

Class 4 shares

American Funds® Global Growth Portfolio
American Funds® Growth and Income Portfolio

Class P2 shares

American Funds® Managed Risk Growth Portfolio
American Funds® Managed Risk Growth and Income Portfolio
American Funds® Managed Risk Global Allocation Portfolio

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American Funds Global Growth Portfolio

Investment objective The fund's investment objective is to provide long-term growth of capital.

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 4 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 value of your investment)	Class 4
Management fees	None
Distribution (12b-1) fees	0.25%
Other expenses	0.26
Acquired (underlying) fund fees and expenses	0.45
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.96

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class 4 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 4	\$98	\$306	\$531	\$1,178

Portfolio turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's investment results. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 9% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies The fund will attempt to achieve its investment objective by investing in a mix of American Funds Insurance Series (AFIS) funds in different combinations and weightings. The underlying AFIS funds will primarily consist of growth funds. The fund may also invest in growth-and-income funds. Through its investments in the underlying funds, the fund will have significant exposure to growth-oriented common stocks.

The fund will invest primarily in funds that invest significantly in issuers domiciled outside the United States. Through the underlying funds in which it invests, the fund will have significant exposure to issuers domiciled outside the United States, including exposure to issuers domiciled in at least three different countries. The fund may also have exposure to issuers domiciled in emerging markets, including small capitalization issuers. The investment adviser believes that exposure to issuers domiciled outside the United States can help provide diversification when seeking long-term growth of capital. The fund may also invest in underlying funds that hold debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or unrated but determined by the fund's investment adviser to be of equivalent quality. Debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds."

The fund's investment adviser seeks to create combinations of underlying funds that complement each other with a goal of achieving the fund's investment objective of providing long-term growth of capital. In making this determination, the fund's investment adviser considers the historical volatility and returns of the underlying funds and how various combinations would have behaved in past market environments. It also considers, among other topics, current market conditions and the investment positions of the underlying funds.

The fund's investment adviser periodically reviews the investment strategies and asset mix of the underlying funds. The investment adviser will also consider whether overall market conditions would favor a change in the exposure of the fund to various asset types or geographic regions. Based on these considerations, the investment adviser may make adjustments to underlying fund holdings by adjusting the percentage of individual underlying funds within the fund, or adding or removing underlying funds. The investment adviser may also determine not to change the underlying fund allocations, particularly in response to short-term market movements, if in its opinion the combination of underlying funds is appropriate to meet the fund's investment objective.

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.

Allocation risk – Investments in the fund are subject to risks related to the investment adviser's allocation choices. The selection of the underlying funds and the allocation of the fund's assets could cause the fund to lose value or its results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to the 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 and in the same proportions as the fund would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the portfolio management and other services provided by the fund. 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 underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of the underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and the underlying funds.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by the underlying funds 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 funds invest in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of the underlying funds' 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 funds 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 an underlying fund's securities and income provided by an 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 the underlying funds, 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 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.

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 underlying funds' securities could cause the value of the underlying funds' 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 underlying funds' investment adviser relies on its own credit analysts to research issuers and issues in assessing credit and default risks.

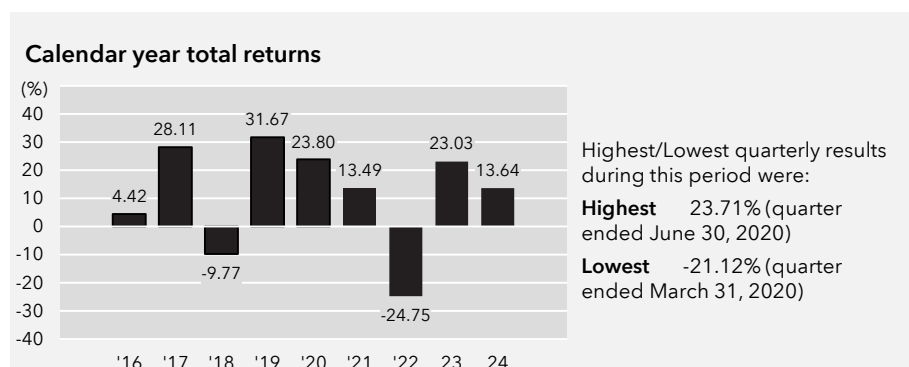
Investing in lower rated debt instruments – Lower rated bonds and other lower rated debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and involve greater risk of default or price declines due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness than those of higher quality debt securities. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than the prices of higher quality debt securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty. These risks may be increased with respect to investments in junk bonds.

