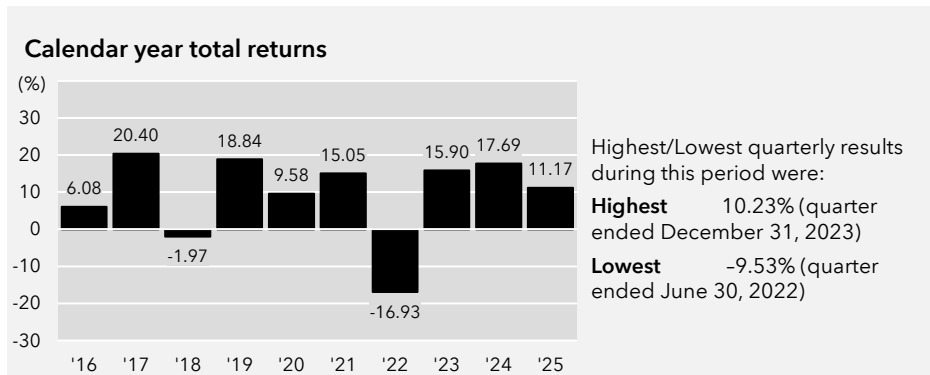
redemptions from the fund. Falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, call or refinance a debt security before its stated maturity, which may result in the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities.

Bonds and other debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer or guarantor will weaken or be perceived to be weaker, and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. A downgrade or default affecting any of the fund's securities could cause the value of the fund's shares to decrease. Lower quality debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than higher quality debt securities. Credit risk is gauged, in part, by the credit ratings of the debt securities in which an underlying fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the rating agencies issuing them and are not guarantees as to credit quality or an evaluation of market risk. The fund's investment adviser relies on its own credit analysts to research issuers and issues in assessing credit and default risks.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, each underlying fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. In addition, the fund is subject to the risk that the managed risk strategy or the methods employed by the subadviser in implementing the managed risk strategy may not produce the desired results. The occurrence of either or both of these events could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Your investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, entity or person. You should consider how this fund fits into your overall investment program.

Investment results The following bar chart shows how the investment results of the Class P2 shares of the fund have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of securities market results and, if applicable, other measures of market results that reflect the fund's investment universe. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. Past investment results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future investment results. Figures shown reflect fees and expenses associated with an investment in the fund, but do not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were included, results would have been lower. Updated information on the fund's investment results can be obtained by visiting capitalgroup.com/afis.



Average annual total returns For the periods ended December 31, 2025:

	1 year	5 years	10 years	Lifetime
Fund (inception date - 5/1/13)	11.17%	7.70%	8.98%	8.34%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	17.88	14.42	14.82	14.31
S&P 500 Managed Risk Index - Moderate (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	7.47	8.36	8.78	8.59

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

Subadviser Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

Portfolio managers The individuals primarily responsible for the management of the fund are:

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager in this fund since:	Primary title with investment adviser
Samir Mathur	2024	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Justin Toner	2023	Partner – Capital World Investors

Subadviser portfolio managers The individuals who are jointly and primarily responsible for the management of the fund's managed risk strategy are:

Portfolio manager	Portfolio manager in this fund since:	Primary title with subadviser
Jeff Greco	2013	Senior Director – Head of Strategy Research, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC
Adam Schenck	2013	Managing Director – Head of Fund Services, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC
Maria Schiopu	2013	Managing Director – Head of Portfolio Management, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

Portfolio managers of the underlying fund The individuals primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the Growth-Income Fund are:

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager in the Growth-Income Fund since:	Primary title with investment adviser
Brad Barrett	2024	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors
Charles E. Ellwein	2015	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors
Cheryl E. Frank	2026	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors
Martin Jacobs	2024	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors
Caroline Jones	2020	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors
Jessica C. Spaly	2024	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors

The individuals primarily responsible for the portfolio management of The Bond Fund of America are:

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager in The Bond Fund of America since:	Primary title with investment adviser
Pramod Atluri	2016	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
David A. Hoag	2007	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Fergus N. MacDonald	2021	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Chitrang Purani	2023	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
John R. Queen	2025	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors

Purchase and sale of fund shares Shares of the fund are not sold directly to the general public. The fund is offered only as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts, and insurance company separate accounts and qualified feeder funds – and not the holders of variable insurance contracts – are the shareholders of the fund. Although the fund does not require a minimum amount for initial or subsequent purchases from insurance companies, your insurance company may impose investment minimums for your purchase of the fund.

You may sell (redeem) shares on any business day. You must sell (redeem) shares through your insurance company.

Tax information See your variable insurance contract prospectus for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of your variable insurance contract and related distributions.

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries The fund is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts. The fund and its related companies may make payments to the sponsoring insurance company (or its affiliates) for distribution and/or other services. These payments may be a factor that the insurance company considers in including the fund as an underlying investment option in the variable insurance contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable insurance contract may contain additional information about these payments.

Managed Risk Asset Allocation Fund

Investment objective The fund's investment objective is to provide high total return (including income and capital gains) consistent with preservation of capital over the long term while seeking to manage volatility and provide downside protection.

Fees and expenses of the fund This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell an interest in Class P2 shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as insurance contract fees and expenses, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the net asset value of your investment)	Class P2
Management fees	0.10%
Distribution (12b-1) fees	0.25
Other expenses	0.26
Acquired (underlying) fund fees and expenses	0.29
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.90

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class P2 shares of the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The example does not reflect insurance contract expenses. If insurance contract expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher. No sales charge (load) or other fees are charged by the fund upon redemption, so you would incur these hypothetical costs whether or not you were to redeem your shares at the end of the given period. 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
Class P2	\$92	\$287	\$498	\$1,108

Portfolio turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities and other instruments (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 investment results. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 15% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies The fund pursues its investment objective by investing in shares of an underlying fund, the American Funds Insurance Series – Asset Allocation Fund while seeking to manage portfolio volatility and provide downside protection primarily through the use of exchange-traded options and futures contracts.

The investment objective of the underlying fund is to provide investors with high total returns (including income and capital gains) consistent with preservation of capital over the long term. The underlying fund invests in a diversified portfolio of common stocks and other equity securities, bonds and other intermediate and long-term debt securities, and money market instruments (debt securities maturing in one year or less). The underlying fund varies its mix of equity securities, debt securities and money market instruments. Under normal market conditions, the underlying fund's investment adviser expects (but is not required) to maintain an investment mix falling within the following ranges: 40%-80% in equity securities, 20%-50% in debt securities and 0%-40% in money market instruments and cash. As of December 31, 2025, the fund was approximately 65% invested in equity securities, 31% invested in debt securities and 4% invested in money market instruments and cash. The proportion of equities, debt and money market securities held by the underlying fund varies with market conditions and the investment adviser's assessment of their relative attractiveness as investment opportunities.

The underlying fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in common stocks and other equity securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States and up to 5% of its assets in debt securities tied economically to countries outside the United States. In addition, the underlying fund may invest up to 25% of its debt assets in lower quality debt securities (rated Ba1 or below and BB+ or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser or unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's investment adviser). Such securities are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds."

The fund employs a risk-management overlay referred to in this prospectus as the managed risk strategy. The managed risk strategy consists of using hedge instruments – primarily exchange-traded futures contracts and/or exchange-traded put options – to attempt to stabilize the volatility of the fund around a target volatility level and to seek to reduce the downside exposure of the fund. The fund employs a subadviser to select individual put options and futures contracts on equity indexes of U.S. markets and markets outside the United States that the subadviser believes are correlated to the underlying fund's equity exposure. These instruments are selected based on the subadviser's analysis of the relation of various equity indexes to the underlying fund's portfolio. In addition, the subadviser will monitor liquidity levels of relevant options and futures contracts and transparency provided by exchanges as the counterparties in hedging transactions. The target volatility level will be set from time to time by the investment adviser and the subadviser and may be adjusted if deemed advisable in the judgment of the investment adviser and the subadviser. The subadviser may also seek to hedge the fund's currency risk related to its exposure to equity index options and futures denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

A futures contract on an index is an agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash linked to the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract. Though similar, an option on an index gives one party the contractual right (but not the obligation) to take or make delivery of an amount of cash linked to the value of the underlying index. Because such instruments derive their respective values from the price of an underlying index, both options and futures contracts are considered

derivatives. A long position in an equity index put option and a short position in an equity index futures contract are both expected to gain in value when the underlying index declines, and lose value when the underlying index rises.

The subadviser regularly adjusts the level of exchange-traded options and futures contracts held by the fund to seek to manage the fund's overall net risk level. In situations of extreme market volatility, the subadviser will tend to use exchange-traded equity index options and/or futures more heavily, as such investments could significantly reduce the fund's net economic exposure to equity securities. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, however, the subadviser will continue to employ exchange-traded equity index put options to seek to preserve gains after favorable market conditions and to reduce losses in adverse market conditions. During such periods of low equity market volatility, the subadviser may also continue to use exchange-traded equity index futures contracts for hedging purposes, though it need not necessarily do so. In certain market conditions, the fund may also purchase exchange-traded equity index call options, write or sell exchange-traded equity index put and call options and/or take net long positions in exchange-traded equity index futures contracts.

Principal risks This section describes the principal risks associated with investing in the fund. You may lose money by investing in the fund. The likelihood of loss may be greater if you invest for a shorter period of time. Investors in the fund should also understand that the fund's objective of protecting against downside losses may result in the fund not realizing the full gains of the underlying fund. In addition, the managed risk strategy may not effectively protect the fund from market declines.

Fund structure – The fund invests in an underlying fund and incurs expenses related to the underlying fund. In addition, investors in the fund will incur fees to pay for certain expenses related to the operations of the fund. An investor holding the underlying fund directly would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the managed risk strategy. Additionally, in accordance with an exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the investment adviser considers only proprietary funds when selecting underlying investment options and allocations. This means that the fund's investment adviser does not, nor does it expect to, consider any unaffiliated funds as underlying investment options for the fund. This strategy could raise certain conflicts of interest when determining the overall asset allocation of the fund or choosing underlying investments for the fund, including the selection of funds that result in greater compensation to the adviser or funds with relatively lower historical investment results. The investment adviser has policies and procedures designed to mitigate material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with its management of the fund.

Underlying fund risks – Because the fund's investments consist of an underlying fund, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of the underlying fund. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and the underlying fund.

Investing in options and futures contracts – In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments, options and futures contracts are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing organizations, exchanges and, in the case of futures, futures commission merchants with which the fund transacts. While both options and futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions, options and futures may be deemed to be illiquid. For example, the fund may be temporarily prohibited from closing out its position in an options or futures contract if intraday price change limits or limits on trading volume imposed by the applicable exchange are triggered. If the fund is unable to close out a position on an options or futures contract, the fund would remain subject to the risk of adverse price movements until the fund is able to close out the position in question. The ability of the fund to successfully utilize options and futures contracts may depend in part upon the ability of the fund's investment adviser or subadviser to accurately forecast market and economic factors (such as interest rates) and to assess and predict the impact of such market and economic factors on the options and futures in which the fund invests. If the investment adviser or subadviser incorrectly forecasts economic developments or incorrectly predicts the impact of such developments on the options and futures in which it invests, the fund could suffer losses. Whereas the risk of loss on a put option purchased by the fund is limited to the initial cost of the option, the amount of a potential loss on a futures contract could greatly exceed the relatively small initial amount invested in entering the futures position.

Hedging – There may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the prices of the options and futures contracts in which the fund invests and the prices of the underlying securities or indexes which the fund seeks to hedge. For example, options and futures contracts may not provide an effective hedge because changes in options and futures contract prices may not track those of the underlying securities or indexes they are intended to hedge. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities market, on the one hand, and the options and futures markets, on the other, that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given hedge not to achieve its objectives. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends on circumstances such as variations in speculative market demand for options and futures, including technical influences in options and futures trading, and differences between the financial instruments being hedged and the instruments underlying the standard contracts available for trading. A decision as to whether, when and how to hedge involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected interest rate trends. In addition, the fund's investment in exchange-traded options and futures and their resulting costs could limit the fund's gains in rising markets relative to those of the underlying fund, or to those of unhedged funds in general.

Short positions – The fund may suffer losses from short positions in futures contracts. Losses from short positions in futures contracts occur when the underlying index increases in value. As the underlying index increases in value, the holder of the short position in the corresponding futures contract is required to pay the difference in value of the futures contract resulting from the increase in the index on a daily basis. Losses from a short position in an index futures contract could potentially be very large if the value of the underlying index rises dramatically in a short period of time.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by the underlying fund may decline – sometimes rapidly or unpredictably – due to various factors, including events or conditions affecting the general economy or particular industries or companies; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; levels of public debt and deficits; changes in inflation rates; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are highly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, wars, terrorism, cybersecurity events, natural disasters, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious disease), bank failures and other circumstances in one country or region, including actions taken by governmental or quasi-governmental authorities in response to any of the foregoing, could have impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the underlying fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of the underlying fund's investments may be negatively affected by developments in other countries and regions.

Issuer risks – The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by the underlying fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer, changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives. An individual security may also be affected by factors relating to the industry or sector of the issuer or the securities markets as a whole, and conversely an industry or sector or the securities markets may be affected by a change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer.

Investing in growth-oriented stocks – Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments. These risks may be even greater in the case of smaller capitalization stocks.

Investing in income-oriented stocks – The value of the underlying fund's securities and income provided by the underlying fund may be reduced by changes in the dividend policies of, and the capital resources available for dividend payments at, the companies in which the underlying fund invests.

Investing in debt instruments – The prices of, and the income generated by, bonds and other debt securities held by the underlying fund may be affected by factors such as the interest rates, maturities and credit quality of these securities.

Rising interest rates will generally cause the prices of bonds and other debt securities to fall. Also, when interest rates rise, issuers of debt securities that may be prepaid at any time, such as mortgage- or other asset-backed securities, are less likely to refinance existing debt securities, causing the average life of such securities to extend. A general change in interest rates may cause investors to sell debt securities on a large scale, which could also adversely affect the price and liquidity of debt securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. Falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, call or refinance a debt security before its stated maturity, which may result in the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities.

Bonds and other debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer or guarantor will weaken or be perceived to be weaker, and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. A downgrade or default affecting any of the fund's securities could cause the value of the fund's shares to decrease. Lower quality debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than higher quality debt securities. Credit risk is gauged, in part, by the credit ratings of the debt securities in which the underlying fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the rating agencies issuing them and are not guarantees as to credit quality or an evaluation of market risk. The fund's investment adviser relies on its own credit analysts to research issuers and issues in assessing credit and default risks.

Investing in lower rated debt instruments – Lower rated debt securities or instruments, rated Ba1/BB+ or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (also known as "junk bonds"), generally have higher rates of interest and involve greater risk of default or price declines due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness than those of higher quality debt securities. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than the prices of higher quality debt securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty.

Investing in securities backed by the U.S. government – U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates and the credit rating of the U.S. government. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, circumstances could arise that would prevent or delay the payment of interest or principal on these securities, which could adversely affect their value and cause the fund to suffer losses. Such an event could lead to significant disruptions in U.S. and global markets.

Securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Liquidity risk – Certain underlying fund holdings may be or may become difficult or impossible to sell, particularly during times of market turmoil. Liquidity may be impacted by the lack of an active market for a holding, legal or contractual restrictions on resale, or the reduced number and capacity of market participants to make a market in such holding. Market prices for less liquid or illiquid holdings may be volatile or difficult to determine, and reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the market price of such holdings. Additionally, the sale of less liquid or illiquid holdings may involve substantial delays (including delays in settlement) and additional costs and the underlying fund may be unable to sell such holdings when necessary to meet its liquidity needs or to try to limit losses, or may be forced to sell at a loss.

Investing outside the United States – Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, and securities tied economically to countries outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse

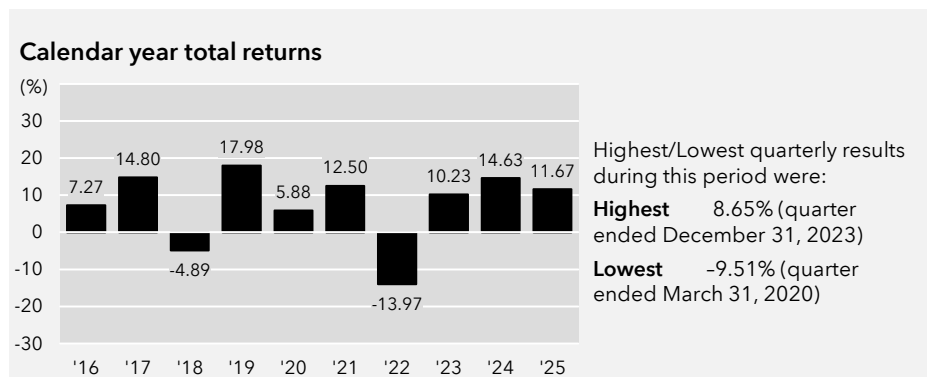
political, social, economic or market developments (including social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war) in the countries or regions in which the issuers are domiciled, operate or generate revenue or to which the securities are tied economically. These securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Issuers of these securities may be more susceptible to actions of foreign governments, such as nationalization, currency blockage or the imposition of price controls, sanctions, or punitive taxes, each of which could adversely impact the value of these securities. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States may also be subject to different regulatory, legal, accounting, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. In addition, the value of investments outside the United States may be reduced by foreign taxes, including foreign withholding taxes on interest and dividends. Further, there may be increased risks of delayed settlement of securities purchased or sold by the underlying fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Asset allocation – The underlying fund's percentage allocation to equity securities, debt securities and money market instruments could cause the fund to underperform relative to relevant benchmarks and other funds with similar investment objectives.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying fund actively manages the underlying fund's investments. Consequently, the underlying fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. In addition, the fund is subject to the risk that the managed risk strategy or the methods employed by the subadviser in implementing the managed risk strategy may not produce the desired results. The occurrence of either or both of these events could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Your investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, entity or person. You should consider how this fund fits into your overall investment program.

Investment results The following bar chart shows how the investment results of the Class P2 shares of the fund have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of securities market results and, if applicable, other measures of market results that reflect the fund's investment universe. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. Past investment results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future investment results. Figures shown reflect fees and expenses associated with an investment in the fund, but do not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were included, results would have been lower. Updated information on the fund's investment results can be obtained by visiting capitalgroup.com/afis.



Average annual total returns For the periods ended December 31, 2025:	1 year	5 years	10 years	Lifetime
Fund (inception date - 9/28/12)	11.67%	6.43%	7.17%	7.10%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	17.88	14.42	14.82	14.55
S&P 500 Managed Risk Index - Moderate Conservative (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	7.41	7.19	7.94	7.98

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

Subadviser Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

Portfolio managers The individuals primarily responsible for the management of the fund are:

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager in this fund since:	Primary title with investment adviser
Samir Mathur	2024	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Justin Toner	2023	Partner – Capital World Investors

Subadviser portfolio managers The individuals who are jointly and primarily responsible for the management of the fund's managed risk strategy are:

Portfolio manager	Portfolio manager in this fund since:	Primary title with subadviser
Jeff Greco	2013	Senior Director – Head of Strategy Research, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC
Adam Schenck	2013	Managing Director – Head of Fund Services, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC
Maria Schioppa	2013	Managing Director – Head of Portfolio Management, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

Portfolio managers of the underlying fund The individuals primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the underlying fund are:

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager in the underlying fund since:	Primary title with investment adviser
Alan N. Berro	2000	Partner – Capital World Investors
Tom Chow	2024	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Emme Kozloff	2021	Partner – Capital World Investors
Jin Lee	2018	Partner – Capital World Investors
John R. Queen	2016	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Justin Toner	2016	Partner – Capital World Investors

Purchase and sale of fund shares Shares of the fund are not sold directly to the general public. The fund is offered only as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts, and insurance company separate accounts and qualified feeder funds – and not the holders of variable insurance contracts – are the shareholders of the fund. Although the fund does not require a minimum amount for initial or subsequent purchases from insurance companies, your insurance company may impose investment minimums for your purchase of the fund.

You may sell (redeem) shares on any business day. You must sell (redeem) shares through your insurance company.

Tax information See your variable insurance contract prospectus for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of your variable insurance contract and related distributions.

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries The fund is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts. The fund and its related companies may make payments to the sponsoring insurance company (or its affiliates) for distribution and/or other services. These payments may be a factor that the insurance company considers in including the fund as an underlying investment option in the variable insurance contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable insurance contract may contain additional information about these payments.

Investment objectives, strategies and risks

Managed Risk Growth Fund The fund's investment objective is to provide growth of capital while seeking to manage volatility and provide downside protection. While it has no present intention to do so, the fund's board may change the fund's investment objective without shareholder approval upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The fund pursues its investment objective by investing in Class 1 shares of the American Funds Insurance Series - Growth Fund (the "Growth Fund") and the American Funds Insurance Series - The Bond Fund of America ("The Bond Fund of America"), while seeking to manage portfolio volatility and risk of loss primarily through the use of exchange-traded options and futures contracts.

The fund normally seeks to invest 85% of its assets in the Growth Fund. The investment objective of the Growth Fund is to provide growth of capital. The Growth Fund invests primarily in common stocks and seeks to invest in companies that appear to offer superior opportunities for growth of capital. The Growth Fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in common stocks and other securities outside the United States, including, to a more limited extent, in emerging markets. Although the Growth Fund focuses on investments in medium to larger capitalization companies, the Growth Fund's investments are not limited to a particular capitalization size. The Growth Fund may also invest in other equity type securities, such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible funds.

The fund invests the remainder of its assets in The Bond Fund of America and in cash, financial futures and options as part of the managed risk strategy. The investment objective of The Bond Fund of America is to provide as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital. The Bond Fund of America seeks to maximize your level of current income and preserve your capital by investing primarily in bonds. Normally, The Bond Fund of America invests at least 80% of its assets in bonds and other debt securities, which may be represented by derivatives. The Bond Fund of America invests at least 60% of its assets in debt securities (excluding derivatives) rated A3 or better or A- or better by Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organizations, or NRSROs, designated by the underlying fund's investment adviser, or in debt securities that are unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the underlying fund's investment adviser, and in U.S. government securities, money market instruments, cash or cash equivalents.

The Bond Fund of America may invest in debt securities and mortgage-backed securities issued by government-sponsored entities and federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The Bond Fund of America may invest in debt securities of any maturity or duration. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates.

The Bond Fund of America may invest in inflation-linked bonds issued by U.S. and non-U.S. governments, their agencies or instrumentalities and corporations. Inflation-linked bonds are structured to protect against inflation by linking the bond's principal and interest payments to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers, so that principal and interest adjust to reflect changes in the index.

The Bond Fund of America may invest in futures contracts and swaps, which are types of derivatives. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which is based on the value of an underlying financial asset (such as a stock, bond or currency), a reference rate or a market index.

The Bond Fund of America may invest in futures contracts and interest rate swaps in order to seek to manage The Bond Fund of America's sensitivity to interest rates, and in credit default swap indices, or CDSIs, in order to assume exposure to a diversified portfolio of credits or to hedge against existing credit risks. A futures contract is a standardized exchange-traded agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying asset, rate or index at an agreed-upon price at a stipulated future date. An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange or swap payments based on changes in one or more interest rates, one of which is typically fixed and the other of which is typically a floating rate based on a designated short-term interest rate, such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, prime rate or other benchmark. A CDSI is based on a portfolio of credit default swaps with similar characteristics, such as credit default swaps on high-yield bonds. In a typical CDSI transaction, one party - the protection buyer - is obligated to pay the other party - the protection seller - a stream of periodic payments over the term of the contract, provided generally that no credit event on an underlying reference obligation has occurred. If such a credit event has occurred, the protection seller must pay the protection buyer the loss on those credits.

The Bond Fund of America may also enter into currency transactions to provide for the purchase or sale of a currency needed to purchase a security denominated in that currency. In addition, The Bond Fund of America may enter into forward currency contracts to protect against changes in currency exchange rates. The Bond Fund of America may also enter into forward currency contracts to seek to increase total return. A forward currency contract is an agreement to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a fixed price.

The Bond Fund of America may invest up to 5% of its assets in debt securities rated Ba1 or below and BB+ or below by NRSROs designated by the underlying fund's investment adviser, or in debt securities that are unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the underlying fund's investment adviser. Such securities are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds."

The fund's investment in The Bond Fund of America seeks to provide a level of diversification across asset classes. Because different asset classes often react differently to changes in market conditions, such diversification seeks to manage the fund's risk to market changes, including stock market declines. Additionally, the fund employs a risk-management overlay or managed risk strategy. The managed risk strategy consists of using hedge instruments - primarily exchange-traded futures contracts and/or exchange-traded put options - to attempt to stabilize the volatility of the fund around a target volatility level and to seek to reduce the downside exposure of the fund. "Volatility" in this context means variance in the fund's investment results. The fund employs a subadviser to select individual put options and futures contracts on equity indexes of U.S. markets and markets outside the United States that the subadviser believes are correlated to the underlying fund's equity exposure. These instruments are selected based on the subadviser's analysis of the relation of various equity indexes to the underlying fund's portfolio. In addition, the subadviser will monitor liquidity levels of relevant options and futures contracts and transparency provided by exchanges as the counterparties in hedging transactions. The target volatility level will be set from time to time by the investment adviser and the subadviser and may be adjusted if deemed advisable in the judgment of the investment

adviser and the subadviser. The subadviser will regularly adjust the level of exchange-traded futures contracts to seek to manage the overall net risk level of the fund. The subadviser may also seek to hedge the fund's currency risk related to its exposure to equity index options and futures denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

The subadviser regularly adjusts the level of exchange-traded options and futures contracts held by the fund to seek to manage the fund's overall net risk level. During periods of generally rising equity security prices, the subadviser will normally increase the target level of protection in the fund to seek to protect the growing value of the fund's portfolio. During or after severe market downturns, however, the fund's subadviser is expected to realize gains for the fund on the fund's put options and short futures positions and the amount of options and futures held by the fund will likely decrease. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, the subadviser will continue to employ exchange-traded equity index put options to seek to preserve gains in favorable market conditions and to reduce losses in adverse market conditions. During such periods of low equity market volatility, the subadviser may also continue to use exchange-traded equity index futures contracts for hedging purposes, though it need not necessarily do so. In the event of a sudden market dislocation, the managed risk strategy may not provide the same downside protection as in other periods. Accordingly, in certain market conditions, the fund may also purchase exchange-traded equity index call options, write (or sell) exchange-traded equity index put and call options and/or take net long positions in exchange-traded equity index futures contracts. In addition, under certain market conditions (including during periods of low equity market volatility, when the subadviser may employ exchange-traded equity index futures to a lesser degree or not at all), the subadviser reserves the right to purchase or sell exchange-traded interest rate futures, including futures contracts on U.S. Treasury bonds, to seek to manage interest rate risk.

From time to time, including during severe market dislocations, the fund may adjust its managed risk strategy if advisable in the judgment of the fund's investment adviser and subadviser. For example, if the market for swaps moves, as is expected, from a largely over-the-counter market to an exchange-traded market as a result of recent regulatory changes, the subadviser may use exchange-traded swaps to seek to hedge interest rate risk if the fund's investment adviser and subadviser determine that the exchange-traded swaps market has become similar in depth and substance to that of the exchange-traded options and futures markets. Before adjusting the fund's managed risk strategy, the fund's investment adviser and subadviser may consult with insurance companies that offer the fund as an underlying investment option for variable contracts; provided, however that any adjustment will be made in the judgment of the investment adviser and the subadviser. Any such adjustment may not have the desired positive effect, and could potentially have further adverse effects, on the fund's investment results.

The subadviser will purchase or sell futures contracts through a futures commission merchant, or FCM. The fund may be required to own cash or other liquid assets, including U.S. Treasury securities, and post these assets with an FCM or broker as collateral to cover the fund's obligations under its futures contracts. Upon entering into a futures contract, for example, the fund will be required to deposit with the FCM an amount of cash (or other liquid assets, including U.S. Treasury securities) for collateral, or initial margin, that will be held at the clearinghouse or exchange in the name of the FCM. On a daily basis, the fund will be required to post additional cash with the FCM if a futures contract loses value or will receive cash if a futures contract gains in value. This cash, known as variation margin, may be held intraday at the FCM. Cash received by the fund may be invested in U.S. Treasury futures.

The fund or an underlying fund may also hold cash or cash equivalents, including commercial paper and short-term securities issued by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities. The fund may also hold money market fund shares as part of its cash position. The percentage of the fund or an underlying fund invested in such holdings varies and depends on various factors, including market conditions and purchases and redemptions of fund shares. The investment adviser may determine that it is appropriate to invest a substantial portion of the fund's assets in such instruments in response to certain circumstances, such as periods of market turmoil. For temporary defensive purposes, the fund or an underlying fund may invest without limitation in such instruments. A larger percentage of such holdings could moderate a fund's investment results in a period of rising market prices. Alternatively, a larger percentage of such holdings could reduce the magnitude of a fund's loss in a period of falling market prices and provide liquidity to make additional investments or to meet redemptions.

An underlying fund may invest in certain other funds managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates ("Central Funds") to more effectively invest in a diversified set of securities in a specific asset class such as money market instruments, bonds and other securities. Shares of Central Funds are only offered for purchase to the fund's investment adviser and its affiliates and other funds, investment vehicles and accounts managed by the fund's investment adviser and its affiliates. Central Funds do not charge management fees. As a result, an underlying fund does not bear additional management fees when investing in Central Funds, but an underlying fund does bear its proportionate share of Central Fund expenses. The investment results of the portions of an underlying fund's assets invested in the Central Funds will be based upon the investment results of the Central Funds.

The investment adviser may consider environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors that, depending on the facts and circumstances, are material to the value of an issuer or instrument. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, environmental issues (e.g., water use, emission levels, waste, environmental remediation), social issues (e.g., human capital, health and safety, changing customer behavior) or governance issues (e.g., board composition, executive compensation, shareholder dilution).

The following are principal risks associated with investing in the fund.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to those underlying funds. In addition, investors in the fund will incur fees to pay for certain expenses related to the operations of the fund. An investor holding the underlying funds directly would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the managed risk strategy. Additionally, in accordance with an exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the investment adviser considers only proprietary funds when selecting underlying investment options and allocations. This means that the fund's investment adviser does not, nor does it expect to, consider any unaffiliated funds as underlying investment options for the fund. This strategy could raise certain conflicts of interest when

determining the overall asset allocation of the fund or choosing underlying investments for the fund, including the selection of funds that result in greater compensation to the adviser or funds with relatively lower historical investment results. The investment adviser has policies and procedures designed to mitigate material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with its management of the fund.

Underlying fund risks – Because the fund’s investments consist of investments in underlying funds, the fund’s risks are directly related to the risks of those underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and in each of the underlying funds.

Investing in derivatives – The use of derivatives involves a variety of risks, which may be different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate or index, and a derivative instrument may cause the fund or an underlying fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for the fund or an underlying fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. A fund’s use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce the fund’s returns and increase the fund’s price volatility. A fund’s counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the fund’s clearing broker, the derivatives exchange or the clearinghouse) may be unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations in respect of the transaction. In certain cases, the fund or an underlying fund may be hindered or delayed in exercising remedies against or closing out derivative instruments with a counterparty, which may result in additional losses. Derivatives are also subject to operational risk (such as documentation issues, settlement issues and systems failures) and legal risk (such as insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of a counterparty, and issues with the legality or enforceability of a contract).

Investing in options and futures contracts – In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments, options and futures contracts are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing organizations, exchanges and, in the case of futures, futures commission merchants with which the fund transacts. While both options and futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions, options and futures may be deemed to be illiquid. For example, the fund may be temporarily prohibited from closing out its position in an options or futures contract if intraday price change limits or limits on trading volume imposed by the applicable exchange are triggered. If the fund is unable to close out a position on an options or futures contract, the fund would remain subject to the risk of adverse price movements until the fund is able to close out the position in question. The ability of the fund to successfully utilize options and futures contracts may depend in part upon the ability of the fund’s investment adviser or subadviser to accurately forecast market and economic factors (such as interest rates) and to assess and predict the impact of such market and economic factors on the options and futures in which the fund invests. If the investment adviser or subadviser incorrectly forecasts economic developments or incorrectly predicts the impact of such developments on the options and futures in which it invests, the fund could suffer losses. Whereas the risk of loss on a put option purchased by the fund is limited to the initial cost of the option, the amount of a potential loss on a futures contract could greatly exceed the relatively small initial amount invested in entering the futures position.

Hedging – There may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the prices of the options and futures contracts in which the fund invests and the prices of the underlying securities or indexes which the fund seeks to hedge. For example, options and futures contracts may not provide an effective hedge because changes in options and futures contract prices may not track those of the underlying securities or indexes they are intended to hedge. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities market, on the one hand, and the options and futures markets, on the other, that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given hedge not to achieve its objectives. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends on circumstances such as variations in speculative market demand for options and futures, including technical influences in options and futures trading, and differences between the financial instruments being hedged and the instruments underlying the standard contracts available for trading. A decision as to whether, when and how to hedge involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected interest rate trends. In addition, the fund’s investment in exchange-traded options and futures and their resulting costs could limit the fund’s gains in rising markets relative to those of the underlying funds, or to those of unhedged funds in general.

Short positions – The fund may suffer losses from short positions in futures contracts. Losses from short positions in futures contracts occur when the underlying index increases in value. As the underlying index increases in value, the holder of the short position in the corresponding futures contract is required to pay the difference in value of the futures contract resulting from the increase in the index on a daily basis. Losses from a short position in an index futures contract could potentially be very large if the value of the underlying index rises dramatically in a short period of time.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by an underlying fund may decline – sometimes rapidly or unpredictably – due to various factors, including events or conditions affecting the general economy or particular industries or companies; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; levels of public debt and deficits; changes in inflation rates; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are highly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, wars, terrorism, cybersecurity events, natural disasters, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious disease), bank failures and other circumstances in one country or region, including actions taken by governmental or quasi-governmental authorities in response to any of the foregoing, could have impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not an underlying fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of an underlying fund’s investments may be negatively affected by developments in other countries and regions.

Issuer risks – The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by an underlying fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer, changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives. An individual security may also be affected by factors relating to the industry or sector of the issuer or the securities markets as a whole, and conversely an industry or sector or the securities markets may be affected by a change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer. To the extent that the market prices of securities of issuers in the same or related industries or sectors tend to move in the same direction at the same time, and these issuers make up a sizeable portion of the market, events affecting one issuer, industry or sector or the securities markets generally may have a larger impact. If such issuers represent a substantial portion of major market indices, or the economy, a downturn in the prices of their securities may have a disproportionate adverse effect on the overall market, even if other segments of the market perform well. The underlying fund's portfolio managers invest in issuers based on their level of investment conviction. At times, the underlying fund may invest more significantly in a single issuer, which could increase the underlying fund's volatility and the risk of loss arising from the factors described above.

Investing in growth-oriented stocks – Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments. These risks may be even greater in the case of smaller capitalization stocks.

Investing outside the United States – Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, and securities tied economically to countries outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic or market developments (including social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war) in the countries or regions in which the issuers are domiciled, operate or generate revenue or to which the securities are tied economically. These securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Issuers of these securities may be more susceptible to actions of foreign governments, such as nationalization, currency blockage or the imposition of price controls, sanctions, or punitive taxes, each of which could adversely impact the value of these securities. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States may also be subject to different regulatory, legal, accounting, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. In addition, the value of investments outside the United States may be reduced by foreign taxes, including foreign withholding taxes on interest and dividends. Further, there may be increased risks of delayed settlement of securities purchased or sold by an underlying fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Investing in debt instruments – The prices of, and the income generated by, bonds and other debt securities held by an underlying fund may be affected by factors such as the interest rates, maturities and credit quality of these securities.

Rising interest rates will generally cause the prices of bonds and other debt securities to fall. Also, when interest rates rise, issuers of debt securities that may be prepaid at any time, such as mortgage- or other asset-backed securities, are less likely to refinance existing debt securities, causing the average life of such securities to extend. A general change in interest rates may cause investors to sell debt securities on a large scale, which could also adversely affect the price and liquidity of debt securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. Falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, call or refinance a debt security before its stated maturity, which may result in the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities.

Bonds and other debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer or guarantor will weaken or be perceived to be weaker, and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. A downgrade or default affecting any of the fund's securities could cause the value of the fund's shares to decrease. Lower quality debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than higher quality debt securities. Credit risk is gauged, in part, by the credit ratings of the debt securities in which an underlying fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the rating agencies issuing them and are not guarantees as to credit quality or an evaluation of market risk. The fund's investment adviser relies on its own credit analysts to research issuers and issues in assessing credit and default risks.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, each underlying fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. In addition, the fund is subject to the risk that the managed risk strategy or the methods employed by the subadviser in implementing the managed risk strategy may not produce the desired results. The occurrence of either or both of these events could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

The following are additional risks associated with investing in the fund.

Investing in small companies – Investing in smaller companies may pose additional risks. For example, it is often more difficult to value or dispose of small company stocks and more difficult to obtain information about smaller companies than about larger companies. Furthermore, smaller companies often have limited product lines, operating histories, markets and/or financial resources, may be dependent on one or a few key persons for management, and can be more susceptible to losses. Moreover, the prices of their stocks may be more volatile than stocks of larger, more established companies, particularly during times of market turmoil.

Exposure to country, region, industry or sector – Subject to its investment limitations, an underlying fund may have significant exposure to a particular country, region, industry or sector. Such exposure may cause the underlying fund to be more impacted by risks relating to and developments affecting the country, region, industry or sector, and thus its net asset value may be more volatile, than a fund without such levels of exposure. For example, if an underlying fund has significant exposure in a particular country, then social, economic, regulatory or other issues that negatively affect that country may have a greater impact on the underlying fund than on a fund that is more geographically diversified.

Investing in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities – Mortgage-related securities, such as mortgage-backed securities, and other asset-backed securities, include debt obligations that represent interests in pools of mortgages or other income-bearing assets, such as residential mortgage loans, home equity loans, mortgages on commercial buildings, consumer loans and equipment leases. While such securities are subject to the risks associated with investments in debt instruments generally (for example, credit, extension and interest rate risks), they are also subject to other and different risks. Mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are subject to changes in the payment patterns of borrowers of the underlying debt, potentially increasing the volatility of the securities and an underlying fund's net asset value. When interest rates fall, borrowers are more likely to refinance or prepay their debt before its stated maturity. This may result in an underlying fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities, effectively reducing the underlying fund's income. Conversely, if interest rates rise and borrowers repay their debt more slowly than expected, the time in which the mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are paid off could be extended, reducing an underlying fund's cash available for reinvestment in higher yielding securities. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations and the value of property that secures the mortgages may decline in value and be insufficient, upon foreclosure, to repay the associated loans. Investments in asset-backed securities are subject to similar risks, as well as additional risks associated with the assets underlying those securities.

Investments in future delivery contracts – An underlying fund may enter into transactions involving future delivery contracts, such as to-be-announced (TBA) contracts and mortgage dollar rolls. These contracts involve the purchase or sale of mortgage-backed securities for settlement at a future date and predetermined price. When an underlying fund enters into a TBA commitment for the sale of mortgage-backed securities (which may be referred to as having a short position in such TBA securities), an underlying fund may or may not hold the types of mortgage-backed securities required to be delivered. An underlying fund may choose to roll these transactions in lieu of settling them.

When an underlying fund rolls the purchase of these types of future delivery transactions, an underlying fund simultaneously sells the mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and repurchases substantially similar securities for delivery at a future date at a predetermined price. When an underlying fund rolls the sale of these transactions rather than settling them, an underlying fund simultaneously purchases the mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and sells substantially similar securities for delivery at a future date at a predetermined price. Such roll transactions can increase the turnover rate of an underlying fund and may increase the risk that market prices may move unfavorably between the original and new contracts, potentially resulting in losses or reduced returns for an underlying fund.

Investing in securities backed by the U.S. government – U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates and the credit rating of the U.S. government. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, circumstances could arise that would prevent or delay the payment of interest or principal on these securities, which could adversely affect their value and cause the fund to suffer losses. Such an event could lead to significant disruptions in U.S. and global markets.

Securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Investing in inflation-linked bonds – The values of inflation-linked bonds generally fluctuate in response to changes in real interest rates – i.e., rates of interest after factoring in inflation. A rise in real interest rates may cause the prices of inflation-linked securities to fall, while a decline in real interest rates may cause the prices to increase. Inflation-linked bonds may experience greater losses than other debt securities with similar durations when real interest rates rise faster than nominal interest rates. There can be no assurance that the value of an inflation-linked security will be directly correlated to changes in interest rates; for example, if interest rates rise for reasons other than inflation, the increase may not be reflected in the security's inflation measure.

Investing in inflation-linked bonds may also reduce an underlying fund's distributable income during periods of deflation. If prices for goods and services decline throughout the economy, the principal and income on inflation-linked securities may decline and result in losses to an underlying fund.

Investing in swaps – Swaps, including interest rate swaps and credit default swap indices, or CDSIs, are subject to many of the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments. Additionally, although swaps require no initial investment or only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit of initial margin, the amount of a potential loss on a swap could greatly exceed the initial amount invested. The use of swaps involves the risk that the investment adviser will not accurately predict anticipated changes in interest rates or other economic factors, which may result in losses to an underlying fund. If an underlying fund enters into a bilaterally negotiated swap, the counterparty may fail to perform in accordance with the terms of the swap. If a counterparty defaults on its obligations under a swap, the underlying fund may lose any amount it expected to receive from the counterparty, potentially including amounts in excess of the underlying fund's initial investment. Certain swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing or may be eligible for voluntary central clearing. Although clearing interposes a central clearinghouse as the ultimate counterparty to each participant's swap, central clearing will

not eliminate (but may decrease) counterparty risk relative to uncleared bilateral swaps. Some swaps, such as CDSIs, may be dependent on both the individual credit of an underlying fund's counterparty and on the credit of one or more issuers of any underlying assets. If an underlying fund does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of its counterparty and, where applicable, of issuers of any underlying reference assets, the underlying fund's investment in a swap may result in losses to the underlying fund.

Currency transactions – In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments, the use of forward currency contracts involves the risk that currency movements will not be accurately predicted by the investment adviser, which could result in losses to an underlying fund. While entering into forward currency contracts could minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, it could also limit any potential gain that may result from an increase in the value of the currency. Additionally, the adviser may use forward currency contracts to increase exposure to a certain currency or to shift exposure to currency fluctuations from one country to another. Forward currency contracts may expose an underlying fund to potential gains and losses in excess of the initial amount invested.

Interest rate risk – The values and liquidity of the securities held by an underlying fund may be affected by changing interest rates. For example, the values of these securities may decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities. An underlying fund may invest in variable and floating rate securities. When the underlying fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and the net asset value of the fund's shares. Although the values of such securities are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than those of other debt securities, the value of variable and floating rate securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as market interest rates. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. During periods of extremely low short-term interest rates, an underlying fund may not be able to maintain a positive yield or total return and, in relatively low interest rate environments, there are heightened risks associated with rising interest rates.

Liquidity risk – Certain underlying fund holdings may be or may become difficult or impossible to sell, particularly during times of market turmoil. Liquidity may be impacted by the lack of an active market for a holding, legal or contractual restrictions on resale, or the reduced number and capacity of market participants to make a market in such holding. Market prices for less liquid or illiquid holdings may be volatile or difficult to determine, and reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the market price of such holdings. Additionally, the sale of less liquid or illiquid holdings may involve substantial delays (including delays in settlement) and additional costs and the underlying fund may be unable to sell such holdings when necessary to meet its liquidity needs or to try to limit losses, or may be forced to sell at a loss.

Portfolio turnover – The underlying fund may engage in frequent and active trading of its portfolio securities. Higher portfolio turnover may involve correspondingly greater transaction costs in the form of dealer spreads, brokerage commissions and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and on reinvestment in other securities. The sale of portfolio securities may also result in the realization of net capital gains, which are taxable when distributed to shareholders, unless the shareholder is exempt from taxation or his or her account is tax-favored. These costs and tax effects may adversely affect the underlying fund's returns to shareholders. The fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary from year to year, as well as within a year.

Lending of portfolio securities – Securities lending involves risks, including the risk that the loaned securities may not be returned in a timely manner or at all, which would interfere with the fund's ability to vote proxies or settle transactions, and/or the risk of a counterparty default. Additionally, the fund may lose money from the reinvestment of collateral received on loaned securities in investments that decline in value, default or do not perform as expected.

Cybersecurity breaches – The underlying fund may be subject to operational and information security risks through breaches in cybersecurity. Cybersecurity breaches can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events, including "ransomware" attacks, the injection of computer viruses or malicious software code, the use of vulnerabilities in code to gain unauthorized access to digital information systems, networks or devices, or external attacks such as denial-of-service attacks on the investment adviser's or an affiliate's website that could render the underlying fund's network services unavailable to intended end-users. These breaches may, among other things, lead to the unauthorized release of confidential information, misuse of the underlying fund's assets or sensitive information, the disruption of the underlying fund's operational capacity, the inability of underlying fund shareholders to transact business, or the destruction of the underlying fund's physical infrastructure, equipment or operating systems. These events could cause the underlying fund to violate applicable privacy and other laws and could subject the underlying fund to reputational damage, additional costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. The underlying fund may also be subject to additional risks if its third-party service providers, such as the underlying fund's investment adviser, transfer agent, custodian, administrators and other financial intermediaries, experience similar cybersecurity breaches and potential outcomes. Cybersecurity risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the underlying fund invests, which may cause the underlying fund's investments in such issuers to lose value.

Large shareholder transactions risk – The underlying fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders, including other underlying funds or accounts advised by the investment adviser, purchase or redeem, individually or in the aggregate, large amounts of shares relative to the size of the underlying fund. For example, when the investment adviser changes allocations in other underlying funds and accounts it manages, such changes may result in shareholder transactions in the underlying fund that are large relative to the size of the underlying fund. Such large shareholder redemptions may cause the underlying fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the underlying fund's net asset value and liquidity. Similarly, large underlying fund share purchases may adversely affect the underlying fund's performance to the extent that the underlying fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs. In addition, a large

redemption could result in the underlying fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the underlying fund's expense ratio. These risks are heightened when the underlying fund is small.

In addition to the principal investment strategies described above, the fund has other investment practices that are described in the statement of additional information, which includes a description of other risks related to the fund's principal investment strategies and other investment practices. The fund's investment results will depend on the ability of the fund's investment adviser to navigate the risks discussed above as well as those described in the statement of additional information.