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.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, the underlying funds are 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. This could cause an underlying 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 4 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 and other applicable measures of market results. 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, 2024:	1 year	5 years	Lifetime
Fund (inception date – 5/1/15)	13.64%	8.13%	8.60%
MSCI All Country World Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	17.49	10.06	8.93

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

Portfolio Solutions Committee The investment adviser's Portfolio Solutions Committee develops the allocation approach and selects the underlying funds in which the fund invests. The members of the Portfolio Solutions Committee, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the fund, are:

Investment professional/ Series title (if applicable)	Investment professional experience in this fund	Primary title with investment adviser
Michelle J. Black	5 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Brittain Ezzes	1 year	Vice President – Capital Research Global Investors
Samir Mathur	5 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Damien J. McCann	Less than 1 year	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Wesley K. Phoa	10 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
John R. Queen	5 years	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Andrew B. Suzman	10 years	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.

American Funds Growth and Income Portfolio

Investment objective The fund's investment objective is to provide long-term growth of capital while providing current income.

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 4 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 value of your investment)	Class 4
Management fees	None
Distribution (12b-1) fees	0.25%
Other expenses	0.26
Acquired (underlying) fund fees and expenses	0.31
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.82

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class 4 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 4	\$84	\$262	\$455	\$1,014

Portfolio turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's investment results. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 10% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies The fund will attempt to achieve its investment objective by investing in a mix of American Funds Insurance Series (AFIS) funds in different combinations and weightings. The underlying AFIS funds will primarily consist of equity funds in the growth, growth-and-income and equity-income categories. However, the fund may also invest in fixed income funds.

Through its investments in the underlying funds, the fund will have significant exposure to growth-oriented common stocks. The fund will seek to generate some of its income from exposure to dividend paying stocks. The fund will seek exposure to investments outside the United States, including in emerging markets. The investment adviser believes that exposure to investments outside the United States can help provide diversification when seeking current income and long-term growth of capital.

With respect to its fixed income investments, the underlying funds in which the fund invests may hold debt securities with a wide range of quality and maturities. The fund may invest in underlying funds with significant exposure to debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or unrated but determined by the fund's investment adviser to be of equivalent quality. Debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Exposure to lower rated securities may help the fund achieve its objective of providing current income.

The underlying funds may hold securities issued and guaranteed by the U.S. government, securities issued by federal agencies and instrumentalities and securities backed by mortgages or other assets. The underlying funds may also invest in the debt securities of governments, agencies, corporations and other entities domiciled outside the United States.

The fund's investment adviser seeks to create combinations of underlying funds that complement each other with a goal of achieving the fund's investment objective of providing long-term growth of capital while providing current income. In making this determination, the fund's investment adviser considers the historical volatility and returns of the underlying funds and how various combinations would have behaved in past market environments. It also considers, among other topics, current market conditions and the investment positions of the underlying funds.

The fund's investment adviser periodically reviews the investment strategies and asset mix of the underlying funds. The investment adviser will also consider whether overall market conditions would favor a change in the exposure of the fund to various asset types or geographic regions. Based on these considerations, the investment adviser may make adjustments to underlying fund holdings by adjusting the percentage of individual underlying funds within the fund, or adding or removing underlying funds. The investment adviser may also determine not to change the underlying fund allocations, particularly in response to short-term market movements, if in its opinion the combination of underlying funds is appropriate to meet the fund's investment objective.

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.

Allocation risk – Investments in the fund are subject to risks related to the investment adviser's allocation choices. The selection of the underlying funds and the allocation of the fund's assets could cause the fund to lose value or its results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives. The fund may invest in an underlying fixed-income fund that is a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. To the extent that the fund invests a larger percentage of its assets in securities of one or more issuers, poor performance by these securities could have a greater adverse impact on the fund's investment results.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to the 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 and in the same proportions as the fund would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the portfolio management and other services provided by the fund. 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 underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of the underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and the underlying funds.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by the underlying funds 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 funds invest in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of the underlying funds' 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 funds 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 an underlying fund's securities and income provided by an 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 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 underlying funds' securities could cause the value of the underlying funds' 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 underlying funds' 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 bonds and other lower rated debt securities 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. These risks may be increased with respect to investments in junk bonds.

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.