Fund comparative indexes – The S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization-weighted index based on the results of approximately 500 widely held common stocks. This index is unmanaged, and its results include reinvested dividends and/or distributions but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, commissions, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes. The S&P Managed Risk Index Series is designed to simulate a dynamic protective portfolio that allocates between the underlying equity index and cash, based on realized volatilities of the underlying equity and bond indices, while maintaining a fixed allocation to the underlying bond index. These indices are generated and published under agreements between S&P Dow Jones Indices and Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC. This index is unmanaged, and its results include reinvested dividends and/or distributions but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, commissions, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes.

Portfolio holdings A description of the fund's policies and procedures regarding disclosure of information about its portfolio holdings is available in the statement of additional information.

Managed Risk EUPAC Fund The fund's investment objective is to provide you with long-term growth of capital while seeking to manage volatility and provide downside protection. While it has no present intention to do so, the fund's board may change the fund's investment objective without shareholder approval upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The fund pursues its investment objective by investing in Class 1 shares of the American Funds Insurance Series - EUPAC Fund (the "EUPAC Fund") and the American Funds Insurance Series - The Bond Fund of America ("The Bond Fund of America"), while seeking to manage portfolio volatility and risk of loss primarily through the use of exchange-traded options and futures contracts.

The fund normally seeks to invest 85% of its assets in the EUPAC Fund. The investment objective of the EUPAC Fund is to provide long-term growth of capital. The EUPAC Fund invests primarily in common stocks in Europe and the Pacific Basin that the investment adviser believes have the potential for growth. Growth stocks are stocks that the underlying fund's investment adviser believes have the potential for above average capital appreciation.

Normally, the EUPAC Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of issuers in Europe and the Pacific Basin. A country will be considered part of Europe if it is part of the MSCI European indexes, and part of the Pacific Basin if any of its borders touches the Pacific Ocean. In determining the domicile of an issuer, the underlying fund's investment adviser will generally look to the determination of MSCI Inc. (MSCI) for equity securities and Bloomberg for debt securities. In certain limited circumstances (including where relevant data is unavailable or the nature of a holding warrants special considerations), the adviser may also take into account additional factors, as applicable, including where the issuer's securities are listed; where the issuer is legally organized, maintains principal corporate offices, conducts its principal operations, generates revenues and/or has credit risk exposure; and the source of guarantees, if any, of such securities. The fund may invest a portion of its assets in common stocks and other securities of companies in emerging markets.

The fund invests the remainder of its assets in The Bond Fund of America and in cash, financial futures and options as part of the managed risk strategy. The investment objective of The Bond Fund of America is to provide as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital. The Bond Fund of America seeks to maximize your level of current income and preserve your capital by investing primarily in bonds. Normally, The Bond Fund of America invests at least 80% of its assets in bonds and other debt securities, which may be represented by derivatives. The Bond Fund of America invests at least 60% of its assets in debt securities (excluding derivatives) rated A3 or better or A- or better by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations, or NRSROs, designated by the underlying fund's investment adviser or in debt securities that are unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's investment adviser, and in U.S. government securities, money market instruments, cash or cash equivalents.

The Bond Fund of America may invest, subject to the restrictions above, in contracts for future delivery of mortgage-backed securities, such as to-be-announced contracts and mortgage rolls. Although The Bond Fund of America may generally invest in debt securities of any maturity or duration, such contracts are normally of short duration and may be replaced by another contract prior to maturity. Each such transaction is reflected as turnover in The Bond Fund of America's portfolio, resulting in a higher portfolio turnover rate than funds that do not employ this investment strategy.

The Bond Fund of America may invest in debt securities and mortgage-backed securities issued by government-sponsored entities and federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The Bond Fund of America may invest in debt securities of any maturity or duration. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates.

The Bond Fund of America may invest in inflation-linked bonds issued by U.S. and non-U.S. governments, their agencies or instrumentalities and corporations. Inflation-linked bonds are structured to protect against inflation by linking the bond's principal and interest payments to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers, so that principal and interest adjust or reflect changes in the index.

The Bond Fund of America may invest in futures contracts and swaps, which are types of derivatives. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which is based on the value of an underlying financial asset (such as a stock, bond or currency), a reference rate or a market index.

The Bond Fund of America may invest in futures contracts and interest rate swaps in order to seek to manage The Bond Fund of America's sensitivity to interest rates, and in credit default swap indices, or CDSIs, in order to assume exposure to a diversified portfolio of credits or to hedge against existing credit risks. A futures contract is a standardized exchange-traded agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying asset, rate or index at an agreed-upon price at a stipulated future date. An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange or swap payments based on changes in one or more interest rates, one of which is typically fixed and the other of which is typically a floating rate based on a designated short-term interest rate, such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, prime rate or other benchmark. A CDSI is based on a portfolio of credit default swaps with similar characteristics, such as credit default swaps on high-yield bonds. In a typical CDSI transaction, one party – the protection buyer – is obligated to pay the other party – the protection seller – a stream of periodic payments over the term of the contract, provided generally that no credit event on an underlying reference obligation has occurred. If such a credit event has occurred, the protection seller must pay the protection buyer the loss on those credits.

The Bond Fund of America may also enter into currency transactions to provide for the purchase or sale of a currency needed to purchase a security denominated in that currency. In addition, The Bond Fund of America may enter into forward currency contracts to protect against changes in currency exchange rates. The Bond Fund of America may also enter into forward currency contracts to seek to increase total return. A forward currency contract is an agreement to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a fixed price.

The Bond Fund of America may invest up to 5% of its assets in debt securities rated Ba1 or below and BB+ or below by NRSROs designated by the underlying fund's investment adviser, or in debt securities that are unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the underlying fund's investment adviser. Such securities are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds."

The fund's investment in The Bond Fund of America seeks to provide a level of diversification across asset classes. Because different asset classes often react differently to changes in market conditions, such diversification seeks to manage the fund's risk to market changes, including stock market declines. Additionally, the fund employs a risk-management overlay or managed risk strategy. The managed risk strategy consists of using hedge instruments – primarily exchange-traded futures contracts and/or exchange-traded put options – to attempt to stabilize the volatility of the fund around a target volatility level and to seek to reduce the downside exposure of the fund. "Volatility" in this context means variance in the fund's investment results. The fund employs a subadviser to select individual put options and futures contracts on equity indexes of U.S. markets and markets outside the United States that the subadviser believes are correlated to the underlying fund's equity exposure. These instruments are selected based on the subadviser's analysis of the relation of various equity indexes to the underlying fund's portfolio. In addition, the subadviser will monitor liquidity levels of relevant options and futures contracts and transparency provided by exchanges as the counterparties in hedging transactions. The target volatility level will be set from time to time by the investment adviser and the subadviser and may be adjusted if deemed advisable in the judgment of the investment adviser and the subadviser. The subadviser will regularly adjust the level of exchange-traded futures contracts to seek to manage the overall net risk level of the fund. The subadviser may also seek to hedge the fund's currency risk related to its exposure to equity index options and futures denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

Prior to May 1, 2026, the fund was called Managed Risk International Fund.

The subadviser regularly adjusts the level of exchange-traded options and futures contracts held by the fund to seek to manage the fund's overall net risk level. During periods of generally rising equity security prices, the subadviser will normally increase the target level of protection in the fund to seek to protect the growing value of the fund's portfolio. During or after severe market downturns, however, the fund's subadviser is expected to realize gains for the fund on the fund's put options and short futures positions and the amount of options and futures held by the fund will likely decrease. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, the subadviser will continue to employ exchange-traded equity index put options to seek to preserve gains in favorable market conditions and to reduce losses in adverse market conditions. During such periods of low equity market volatility, the subadviser may also continue to use exchange-traded equity index futures contracts for hedging purposes, though it need not necessarily do so. In the event of a sudden market dislocation, the managed risk strategy may not provide the same downside protection as in other periods. Accordingly, in certain market conditions, the fund may also purchase exchange-traded equity index call options, write (or sell) exchange-traded equity index put and call options and/or take net long positions in exchange-traded equity index futures contracts. In addition, under certain market conditions (including during periods of low equity market volatility, when the subadviser may employ exchange-traded equity index futures to a lesser degree or not at all), the subadviser reserves the right to purchase or sell exchange-traded interest rate futures, including futures contracts on U.S. Treasury bonds, to seek to manage interest rate risk.

From time to time, including during severe market dislocations, the fund may adjust its managed risk strategy if advisable in the judgment of the fund's investment adviser and subadviser. For example, if the market for swaps moves, as is expected, from a largely over-the-counter market to an exchange-traded market as a result of recent regulatory changes, the subadviser may use exchange-traded swaps to seek to hedge interest rate risk if the fund's investment adviser and subadviser determine that the exchange-traded swaps market has become similar in depth and substance to that of the exchange-traded options and futures markets. Before adjusting the fund's managed risk strategy, the fund's investment adviser and subadviser may consult with insurance companies that offer the fund as an underlying investment option for variable contracts; provided, however that any adjustment will be made in the judgment of the investment adviser and the subadviser. Any such adjustment may not have the desired positive effect, and could potentially have further adverse effects, on the fund's investment results.

The subadviser will purchase or sell futures contracts through a futures commission merchant, or FCM. The fund may be required to own cash or other liquid assets, including U.S. Treasury securities, and post these assets with an FCM or broker as collateral to cover the fund's obligations under its futures contracts. Upon entering into a futures contract, for example, the fund will be required to deposit with the FCM an amount of cash (or other liquid assets, including U.S. Treasury securities) for collateral, or initial margin, that will be held at the clearinghouse or exchange in the name of the FCM. On a daily basis, the fund will be required to post additional cash with the FCM if a

futures contract loses value or will receive cash if a futures contract gains in value. This cash, known as variation margin, may be held intraday at the FCM. Cash received by the fund may be invested in U.S. Treasury futures.

The fund or an underlying fund may also hold cash or cash equivalents, including commercial paper and short-term securities issued by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities. The fund may also hold money market fund shares as part of its cash position. The percentage of the fund or an underlying fund invested in such holdings varies and depends on various factors, including market conditions and purchases and redemptions of fund shares. The investment adviser may determine that it is appropriate to invest a substantial portion of the fund's assets in such instruments in response to certain circumstances, such as periods of market turmoil. For temporary defensive purposes, the fund or an underlying fund may invest without limitation in such instruments. A larger percentage of such holdings could moderate a fund's investment results in a period of rising market prices. Alternatively, a larger percentage of such holdings could reduce the magnitude of a fund's loss in a period of falling market prices and provide liquidity to make additional investments or to meet redemptions.

An underlying fund may invest in certain other funds managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates ("Central Funds") to more effectively invest in a diversified set of securities in a specific asset class such as money market instruments, bonds and other securities. Shares of Central Funds are only offered for purchase to the fund's investment adviser and its affiliates and other funds, investment vehicles and accounts managed by the fund's investment adviser and its affiliates. Central Funds do not charge management fees. As a result, an underlying fund does not bear additional management fees when investing in Central Funds, but an underlying fund does bear its proportionate share of Central Fund expenses. The investment results of the portions of an underlying fund's assets invested in the Central Funds will be based upon the investment results of the Central Funds.

The investment adviser may consider environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors that, depending on the facts and circumstances, are material to the value of an issuer or instrument. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, environmental issues (e.g., water use, emission levels, waste, environmental remediation), social issues (e.g., human capital, health and safety, changing customer behavior) or governance issues (e.g., board composition, executive compensation, shareholder dilution).

The following are principal risks associated with investing in the fund.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to those underlying funds. In addition, investors in the fund will incur fees to pay for certain expenses related to the operations of the fund. An investor holding the underlying funds directly would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the managed risk strategy. Additionally, in accordance with an exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the investment adviser considers only proprietary funds when selecting underlying investment options and allocations. This means that the fund's investment adviser does not, nor does it expect to, consider any unaffiliated funds as underlying investment options for the fund. This strategy could raise certain conflicts of interest when determining the overall asset allocation of the fund or choosing underlying investments for the fund, including the selection of funds that result in greater compensation to the adviser or funds with relatively lower historical investment results. The investment adviser has policies and procedures designed to mitigate material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with its management of the fund.

Underlying fund risks – Because the fund's investments consist of investments in underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of those underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and in each of the underlying funds.

Investing in derivatives – The use of derivatives involves a variety of risks, which may be different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate or index, and a derivative instrument may cause the fund or an underlying fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for the fund or an underlying fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. A fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce the fund's returns and increase the fund's price volatility. A fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the fund's clearing broker, the derivatives exchange or the clearinghouse) may be unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations in respect of the transaction. In certain cases, the fund or an underlying fund may be hindered or delayed in exercising remedies against or closing out derivative instruments with a counterparty, which may result in additional losses. Derivatives are also subject to operational risk (such as documentation issues, settlement issues and systems failures) and legal risk (such as insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of a counterparty, and issues with the legality or enforceability of a contract).

Investing in options and futures contracts – In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments, options and futures contracts are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing organizations, exchanges and, in the case of futures, futures commission merchants with which the fund transacts. While both options and futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions, options and futures may be deemed to be illiquid. For example, the fund may be temporarily prohibited from closing out its position in an options or futures contract if intraday price change limits or limits on trading volume imposed by the applicable exchange are triggered. If the fund is unable to close out a position on an options or futures contract, the fund would remain subject to the risk of adverse price movements until the fund is able to close out the position in question. The ability of the fund to successfully utilize options and futures contracts may depend in part upon the ability of the fund's investment adviser or subadviser to accurately forecast market and economic factors (such as interest rates) and to assess and predict the impact of such market and economic factors on the options and futures in which the fund invests. If the investment adviser or subadviser incorrectly forecasts economic developments or incorrectly predicts the impact of such developments on the options and futures in which it invests, the fund could suffer losses. Whereas the risk of loss on a put option purchased by the fund is limited to the initial cost of the option, the amount of a potential loss on a futures contract could greatly exceed the relatively small initial amount invested in entering the futures position.

Hedging – There may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the prices of the options and futures contracts in which the fund invests and the prices of the underlying securities or indexes which the fund seeks to hedge. For example, options and futures contracts may not provide an effective hedge because changes in options and futures contract prices may not track those of the underlying securities or indexes they are intended to hedge. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities market, on the one hand, and the options and futures markets, on the other, that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given hedge not to achieve its objectives. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends on circumstances such as variations in speculative market demand for options and futures, including technical influences in options and futures trading, and differences between the financial instruments being hedged and the instruments underlying the standard contracts available for trading. A decision as to whether, when and how to hedge involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected interest rate trends. In addition, the fund's investment in exchange-traded options and futures and their resulting costs could limit the fund's gains in rising markets relative to those of the underlying funds, or to those of unhedged funds in general.

Short positions – The fund may suffer losses from short positions in futures contracts. Losses from short positions in futures contracts occur when the underlying index increases in value. As the underlying index increases in value, the holder of the short position in the corresponding futures contract is required to pay the difference in value of the futures contract resulting from the increase in the index on a daily basis. Losses from a short position in an index futures contract could potentially be very large if the value of the underlying index rises dramatically in a short period of time.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by an underlying fund may decline – sometimes rapidly or unpredictably – due to various factors, including events or conditions affecting the general economy or particular industries or companies; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; levels of public debt and deficits; changes in inflation rates; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are highly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, wars, terrorism, cybersecurity events, natural disasters, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious disease), bank failures and other circumstances in one country or region, including actions taken by governmental or quasi-governmental authorities in response to any of the foregoing, could have impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not an underlying fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of an underlying fund's investments may be negatively affected by developments in other countries and regions.

Issuer risks – The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by an underlying fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer, changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives. An individual security may also be affected by factors relating to the industry or sector of the issuer or the securities markets as a whole, and conversely an industry or sector or the securities markets may be affected by a change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer. To the extent that the market prices of securities of issuers in the same or related industries or sectors tend to move in the same direction at the same time, and these issuers make up a sizeable portion of the market, events affecting one issuer, industry or sector or the securities markets generally may have a larger impact. If such issuers represent a substantial portion of major market indices, or the economy, a downturn in the prices of their securities may have a disproportionate adverse effect on the overall market, even if other segments of the market perform well. The underlying fund's portfolio managers invest in issuers based on their level of investment conviction. At times, the underlying fund may invest more significantly in a single issuer, which could increase the underlying fund's volatility and the risk of loss arising from the factors described above.

Investing in growth-oriented stocks – Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments. These risks may be even greater in the case of smaller capitalization stocks.

Investing outside the United States – Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, and securities tied economically to countries outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic or market developments (including social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war) in the countries or regions in which the issuers are domiciled, operate or generate revenue or to which the securities are tied economically. These securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Issuers of these securities may be more susceptible to actions of foreign governments, such as nationalization, currency blockage or the imposition of price controls, sanctions, or punitive taxes, each of which could adversely impact the value of these securities. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States may also be subject to different regulatory, legal, accounting, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. In addition, the value of investments outside the United States may be reduced by foreign taxes, including foreign withholding taxes on interest and dividends. Further, there may be increased risks of delayed settlement of securities purchased or sold by an underlying fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Investing in emerging markets – Investing in emerging markets may involve risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in the securities markets of developed countries. For instance, emerging market countries tend to have less developed political, economic and legal systems than those in developed countries. Accordingly, the governments of these countries may be less

stable and more likely to intervene in the market economy, for example, by imposing capital controls, nationalizing a company or industry, placing restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, and/or imposing punitive taxes that could adversely affect the prices of securities. Information regarding issuers in emerging markets may be limited, incomplete or inaccurate, and such issuers may not be subject to regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards comparable to those to which issuers in more developed markets are subject. The underlying fund's rights with respect to its investments in emerging markets, if any, will generally be governed by local law, which may make it difficult or impossible for the underlying fund to pursue legal remedies or to obtain and enforce judgments in local courts. In addition, the economies of these countries may be dependent on relatively few industries, may have limited access to capital and may be more susceptible to changes in local and global trade conditions and downturns in the world economy. Securities markets in these countries can also be relatively small and have substantially lower trading volumes. As a result, securities issued in these countries may be more volatile and less liquid, more vulnerable to market manipulation, and more difficult to value, than securities issued in countries with more developed economies and/or markets. Less certainty with respect to security valuations may lead to additional challenges and risks in calculating the underlying fund's net asset value. Additionally, emerging markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by banks, agents and depositories that are less established than those in developed countries.

Investing in debt instruments – The prices of, and the income generated by, bonds and other debt securities held by an underlying fund may be affected by factors such as the interest rates, maturities and credit quality of these securities.

Rising interest rates will generally cause the prices of bonds and other debt securities to fall. Also, when interest rates rise, issuers of debt securities that may be prepaid at any time, such as mortgage- or other asset-backed securities, are less likely to refinance existing debt securities, causing the average life of such securities to extend. A general change in interest rates may cause investors to sell debt securities on a large scale, which could also adversely affect the price and liquidity of debt securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. Falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, call or refinance a debt security before its stated maturity, which may result in the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities.

Bonds and other debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer or guarantor will weaken or be perceived to be weaker, and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. A downgrade or default affecting any of the fund's securities could cause the value of the fund's shares to decrease. Lower quality debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than higher quality debt securities. Credit risk is gauged, in part, by the credit ratings of the debt securities in which an underlying fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the rating agencies issuing them and are not guarantees as to credit quality or an evaluation of market risk. The fund's investment adviser relies on its own credit analysts to research issuers and issues in assessing credit and default risks.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, each underlying fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. In addition, the fund is subject to the risk that the managed risk strategy or the methods employed by the subadviser in implementing the managed risk strategy may not produce the desired results. The occurrence of either or both of these events could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

The following are additional risks associated with investing in the fund.

Exposure to country, region, industry or sector – Subject to its investment limitations, an underlying fund may have significant exposure to a particular country, region, industry or sector. Such exposure may cause the underlying fund to be more impacted by risks relating to and developments affecting the country, region, industry or sector, and thus its net asset value may be more volatile, than a fund without such levels of exposure. For example, if an underlying fund has significant exposure in a particular country, then social, economic, regulatory or other issues that negatively affect that country may have a greater impact on the underlying fund than on a fund that is more geographically diversified.

Investing in depositary receipts – Depositary receipts are securities that evidence ownership interests in, and represent the right to receive, a security or a pool of securities that have been deposited with a bank or trust depository. Such securities may be less liquid or may trade at a lower price than the underlying securities of the issuer. Additionally, receipt of corporate information about the underlying issuer and proxy disclosure may not be timely and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts.

Liquidity risk – Certain underlying fund holdings may be or may become difficult or impossible to sell, particularly during times of market turmoil. Liquidity may be impacted by the lack of an active market for a holding, legal or contractual restrictions on resale, or the reduced number and capacity of market participants to make a market in such holding. Market prices for less liquid or illiquid holdings may be volatile or difficult to determine, and reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the market price of such holdings. Additionally, the sale of less liquid or illiquid holdings may involve substantial delays (including delays in settlement) and additional costs and the underlying fund may be unable to sell such holdings when necessary to meet its liquidity needs or to try to limit losses, or may be forced to sell at a loss.

Investing in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities – Mortgage-related securities, such as mortgage-backed securities, and other asset-backed securities, include debt obligations that represent interests in pools of mortgages or other income-bearing assets, such as residential mortgage loans, home equity loans, mortgages on commercial buildings, consumer loans and equipment leases. While such securities are subject to the risks associated with investments in debt instruments generally (for example, credit, extension and interest rate

risks), they are also subject to other and different risks. Mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are subject to changes in the payment patterns of borrowers of the underlying debt, potentially increasing the volatility of the securities and an underlying fund's net asset value. When interest rates fall, borrowers are more likely to refinance or prepay their debt before its stated maturity. This may result in an underlying fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities, effectively reducing the underlying fund's income. Conversely, if interest rates rise and borrowers repay their debt more slowly than expected, the time in which the mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are paid off could be extended, reducing an underlying fund's cash available for reinvestment in higher yielding securities. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations and the value of property that secures the mortgages may decline in value and be insufficient, upon foreclosure, to repay the associated loans. Investments in asset-backed securities are subject to similar risks, as well as additional risks associated with the assets underlying those securities.

Investments in future delivery contracts – An underlying fund may enter into transactions involving future delivery contracts, such as to-be-announced (TBA) contracts and mortgage dollar rolls. These contracts involve the purchase or sale of mortgage-backed securities for settlement at a future date and predetermined price. When an underlying fund enters into a TBA commitment for the sale of mortgage-backed securities (which may be referred to as having a short position in such TBA securities), an underlying fund may or may not hold the types of mortgage-backed securities required to be delivered. An underlying fund may choose to roll these transactions in lieu of settling them.

When an underlying fund rolls the purchase of these types of future delivery transactions, an underlying fund simultaneously sells the mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and repurchases substantially similar securities for delivery at a future date at a predetermined price. When an underlying fund rolls the sale of these transactions rather than settling them, an underlying fund simultaneously purchases the mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and sells substantially similar securities for delivery at a future date at a predetermined price. Such roll transactions can increase the turnover rate of an underlying fund and may increase the risk that market prices may move unfavorably between the original and new contracts, potentially resulting in losses or reduced returns for an underlying fund.

Investing in securities backed by the U.S. government – U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates and the credit rating of the U.S. government. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, circumstances could arise that would prevent or delay the payment of interest or principal on these securities, which could adversely affect their value and cause the fund to suffer losses. Such an event could lead to significant disruptions in U.S. and global markets.

Securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Investing in inflation-linked bonds – The values of inflation-linked bonds generally fluctuate in response to changes in real interest rates – i.e., rates of interest after factoring in inflation. A rise in real interest rates may cause the prices of inflation-linked securities to fall, while a decline in real interest rates may cause the prices to increase. Inflation-linked bonds may experience greater losses than other debt securities with similar durations when real interest rates rise faster than nominal interest rates. There can be no assurance that the value of an inflation-linked security will be directly correlated to changes in interest rates; for example, if interest rates rise for reasons other than inflation, the increase may not be reflected in the security's inflation measure.

Investing in inflation-linked bonds may also reduce an underlying fund's distributable income during periods of deflation. If prices for goods and services decline throughout the economy, the principal and income on inflation-linked securities may decline and result in losses to an underlying fund.

Investing in swaps – Swaps, including interest rate swaps and credit default swap indices, or CDSIs, are subject to many of the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments. Additionally, although swaps require no initial investment or only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit of initial margin, the amount of a potential loss on a swap could greatly exceed the initial amount invested. The use of swaps involves the risk that the investment adviser will not accurately predict anticipated changes in interest rates or other economic factors, which may result in losses to an underlying fund. If an underlying fund enters into a bilaterally negotiated swap, the counterparty may fail to perform in accordance with the terms of the swap. If a counterparty defaults on its obligations under a swap, the underlying fund may lose any amount it expected to receive from the counterparty, potentially including amounts in excess of the underlying fund's initial investment. Certain swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing or may be eligible for voluntary central clearing. Although clearing interposes a central clearinghouse as the ultimate counterparty to each participant's swap, central clearing will not eliminate (but may decrease) counterparty risk relative to uncleared bilateral swaps. Some swaps, such as CDSIs, may be dependent on both the individual credit of an underlying fund's counterparty and on the credit of one or more issuers of any underlying assets. If an underlying fund does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of its counterparty and, where applicable, of issuers of any underlying reference assets, the underlying fund's investment in a swap may result in losses to the underlying fund.

Currency transactions – In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments, the use of forward currency contracts involves the risk that currency movements will not be accurately predicted by the investment adviser, which could result in losses to an underlying fund. While entering into forward currency contracts could minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, it could also limit any potential gain that may result from an increase in the value of the currency. Additionally, the adviser may use forward currency contracts to increase exposure to a certain currency or to shift exposure to currency fluctuations from

one country to another. Forward currency contracts may expose an underlying fund to potential gains and losses in excess of the initial amount invested.

Interest rate risk – The values and liquidity of the securities held by an underlying fund may be affected by changing interest rates. For example, the values of these securities may decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities. An underlying fund may invest in variable and floating rate securities. When the underlying fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and the net asset value of the fund's shares. Although the values of such securities are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than those of other debt securities, the value of variable and floating rate securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as market interest rates. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. During periods of extremely low short-term interest rates, an underlying fund may not be able to maintain a positive yield or total return and, in relatively low interest rate environments, there are heightened risks associated with rising interest rates.

Portfolio turnover – The underlying fund may engage in frequent and active trading of its portfolio securities. Higher portfolio turnover may involve correspondingly greater transaction costs in the form of dealer spreads, brokerage commissions and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and on reinvestment in other securities. The sale of portfolio securities may also result in the realization of net capital gains, which are taxable when distributed to shareholders, unless the shareholder is exempt from taxation or his or her account is tax-favored. These costs and tax effects may adversely affect the underlying fund's returns to shareholders. The fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary from year to year, as well as within a year.

Lending of portfolio securities – Securities lending involves risks, including the risk that the loaned securities may not be returned in a timely manner or at all, which would interfere with the fund's ability to vote proxies or settle transactions, and/or the risk of a counterparty default. Additionally, the fund may lose money from the reinvestment of collateral received on loaned securities in investments that decline in value, default or do not perform as expected.

Cybersecurity breaches – The underlying fund may be subject to operational and information security risks through breaches in cybersecurity. Cybersecurity breaches can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events, including "ransomware" attacks, the injection of computer viruses or malicious software code, the use of vulnerabilities in code to gain unauthorized access to digital information systems, networks or devices, or external attacks such as denial-of-service attacks on the investment adviser's or an affiliate's website that could render the underlying fund's network services unavailable to intended end-users. These breaches may, among other things, lead to the unauthorized release of confidential information, misuse of the underlying fund's assets or sensitive information, the disruption of the underlying fund's operational capacity, the inability of underlying fund shareholders to transact business, or the destruction of the underlying fund's physical infrastructure, equipment or operating systems. These events could cause the underlying fund to violate applicable privacy and other laws and could subject the underlying fund to reputational damage, additional costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. The underlying fund may also be subject to additional risks if its third-party service providers, such as the underlying fund's investment adviser, transfer agent, custodian, administrators and other financial intermediaries, experience similar cybersecurity breaches and potential outcomes. Cybersecurity risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the underlying fund invests, which may cause the underlying fund's investments in such issuers to lose value.

Large shareholder transactions risk – The underlying fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders, including other underlying funds or accounts advised by the investment adviser, purchase or redeem, individually or in the aggregate, large amounts of shares relative to the size of the underlying fund. For example, when the investment adviser changes allocations in other underlying funds and accounts it manages, such changes may result in shareholder transactions in the underlying fund that are large relative to the size of the underlying fund. Such large shareholder redemptions may cause the underlying fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the underlying fund's net asset value and liquidity. Similarly, large underlying fund share purchases may adversely affect the underlying fund's performance to the extent that the underlying fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs. In addition, a large redemption could result in the underlying fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the underlying fund's expense ratio. These risks are heightened when the underlying fund is small.

In addition to the principal investment strategies described above, the fund has other investment practices that are described in the statement of additional information, which includes a description of other risks related to the fund's principal investment strategies and other investment practices. The fund's investment results will depend on the ability of the fund's investment adviser to navigate the risks discussed above as well as those described in the statement of additional information.

Fund comparative indexes – The MSCI All Country World ex USA Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure equity market results in the global developed and emerging markets, excluding the United States. The index consists of more than 40 developed and emerging market country indexes. Results reflect dividends gross of withholding taxes through December 31, 2000, and dividends net of withholding taxes thereafter. This index is unmanaged, and its results include reinvested dividends and/or distributions but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, commissions, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes. The S&P Managed Risk Index Series is designed to simulate a dynamic protective portfolio that allocates between the underlying equity index and cash, based on realized volatilities of the underlying equity and bond indices, while maintaining a fixed allocation to the underlying bond index. These indices are generated and published under agreements between S&P Dow Jones Indices and Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC. This index is unmanaged, and its results include reinvested dividends and/or distributions but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, commissions, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes.

Portfolio holdings A description of the fund's policies and procedures regarding disclosure of information about its portfolio holdings is available in the statement of additional information.

Managed Risk Washington Mutual Investors Fund The fund's investment objective is to produce income and to provide an opportunity for growth of principal consistent with sound common stock investing while seeking to manage volatility and provide downside protection. While it has no present intention to do so, the fund's board may change the fund's investment objective without shareholder approval upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The fund pursues its investment objective by investing in Class 1 shares of the American Funds Insurance Series - Washington Mutual Investors Fund (the "Washington Mutual Investors Fund") and the American Funds Insurance Series - U.S. Government Securities Fund (the "Government Fund"), while seeking to manage portfolio volatility and risk of loss primarily through the use of exchange-traded options and futures contracts.

The fund normally seeks to invest 85% of its assets in the Washington Mutual Investors Fund. The investment objective of the Washington Mutual Investors Fund is to produce income and to provide an opportunity for growth of principal consistent with sound common stock investing. The Washington Mutual Investors Fund invests primarily in common stocks of established companies that are listed on, or meet the financial listing requirements of, the New York Stock Exchange and have a strong record of earnings and dividends. The Washington Mutual Investors Fund strives to accomplish its objective through fundamental research, careful selection and broad diversification. In the selection of common stocks and other securities for investment, current and potential income as well as the potential for long-term capital appreciation are considered. The Washington Mutual Investors Fund seeks to provide an above-average yield in its quarterly income distribution in relation to the S&P 500 Index (a broad, unmanaged index). The Washington Mutual Investors Fund strives to maintain a fully invested, diversified portfolio, consisting primarily of high-quality common stocks.

The Washington Mutual Investors Fund has an "Eligible List" of securities considered appropriate for a prudent investor seeking opportunities for income and growth of principal consistent with common stock investing. The investment adviser generates and maintains the Eligible List and selects the fund's investments exclusively from the securities on the Eligible List.

The Washington Mutual Investors Fund is designed to provide fiduciaries, organizations, institutions and individuals with a convenient and prudent medium of investment in common stocks and securities convertible into common stocks, such as convertible bonds and debentures and convertible preferred stocks, that meet the Washington Mutual Investors Fund's criteria for investing. It is especially designed to serve those individuals who are charged with the responsibility of investing retirement plan trusts, other fiduciary-type reserves or family funds but who are reluctant to undertake the selection and supervision of individual stocks.

Although the Washington Mutual Investors Fund's policy is to maintain at all times a fully invested and widely diversified portfolio of securities, the Washington Mutual Investors Fund may hold, to a limited extent, short-term U.S. government securities, cash and cash equivalents.

The fund invests the remainder of its assets in the Government Fund and in cash, financial futures and options as part of the managed risk strategy. The Government Fund's investment objective is to provide a high level of current income consistent with prudent investment risk and preservation of capital. The Government Fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in securities that are guaranteed or sponsored by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bonds and other debt securities denominated in U.S. dollars, which may be represented by derivatives. The Government Fund may also invest in mortgage-backed securities issued by federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Though investment decisions regarding the Government Fund's portfolio may be informed by investment themes on a range of macroeconomic factors, the Government Fund may invest in debt securities of any maturity or duration. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates.

The Government Fund may invest in inflation-linked bonds issued by U.S. and non-U.S. governments, their agencies or instrumentalities, and corporations. Inflation-linked bonds are structured to protect against inflation by linking the bond's principal and interest payments to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers, so that principal and interest adjust to reflect changes in the index.

The Government Fund may invest in certain derivative instruments. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which is based on the value of an underlying financial asset (such as a stock, bond or currency), a reference rate or a market index.

The Government Fund may invest in futures contracts and interest rate swaps in order to seek to manage the Government Fund's sensitivity to interest rates. A futures contract is a standardized exchange-traded agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying asset, rate or index at an agreed-upon price at a stipulated future date. An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange or swap payments based on changes in one or more interest rates, one of which is typically fixed and the other of which is typically a floating rate based on a designated short-term interest rate, such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, prime rate or other benchmark.

The fund's investment in the Government Fund seeks to provide a level of diversification across asset classes. Because different asset classes often react differently to changes in market conditions, such diversification seeks to manage the fund's risk to market changes, including stock market declines. Additionally, the fund employs a risk-management overlay or managed risk strategy. The managed risk strategy consists of using hedge instruments – primarily exchange-traded futures contracts and/or exchange-traded put options – to attempt to stabilize the volatility of the fund around a target volatility level and to seek to reduce the downside exposure of the fund. "Volatility" in this context means variance in the fund's investment results. The fund employs a subadviser to select individual put options and futures contracts on equity indexes of U.S. markets and markets outside the United States that the subadviser believes are correlated to the underlying fund's equity exposure. These instruments are selected based on the subadviser's analysis of the relation of various equity indexes to the underlying fund's portfolio. In addition, the subadviser will monitor liquidity levels of relevant options and futures

contracts and transparency provided by exchanges as the counterparties in hedging transactions. The target volatility level will be set from time to time by the investment adviser and the subadviser and may be adjusted if deemed advisable in the judgment of the investment adviser and the subadviser. The subadviser will regularly adjust the level of exchange-traded futures contracts to seek to manage the overall net risk level of the fund. The subadviser may also seek to hedge the fund's currency risk related to its exposure to equity index options and futures denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

The subadviser regularly adjusts the level of exchange-traded options and futures contracts held by the fund to seek to manage the fund's overall net risk level. During periods of generally rising equity security prices, the subadviser will normally increase the target level of protection in the fund to seek to protect the growing value of the fund's portfolio. During or after severe market downturns, however, the fund's subadviser is expected to realize gains for the fund on the fund's put options and short futures positions and the amount of options and futures held by the fund will likely decrease. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, the subadviser will continue to employ exchange-traded equity index put options to seek to preserve gains in favorable market conditions and to reduce losses in adverse market conditions. During such periods of low equity market volatility, the subadviser may also continue to use exchange-traded equity index futures contracts for hedging purposes, though it need not necessarily do so. In the event of a sudden market dislocation, the managed risk strategy may not provide the same downside protection as in other periods. Accordingly, in certain market conditions, the fund may also purchase exchange-traded equity index call options, write (or sell) exchange-traded equity index put and call options and/or take net long positions in exchange-traded equity index futures contracts. In addition, under certain market conditions (including during periods of low equity market volatility, when the subadviser may employ exchange-traded equity index futures to a lesser degree or not at all), the subadviser reserves the right to purchase or sell exchange-traded interest rate futures, including futures contracts on U.S. Treasury bonds, to seek to manage interest rate risk.

From time to time, including during severe market dislocations, the fund may adjust its managed risk strategy if advisable in the judgment of the fund's investment adviser and subadviser. For example, if the market for swaps moves, as is expected, from a largely over-the-counter market to an exchange-traded market as a result of recent regulatory changes, the subadviser may use exchange-traded swaps to seek to hedge interest rate risk if the fund's investment adviser and subadviser determine that the exchange-traded swaps market has become similar in depth and substance to that of the exchange-traded options and futures markets. Before adjusting the fund's managed risk strategy, the fund's investment adviser and subadviser may consult with insurance companies that offer the fund as an underlying investment option for variable contracts; provided, however that any adjustment will be made in the judgment of the investment adviser and the subadviser. Any such adjustment may not have the desired positive effect, and could potentially have further adverse effects, on the fund's investment results.

The subadviser will purchase or sell futures contracts through a futures commission merchant, or FCM. The fund may be required to own cash or other liquid assets, including U.S. Treasury securities, and post these assets with an FCM or broker as collateral to cover the fund's obligations under its futures contracts. Upon entering into a futures contract, for example, the fund will be required to deposit with the FCM an amount of cash (or other liquid assets, including U.S. Treasury securities) for collateral, or initial margin, that will be held at the clearinghouse or exchange in the name of the FCM. On a daily basis, the fund will be required to post additional cash with the FCM if a futures contract loses value or will receive cash if a futures contract gains in value. This cash, known as variation margin, may be held intraday at the FCM. Cash received by the fund may be invested in U.S. Treasury futures.

The fund or an underlying fund may also hold cash or cash equivalents, including commercial paper and short-term securities issued by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities. The fund may also hold money market fund shares as part of its cash position. The percentage of the fund or an underlying fund invested in such holdings varies and depends on various factors, including market conditions and purchases and redemptions of fund shares. The investment adviser may determine that it is appropriate to invest a substantial portion of the fund's assets in such instruments in response to certain circumstances, such as periods of market turmoil. For temporary defensive purposes, the fund or an underlying fund may invest without limitation in such instruments. A larger percentage of such holdings could moderate a fund's investment results in a period of rising market prices. Alternatively, a larger percentage of such holdings could reduce the magnitude of a fund's loss in a period of falling market prices and provide liquidity to make additional investments or to meet redemptions.

An underlying fund may invest in certain other funds managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates ("Central Funds") to more effectively invest in a diversified set of securities in a specific asset class such as money market instruments, bonds and other securities. Shares of Central Funds are only offered for purchase to the fund's investment adviser and its affiliates and other funds, investment vehicles and accounts managed by the fund's investment adviser and its affiliates. Central Funds do not charge management fees. As a result, an underlying fund does not bear additional management fees when investing in Central Funds, but an underlying fund does bear its proportionate share of Central Fund expenses. The investment results of the portions of an underlying fund's assets invested in the Central Funds will be based upon the investment results of the Central Funds.

The investment adviser may consider environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors that, depending on the facts and circumstances, are material to the value of an issuer or instrument. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, environmental issues (e.g., water use, emission levels, waste, environmental remediation), social issues (e.g., human capital, health and safety, changing customer behavior) or governance issues (e.g., board composition, executive compensation, shareholder dilution).

The following are principal risks associated with investing in the fund.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to those underlying funds. In addition, investors in the fund will incur fees to pay for certain expenses related to the operations of the fund. An investor holding the underlying funds directly would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the managed risk strategy. Additionally, in accordance with an exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the investment adviser considers only proprietary funds when

selecting underlying investment options and allocations. This means that the fund's investment adviser does not, nor does it expect to, consider any unaffiliated funds as underlying investment options for the fund. This strategy could raise certain conflicts of interest when determining the overall asset allocation of the fund or choosing underlying investments for the fund, including the selection of funds that result in greater compensation to the adviser or funds with relatively lower historical investment results. The investment adviser has policies and procedures designed to mitigate material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with its management of the fund.

Underlying fund risks – Because the fund's investments consist of investments in underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of those underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and in each of the underlying funds.

Investing in derivatives – The use of derivatives involves a variety of risks, which may be different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate or index, and a derivative instrument may cause the fund or an underlying fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for the fund or an underlying fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. A fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce the fund's returns and increase the fund's price volatility. A fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the fund's clearing broker, the derivatives exchange or the clearinghouse) may be unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations in respect of the transaction. In certain cases, the fund or an underlying fund may be hindered or delayed in exercising remedies against or closing out derivative instruments with a counterparty, which may result in additional losses. Derivatives are also subject to operational risk (such as documentation issues, settlement issues and systems failures) and legal risk (such as insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of a counterparty, and issues with the legality or enforceability of a contract).

Investing in options and futures contracts – In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments, options and futures contracts are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing organizations, exchanges and, in the case of futures, futures commission merchants with which the fund transacts. While both options and futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions, options and futures may be deemed to be illiquid. For example, the fund may be temporarily prohibited from closing out its position in an options or futures contract if intraday price change limits or limits on trading volume imposed by the applicable exchange are triggered. If the fund is unable to close out a position on an options or futures contract, the fund would remain subject to the risk of adverse price movements until the fund is able to close out the position in question. The ability of the fund to successfully utilize options and futures contracts may depend in part upon the ability of the fund's investment adviser or subadviser to accurately forecast market and economic factors (such as interest rates) and to assess and predict the impact of such market and economic factors on the options and futures in which the fund invests. If the investment adviser or subadviser incorrectly forecasts economic developments or incorrectly predicts the impact of such developments on the options and futures in which it invests, the fund could suffer losses. Whereas the risk of loss on a put option purchased by the fund is limited to the initial cost of the option, the amount of a potential loss on a futures contract could greatly exceed the relatively small initial amount invested in entering the futures position.

Hedging – There may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the prices of the options and futures contracts in which the fund invests and the prices of the underlying securities or indexes which the fund seeks to hedge. For example, options and futures contracts may not provide an effective hedge because changes in options and futures contract prices may not track those of the underlying securities or indexes they are intended to hedge. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities market, on the one hand, and the options and futures markets, on the other, that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given hedge not to achieve its objectives. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends on circumstances such as variations in speculative market demand for options and futures, including technical influences in options and futures trading, and differences between the financial instruments being hedged and the instruments underlying the standard contracts available for trading. A decision as to whether, when and how to hedge involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected interest rate trends. In addition, the fund's investment in exchange-traded options and futures and their resulting costs could limit the fund's gains in rising markets relative to those of the underlying funds, or to those of unhedged funds in general.

Short positions – The fund may suffer losses from short positions in futures contracts. Losses from short positions in futures contracts occur when the underlying index increases in value. As the underlying index increases in value, the holder of the short position in the corresponding futures contract is required to pay the difference in value of the futures contract resulting from the increase in the index on a daily basis. Losses from a short position in an index futures contract could potentially be very large if the value of the underlying index rises dramatically in a short period of time.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by an underlying fund may decline – sometimes rapidly or unpredictably – due to various factors, including events or conditions affecting the general economy or particular industries or companies; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; levels of public debt and deficits; changes in inflation rates; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are highly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, wars, terrorism, cybersecurity events, natural disasters, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious disease), bank failures and other circumstances in one country or region, including actions taken by governmental or quasi-governmental authorities in response to any of the foregoing, could have impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not an underlying fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of an underlying fund's investments may be negatively affected by developments in other countries and regions.

Issuer risks – The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by an underlying fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer, changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives. An individual security may also be affected by factors relating to the industry or sector of the issuer or the securities markets as a whole, and conversely an industry or sector or the securities markets may be affected by a change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer. To the extent that the market prices of securities of issuers in the same or related industries or sectors tend to move in the same direction at the same time, and these issuers make up a sizeable portion of the market, events affecting one issuer, industry or sector or the securities markets generally may have a larger impact. If such issuers represent a substantial portion of major market indices, or the economy, a downturn in the prices of their securities may have a disproportionate adverse effect on the overall market, even if other segments of the market perform well. The underlying fund's portfolio managers invest in issuers based on their level of investment conviction. At times, the underlying fund may invest more significantly in a single issuer, which could increase the underlying fund's volatility and the risk of loss arising from the factors described above.

Investing in income-oriented stocks – The value of the underlying fund's securities and income provided by the underlying fund may be reduced by changes in the dividend policies of, and the capital resources available for dividend payments at, the companies in which the underlying fund invests.

Investing in growth-oriented stocks – Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments. These risks may be even greater in the case of smaller capitalization stocks.

Investing in debt instruments – The prices of, and the income generated by, bonds and other debt securities held by an underlying fund may be affected by factors such as the interest rates, maturities and credit quality of these securities.

Rising interest rates will generally cause the prices of bonds and other debt securities to fall. Also, when interest rates rise, issuers of debt securities that may be prepaid at any time, such as mortgage- or other asset-backed securities, are less likely to refinance existing debt securities, causing the average life of such securities to extend. A general change in interest rates may cause investors to sell debt securities on a large scale, which could also adversely affect the price and liquidity of debt securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. Falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, call or refinance a debt security before its stated maturity, which may result in the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities.

Bonds and other debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer or guarantor will weaken or be perceived to be weaker, and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. A downgrade or default affecting any of the fund's securities could cause the value of the fund's shares to decrease. Lower quality debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than higher quality debt securities. Credit risk is gauged, in part, by the credit ratings of the debt securities in which an underlying fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the rating agencies issuing them and are not guarantees as to credit quality or an evaluation of market risk. The fund's investment adviser relies on its own credit analysts to research issuers and issues in assessing credit and default risks.

Investing in securities backed by the U.S. government – U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates and the credit rating of the U.S. government. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, circumstances could arise that would prevent or delay the payment of interest or principal on these securities, which could adversely affect their value and cause the fund to suffer losses. Such an event could lead to significant disruptions in U.S. and global markets.

Securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, each underlying fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. In addition, the fund is subject to the risk that the managed risk strategy or the methods employed by the subadviser in implementing the managed risk strategy may not produce the desired results. The occurrence of either or both of these events could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

The following are additional risks associated with investing in the fund.

Exposure to country, region, industry or sector – Subject to its investment limitations, an underlying fund may have significant exposure to a particular country, region, industry or sector. Such exposure may cause the underlying fund to be more impacted by risks relating to and developments affecting the country, region, industry or sector, and thus its net asset value may be more volatile, than a fund without such levels of exposure. For example, if an underlying fund has significant exposure in a particular country, then social, economic, regulatory or other issues that negatively affect that country may have a greater impact on the underlying fund than on a fund that is more geographically diversified.