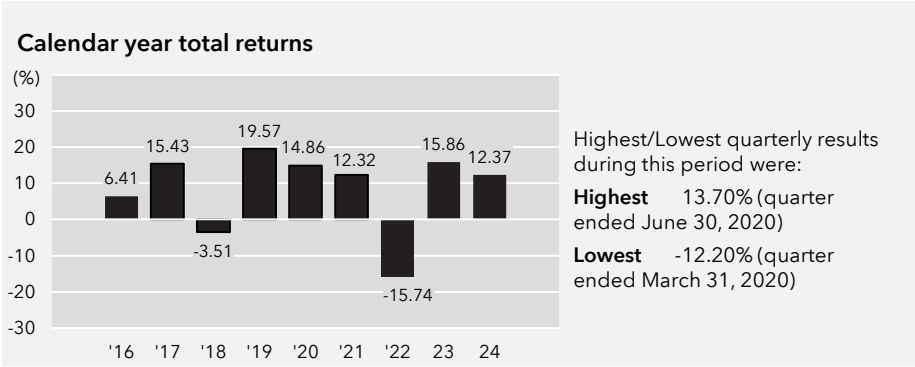
Investing outside the United States – Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, and securities tied economically to countries outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic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

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, the underlying funds are 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. This could cause an underlying 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 4 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 and other applicable measures of market results. 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, 2024:	1 year	5 years	Lifetime
Fund (inception date – 5/1/15)	12.37%	7.19%	7.03%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	25.02	14.53	13.23
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	1.25	-0.33	1.30
MSCI ACWI ex U.S. Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	5.53	4.10	4.09
American Funds Insurance Series Growth and Income Portfolio Series Custom Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, commissions, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	11.23	6.63	6.78

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

Portfolio Solutions Committee The investment adviser's Portfolio Solutions Committee develops the allocation approach and selects the underlying funds in which the fund invests. The members of the Portfolio Solutions Committee, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the fund, are:

Investment professional/ Series title (if applicable)	Investment professional experience in this fund	Primary title with investment adviser
Michelle J. Black	5 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Brittain Ezzes	1 year	Vice President – Capital Research Global Investors
Samir Mathur	5 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Damien J. McCann	Less than 1 year	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Wesley K. Phoa	10 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
John R. Queen	5 years	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Andrew B. Suzman	10 years	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.

American Funds Managed Risk Growth Portfolio

Investment objective The fund’s investment objective is to provide 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 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	0.34
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.95

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	\$97	\$303	\$525	\$1,166

Portfolio turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s investment results. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 20% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies The fund will attempt to achieve its investment objective by investing in a mix of American Funds Insurance Series (AFIS) funds in different combinations and weightings, while seeking to manage portfolio volatility and to provide downside protection primarily through the use of exchange-traded options and futures contracts. The underlying AFIS funds will substantially consist of growth funds. The fund may also invest in growth-and-income and fixed income funds. A portion of the fund's assets may also be held in cash and/or U.S. Treasury futures.

Through its investments in the underlying funds, the fund will have significant exposure to growth-oriented common stocks. The fund will typically have significant exposure to investments outside the United States. The fund may also have exposure to smaller capitalization issuers and investments in emerging markets. The investment adviser believes that exposure to investments outside the United States can help provide diversification when seeking long-term growth of capital.

With respect to its fixed income investments, the underlying funds in which the fund invests may hold debt securities with a wide range of quality and maturities. The fund may invest in underlying funds with significant exposure to debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or unrated but determined by the fund's investment adviser to be of equivalent quality. Debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds."

The fund's investment adviser seeks to create combinations of underlying funds that complement each other with a goal of achieving the fund's investment objective of providing long-term growth of capital. In making this determination, the fund's investment adviser considers the historical volatility and returns of the underlying funds and how various combinations would have behaved in past market environments. It also considers, among other topics, current market conditions and the investment positions of the underlying funds.

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 funds' equity exposure. These instruments are selected based on the subadviser's analysis of the relation of various equity indexes to the underlying funds' portfolios, taking into consideration each underlying fund's allocation within the fund. 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 fund's investment adviser periodically reviews the investment strategies and asset mix of the underlying funds. The investment adviser will also consider whether overall market conditions and the effect of the managed risk strategy would favor a change in the exposure of the fund to various asset types or geographic regions. Based on these considerations, the investment adviser may make adjustments to underlying fund holdings by adjusting the percentage of individual underlying funds within the fund, or adding or removing underlying funds. The investment adviser may also determine not to change the underlying fund allocations, particularly in response to short-term market movements, if in its opinion the combination of underlying funds is appropriate to meet the fund's investment objective.

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 all market declines.