Investing in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities – Mortgage-related securities, such as mortgage-backed securities, and other asset-backed securities, include debt obligations that represent interests in pools of mortgages or other income-bearing assets, such as residential mortgage loans, home equity loans, mortgages on commercial buildings, consumer loans and equipment leases. While such securities are subject to the risks associated with investments in debt instruments generally (for example, credit, extension and interest rate risks), they are also subject to other and different risks. Mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are subject to changes in the payment patterns of borrowers of the underlying debt, potentially increasing the volatility of the securities and an underlying fund's net asset value. When interest rates fall, borrowers are more likely to refinance or prepay their debt before its stated maturity. This may result in an underlying fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities, effectively reducing the underlying fund's income. Conversely, if interest rates rise and borrowers repay their debt more slowly than expected, the time in which the mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are paid off could be extended, reducing an underlying fund's cash available for reinvestment in higher yielding securities. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations and the value of property that secures the mortgages may decline in value and be insufficient, upon foreclosure, to repay the associated loans. Investments in asset-backed securities are subject to similar risks, as well as additional risks associated with the assets underlying those securities.

Investments in future delivery contracts – An underlying fund may enter into transactions involving future delivery contracts, such as to-be-announced (TBA) contracts and mortgage dollar rolls. These contracts involve the purchase or sale of mortgage-backed securities for settlement at a future date and predetermined price. When an underlying fund enters into a TBA commitment for the sale of mortgage-backed securities (which may be referred to as having a short position in such TBA securities), an underlying fund may or may not hold the types of mortgage-backed securities required to be delivered. An underlying fund may choose to roll these transactions in lieu of settling them.

When an underlying fund rolls the purchase of these types of future delivery transactions, an underlying fund simultaneously sells the mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and repurchases substantially similar securities for delivery at a future date at a predetermined price. When an underlying fund rolls the sale of these transactions rather than settling them, an underlying fund simultaneously purchases the mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and sells substantially similar securities for delivery at a future date at a predetermined price. Such roll transactions can increase the turnover rate of an underlying fund and may increase the risk that market prices may move unfavorably between the original and new contracts, potentially resulting in losses or reduced returns for an underlying fund.

Investing in inflation-linked bonds – The values of inflation-linked bonds generally fluctuate in response to changes in real interest rates – i.e., rates of interest after factoring in inflation. A rise in real interest rates may cause the prices of inflation-linked securities to fall, while a decline in real interest rates may cause the prices to increase. Inflation-linked bonds may experience greater losses than other debt securities with similar durations when real interest rates rise faster than nominal interest rates. There can be no assurance that the value of an inflation-linked security will be directly correlated to changes in interest rates; for example, if interest rates rise for reasons other than inflation, the increase may not be reflected in the security's inflation measure.

Investing in inflation-linked bonds may also reduce an underlying fund's distributable income during periods of deflation. If prices for goods and services decline throughout the economy, the principal and income on inflation-linked securities may decline and result in losses to an underlying fund.

Interest rate risk – The values and liquidity of the securities held by an underlying fund may be affected by changing interest rates. For example, the values of these securities may decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities. An underlying fund may invest in variable and floating rate securities. When the underlying fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and the net asset value of the fund's shares. Although the values of such securities are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than those of other debt securities, the value of variable and floating rate securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as market interest rates. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. During periods of extremely low short-term interest rates, an underlying fund may not be able to maintain a positive yield or total return and, in relatively low interest rate environments, there are heightened risks associated with rising interest rates.

Liquidity risk – Certain underlying fund holdings may be or may become difficult or impossible to sell, particularly during times of market turmoil. Liquidity may be impacted by the lack of an active market for a holding, legal or contractual restrictions on resale, or the reduced number and capacity of market participants to make a market in such holding. Market prices for less liquid or illiquid holdings may be volatile or difficult to determine, and reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the market price of such holdings. Additionally, the sale of less liquid or illiquid holdings may involve substantial delays (including delays in settlement) and additional costs and the underlying fund may be unable to sell such holdings when necessary to meet its liquidity needs or to try to limit losses, or may be forced to sell at a loss.

Investing outside the United States – Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, and securities tied economically to countries outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic or market developments (including social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war) in the countries or regions in which the issuers are domiciled, operate or generate revenue or to which the securities are tied economically. These securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Issuers of these securities may be more susceptible to actions of foreign governments, such as nationalization, currency blockage or the imposition of price controls, sanctions, or punitive taxes, each of which could adversely impact the value of these securities. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States

may also be subject to different regulatory, legal, accounting, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. In addition, the value of investments outside the United States may be reduced by foreign taxes, including foreign withholding taxes on interest and dividends. Further, there may be increased risks of delayed settlement of securities purchased or sold by an underlying fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Investing in swaps – Swaps, including interest rate swaps and credit default swap indices, or CDSIs, are subject to many of the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments. Additionally, although swaps require no initial investment or only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit of initial margin, the amount of a potential loss on a swap could greatly exceed the initial amount invested. The use of swaps involves the risk that the investment adviser will not accurately predict anticipated changes in interest rates or other economic factors, which may result in losses to an underlying fund. If an underlying fund enters into a bilaterally negotiated swap, the counterparty may fail to perform in accordance with the terms of the swap. If a counterparty defaults on its obligations under a swap, the underlying fund may lose any amount it expected to receive from the counterparty, potentially including amounts in excess of the underlying fund's initial investment. Certain swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing or may be eligible for voluntary central clearing. Although clearing interposes a central clearinghouse as the ultimate counterparty to each participant's swap, central clearing will not eliminate (but may decrease) counterparty risk relative to uncleared bilateral swaps. Some swaps, such as CDSIs, may be dependent on both the individual credit of an underlying fund's counterparty and on the credit of one or more issuers of any underlying assets. If an underlying fund does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of its counterparty and, where applicable, of issuers of any underlying reference assets, the underlying fund's investment in a swap may result in losses to the underlying fund.

Portfolio turnover – The underlying fund may engage in frequent and active trading of its portfolio securities. Higher portfolio turnover may involve correspondingly greater transaction costs in the form of dealer spreads, brokerage commissions and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and on reinvestment in other securities. The sale of portfolio securities may also result in the realization of net capital gains, which are taxable when distributed to shareholders, unless the shareholder is exempt from taxation or his or her account is tax-favored. These costs and tax effects may adversely affect an underlying fund's returns to shareholders. The fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary from year to year, as well as within a year.

Lending of portfolio securities – Securities lending involves risks, including the risk that the loaned securities may not be returned in a timely manner or at all, which would interfere with the fund's ability to vote proxies or settle transactions, and/or the risk of a counterparty default. Additionally, the fund may lose money from the reinvestment of collateral received on loaned securities in investments that decline in value, default or do not perform as expected.

Cybersecurity breaches – The underlying fund may be subject to operational and information security risks through breaches in cybersecurity. Cybersecurity breaches can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events, including "ransomware" attacks, the injection of computer viruses or malicious software code, the use of vulnerabilities in code to gain unauthorized access to digital information systems, networks or devices, or external attacks such as denial-of-service attacks on the investment adviser's or an affiliate's website that could render the underlying fund's network services unavailable to intended end-users. These breaches may, among other things, lead to the unauthorized release of confidential information, misuse of the underlying fund's assets or sensitive information, the disruption of the underlying fund's operational capacity, the inability of underlying fund shareholders to transact business, or the destruction of the underlying fund's physical infrastructure, equipment or operating systems. These events could cause the underlying fund to violate applicable privacy and other laws and could subject the underlying fund to reputational damage, additional costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. The underlying fund may also be subject to additional risks if its third-party service providers, such as the underlying fund's investment adviser, transfer agent, custodian, administrators and other financial intermediaries, experience similar cybersecurity breaches and potential outcomes. Cybersecurity risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the underlying fund invests, which may cause the underlying fund's investments in such issuers to lose value.

Large shareholder transactions risk – The underlying fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders, including other underlying funds or accounts advised by the investment adviser, purchase or redeem, individually or in the aggregate, large amounts of shares relative to the size of the underlying fund. For example, when the investment adviser changes allocations in other underlying funds and accounts it manages, such changes may result in shareholder transactions in the underlying fund that are large relative to the size of the underlying fund. Such large shareholder redemptions may cause the underlying fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the underlying fund's net asset value and liquidity. Similarly, large underlying fund share purchases may adversely affect the underlying fund's performance to the extent that the underlying fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs. In addition, a large redemption could result in the underlying fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the underlying fund's expense ratio. These risks are heightened when the underlying fund is small.

In addition to the principal investment strategies described above, the fund has other investment practices that are described in the statement of additional information, which includes a description of other risks related to the fund's principal investment strategies and other investment practices. The fund's investment results will depend on the ability of the fund's investment adviser to navigate the risks discussed above as well as those described in the statement of additional information.

Fund comparative indexes – The S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization-weighted index based on the results of approximately 500 widely held common stocks. This index is unmanaged, and its results include reinvested dividends and/or distributions but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, commissions, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes. The S&P Managed Risk Index Series is designed to simulate a dynamic protective portfolio that allocates between the underlying equity index and cash, based on realized volatilities of the underlying equity and bond indices, while maintaining a fixed allocation to the underlying bond index. These indices are

generated and published under agreements between S&P Dow Jones Indices and Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC. This index is unmanaged, and its results include reinvested dividends and/or distributions but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, commissions, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes.

Portfolio holdings A description of the fund's policies and procedures regarding disclosure of information about its portfolio holdings is available in the statement of additional information.

Managed Risk Growth-Income Fund The fund's investment objectives are to achieve long-term growth of capital and income while seeking to manage volatility and provide downside protection. While it has no present intention to do so, the fund's board may change the fund's investment objectives without shareholder approval upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The fund pursues its investment objective by investing in Class 1 shares of the American Funds Insurance Series - Growth-Income Fund (the "Growth-Income Fund") and the American Funds Insurance Series - The Bond Fund of America ("The Bond Fund of America"), while seeking to manage portfolio volatility and risk of loss primarily through the use of exchange-traded options and futures contracts.

The fund normally seeks to invest 80% of its assets in the Growth-Income Fund. The investment objectives of the Growth-Income Fund are to achieve long-term growth of capital and income. The Growth-Income Fund invests primarily in common stocks or other equity type securities, such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds, that the investment adviser believes demonstrate the potential for appreciation and/or dividends. Although the Growth-Income Fund focuses on investments in medium to larger capitalization companies, its investments are not limited to a particular capitalization size. The Growth-Income Fund may invest up to 15% of its assets outside the United States, including, to a more limited extent, in emerging markets.

The fund invests the remainder of its assets in The Bond Fund of America and in cash, financial futures and options as part of the managed risk strategy. The investment objective of The Bond Fund of America is to provide as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital. The Bond Fund of America seeks to maximize your level of current income and preserve your capital by investing primarily in bonds. Normally, The Bond Fund of America invests at least 80% of its assets in bonds and other debt securities, which may be represented by derivatives. The Bond Fund of America invests at least 60% of its assets in debt securities (excluding derivatives) rated A3 or better or A- or better by Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organizations, or NRSROs, designated by the underlying fund's investment adviser, or in debt securities that are unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the underlying fund's investment adviser, and in U.S. government securities, money market instruments, cash or cash equivalents.

The Bond Fund of America may invest in debt securities and mortgage-backed securities issued by government-sponsored entities and federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The Bond Fund of America may invest in debt securities of any maturity or duration. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates.

The Bond Fund of America may invest in inflation-linked bonds issued by U.S. and non-U.S. governments, their agencies or instrumentalities and corporations. Inflation-linked bonds are structured to protect against inflation by linking the bond's principal and interest payments to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers, so that principal and interest adjust to reflect changes in the index.

The Bond Fund of America may invest in certain derivative instruments. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which is based on the value of an underlying financial asset (such as a stock, bond or currency), a reference rate or a market index.

The Bond Fund of America may invest in futures contracts and interest rate swaps in order to seek to manage The Bond Fund of America's sensitivity to interest rates, and in credit default swap indices, or CDSIs, in order to assume exposure to a diversified portfolio of credits or to hedge against existing credit risks. A futures contract is a standardized exchange-traded agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying asset, rate or index at an agreed-upon price at a stipulated future date. An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange or swap payments based on changes in one or more interest rates, one of which is typically fixed and the other of which is typically a floating rate based on a designated short-term interest rate, such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, prime rate or other benchmark. A CDSI is based on a portfolio of credit default swaps with similar characteristics, such as credit default swaps on high-yield bonds. In a typical CDSI transaction, one party - the protection buyer - is obligated to pay the other party - the protection seller - a stream of periodic payments over the term of the contract, provided generally that no credit event on an underlying reference obligation has occurred. If such a credit event has occurred, the protection seller must pay the protection buyer the loss on those credits.

The Bond Fund of America may also enter into currency transactions to provide for the purchase or sale of a currency needed to purchase a security denominated in that currency. In addition, The Bond Fund of America may enter into forward currency contracts to protect against changes in currency exchange rates. The Bond Fund of America may also enter into forward currency contracts to seek to increase total return. A forward currency contract is an agreement to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a fixed price.

The Bond Fund of America may invest up to 5% of its assets in debt securities rated Ba1 or below and BB+ or below by NRSROs designated by the underlying fund's investment adviser, or in debt securities that are unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the underlying fund's investment adviser. Such securities are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds."

The fund's investment in The Bond Fund of America seeks to provide a level of diversification across asset classes. Because different asset classes often react differently to changes in market conditions, such diversification seeks to manage the fund's risk to market changes, including stock market declines. Additionally, the fund employs a risk-management overlay or managed risk strategy. The managed risk strategy consists of using hedge instruments - primarily exchange-traded futures contracts and/or exchange-traded put options - to attempt to stabilize the volatility of the fund around a target volatility level and to seek to reduce the downside exposure of the fund. "Volatility" in this context means variance in the fund's investment results. The fund employs a subadviser to select individual put options and futures contracts on equity indexes of U.S. markets and markets outside the United States that the subadviser believes are correlated

to the underlying fund's equity exposure. These instruments are selected based on the subadviser's analysis of the relation of various equity indexes to the underlying fund's portfolio. In addition, the subadviser will monitor liquidity levels of relevant options and futures contracts and transparency provided by exchanges as the counterparties in hedging transactions. The target volatility level will be set from time to time by the investment adviser and the subadviser and may be adjusted if deemed advisable in the judgment of the investment adviser and the subadviser. The subadviser may also seek to hedge the fund's currency risk related to its exposure to equity index options and futures denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

The subadviser regularly adjusts the level of exchange-traded options and futures contracts held by the fund to seek to manage the fund's overall net risk level. During periods of generally rising equity security prices, the subadviser will normally increase the target level of protection in the fund to seek to protect the growing value of the fund's portfolio. During or after severe market downturns, however, the fund's subadviser is expected to realize gains for the fund on the fund's put options and short futures positions and the amount of options and futures held by the fund will likely decrease. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, the subadviser will continue to employ exchange-traded equity index put options to seek to preserve gains in favorable market conditions and to reduce losses in adverse market conditions. During such periods of low equity market volatility, the subadviser may also continue to use exchange-traded equity index futures contracts for hedging purposes, though it need not necessarily do so. In the event of a sudden market dislocation, the managed risk strategy may not provide the same downside protection as in other periods. Accordingly, in certain market conditions, the fund may also purchase exchange-traded equity index call options, write (or sell) exchange-traded equity index put and call options and/or take net long positions in exchange-traded equity index futures contracts. In addition, under certain market conditions (including during periods of low equity market volatility, when the subadviser may employ exchange-traded equity index futures to a lesser degree or not at all), the subadviser reserves the right to purchase or sell exchange-traded interest rate futures, including futures contracts on U.S. Treasury bonds, to seek to manage interest rate risk.

From time to time, including during severe market dislocations, the fund may adjust its managed risk strategy if advisable in the judgment of the fund's investment adviser and subadviser. For example, if the market for swaps moves, as is expected, from a largely over-the-counter market to an exchange-traded market as a result of recent regulatory changes, the subadviser may use exchange-traded swaps to seek to hedge interest rate risk if the fund's investment adviser and subadviser determine that the exchange-traded swaps market has become similar in depth and substance to that of the exchange-traded options and futures markets. Before adjusting the fund's managed risk strategy, the fund's investment adviser and subadviser may consult with insurance companies that offer the fund as an underlying investment option for variable contracts; provided, however that any adjustment will be made in the judgment of the investment adviser and the subadviser. Any such adjustment may not have the desired positive effect, and could potentially have further adverse effects, on the fund's investment results.

The subadviser will purchase or sell futures contracts through a futures commission merchant, or FCM. The fund may be required to own cash or other liquid assets, including U.S. Treasury securities, and post these assets with an FCM or broker as collateral to cover the fund's obligations under its futures contracts. Upon entering into a futures contract, for example, the fund will be required to deposit with the FCM an amount of cash (or other liquid assets, including U.S. Treasury securities) for collateral, or initial margin, that will be held at the clearinghouse or exchange in the name of the FCM. On a daily basis, the fund will be required to post additional cash with the FCM if a futures contract loses value or will receive cash if a futures contract gains in value. This cash, known as variation margin, may be held intraday at the FCM. Cash received by the fund may be invested in U.S. Treasury futures.

The fund or an underlying fund may also hold cash or cash equivalents, including commercial paper and short-term securities issued by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities. The fund may also hold money market fund shares as part of its cash position. The percentage of the fund or an underlying fund invested in such holdings varies and depends on various factors, including market conditions and purchases and redemptions of fund shares. The investment adviser may determine that it is appropriate to invest a substantial portion of the fund's assets in such instruments in response to certain circumstances, such as periods of market turmoil. For temporary defensive purposes, the fund or an underlying fund may invest without limitation in such instruments. A larger percentage of such holdings could moderate a fund's investment results in a period of rising market prices. Alternatively, a larger percentage of such holdings could reduce the magnitude of a fund's loss in a period of falling market prices and provide liquidity to make additional investments or to meet redemptions.

An underlying fund may invest in certain other funds managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates ("Central Funds") to more effectively invest in a diversified set of securities in a specific asset class such as money market instruments, bonds and other securities. Shares of Central Funds are only offered for purchase to the fund's investment adviser and its affiliates and other funds, investment vehicles and accounts managed by the fund's investment adviser and its affiliates. Central Funds do not charge management fees. As a result, an underlying fund does not bear additional management fees when investing in Central Funds, but an underlying fund does bear its proportionate share of Central Fund expenses. The investment results of the portions of an underlying fund's assets invested in the Central Funds will be based upon the investment results of the Central Funds.

The investment adviser may consider environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors that, depending on the facts and circumstances, are material to the value of an issuer or instrument. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, environmental issues (e.g., water use, emission levels, waste, environmental remediation), social issues (e.g., human capital, health and safety, changing customer behavior) or governance issues (e.g., board composition, executive compensation, shareholder dilution).

The following are principal risks associated with investing in the fund.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to those underlying funds. In addition, investors in the fund will incur fees to pay for certain expenses related to the operations of the fund. An investor holding the underlying funds directly would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the managed risk strategy. Additionally, in accordance with an

exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the investment adviser considers only proprietary funds when selecting underlying investment options and allocations. This means that the fund's investment adviser does not, nor does it expect to, consider any unaffiliated funds as underlying investment options for the fund. This strategy could raise certain conflicts of interest when determining the overall asset allocation of the fund or choosing underlying investments for the fund, including the selection of funds that result in greater compensation to the adviser or funds with relatively lower historical investment results. The investment adviser has policies and procedures designed to mitigate material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with its management of the fund.

Underlying fund risks – Because the fund's investments consist of investments in underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of those underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and in each of the underlying funds.

Investing in derivatives – The use of derivatives involves a variety of risks, which may be different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate or index, and a derivative instrument may cause the fund or an underlying fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for the fund or an underlying fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. A fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce the fund's returns and increase the fund's price volatility. A fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the fund's clearing broker, the derivatives exchange or the clearinghouse) may be unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations in respect of the transaction. In certain cases, the fund or an underlying fund may be hindered or delayed in exercising remedies against or closing out derivative instruments with a counterparty, which may result in additional losses. Derivatives are also subject to operational risk (such as documentation issues, settlement issues and systems failures) and legal risk (such as insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of a counterparty, and issues with the legality or enforceability of a contract).

Investing in options and futures contracts – In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments, options and futures contracts are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing organizations, exchanges and, in the case of futures, futures commission merchants with which the fund transacts. While both options and futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions, options and futures may be deemed to be illiquid. For example, the fund may be temporarily prohibited from closing out its position in an options or futures contract if intraday price change limits or limits on trading volume imposed by the applicable exchange are triggered. If the fund is unable to close out a position on an options or futures contract, the fund would remain subject to the risk of adverse price movements until the fund is able to close out the position in question. The ability of the fund to successfully utilize options and futures contracts may depend in part upon the ability of the fund's investment adviser or subadviser to accurately forecast market and economic factors (such as interest rates) and to assess and predict the impact of such market and economic factors on the options and futures in which the fund invests. If the investment adviser or subadviser incorrectly forecasts economic developments or incorrectly predicts the impact of such developments on the options and futures in which it invests, the fund could suffer losses. Whereas the risk of loss on a put option purchased by the fund is limited to the initial cost of the option, the amount of a potential loss on a futures contract could greatly exceed the relatively small initial amount invested in entering the futures position.

Hedging – There may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the prices of the options and futures contracts in which the fund invests and the prices of the underlying securities or indexes which the fund seeks to hedge. For example, options and futures contracts may not provide an effective hedge because changes in options and futures contract prices may not track those of the underlying securities or indexes they are intended to hedge. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities market, on the one hand, and the options and futures markets, on the other, that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given hedge not to achieve its objectives. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends on circumstances such as variations in speculative market demand for options and futures, including technical influences in options and futures trading, and differences between the financial instruments being hedged and the instruments underlying the standard contracts available for trading. A decision as to whether, when and how to hedge involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected interest rate trends. In addition, the fund's investment in exchange-traded options and futures and their resulting costs could limit the fund's gains in rising markets relative to those of the underlying funds, or to those of unhedged funds in general.

Short positions – The fund may suffer losses from short positions in futures contracts. Losses from short positions in futures contracts occur when the underlying index increases in value. As the underlying index increases in value, the holder of the short position in the corresponding futures contract is required to pay the difference in value of the futures contract resulting from the increase in the index on a daily basis. Losses from a short position in an index futures contract could potentially be very large if the value of the underlying index rises dramatically in a short period of time.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by an underlying fund may decline – sometimes rapidly or unpredictably – due to various factors, including events or conditions affecting the general economy or particular industries or companies; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; levels of public debt and deficits; changes in inflation rates; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are highly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, wars, terrorism, cybersecurity events, natural disasters, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious disease), bank failures and other circumstances in one country or region, including actions taken by governmental or quasi-governmental authorities in response to any of the foregoing, could have impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not an

underlying fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of an underlying fund's investments may be negatively affected by developments in other countries and regions.

Issuer risks – The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by an underlying fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer, changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives. An individual security may also be affected by factors relating to the industry or sector of the issuer or the securities markets as a whole, and conversely an industry or sector or the securities markets may be affected by a change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer. To the extent that the market prices of securities of issuers in the same or related industries or sectors tend to move in the same direction at the same time, and these issuers make up a sizeable portion of the market, events affecting one issuer, industry or sector or the securities markets generally may have a larger impact. If such issuers represent a substantial portion of major market indices, or the economy, a downturn in the prices of their securities may have a disproportionate adverse effect on the overall market, even if other segments of the market perform well. The underlying fund's portfolio managers invest in issuers based on their level of investment conviction. At times, the underlying fund may invest more significantly in a single issuer, which could increase the underlying fund's volatility and the risk of loss arising from the factors described above.

Investing in growth-oriented stocks – Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments. These risks may be even greater in the case of smaller capitalization stocks.

Investing in income-oriented stocks – The value of the underlying fund's securities and income provided by the underlying fund may be reduced by changes in the dividend policies of, and the capital resources available for dividend payments at, the companies in which the underlying fund invests.

Investing outside the United States – Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, and securities tied economically to countries outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic or market developments (including social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war) in the countries or regions in which the issuers are domiciled, operate or generate revenue or to which the securities are tied economically. These securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Issuers of these securities may be more susceptible to actions of foreign governments, such as nationalization, currency blockage or the imposition of price controls, sanctions, or punitive taxes, each of which could adversely impact the value of these securities. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States may also be subject to different regulatory, legal, accounting, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. In addition, the value of investments outside the United States may be reduced by foreign taxes, including foreign withholding taxes on interest and dividends. Further, there may be increased risks of delayed settlement of securities purchased or sold by an underlying fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Investing in debt instruments – The prices of, and the income generated by, bonds and other debt securities held by an underlying fund may be affected by factors such as the interest rates, maturities and credit quality of these securities.

Rising interest rates will generally cause the prices of bonds and other debt securities to fall. Also, when interest rates rise, issuers of debt securities that may be prepaid at any time, such as mortgage- or other asset-backed securities, are less likely to refinance existing debt securities, causing the average life of such securities to extend. A general change in interest rates may cause investors to sell debt securities on a large scale, which could also adversely affect the price and liquidity of debt securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. Falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, call or refinance a debt security before its stated maturity, which may result in the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities.

Bonds and other debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer or guarantor will weaken or be perceived to be weaker, and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. A downgrade or default affecting any of the fund's securities could cause the value of the fund's shares to decrease. Lower quality debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than higher quality debt securities. Credit risk is gauged, in part, by the credit ratings of the debt securities in which an underlying fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the rating agencies issuing them and are not guarantees as to credit quality or an evaluation of market risk. The fund's investment adviser relies on its own credit analysts to research issuers and issues in assessing credit and default risks.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, each underlying fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. In addition, the fund is subject to the risk that the managed risk strategy or the methods employed by the subadviser in implementing the managed risk strategy may not produce the desired results. The occurrence of either or both of these events could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

The following are additional risks associated with investing in the fund.

Exposure to country, region, industry or sector – Subject to its investment limitations, an underlying fund may have significant exposure to a particular country, region, industry or sector. Such exposure may cause the underlying fund to be more impacted by risks relating to and developments affecting the country, region, industry or sector, and thus its net asset value may be more volatile, than a fund without such levels of exposure. For example, if an underlying fund has significant exposure in a particular country, then social, economic, regulatory or other issues that negatively affect that country may have a greater impact on the underlying fund than on a fund that is more geographically diversified.

Investing in lower rated debt instruments – Lower rated debt securities or instruments, rated Ba1/BB+ or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (also known as "junk bonds"), generally have higher rates of interest and involve greater risk of default or price declines due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness than those of higher quality debt securities. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than the prices of higher quality debt securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty.

Investing in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities – Mortgage-related securities, such as mortgage-backed securities, and other asset-backed securities, include debt obligations that represent interests in pools of mortgages or other income-bearing assets, such as residential mortgage loans, home equity loans, mortgages on commercial buildings, consumer loans and equipment leases. While such securities are subject to the risks associated with investments in debt instruments generally (for example, credit, extension and interest rate risks), they are also subject to other and different risks. Mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are subject to changes in the payment patterns of borrowers of the underlying debt, potentially increasing the volatility of the securities and an underlying fund's net asset value. When interest rates fall, borrowers are more likely to refinance or prepay their debt before its stated maturity. This may result in an underlying fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities, effectively reducing the underlying fund's income. Conversely, if interest rates rise and borrowers repay their debt more slowly than expected, the time in which the mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are paid off could be extended, reducing an underlying fund's cash available for reinvestment in higher yielding securities. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations and the value of property that secures the mortgages may decline in value and be insufficient, upon foreclosure, to repay the associated loans. Investments in asset-backed securities are subject to similar risks, as well as additional risks associated with the assets underlying those securities.

Investments in future delivery contracts – An underlying fund may enter into transactions involving future delivery contracts, such as to-be-announced (TBA) contracts and mortgage dollar rolls. These contracts involve the purchase or sale of mortgage-backed securities for settlement at a future date and predetermined price. When an underlying fund enters into a TBA commitment for the sale of mortgage-backed securities (which may be referred to as having a short position in such TBA securities), an underlying fund may or may not hold the types of mortgage-backed securities required to be delivered. An underlying fund may choose to roll these transactions in lieu of settling them.

When an underlying fund rolls the purchase of these types of future delivery transactions, an underlying fund simultaneously sells the mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and repurchases substantially similar securities for delivery at a future date at a predetermined price. When an underlying fund rolls the sale of these transactions rather than settling them, an underlying fund simultaneously purchases the mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and sells substantially similar securities for delivery at a future date at a predetermined price. Such roll transactions can increase the turnover rate of an underlying fund and may increase the risk that market prices may move unfavorably between the original and new contracts, potentially resulting in losses or reduced returns for an underlying fund.

Investing in securities backed by the U.S. government – U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates and the credit rating of the U.S. government. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, circumstances could arise that would prevent or delay the payment of interest or principal on these securities, which could adversely affect their value and cause the fund to suffer losses. Such an event could lead to significant disruptions in U.S. and global markets.

Securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Investing in inflation-linked bonds – The values of inflation-linked bonds generally fluctuate in response to changes in real interest rates – i.e., rates of interest after factoring in inflation. A rise in real interest rates may cause the prices of inflation-linked securities to fall, while a decline in real interest rates may cause the prices to increase. Inflation-linked bonds may experience greater losses than other debt securities with similar durations when real interest rates rise faster than nominal interest rates. There can be no assurance that the value of an inflation-linked security will be directly correlated to changes in interest rates; for example, if interest rates rise for reasons other than inflation, the increase may not be reflected in the security's inflation measure.

Investing in inflation-linked bonds may also reduce an underlying fund's distributable income during periods of deflation. If prices for goods and services decline throughout the economy, the principal and income on inflation-linked securities may decline and result in losses to an underlying fund.

Investing in swaps – Swaps, including interest rate swaps and credit default swap indices, or CDSIs, are subject to many of the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments. Additionally, although swaps require no initial investment or only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit of initial margin, the amount of a potential loss on a swap could greatly exceed the initial amount invested. The use of swaps involves the risk that the investment adviser will not accurately predict anticipated changes in interest rates or

other economic factors, which may result in losses to an underlying fund. If an underlying fund enters into a bilaterally negotiated swap, the counterparty may fail to perform in accordance with the terms of the swap. If a counterparty defaults on its obligations under a swap, the underlying fund may lose any amount it expected to receive from the counterparty, potentially including amounts in excess of the underlying fund's initial investment. Certain swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing or may be eligible for voluntary central clearing. Although clearing interposes a central clearinghouse as the ultimate counterparty to each participant's swap, central clearing will not eliminate (but may decrease) counterparty risk relative to uncleared bilateral swaps. Some swaps, such as CDSIs, may be dependent on both the individual credit of an underlying fund's counterparty and on the credit of one or more issuers of any underlying assets. If an underlying fund does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of its counterparty and, where applicable, of issuers of any underlying reference assets, the underlying fund's investment in a swap may result in losses to the underlying fund.

Currency transactions – In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments, the use of forward currency contracts involves the risk that currency movements will not be accurately predicted by the investment adviser, which could result in losses to an underlying fund. While entering into forward currency contracts could minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, it could also limit any potential gain that may result from an increase in the value of the currency. Additionally, the adviser may use forward currency contracts to increase exposure to a certain currency or to shift exposure to currency fluctuations from one country to another. Forward currency contracts may expose an underlying fund to potential gains and losses in excess of the initial amount invested.

Interest rate risk – The values and liquidity of the securities held by an underlying fund may be affected by changing interest rates. For example, the values of these securities may decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities. An underlying fund may invest in variable and floating rate securities. When the underlying fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and the net asset value of the fund's shares. Although the values of such securities are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than those of other debt securities, the value of variable and floating rate securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as market interest rates. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. During periods of extremely low short-term interest rates, an underlying fund may not be able to maintain a positive yield or total return and, in relatively low interest rate environments, there are heightened risks associated with rising interest rates.

Liquidity risk – Certain underlying fund holdings may be or may become difficult or impossible to sell, particularly during times of market turmoil. Liquidity may be impacted by the lack of an active market for a holding, legal or contractual restrictions on resale, or the reduced number and capacity of market participants to make a market in such holding. Market prices for less liquid or illiquid holdings may be volatile or difficult to determine, and reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the market price of such holdings. Additionally, the sale of less liquid or illiquid holdings may involve substantial delays (including delays in settlement) and additional costs and the underlying fund may be unable to sell such holdings when necessary to meet its liquidity needs or to try to limit losses, or may be forced to sell at a loss.

Lending of portfolio securities – Securities lending involves risks, including the risk that the loaned securities may not be returned in a timely manner or at all, which would interfere with the fund's ability to vote proxies or settle transactions, and/or the risk of a counterparty default. Additionally, the fund may lose money from the reinvestment of collateral received on loaned securities in investments that decline in value, default or do not perform as expected.

Cybersecurity breaches – The underlying fund may be subject to operational and information security risks through breaches in cybersecurity. Cybersecurity breaches can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events, including "ransomware" attacks, the injection of computer viruses or malicious software code, the use of vulnerabilities in code to gain unauthorized access to digital information systems, networks or devices, or external attacks such as denial-of-service attacks on the investment adviser's or an affiliate's website that could render the underlying fund's network services unavailable to intended end-users. These breaches may, among other things, lead to the unauthorized release of confidential information, misuse of the underlying fund's assets or sensitive information, the disruption of the underlying fund's operational capacity, the inability of underlying fund shareholders to transact business, or the destruction of the underlying fund's physical infrastructure, equipment or operating systems. These events could cause the underlying fund to violate applicable privacy and other laws and could subject the underlying fund to reputational damage, additional costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. The underlying fund may also be subject to additional risks if its third-party service providers, such as the underlying fund's investment adviser, transfer agent, custodian, administrators and other financial intermediaries, experience similar cybersecurity breaches and potential outcomes. Cybersecurity risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the underlying fund invests, which may cause the underlying fund's investments in such issuers to lose value.

Large shareholder transactions risk – The underlying fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders, including other underlying funds or accounts advised by the investment adviser, purchase or redeem, individually or in the aggregate, large amounts of shares relative to the size of the underlying fund. For example, when the investment adviser changes allocations in other underlying funds and accounts it manages, such changes may result in shareholder transactions in the underlying fund that are large relative to the size of the underlying fund. Such large shareholder redemptions may cause the underlying fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the underlying fund's net asset value and liquidity. Similarly, large underlying fund share purchases may adversely affect the underlying fund's performance to the extent that the underlying fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs. In addition, a large redemption could result in the underlying fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the underlying fund's expense ratio. These risks are heightened when the underlying fund is small.

In addition to the principal investment strategies described above, the fund has other investment practices that are described in the statement of additional information, which includes a description of other risks related to the fund's principal investment strategies and other investment practices. The fund's investment results will depend on the ability of the fund's investment adviser to navigate the risks discussed above as well as those described in the statement of additional information.

Fund comparative indexes – The S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization-weighted index based on the results of approximately 500 widely held common stocks. This index is unmanaged, and its results include reinvested dividends and/or distributions but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, commissions, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes. The S&P Managed Risk Index Series is designed to simulate a dynamic protective portfolio that allocates between the underlying equity index and cash, based on realized volatilities of the underlying equity and bond indices, while maintaining a fixed allocation to the underlying bond index. These indices are generated and published under agreements between S&P Dow Jones Indices and Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC. This index is unmanaged, and its results include reinvested dividends and/or distributions but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, commissions, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes.

Portfolio holdings A description of the fund's policies and procedures regarding disclosure of information about its portfolio holdings is available in the statement of additional information.

Managed Risk Asset Allocation Fund The fund's investment objective is to provide high total return (including income and capital gains) consistent with preservation of capital over the long term while seeking to manage volatility and provide downside protection. While it has no present intention to do so, the fund's board may change the fund's investment objective without shareholder approval upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The fund pursues its investment objective by investing in Class 1 shares of the American Funds Insurance Series Asset Allocation Fund, while seeking to manage portfolio volatility and risk of loss primarily through the use of exchange-traded options and futures contracts.

The investment objective of the underlying fund is to provide investors with high total returns (including income and capital gains) consistent with preservation of capital over the long term. The underlying fund invests in a diversified portfolio of common stocks and other equity securities, bonds and other intermediate and long-term debt securities, and money market instruments (debt securities maturing in one year or less). The underlying fund varies its mix of equity securities, debt securities and money market instruments. Under normal market conditions, the underlying fund's investment adviser expects (but is not required) to maintain an investment mix falling within the following ranges: 40%-80% in equity securities, 20%-50% in debt securities and 0%-40% in money market instruments and cash. As of December 31, 2025, the fund was approximately 65% invested in equity securities, 31% invested in debt securities and 4% invested in money market instruments and cash. The proportion of equities, debt and money market securities held by the underlying fund varies with market conditions and the investment adviser's assessment of their relative attractiveness as investment opportunities.

Although the underlying fund focuses on investments in medium to larger capitalization companies, its investments are not limited to a particular capitalization size. The underlying fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in common stocks and other equity securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States and up to 5% of its assets in debt securities tied economically to countries outside the United States. In addition, the underlying fund may invest up to 25% of its debt assets in lower quality debt securities (rated Ba1 or below and BB+ or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser or unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's investment adviser). Such securities are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds."

The underlying fund may also invest in certain derivative instruments. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which is based on the value of an underlying financial asset (such as a stock, bond or currency), a reference rate or a market index.

Among other derivative instrument types, the underlying fund may invest in futures contracts and interest rate swaps in order to seek to manage the underlying fund's sensitivity to interest rates. As described in further detail below, a futures contract is a standardized exchange-traded agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying asset, rate or index at an agreed-upon price at a stipulated future date. An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange or swap payments based on changes in one or more interest rates, one of which is typically fixed and the other of which is typically a floating rate based on a designated short-term interest rate, such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, a prime rate or other benchmark.

The fund employs a risk-management overlay or managed risk strategy. The managed risk strategy consists of using hedge instruments – primarily exchange-traded futures contracts and/or exchange-traded put options – to attempt to stabilize the volatility of the fund around a target volatility level and to seek to reduce the downside exposure of the fund. "Volatility" in this context means variance in the fund's investment results. The fund employs a subadviser to select individual put options and futures contracts on equity indexes of U.S. markets and markets outside the United States that the subadviser believes are correlated to the underlying fund's equity exposure. These instruments are selected based on the subadviser's analysis of the relation of various equity indexes to the underlying fund's portfolio. In addition, the subadviser will monitor liquidity levels of relevant options and futures contracts and transparency provided by exchanges as the counterparties in hedging transactions. The target volatility level will be set from time to time by the investment adviser and the subadviser and may be adjusted if deemed advisable in the judgment of the investment adviser and the subadviser. The subadviser will regularly adjust the level of exchange-traded futures contracts to seek to manage the overall net risk level of the fund. The subadviser may also seek to hedge the fund's currency risk related to its exposure to equity index options and futures denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

The subadviser regularly adjusts the level of exchange-traded options and futures contracts held by the fund to seek to manage the fund's overall net risk level. During periods of generally rising equity security prices, the subadviser will normally increase the target level of protection in the fund to seek to protect the growing value of the fund's portfolio. During or after severe market downturns, however, the fund's subadviser is expected to realize gains for the fund on the fund's put options and short futures positions and the amount of options and futures held by the fund will likely decrease. Even in periods of low volatility in the equity markets, the subadviser will continue to

employ exchange-traded equity index put options to seek to preserve gains in favorable market conditions and to reduce losses in adverse market conditions. During such periods of low equity market volatility, the subadviser may also continue to use exchange-traded equity index futures contracts for hedging purposes, though it need not necessarily do so. In the event of a sudden market dislocation, the managed risk strategy may not provide the same downside protection as in other periods. Accordingly, in certain market conditions, the fund may also purchase exchange-traded equity index call options, write (or sell) exchange-traded equity index put and call options and/or take net long positions in exchange-traded equity index futures contracts. In addition, under certain market conditions (including during periods of low equity market volatility, when the subadviser may employ exchange-traded equity index futures to a lesser degree or not at all), the subadviser reserves the right to purchase or sell exchange-traded interest rate futures, including futures contracts on U.S. Treasury bonds, to seek to manage interest rate risk.

From time to time, including during severe market dislocations, the fund may adjust its managed risk strategy if advisable in the judgment of the fund's investment adviser and subadviser. For example, if the market for swaps moves, as is expected, from a largely over-the-counter market to an exchange-traded market as a result of recent regulatory changes, the subadviser may use exchange-traded swaps to seek to hedge interest rate risk if the fund's investment adviser and subadviser determine that the exchange-traded swaps market has become similar in depth and substance to that of the exchange-traded options and futures markets. Before adjusting the fund's managed risk strategy, the fund's investment adviser and subadviser may consult with insurance companies that offer the fund as an underlying investment option for variable contracts; provided, however that any adjustment will be made in the judgment of the investment adviser and the subadviser. Any such adjustment may not have the desired positive effect, and could potentially have further adverse effects, on the fund's investment results.

The subadviser will purchase or sell futures contracts through a futures commission merchant, or FCM. The fund may be required to own cash or other liquid assets, including U.S. Treasury securities, and post these assets with an FCM or broker as collateral to cover the fund's obligations under its futures contracts. Upon entering into a futures contract, for example, the fund will be required to deposit with the FCM an amount of cash (or other liquid assets, including U.S. Treasury securities) for collateral, or initial margin, that will be held at the clearinghouse or exchange in the name of the FCM. On a daily basis, the fund will be required to post additional cash with the FCM if a futures contract loses value or will receive cash if a futures contract gains in value. This cash, known as variation margin, may be held intraday at the FCM. Cash received by the fund may be invested in U.S. Treasury futures.

The success of the fund will be impacted by the results of the underlying fund. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and the underlying fund.

The fund or the underlying fund may also hold cash or cash equivalents, including commercial paper and short-term securities issued by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities. The fund may also hold money market fund shares as part of its cash position. The percentage of the fund or the underlying fund invested in such holdings varies and depends on various factors, including market conditions and purchases and redemptions of fund shares. The investment adviser may determine that it is appropriate to invest a substantial portion of the fund's assets in such instruments in response to certain circumstances, such as periods of market turmoil. For temporary defensive purposes, the fund or an underlying fund may invest without limitation in such instruments. A larger percentage of such holdings could moderate a fund's investment results in a period of rising market prices. Alternatively, a larger percentage of such holdings could reduce the magnitude of a fund's loss in a period of falling market prices and provide liquidity to make additional investments or to meet redemptions.

An underlying fund may invest in certain other funds managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates ("Central Funds") to more effectively invest in a diversified set of securities in a specific asset class such as money market instruments, bonds and other securities. Shares of Central Funds are only offered for purchase to the fund's investment adviser and its affiliates and other funds, investment vehicles and accounts managed by the fund's investment adviser and its affiliates. Central Funds do not charge management fees. As a result, an underlying fund does not bear additional management fees when investing in Central Funds, but an underlying fund does bear its proportionate share of Central Fund expenses. The investment results of the portions of an underlying fund's assets invested in the Central Funds will be based upon the investment results of the Central Funds.

The investment adviser may consider environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors that, depending on the facts and circumstances, are material to the value of an issuer or instrument. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, environmental issues (e.g., water use, emission levels, waste, environmental remediation), social issues (e.g., human capital, health and safety, changing customer behavior) or governance issues (e.g., board composition, executive compensation, shareholder dilution).

The following are principal risks associated with investing in the fund.

Fund structure – The fund invests in an underlying fund and incurs expenses related to the underlying fund. In addition, investors in the fund will incur fees to pay for certain expenses related to the operations of the fund. An investor holding the underlying fund directly would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the managed risk strategy. Additionally, in accordance with an exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the investment adviser considers only proprietary funds when selecting underlying investment options and allocations. This means that the fund's investment adviser does not, nor does it expect to, consider any unaffiliated funds as underlying investment options for the fund. This strategy could raise certain conflicts of interest when determining the overall asset allocation of the fund or choosing underlying investments for the fund, including the selection of funds that result in greater compensation to the adviser or funds with relatively lower historical investment results. The investment adviser has policies and procedures designed to mitigate material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with its management of the fund.

Underlying fund risks – Because the fund's investments consist of an underlying fund, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of the underlying fund. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and the underlying fund.

Investing in options and futures contracts – In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments, options and futures contracts are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing organizations, exchanges and, in the case of futures, futures commission merchants with which the fund transacts. While both options and futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions, options and futures may be deemed to be illiquid. For example, the fund may be temporarily prohibited from closing out its position in an options or futures contract if intraday price change limits or limits on trading volume imposed by the applicable exchange are triggered. If the fund is unable to close out a position on an options or futures contract, the fund would remain subject to the risk of adverse price movements until the fund is able to close out the position in question. The ability of the fund to successfully utilize options and futures contracts may depend in part upon the ability of the fund's investment adviser or subadviser to accurately forecast market and economic factors (such as interest rates) and to assess and predict the impact of such market and economic factors on the options and futures in which the fund invests. If the investment adviser or subadviser incorrectly forecasts economic developments or incorrectly predicts the impact of such developments on the options and futures in which it invests, the fund could suffer losses. Whereas the risk of loss on a put option purchased by the fund is limited to the initial cost of the option, the amount of a potential loss on a futures contract could greatly exceed the relatively small initial amount invested in entering the futures position.

Hedging – There may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the prices of the options and futures contracts in which the fund invests and the prices of the underlying securities or indexes which the fund seeks to hedge. For example, options and futures contracts may not provide an effective hedge because changes in options and futures contract prices may not track those of the underlying securities or indexes they are intended to hedge. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities market, on the one hand, and the options and futures markets, on the other, that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given hedge not to achieve its objectives. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends on circumstances such as variations in speculative market demand for options and futures, including technical influences in options and futures trading, and differences between the financial instruments being hedged and the instruments underlying the standard contracts available for trading. A decision as to whether, when and how to hedge involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected interest rate trends. In addition, the fund's investment in exchange-traded options and futures and their resulting costs could limit the fund's gains in rising markets relative to those of the underlying fund, or to those of unhedged funds in general.

Short positions – The fund may suffer losses from short positions in futures contracts. Losses from short positions in futures contracts occur when the underlying index increases in value. As the underlying index increases in value, the holder of the short position in the corresponding futures contract is required to pay the difference in value of the futures contract resulting from the increase in the index on a daily basis. Losses from a short position in an index futures contract could potentially be very large if the value of the underlying index rises dramatically in a short period of time.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by the underlying fund may decline - sometimes rapidly or unpredictably - due to various factors, including events or conditions affecting the general economy or particular industries or companies; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; levels of public debt and deficits; changes in inflation rates; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are highly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, wars, terrorism, cybersecurity events, natural disasters, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious disease), bank failures and other circumstances in one country or region, including actions taken by governmental or quasi-governmental authorities in response to any of the foregoing, could have impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the underlying fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of the underlying fund's investments may be negatively affected by developments in other countries and regions.