Allocation risk – Investments in the fund are subject to risks related to the investment adviser's allocation choices. The selection of the underlying funds and the allocation of the fund's assets could cause the fund to lose value or its results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to the 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 and in the same proportions as the fund would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the portfolio management and other services provided by the fund, including 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 underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of the underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and the underlying funds.

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 interest rates and other economic factors and to assess and predict the impact of such 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 and options 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 funds 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 funds invest in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of the underlying funds' 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 funds 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 an underlying fund's securities and income provided by an 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 the underlying funds, 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 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.

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 underlying funds' securities could cause the value of the underlying funds' 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 underlying funds' 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 bonds and other lower rated debt securities 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. These risks may be increased with respect to investments in junk bonds.

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 consumer loans or receivables. 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.

Investing in future delivery contracts – The underlying funds may enter into contracts, such as to-be-announced contracts and mortgage dollar rolls, that involve the underlying fund selling mortgage-related securities and simultaneously contracting to repurchase similar securities for delivery at a future date at a predetermined price. This can increase the underlying fund's market exposure, and the market price of the securities that the underlying fund contracts to repurchase could drop below their purchase price. While the underlying fund can preserve and generate capital through the use of such contracts by, for example, realizing the difference between the sale price and the future purchase price, the income generated by the underlying fund may be reduced by engaging in such transactions. In addition, these transactions increase the turnover rate of the 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.

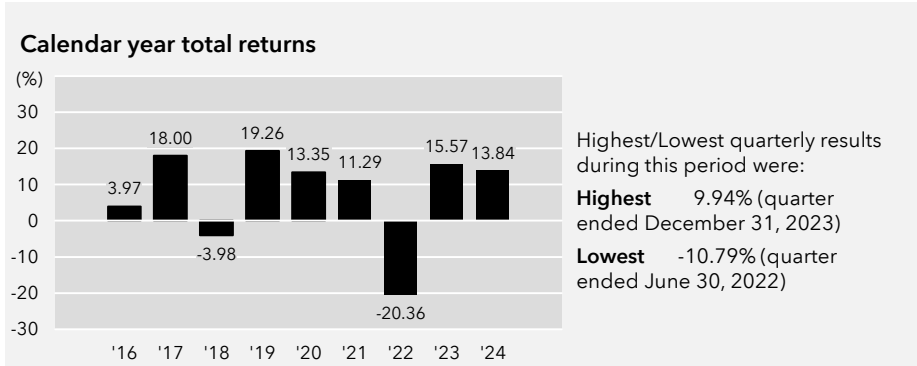
Liquidity risk – Certain underlying fund holdings may be or may become difficult or impossible to sell, particularly during times of market turmoil. Liquidity may be impacted by the lack of an active market for a holding, legal or contractual restrictions on resale, or the reduced number and capacity 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.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, the underlying funds are 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 an underlying 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, 2024:	1 year	5 years	Lifetime
Fund (inception date – 5/1/15)	13.84%	5.74%	6.02%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	25.02	14.53	13.23
S&P 500 Managed Risk Index – Moderate (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	16.42	8.27	7.89

* Effective July 24, 2024, the fund’s primary benchmark changed from the S&P 500 Managed Risk Index – Moderate (the “Previous Primary Benchmark”) to the S&P 500 Index, a broad-based index that represents the overall applicable securities market, as required by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The Previous Primary Benchmark provides a means to compare the fund’s results to a benchmark that the investment adviser believes is more representative of the fund’s investment universe. There is no change in the fund’s investment strategies as a result of the benchmark change.

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

Subadviser Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

Portfolio Solutions Committee The investment adviser's Portfolio Solutions Committee develops the allocation approach and selects the underlying funds in which the fund invests. The members of the Portfolio Solutions Committee, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the fund, are:

Investment professional/ Series title (if applicable)	Investment professional experience in this fund	Primary title with investment adviser
Michelle J. Black	5 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Brittain Ezzes	1 year	Vice President – Capital Research Global Investors
Samir Mathur	5 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Damien J. McCann	Less than 1 year	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Wesley K. Phoa	10 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
John R. Queen	5 years	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Andrew B. Suzman	10 years	Partner – Capital World Investors

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

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager experience in this fund	Primary title with investment adviser
Samir Mathur	2 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Justin Toner	2 years	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 experience in this fund	Primary title with subadviser
Jeff Greco	10 years	Senior Director – Head of Strategy Research, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC
Adam Schenck	10 years	Managing Director – Head of Fund Services, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC
Maria Schiopu	10 years	Managing Director – Head of Portfolio Management, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

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.

American Funds Managed Risk Growth and Income Portfolio

Investment objective The fund's investment objective is to provide long-term growth of capital and current 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 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	0.30
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.91

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	\$93	\$290	\$504	\$1,120

Portfolio turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's 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 will attempt to achieve its investment objective by investing in a mix of American Funds Insurance Series (AFIS) funds in different combinations and weightings, while seeking to manage portfolio volatility and to provide downside protection primarily through the use of exchange-traded options and futures contracts. The underlying AFIS funds will primarily consist of equity funds in the growth, growth-and-income and equity-income categories. However, the fund may also invest in fixed income funds. A portion of the fund's assets may also be held in cash and/or U.S. Treasury futures.

Through its investments in the underlying funds, the fund will have significant exposure to growth-oriented common stocks. The fund will seek to generate some of its income from exposure to dividend paying stocks. The fund will seek exposure to investments outside the United States, including in emerging markets. The investment adviser believes that exposure to investments outside the United States can help provide diversification when seeking current income and long-term growth of capital.

With respect to its fixed income investments, the underlying funds in which the fund invests may hold debt securities with a wide range of quality and maturities. The fund may invest in underlying funds with significant exposure to debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or unrated but determined by the fund's investment adviser to be of equivalent quality. Debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Exposure to lower rated securities may help the fund achieve its objective of providing current income.

The underlying funds may hold securities issued and guaranteed by the U.S. government, securities issued by federal agencies and instrumentalities and securities backed by mortgages or other assets. The underlying funds may also invest in the debt securities of governments, agencies, corporations and other entities domiciled outside the United States.

The fund's investment adviser seeks to create combinations of underlying funds that complement each other with a goal of achieving the fund's investment objective of providing long-term growth of capital while providing current income. In making this determination, the fund's investment adviser considers the historical volatility and returns of the underlying funds and how various combinations would have behaved in past market environments. It also considers, among other topics, current market conditions and the investment positions of the underlying funds.

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 funds' equity exposure. These instruments are selected based on the subadviser's analysis of the relation of various equity indexes to the underlying funds' portfolios, taking into consideration each underlying fund's allocation within the fund. 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 fund's investment adviser periodically reviews the investment strategies and asset mix of the underlying funds. The investment adviser will also consider whether overall market conditions and the effect of the managed risk strategy would favor a change in the exposure of the fund to various asset types or geographic regions. Based on these considerations, the investment adviser may make adjustments to underlying fund holdings by adjusting the percentage of individual underlying funds within the fund, or adding or removing underlying funds. The investment adviser may also determine not to change the underlying fund allocations, particularly in response to short-term market movements, if in its opinion the combination of underlying funds is appropriate to meet the fund's investment objective.

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 all market declines.

Allocation risk – Investments in the fund are subject to risks related to the investment adviser's allocation choices. The selection of the underlying funds and the allocation of the fund's assets could cause the fund to lose value or its results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives. The fund may invest in an underlying fixed-income fund that is a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. To the extent that the fund invests a larger percentage of its assets in securities of one or more issuers, poor performance by these securities could have a greater adverse impact on the fund's investment results.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to the 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 and in the same proportions as the fund would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the portfolio management and other services provided by the fund, including 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 underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of the underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and the underlying funds.

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 interest rates and other economic factors and to assess and predict the impact of such 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 and options 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 funds 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 funds invest in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of the underlying funds' 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 funds 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 an underlying fund's securities and income provided by an 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 the underlying funds, 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 underlying funds' securities could cause the value of the underlying funds' 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 underlying funds' investment adviser relies on its own credit analysts to research issuers and issues in assessing credit and default risks.

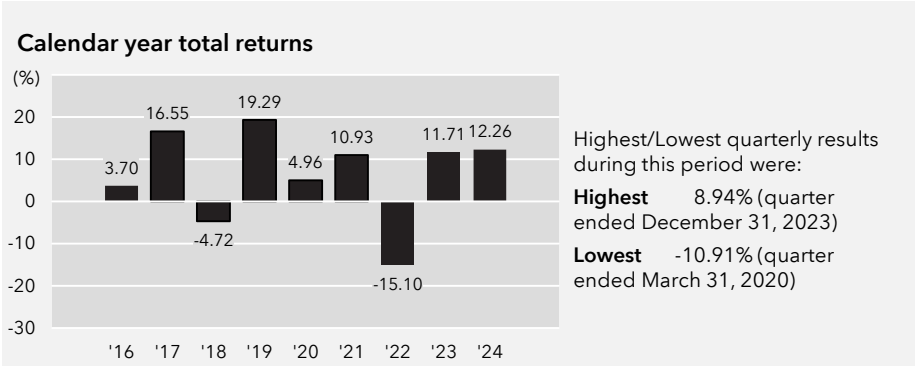
Investing in lower rated debt instruments – Lower rated bonds and other lower rated debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and involve greater risk of default or price declines due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness than those of higher quality debt securities. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than the prices of higher quality debt securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty. These risks may be increased with respect to investments in junk bonds.