Issuer risks – The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by the underlying fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer, changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives. An individual security may also be affected by factors relating to the industry or sector of the issuer or the securities markets as a whole, and conversely an industry or sector or the securities markets may be affected by a change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer. To the extent that the market prices of securities of issuers in the same or related industries or sectors tend to move in the same direction at the same time, and these issuers make up a sizeable portion of the market, events affecting one issuer, industry or sector or the securities markets generally may have a larger impact. If such issuers represent a substantial portion of major market indices, or the economy, a downturn in the prices of their securities may have a disproportionate adverse effect on the overall market, even if other segments of the market perform well. The underlying fund's portfolio managers invest in issuers based on their level of investment conviction. At times, the underlying fund may invest more significantly in a single issuer, which could increase the underlying fund's volatility and the risk of loss arising from the factors described above.

Investing in growth-oriented stocks – Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments. These risks may be even greater in the case of smaller capitalization stocks.

Investing in income-oriented stocks – The value of the underlying fund's securities and income provided by the underlying fund may be reduced by changes in the dividend policies of, and the capital resources available for dividend payments at, the companies in which the underlying fund invests.

Investing in debt instruments – The prices of, and the income generated by, bonds and other debt securities held by the underlying fund may be affected by factors such as the interest rates, maturities and credit quality of these securities.

Rising interest rates will generally cause the prices of bonds and other debt securities to fall. Also, when interest rates rise, issuers of debt securities that may be prepaid at any time, such as mortgage- or other asset-backed securities, are less likely to refinance existing debt securities, causing the average life of such securities to extend. A general change in interest rates may cause investors to sell debt securities on a large scale, which could also adversely affect the price and liquidity of debt securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. Falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, call or refinance a debt security before its stated maturity, which may result in the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities.

Bonds and other debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer or guarantor will weaken or be perceived to be weaker, and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. A downgrade or default affecting any of the fund's securities could cause the value of the fund's shares to decrease. Lower quality debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than higher quality debt securities. Credit risk is gauged, in part, by the credit ratings of the debt securities in which the underlying fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the rating agencies issuing them and are not guarantees as to credit quality or an evaluation of market risk. The fund's investment adviser relies on its own credit analysts to research issuers and issues in assessing credit and default risks.

Investing in lower rated debt instruments – Lower rated debt securities or instruments, rated Ba1/BB+ or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (also known as "junk bonds"), generally have higher rates of interest and involve greater risk of default or price declines due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness than those of higher quality debt securities. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than the prices of higher quality debt securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty.

Investing in securities backed by the U.S. government – U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates and the credit rating of the U.S. government. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, circumstances could arise that would prevent or delay the payment of interest or principal on these securities, which could adversely affect their value and cause the fund to suffer losses. Such an event could lead to significant disruptions in U.S. and global markets.

Securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Liquidity risk – Certain underlying fund holdings may be or may become difficult or impossible to sell, particularly during times of market turmoil. Liquidity may be impacted by the lack of an active market for a holding, legal or contractual restrictions on resale, or the reduced number and capacity of market participants to make a market in such holding. Market prices for less liquid or illiquid holdings may be volatile or difficult to determine, and reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the market price of such holdings. Additionally, the sale of less liquid or illiquid holdings may involve substantial delays (including delays in settlement) and additional costs and the underlying fund may be unable to sell such holdings when necessary to meet its liquidity needs or to try to limit losses, or may be forced to sell at a loss.

Investing outside the United States – Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, and securities tied economically to countries outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic or market developments (including social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war) in the countries or regions in which the issuers are domiciled, operate or generate revenue or to which the securities are tied economically. These securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Issuers of these securities may be more susceptible to actions of foreign governments, such as nationalization, currency blockage or the imposition of price controls, sanctions, or punitive taxes, each of which could adversely impact the value of these securities. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States may also be subject to different regulatory, legal, accounting, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. In addition, the value of investments outside the United States may be reduced by foreign taxes, including foreign withholding taxes on interest and dividends. Further, there may be increased risks of delayed settlement of securities purchased or sold by the underlying fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Asset allocation – The underlying fund's percentage allocation to equity securities, debt securities and money market instruments could cause the fund to underperform relative to relevant benchmarks and other funds with similar investment objectives.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying fund actively manages the underlying fund's investments. Consequently, the underlying fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. In addition, the fund is subject to the risk that the managed risk strategy or the methods employed by the subadviser in implementing the managed risk strategy may not produce the desired results. The occurrence of either or both of these events could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

The following are additional risks associated with investing in the fund.

Interest rate risk – The values and liquidity of the securities held by the fund may be affected by changing interest rates. For example, the values of these securities may decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities. The fund may invest in variable and floating rate securities. When the fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and the net asset value of the fund's shares. Although the values of such securities are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than those of other debt securities, the value of variable and floating rate securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as market interest rates. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. During periods of extremely low short-term interest rates, the fund may not be able to maintain a positive yield or total return and, in relatively low interest rate environments, there are heightened risks associated with rising interest rates.

Investing in derivatives – The use of derivatives involves a variety of risks, which may be different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate or index, and a derivative instrument may cause the fund or the underlying fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for the fund or the underlying fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. A fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce the fund's returns and increase the fund's price volatility. A fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the fund's clearing broker, the derivatives exchange or the clearinghouse) may be unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations in respect of the transaction. In certain cases, the fund or the underlying fund may be hindered or delayed in exercising remedies against or closing out derivative instruments with a counterparty, which may result in additional losses. Derivatives are also subject to operational risk (such as documentation issues, settlement issues and systems failures) and legal risk (such as insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of a counterparty, and issues with the legality or enforceability of a contract).

Investing in futures contracts – In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments, futures contracts are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing organizations, exchanges and futures commission merchants with which the fund or the underlying fund transacts. Additionally, although futures require only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit of initial margin, the amount of a potential loss on a futures contract could greatly exceed the initial amount invested. While futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions futures may be deemed to be illiquid. For example, the fund or the underlying fund may be temporarily prohibited from closing out its position in a futures contract if intraday price change limits or limits on trading volume imposed by the applicable futures exchange are triggered. If a fund is unable to close out a position on a futures contract, the fund would remain subject to the risk of adverse price movements until the fund is able to close out the futures position. The ability of the fund or the underlying fund to successfully utilize futures contracts may depend in part upon the ability of the fund's investment adviser to accurately forecast market and economic factors (such as interest rates) and to assess and predict the impact of such market and economic factors on the futures in which the fund invests. If the investment adviser incorrectly forecasts economic developments or incorrectly predicts the impact of such developments on the futures in which it invests, the fund or the underlying fund could suffer losses.

Investing in swaps – Swaps, including interest rate swaps and credit default swap indices, or CDSIs, are subject to many of the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments. Additionally, although swaps require no initial investment or only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit of initial margin, the amount of a potential loss on a swap could greatly exceed the initial amount invested. The use of swaps involves the risk that the investment adviser will not accurately predict anticipated changes in interest rates or other economic factors, which may result in losses to the underlying fund. If the underlying fund enters into a bilaterally negotiated swap, the counterparty may fail to perform in accordance with the terms of the swap. If a counterparty defaults on its obligations under a swap, the underlying fund may lose any amount it expected to receive from the counterparty, potentially including amounts in excess of the underlying fund's initial investment. Certain swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing or may be eligible for voluntary central clearing. Although clearing interposes a central clearinghouse as the ultimate counterparty to each participant's swap, central clearing will not eliminate (but may decrease) counterparty risk relative to uncleared bilateral swaps. Some swaps, such as CDSIs, may be dependent on both the individual credit of the underlying fund's counterparty and on the credit of one or more issuers of any underlying assets. If the underlying fund does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of its counterparty and, where applicable, of issuers of any underlying reference assets, the underlying fund's investment in a swap may result in losses to the underlying fund.

Exposure to country, region, industry or sector – Subject to its investment limitations, the underlying fund may have significant exposure to a particular country, region, industry or sector. Such exposure may cause the underlying fund to be more impacted by risks relating to and developments affecting the country, region, industry or sector, and thus its net asset value may be more volatile, than a fund without such levels of exposure. For example, if the underlying fund has significant exposure in a particular country, then social, economic, regulatory or other issues that negatively affect that country may have a greater impact on the underlying fund than on a fund that is more geographically diversified.

Lending of portfolio securities – Securities lending involves risks, including the risk that the loaned securities may not be returned in a timely manner or at all, which would interfere with the fund's ability to vote proxies or settle transactions, and/or the risk of a counterparty default. Additionally, the fund may lose money from the reinvestment of collateral received on loaned securities in investments that decline in value, default or do not perform as expected.

Cybersecurity breaches – The underlying fund may be subject to operational and information security risks through breaches in cybersecurity. Cybersecurity breaches can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events, including "ransomware" attacks, the injection of computer viruses or malicious software code, the use of vulnerabilities in code to gain unauthorized access to digital

information systems, networks or devices, or external attacks such as denial-of-service attacks on the investment adviser's or an affiliate's website that could render the underlying fund's network services unavailable to intended end-users. These breaches may, among other things, lead to the unauthorized release of confidential information, misuse of the underlying fund's assets or sensitive information, the disruption of the underlying fund's operational capacity, the inability of underlying fund shareholders to transact business, or the destruction of the underlying fund's physical infrastructure, equipment or operating systems. These events could cause the underlying fund to violate applicable privacy and other laws and could subject the underlying fund to reputational damage, additional costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. The underlying fund may also be subject to additional risks if its third-party service providers, such as the underlying fund's investment adviser, transfer agent, custodian, administrators and other financial intermediaries, experience similar cybersecurity breaches and potential outcomes. Cybersecurity risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the underlying fund invests, which may cause the underlying fund's investments in such issuers to lose value.

Large shareholder transactions risk – The underlying fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders, including other underlying funds or accounts advised by the investment adviser, purchase or redeem, individually or in the aggregate, large amounts of shares relative to the size of the underlying fund. For example, when the investment adviser changes allocations in other underlying funds and accounts it manages, such changes may result in shareholder transactions in the underlying fund that are large relative to the size of the underlying fund. Such large shareholder redemptions may cause the underlying fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the underlying fund's net asset value and liquidity. Similarly, large underlying fund share purchases may adversely affect the underlying fund's performance to the extent that the underlying fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs. In addition, a large redemption could result in the underlying fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the underlying fund's expense ratio. These risks are heightened when the underlying fund is small.

In addition to the principal investment strategies described above, the fund has other investment practices that are described in the statement of additional information, which includes a description of other risks related to the fund's principal investment strategies and other investment practices. The fund's investment results will depend on the ability of the fund's investment adviser to navigate the risks discussed above as well as those described in the statement of additional information.

Fund comparative indexes – The S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization-weighted index based on the results of approximately 500 widely held common stocks. This index is unmanaged, and its results include reinvested dividends and/or distributions but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, commissions, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes. The S&P Managed Risk Index Series is designed to simulate a dynamic protective portfolio that allocates between the underlying equity index and cash, based on realized volatilities of the underlying equity and bond indices, while maintaining a fixed allocation to the underlying bond index. These indices are generated and published under agreements between S&P Dow Jones Indices and Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC. This index is unmanaged, and its results include reinvested dividends and/or distributions but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, commissions, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes.

Portfolio holdings A description of the fund's policies and procedures regarding disclosure of information about its portfolio holdings is available in the statement of additional information.

Information regarding the underlying funds The investment objectives and principal investment strategies of the underlying funds are summarized below and on the following pages. They should not be construed as an offer to purchase or sell the underlying funds. For additional and more current information regarding the underlying funds, investors should read the current prospectuses and statements of additional information of the underlying funds.

Each fund will invest in some, but not all, of the underlying funds listed below. Some underlying funds may not be underlying investments for any fund, while others may serve as underlying investments for multiple funds. Each of the funds described in this prospectus relies on the professional judgment of the investment adviser to the funds and to the underlying funds to make decisions about the underlying funds' respective portfolio investments. The basic investment philosophy of the investment adviser is to seek to invest in attractively valued companies that, in its opinion, represent good, long-term investment opportunities. The investment adviser believes that an important way to accomplish this is through fundamental analysis, which may include meeting with company executives and employees, suppliers, customers and competitors. Securities may be sold when the investment adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities.

Underlying funds - Growth funds

Growth Fund The fund's investment objective is to provide growth of capital.

The fund invests primarily in common stocks and seeks to invest in companies that appear to offer superior opportunities for growth of capital. The fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in common stocks and other securities outside the United States.

EUPAC Fund™ The fund's investment objective is to provide you with long-term growth of capital.

The fund invests primarily in common stocks in Europe and the Pacific Basin that the investment adviser believes have the potential for growth. Growth stocks are stocks that the investment adviser believes have the potential for above-average capital appreciation.

Normally the fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of issuers in Europe and the Pacific Basin. A country will be considered part of Europe if it is part of the MSCI European indexes, and part of the Pacific Basin if any of its borders touches the Pacific Ocean. In determining the domicile of an issuer, the fund's investment adviser will generally look to the determination of MSCI Inc. (MSCI) for equity securities and Bloomberg for debt securities. In certain limited circumstances (including where relevant data is unavailable or the nature of a holding warrants special considerations), the adviser may also take into account additional factors, as applicable, including where the issuer's securities are listed; where the issuer is legally organized, maintains principal corporate offices, conducts its principal operations, generates revenues and/or has credit risk exposure; and the source of guarantees, if any, of such securities. The fund may invest a portion of its assets in common stocks and other securities of companies in emerging markets.

Underlying funds - Growth-and-income funds

Growth-Income Fund The fund's investment objectives are to achieve long-term growth of capital and income.

The fund invests primarily in common stocks or other securities that the investment adviser believes demonstrate the potential for appreciation and/or dividends. The fund may invest up to 15% of its assets outside the United States. The fund is designed for investors seeking both capital appreciation and income.

Washington Mutual Investors Fund The fund's investment objective is to produce income and to provide an opportunity for growth of principal consistent with sound common stock investing.

The fund invests primarily in common stocks of established companies that are listed on, or meet the financial listing requirements of, the New York Stock Exchange and have a strong record of earnings and dividends. The fund strives to accomplish its objective through fundamental research, careful selection and broad diversification. In the selection of common stocks and other securities for investment, current and potential income as well as the potential for long-term capital appreciation are considered. The fund seeks to provide an above-average yield in its quarterly income distribution in relation to the S&P 500 Index (a broad, unmanaged index). The fund strives to maintain a fully invested, diversified portfolio, consisting primarily of high-quality common stocks.

The fund has an "Eligible List" of securities considered appropriate for a prudent investor seeking opportunities for income and growth of principal consistent with common stock investing. The investment adviser generates and maintains the Eligible List and selects the fund's investments exclusively from the securities on the Eligible List.

Underlying funds - Equity-income and balanced funds

Asset Allocation Fund The fund's investment objective is to provide high total return (including income and capital gains) consistent with preservation of capital over the long term.

In seeking to pursue its investment objective, the fund varies its mix of equity securities, debt securities and money market instruments. Under normal market conditions, the fund's investment adviser expects (but is not required) to maintain an investment mix falling within the following ranges: 40%-80% in equity securities, 20%-50% in debt securities and 0%-40% in money market instruments and cash. As of December 31, 2025, the fund was approximately 65% invested in equity securities, 31% invested in debt securities and 4% invested in money market instruments and cash. The proportion of equities, debt and money market securities held by the fund varies with market conditions and the investment adviser's assessment of their relative attractiveness as investment opportunities.

The fund invests in a diversified portfolio of common stocks and other equity securities, bonds and other intermediate and long-term debt securities including U.S. government securities, and money market instruments (debt securities maturing in one year or less). The fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in common stocks and other equity securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States and up to 5% of its assets in debt securities tied economically to countries outside the United States. In addition, the fund may invest up to 25% of its debt assets in lower quality debt securities (rated Ba1 or below and BB+ or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser or unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's investment adviser). Such securities are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds."

Underlying funds - Fixed-income funds

The Bond Fund of America® The fund's investment objective is to provide as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital.

The fund seeks to maximize your level of current income and preserve your capital by investing primarily in bonds. Normally the fund invests at least 80% of its assets in bonds and other debt securities, which may be represented by derivatives. The fund invests at least 60% of its assets in debt securities (excluding derivatives) rated A3 or better or A- or better by Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or in debt securities that are unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's investment adviser, and in U.S. government securities, money market instruments, cash or cash equivalents.

The fund may invest in debt securities and mortgage-backed securities issued by government-sponsored entities and federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

The fund may invest in inflation-linked bonds issued by U.S. and non-U.S. governments, their agencies or instrumentalities, and corporations. Inflation-linked bonds are structured to protect against inflation by linking the bond's principal and interest payments to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers, so that principal and interest adjust to reflect changes in the index.

The fund may invest in futures contracts and swaps, which are types of derivatives. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which is based on the value of an underlying financial asset (such as a stock, bond or currency), a reference rate or a market index.

The fund may invest up to 5% of its assets in debt securities rated Ba1 or below and BB+ or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or in debt securities that are unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's investment adviser. Securities rated Ba1 or below and BB+ or below are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds."

U.S. Government Securities Fund® The fund's investment objective is to provide a high level of current income consistent with prudent investment risk and preservation of capital.

Normally at least 80% of the fund's assets will be invested in securities that are guaranteed or sponsored by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bonds and other debt securities denominated in U.S. dollars, which may be represented by derivatives. The fund may also invest in mortgage-backed securities issued by federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

The fund may invest in inflation-linked bonds issued by U.S. and non-U.S. governments, their agencies or instrumentalities, and corporations. Inflation-linked bonds are structured to protect against inflation by linking the bond's principal and interest payments to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers, so that principal and interest adjust to reflect changes in the index.

The fund may invest in futures contracts and swaps, which are types of derivatives. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which is based on the value of an underlying financial asset (such as a stock, bond or currency), a reference rate or a market index.

Management and organization

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company, an experienced investment management organization founded in 1931, serves as the investment adviser to the Series and other funds, including each of the underlying funds and the American Funds. Capital Research and Management Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Capital Group Companies, Inc. and is located at 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071. The total management fee paid by each fund to its investment adviser for the most recent fiscal year, including any amounts waived, in each case expressed as a percentage of average net assets of that fund, appears in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses table for each fund. Please see the statement of additional information for further details. A discussion regarding the basis for the approval of the Series' Investment Advisory and Service Agreement by the Series' board of trustees is contained in the Series' report in Form N-CSR/S for the fiscal period ended June 30, 2025.

Capital Research and Management Company manages equity assets through three equity investment divisions and fixed income assets through its fixed income investment division, Capital Fixed Income Investors. The three equity investment divisions – Capital International Investors, Capital Research Global Investors and Capital World Investors – make investment decisions independently of one another.

The equity investment divisions may, in the future, be incorporated as wholly owned subsidiaries of Capital Research and Management Company. In that event, Capital Research and Management Company would continue to be the investment adviser, and day-to-day investment management of equity assets would continue to be carried out through one or more of these subsidiaries. Although not currently contemplated, Capital Research and Management Company could incorporate its fixed income investment division in the future and engage it to provide day-to-day investment management of fixed income assets. Capital Research and Management Company and each of the funds it advises have received an exemptive order from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that allows Capital Research and Management Company to use, upon approval of the funds' boards, its management subsidiaries and affiliates to provide day-to-day investment management services to the funds, including making changes to the management subsidiaries and affiliates providing such services. The Series' shareholders approved this arrangement; however, there is no assurance that Capital Research and Management Company will incorporate its investment divisions or exercise any authority granted to it under the exemptive order.

In addition, shareholders of the Series have approved a proposal to reorganize the Series into a Delaware statutory trust. However, the Series reserved the right to delay implementing the reorganization and has elected to do so.

Portfolio management for the funds Capital Research and Management Company is the investment adviser to the funds and the underlying funds. The investment adviser is responsible for the management of the funds and, subject to the review and approval of the Series' board of trustees, the selection of the subadviser to the funds, the monitoring and oversight of any such subadviser and the implementation of policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that such subadviser complies with the funds' respective investment objectives, strategies and restrictions.

Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC is the subadviser to the funds with respect to the management of the funds' managed risk strategies.

The table below shows the investment industry experience and role in management for each of the investment adviser's investment professionals primarily responsible for management of the funds.

Portfolio manager for the funds/Title (if applicable)	Investment industry experience	Experience in the funds since:	Role in management of the funds
Samir Mathur	Investment professional since 1993 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2012)	2024	Serves as a portfolio manager
Justin Toner	Investment professional since 1995 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2001)	2023	Serves as a portfolio manager

The table below shows the investment industry experience and role in management for each of the subadviser's investment professionals who are jointly and primarily responsible for the management of the funds' managed risk strategies.

Portfolio manager for the funds/Title (if applicable)	Investment industry experience	Experience in the funds since:	Role in management of the funds
Jeff Greco	Investment professional since 1995 (with Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC or affiliate since 2012)	2013	Serves as Senior Director – Head of Strategy Research of the subadviser with respect to the funds' managed risk strategies
Adam Schenck	Investment professional since 2005 (all with Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC or affiliate)	2013	Serves as a Managing Director – Head of Fund Services of the subadviser with respect to the funds' managed risk strategies
Maria Schiopu	Investment professional since 2013 (all with Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC or affiliate)	2013	Serves as Managing Director – Head of Portfolio Management of the subadviser with respect to the funds' managed risk strategies

The Capital System™ for the underlying funds Capital Research and Management Company uses a system of multiple portfolio managers in managing fund assets for the underlying funds. Under this approach, the portfolio of each underlying fund is divided into segments managed by individual managers. In addition, Capital Research and Management Company's investment analysts may make investment decisions with respect to a portion of each underlying fund's portfolio. Investment decisions are subject to the underlying fund's objective(s), policies and restrictions and the oversight of the appropriate investment-related committees of Capital Research and Management Company and its investment divisions.

Certain senior members of Capital Fixed Income Investors, the investment adviser's fixed income investment division, serve on the Portfolio Strategy Group. The group utilizes a research-driven process with input from the investment adviser's analysts, portfolio managers and economists to define investment themes on a range of macroeconomic factors, including duration, yield curve and sector allocation. Where applicable, the investment decisions made by a fund's fixed income portfolio managers are informed by the investment themes discussed by the group.

Purchases and redemptions of shares Shares of the Series are currently offered only to insurance company separate accounts as well as so-called “feeder funds” under master-feeder arrangements sponsored by insurance companies as underlying investments for such insurance companies’ variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. All such shares may be purchased or redeemed by the insurance company separate accounts (or feeder funds) at net asset value without any sales or redemption charges. These purchases and redemptions are made at the price next determined after such purchases and redemptions of units of the separate accounts (or feeder funds). The Series typically expects to remit redemption proceeds one business day following receipt and acceptance of a redemption order, regardless of the method the Series uses to make such payment (e.g., check, wire or automated clearing house transfer). However, payment may take longer than one business day and may take up to seven days as generally permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). Under the 1940 Act, the Series may be permitted to pay redemption proceeds beyond seven days under certain limited circumstances.

Under normal conditions, the Series typically expects to meet shareholder redemptions from a reserve of highly liquid assets, such as cash or cash equivalents. The Series may use additional methods to meet shareholder redemptions, if they become necessary. These methods may include, but are not limited to, the sale of portfolio assets, the use of overdraft protection afforded by the Series’ custodian bank, borrowing from a line of credit and making payment with fund securities or other fund assets rather than in cash (as further discussed in the following paragraph).

Although payment of redemptions normally will be in cash, the Series may pay the redemption price wholly or partly with portfolio securities or other fund assets under conditions and circumstances determined by the Series’ board of trustees. On the same redemption date, some shareholders may be paid in whole or in part in securities (which may differ among those shareholders), while other shareholders may be paid entirely in cash. In general, in-kind redemptions to affiliated shareholders will as closely as practicable represent the affiliated shareholder’s pro rata share of the Series’ securities, subject to certain exceptions. Securities distributed in-kind to unaffiliated shareholders will be selected by the investment adviser in a manner the investment adviser deems to be fair and reasonable to the Series’ shareholders. The disposal of the securities received in-kind may be subject to brokerage costs and, until sold, such securities remain subject to market risk and liquidity risk, including the risk that such securities are or become difficult to sell. If the Series pays your redemption with illiquid or less liquid securities, you will bear the risk of not being able to sell such securities.

Frequent trading of fund shares The Series and Capital Client Group, Inc., the Series' distributor, reserve the right to reject any purchase order for any reason. The funds are not designed to serve as vehicles for frequent trading. Frequent trading of fund shares may lead to increased costs to the funds and less efficient management of the funds' portfolios, potentially resulting in dilution of the value of the shares held by long-term shareholders. Accordingly, purchases, including those that are part of exchange activity, that the Series or Capital Client Group, Inc. has determined could involve actual or potential harm to a fund may be rejected.

The Series, through its transfer agent, American Funds Service Company, has agreements with the Series' insurance relationships to maintain its surveillance procedures that are designed to detect frequent trading in fund shares. The agreements generally require the insurance companies to (i) provide, upon request from a fund, the Series or their agent, certain identifying and account information regarding contract owners who invest in fund shares through an insurance company account and (ii) execute instructions from a fund, the Series or their agent to restrict further purchases or exchanges of fund shares by a contract owner who the Series has identified as having engaged in potentially harmful market timing or frequent trading. Under these procedures, various analytics are used to evaluate factors that may be indicative of frequent trading. For example, transactions in fund shares that exceed certain monetary thresholds may be scrutinized. American Funds Service Company may work with the insurance company separate accounts or feeder funds to apply their procedures that American Funds Service Company believes are reasonably designed to enforce the frequent trading policies of the Series. You should refer to disclosures provided by the insurance company with which you have a contract to determine the specific trading restrictions that apply to you.

Under the Series' frequent trading policy, certain trading activity will not be treated as frequent trading, such as:

- retirement plan contributions, loans and distributions (including hardship withdrawals) identified as such on the retirement plan recordkeeper's system;
- purchases and redemptions in community foundation accounts;
- purchase transactions involving in-kind transfers of fund shares, if the entity maintaining the contract owner's account is able to identify the transaction as one of these types of transactions;
- transactions by certain intermediaries in accordance with established hedging programs approved by the fund's investment adviser; and
- systematic redemptions and purchases if the entity maintaining the contract owner's account is able to identify the transaction as a systematic redemption or purchase.

Generally, purchases and redemptions will not be considered "systematic" unless the transaction is prescheduled for a specific date.

American Funds Service Company will monitor for other types of activity that could potentially be harmful to the Series - for example short-term trading activity in multiple funds. If American Funds Service Company identifies any activity that may constitute frequent trading, it reserves the right to contact the insurance company separate account or feeder fund and request that the separate account or feeder fund either provide information regarding an account owner's transactions or restrict the account owner's trading. If American Funds Service Company is not satisfied that insurance company separate account or feeder fund has taken appropriate action, American Funds Service Company may terminate the separate account's or feeder fund's ability to transact in fund shares.

There is no guarantee that all instances of frequent trading in fund shares will be prevented.

Notwithstanding the Series' surveillance procedures described above, all transactions in fund shares remain subject to the right of the Series, Capital Client Group, Inc. and American Funds Service Company to restrict potentially abusive trading generally, including the types of transactions described above that will not be prevented.

Valuing shares The net asset value of each share class of each fund is calculated based in part upon the net asset value of the share class of the underlying funds in which the fund invests. The prospectus for each underlying fund explains the circumstances under which the underlying fund will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing. The net asset value of each share class of a fund is the value of a single share of that class. Net asset value is computed by adding a class's share of the value of a fund's investments, cash and other assets, subtracting the class's share of the fund's liabilities allocated to the class, and dividing the result by the number of shares of that class that are outstanding. Realized investment income and gain is included in the fund's net asset value until the ex-dividend date, when the declared dividend amount is treated as a fund liability. The net asset value per share is calculated once daily as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, normally 4 p.m. New York time, each day the New York Stock Exchange is open. If the New York Stock Exchange makes a scheduled (e.g., the day after Thanksgiving) or an unscheduled close prior to 4 p.m. New York time, the net asset value of each fund will be determined at approximately the time the New York Stock Exchange closes on that day. If on such a day market quotations and prices from third-party pricing services are not based as of the time of the early close of the New York Stock Exchange but are as of a later time (up to approximately 4 p.m. New York time), for example because the market remains open after the close of the New York Stock Exchange, those later market quotations and prices will be used in determining the funds' net asset value.

Equity securities and options contracts are valued primarily on the basis of market quotations, and debt securities are valued primarily on the basis of prices from third-party pricing services due to the lack of market quotations. Futures contracts are valued primarily on the basis of settlement prices. The underlying funds' portfolio investments are valued in accordance with procedures for making fair value determinations if market quotations are not readily available, including procedures to determine the representativeness of third-party vendor prices, or in the event market quotations or third-party vendor prices are not considered reliable. For example, if events occur between the close of markets outside the United States and the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange that, in the opinion of the investment adviser, materially affect the value of any of the underlying funds' equity securities that trade principally in those international markets, those securities will be valued in accordance with fair value procedures. Similarly, fair value procedures will be employed if an issuer defaults on its debt securities and there is no market for its securities. Use of these procedures is intended to result in more appropriate net asset values and, where applicable, to reduce potential arbitrage opportunities otherwise available to short-term investors.

Because the underlying funds may hold securities that are listed primarily on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or days when the funds do not price their shares, the values of securities held in the funds may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem fund shares.

Shares of the funds will be purchased or sold at the net asset value next determined after receipt of requests from the appropriate insurance company. Requests received by the appropriate insurance company prior to 4 p.m. New York time and communicated by the insurance company to the Series or its agent will be purchased or sold at that day's net asset value. Orders in good order received after the New York Stock Exchange closes (scheduled or unscheduled) will be processed at the net asset value (plus any applicable sales charge) calculated on the following business day.

Plan of distribution The Series has adopted a plan of distribution for Class P2 shares under which it may finance activities intended primarily to sell shares, provided that the categories of expenses are approved in advance by the Series' board of trustees. The plan provides for annual expenses of .50%, and the Series' board of trustees has authorized payments of .25% for Class P2 shares. The distribution fees expected to be paid by each fund, as a percentage of average net assets, are indicated in this prospectus in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses table for each fund. Since these fees are paid out of each fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time they may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges or service fees and reduce the return of an investment in Class P2 shares.

Other compensation to dealers Capital Client Group, Inc., at its expense, provides additional compensation to insurance companies. These payments may be made, at the discretion of Capital Client Group, Inc., to insurance companies (or their affiliates) that have sold shares of the funds of the American Funds Insurance Series and American Funds as the exclusive underlying investments to their variable annuity contracts. A number of factors will be considered in determining payments, including the sales, assets, and the quality of the insurance company's relationship with Capital Client Group, Inc. The payment will typically be determined using a formula applied consistently to insurance companies based on the relevant facts and circumstances. Aggregate payments made by Capital Client Group, Inc. to insurance companies may also change from year to year. Only assets and deposits in variable annuity contracts that offer exclusively shares of the funds of the American Funds Insurance Series and American Funds are included in the formula. Further, assets for which the insurance company, or an affiliated broker-dealer, acts as an ERISA investment fiduciary are generally excluded from the formula. Capital Client Group, Inc. makes these payments to help defray the costs incurred by qualifying insurance companies in connection with efforts to educate their sales force about the American Funds Insurance Series and American Funds so that they help financial advisers make recommendations and provide services that are suitable and meet contractholders' needs. These payments may also be made to help defray the costs associated with the insurance company's provision of account-related services and activities and support the insurance company's distribution activities. Capital Client Group, Inc. will, on a periodic basis, determine the advisability of continuing these payments. As of May 1, 2026, the insurance companies (or their affiliates) that Capital Client Group, Inc. anticipates will receive additional compensation based on prior payments include Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.

Firms receiving additional compensation payments must sign a letter acknowledging the purpose of the payment and Capital Client Group, Inc.'s goal that the payment will help facilitate education of their sales force about the American Funds Insurance Series and American Funds to help financial professionals make suitable recommendations and better serve their clients who invest in the funds as underlying investments to variable annuity contracts. The letters generally require the firms to (1) offer shares of the funds of the American Funds Insurance Series and American Funds as the exclusive underlying investments to their variable annuity contracts, and (2) provide Capital Client Group, Inc. broad access to their sales force and product platforms and develop a business plan to achieve such access.

Capital Client Group, Inc. may also pay expenses associated with meetings and other training and educational opportunities conducted by insurance companies, selling dealers, advisory platform providers and other intermediaries to facilitate educating financial professionals and shareholders about the American Funds Insurance Series and American Funds. For example, some of these expenses may include, but not be limited to, meeting sponsor fees, meeting location fees, fees for data and reporting, and fees to obtain lists of financial professionals to better tailor training and education opportunities. In addition, Capital Client Group, Inc. and/or its affiliates may make payments to third parties for platform fees and other services.

If investment advisers, distributors or other affiliates of mutual funds pay additional compensation or other incentives to insurance companies in differing amounts, insurance companies and the financial professionals with which they interact may have financial incentives for recommending a particular mutual fund over other mutual funds or investments, creating a potential conflict of interest. You should consult with your financial professional and review carefully any disclosure by your financial professional's firm as to compensation received.

Fund expenses In periods of market volatility, assets of the funds and/or the applicable underlying funds may decline significantly, causing total annual fund operating expenses (as a percentage of the value of your investment) to become higher than the numbers shown in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses tables in this prospectus.

Each fund will invest in Class 1 shares of the applicable underlying fund(s). Accordingly, fees and expenses of the underlying fund(s) reflect current expenses of the Class 1 shares of the underlying fund(s). The “Other expenses” items in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses tables in this prospectus are based on expenses as of each fund’s most recently completed fiscal year. These items include third-party expenses, such as custodial, legal, audit, accounting, regulatory reporting and pricing vendor services, and an administrative services fee provided by the insurance companies that include the funds as an underlying investment in their variable contracts. Each fund will pay an insurance administration fee of .25% to these insurance companies for providing certain services pursuant to an insurance administrative services plan adopted by the Series.

Investment results All fund results in the “Investment results” section of this prospectus reflect the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions, if any. Unless otherwise noted, fund results reflect any fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in effect during the period presented.

Distributions and taxes Each fund of the Series intends to qualify as a “regulated investment company” under the Internal Revenue Code. In any fiscal year in which a fund so qualifies and distributes to shareholders its investment company taxable income and net realized capital gain, the fund itself is relieved of federal income tax.

It is the Series’ policy to distribute to the shareholders (the insurance company separate accounts) all of its investment company taxable income and capital gain for each fiscal year.

See the applicable contract prospectus for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of the contracts and distributions to the separate accounts.

Financial highlights The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand a fund's results for the past five fiscal years (or, if shorter, the period of operations). Certain information reflects financial results for a single share of a particular class. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in a fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and capital gain distributions). Where indicated, figures in the table reflect the impact, if any, of certain waivers and/or reimbursements. For more information about these waivers and/or reimbursements, see the fund's statement of additional information and Form N-CSR. The information in the Financial Highlights table has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, whose current report, along with the funds' financial statements, is included in the statement of additional information, which is available upon request. Figures shown do not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, results would be lower.

Year ended	Net asset value, beginning of year	Income (loss) from investment operations ¹			Dividends and distributions			Net asset value, end of year	Total return ²	Net assets, end of year (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets before waivers/reimbursements ³	Ratio of expenses to average net assets after waivers/reimbursements ^{2,3}	Net effective expense ratio ^{2,4,5}	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets ²
		Net investment income (loss)	Net gains (losses) on securities (both realized and unrealized)	Total from investment operations	Dividends (from net investment income)	Distributions (from capital gains)	Total dividends and distributions							
Managed Risk Growth Fund														
Class P1:														
12/31/2025	\$13.35	\$.06	\$1.67	\$1.73	\$(.25)	\$(.57)	\$(.82)	\$14.26	13.63%	\$14	.38%	.36%	.67%	.47%
12/31/2024	10.86	.10	2.48	2.58	(.09)	–	(.09)	13.35	23.82	14	.42	.37	.69	.81
12/31/2023	11.37	.08	2.28	2.36	(.08)	(2.79)	(2.87)	10.86	23.77	13	.42	.37	.70	.77
12/31/2022	18.53	.06	(4.46)	(4.40)	(.22)	(2.54)	(2.76)	11.37	(24.62)	9	.41	.36	.68	.47
12/31/2021	17.25	.04	2.16	2.20	(.18)	(.74)	(.92)	18.53	13.08	13	.41	.36	.69	.19
Class P2:														
12/31/2025	13.19	.03	1.66	1.69	(.19)	(.57)	(.76)	14.12	13.41	491	.63	.62	.93	.21
12/31/2024	10.73	.06	2.46	2.52	(.06)	–	(.06)	13.19	23.50	513	.67	.62	.94	.52
12/31/2023	11.28	.05	2.26	2.31	(.07)	(2.79)	(2.86)	10.73	23.50	495	.67	.62	.95	.43
12/31/2022	18.42	.03	(4.45)	(4.42)	(.18)	(2.54)	(2.72)	11.28	(24.88)	445	.67	.62	.94	.20
12/31/2021	17.11	(.01)	2.16	2.15	(.10)	(.74)	(.84)	18.42	12.89	584	.67	.62	.95	(.07)
Managed Risk EUPAC Fund														
Class P1:														
12/31/2025	\$8.23	\$.14	\$1.10	\$1.24	\$(.13)	\$–	\$(.13)	\$9.34	15.33%	\$2	.41%	.36%	.83%	1.58%
12/31/2024	8.36	.13	(.12)	.01	(.14)	–	(.14)	8.23	(.05)	2	.46	.37	.84	1.50
12/31/2023	8.61	.13	.41	.54	(.15)	(.64)	(.79)	8.36	6.36	2	.46	.36	.84	1.60
12/31/2022	10.55	.15	(1.75)	(1.60)	(.34)	–	(.34)	8.61	(15.27)	2	.44	.37	.85	1.70
12/31/2021	11.07	.24	(.67)	(.43)	(.09)	–	(.09)	10.55	(3.92)	2	.44	.36	.86	2.12
Class P2:														
12/31/2025	8.18	.10	1.12	1.22	(.11)	–	(.11)	9.29	15.09	111	.68	.63	1.10	1.23
12/31/2024	8.32	.10	(.13)	(.03)	(.11)	–	(.11)	8.18	(.45)	112	.72	.63	1.10	1.19
12/31/2023	8.58	.10	.42	.52	(.14)	(.64)	(.78)	8.32	6.22	122	.73	.63	1.11	1.21
12/31/2022	10.48	.12	(1.74)	(1.62)	(.28)	–	(.28)	8.58	(15.54)	124	.70	.63	1.11	1.36
12/31/2021	10.99	.20	(.65)	(.45)	(.06)	–	(.06)	10.48	(4.13)	160	.71	.63	1.13	1.79
Managed Risk Washington Mutual Investors Fund														
Class P1:														
12/31/2025	\$11.76	\$.20	\$1.07	\$1.27	\$(.26)	\$–	\$(.26)	\$12.77	10.95%	\$3	.37%	.36%	.61%	1.64%
12/31/2024	10.50	.20	1.28	1.48	(.22)	–	(.22)	11.76	14.20	3	.41	.36	.61	1.80
12/31/2023	11.24	.20	.79	.99	(.24)	(1.49)	(1.73)	10.50	10.04	3	.42	.37	.63	1.91
12/31/2022	12.95	.23	(1.38)	(1.15)	(.56)	–	(.56)	11.24	(8.92)	3	.41	.36	.60	1.96
12/31/2021	11.24	.16	1.79	1.95	(.24)	–	(.24)	12.95	17.46	2	.41	.36	.66	1.33
Class P2:														
12/31/2025	11.69	.16	1.07	1.23	(.23)	–	(.23)	12.69	10.65	312	.64	.63	.88	1.34
12/31/2024	10.43	.17	1.28	1.45	(.19)	–	(.19)	11.69	13.99	319	.68	.63	.88	1.51
12/31/2023	11.18	.18	.77	.95	(.21)	(1.49)	(1.70)	10.43	9.73	322	.68	.63	.89	1.71
12/31/2022	12.88	.19	(1.37)	(1.18)	(.52)	–	(.52)	11.18	(9.16)	321	.67	.62	.86	1.62
12/31/2021	11.18	.11	1.79	1.90	(.20)	–	(.20)	12.88	17.11	371	.68	.62	.92	.91

Year ended	Net asset value, beginning of year	Income (loss) from investment operations ¹			Dividends and distributions			Net asset value, end of year	Total return ²	Net assets, end of year (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets before waivers/reimbursements ³	Ratio of expenses to average net assets after waivers/reimbursements ^{2,3}	Net effective expense ratio ^{2,4,5}	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets ²
		Net investment income (loss)	Net gains (losses) on securities (both realized and unrealized)	Total from investment operations	Dividends (from net investment income)	Distributions (from capital gains)	Total dividends and distributions							
Managed Risk Growth-Income Fund														
Class P1:														
12/31/2025	\$14.35	\$.20	\$1.36	\$1.56	\$(.34)	\$(.56)	\$(.90)	\$15.01	11.45%	\$1,834	.37%	.36%	.63%	1.35%
12/31/2024	12.53	.21	2.02	2.23	(.23)	(.18)	(.41)	14.35	18.03	1,903	.41	.36	.63	1.55
12/31/2023	12.51	.20	1.65	1.85	(.21)	(1.62)	(1.83)	12.53	16.17	1,910	.41	.36	.63	1.64
12/31/2022	15.73	.18	(2.79)	(2.61)	(.30)	(.31)	(.61)	12.51	(16.74)	1,833	.41	.36	.62	1.33
12/31/2021	14.01	.14	1.99	2.13	(.21)	(.20)	(.41)	15.73	15.32	2,328	.41	.36	.64	.96
Class P2:														
12/31/2025	14.25	.16	1.35	1.51	(.30)	(.56)	(.86)	14.90	11.17	258	.62	.61	.88	1.10
12/31/2024	12.45	.17	2.01	2.18	(.20)	(.18)	(.38)	14.25	17.69	274	.66	.61	.88	1.29
12/31/2023	12.44	.17	1.64	1.81	(.18)	(1.62)	(1.80)	12.45	15.90	277	.66	.61	.88	1.39
12/31/2022	15.64	.15	(2.78)	(2.63)	(.26)	(.31)	(.57)	12.44	(16.93)	268	.66	.61	.87	1.10
12/31/2021	13.93	.10	1.98	2.08	(.17)	(.20)	(.37)	15.64	15.05	340	.66	.61	.89	.70
Managed Risk Asset Allocation Fund														
Class P1:														
12/31/2025	\$13.20	\$.26	\$1.22	\$1.48	\$(.39)	\$(.83)	\$(1.22)	\$13.46	12.01%	\$13	.38%	.36%	.65%	1.96%
12/31/2024	11.90	.29	1.45	1.74	(.27)	(.17)	(.44)	13.20	14.90	12	.41	.36	.65	2.28
12/31/2023	12.43	.31	.87	1.18	(.26)	(1.45)	(1.71)	11.90	10.51	10	.41	.36	.66	2.61
12/31/2022	15.33	.24	(2.34)	(2.10)	(.32)	(.48)	(.80)	12.43	(13.75)	7	.41	.36	.65	1.80
12/31/2021	13.84	.21	1.55	1.76	(.27)	-	(.27)	15.33	12.82	7	.41	.36	.66	1.43
Class P2:														
12/31/2025	12.78	.17	1.22	1.39	(.34)	(.83)	(1.17)	13.00	11.67	1,463	.63	.61	.90	1.30
12/31/2024	11.53	.22	1.44	1.66	(.24)	(.17)	(.41)	12.78	14.63	2,014	.66	.61	.90	1.81
12/31/2023	12.09	.21	.90	1.11	(.22)	(1.45)	(1.67)	11.53	10.23	2,093	.66	.61	.91	1.86
12/31/2022	14.93	.18	(2.25)	(2.07)	(.29)	(.48)	(.77)	12.09	(13.97)	2,182	.66	.61	.90	1.40
12/31/2021	13.45	.15	1.53	1.68	(.20)	-	(.20)	14.93	12.50	2,812	.66	.61	.91	1.03
Portfolio turnover rate for all share classes⁶					Year ended December 31,									
					2025⁷	2024	2023	2022	2021					
Managed Risk Growth Fund					32%	14%	39%	97%	32%					
Managed Risk EUPAC Fund					17	11	27	82	24					
Managed Risk Washington Mutual Investors Fund					22	8	19	70	16					
Managed Risk Growth-Income Fund					29	13	21	67	13					
Managed Risk Asset Allocation Fund					15	7	13	48	5					

¹ Based on average shares outstanding.

² This column reflects the impact of certain waivers/reimbursements from Capital Research and Management Company and/or American Funds Service Company, if any.

³ This column does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which each fund invests.

⁴ This column reflects the net effective expense ratios for each fund and class, which include each class's expense ratio combined with the weighted average net expense ratio of the underlying funds for the periods presented.

⁵ Unaudited.

⁶ Rates do not include the fund's portfolio activity with respect to any Central Funds, if applicable.

⁷ Rates exclude in-kind transactions, if any.

Other fund information Shares of the Series are currently offered to insurance company separate accounts funding both variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. Interests of various contract owners participating in the Series may be in conflict. The board of trustees of the Series will monitor for the existence of any material conflicts and determine what action, if any, should be taken. Shares may be purchased or redeemed by the separate accounts without any sales or redemption charges at net asset value.

Annual/Semi-annual report to shareholders and Form N-CSR Additional information about the Series' investments is available in the Series' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in the Form N-CSR/S on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). In the Series' annual report, you will find a summary discussion of the key market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Series' performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR/S, you will find the Series' annual and semi-annual financial statements.

Statement of additional information (SAI) and codes of ethics The current SAI, as amended from time to time, contains more detailed information about the Series, including the funds' financial statements, and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means that the current SAI, for legal purposes, is part of this prospectus. The codes of ethics describe the personal investing policies adopted by the Series, the Series' investment adviser and its affiliated companies.

The codes of ethics and current SAI are on file with the SEC. These and other related materials about the Series are available for review on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at sec.gov or, after payment of a duplicating fee, via email request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

The current SAI, annual/semi-annual reports to shareholders and other information such as the funds' financial statements can be found online at capitalgroup.com/afis and may be available on the website of the company that issued your insurance contract. You also may request a free copy of these documents or the codes of ethics by calling Capital Group at (800) 421-9900, ext. 65413 or writing to the Secretary at 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071.