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.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, the underlying funds are 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 an underlying 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, 2024:	1 year	5 years	Lifetime
Fund (inception date – 5/1/15)	12.26%	4.39%	5.04%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	25.02	14.53	13.23
S&P 500 Managed Risk Index – Moderate (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	16.42	8.27	7.89

* Effective July 24, 2024, the fund’s primary benchmark changed from the S&P 500 Managed Risk Index – Moderate (the “Previous Primary Benchmark”) to the S&P 500 Index, a broad-based index that represents the overall applicable securities market, as required by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The Previous Primary Benchmark provides a means to compare the fund’s results to a benchmark that the investment adviser believes is more representative of the fund’s investment universe. There is no change in the fund’s investment strategies as a result of the benchmark change.

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

Subadviser Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

Portfolio Solutions Committee The investment adviser's Portfolio Solutions Committee develops the allocation approach and selects the underlying funds in which the fund invests. The members of the Portfolio Solutions Committee, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the fund, are:

Investment professional/ Series title (if applicable)	Investment professional experience in this fund	Primary title with investment adviser
Michelle J. Black	5 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Brittain Ezzes	1 year	Vice President – Capital Research Global Investors
Samir Mathur	5 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Damien J. McCann	Less than 1 year	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Wesley K. Phoa	10 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
John R. Queen	5 years	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Andrew B. Suzman	10 years	Partner – Capital World Investors

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

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager experience in this fund	Primary title with investment adviser
Samir Mathur	2 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Justin Toner	2 years	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 experience in this fund	Primary title with subadviser
Jeff Greco	10 years	Senior Director – Head of Strategy Research, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC
Adam Schenck	10 years	Managing Director – Head of Fund Services, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC
Maria Schiopu	10 years	Managing Director – Head of Portfolio Management, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

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.

American Funds Managed Risk Global Allocation Portfolio

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 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	0.41
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.03

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	\$105	\$328	\$569	\$1,259

Portfolio turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's investment results. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 19% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies The fund will attempt to achieve its investment objective by investing in a mix of American Funds Insurance Series (AFIS) funds in different combinations and weightings, while seeking to manage portfolio volatility and to provide downside protection primarily through the use of exchange-traded options and futures contracts. The underlying AFIS funds may include growth, growth-and-income, equity-income, balanced, asset allocation and fixed income funds. A portion of the fund's assets may also be held in cash and/or U.S. Treasury futures.

In seeking to pursue its investment objective, the fund, through its investments in the underlying funds, 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. The proportion of equities, debt securities and money market instruments held by the fund through its investments in the underlying funds will vary with market conditions and the investment adviser's assessment of the relative attractiveness of each asset type as an investment opportunity.

As an asset allocation fund with a global scope, the fund seeks to invest, through its investments in the underlying funds, in equity and debt securities of companies around the world that offer the opportunity for growth and/or provide dividend income, while also constructing its portfolio to protect principal and limit volatility. The fund will invest primarily in funds that invest significantly outside the United States. Through the underlying funds in which it invests, the fund will have significant exposure to investments outside the United States, including exposure to investments in at least three different countries. The investment adviser believes that exposure to investments outside the United States can help provide diversification when seeking high total return, including capital gains and current income.

Through its investments in the underlying funds, the fund will have significant exposure to growth-oriented and income-oriented common stocks. The fund will seek to generate some of its income from exposure to dividend paying stocks. With respect to its fixed income investments, the underlying funds in which the fund invests may hold debt securities with a wide range of quality and maturities. The fund may invest in underlying funds with significant exposure to debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or unrated but determined by the fund's investment adviser to be of equivalent quality. Debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Exposure to lower rated securities may help the fund achieve its objective of providing current income.

The fund's investment adviser seeks to create combinations of underlying funds that complement each other with a goal of achieving the fund's investment objective of providing high total return (including income and capital gains) consistent with preservation of capital over the long term. In making this determination, the fund's investment adviser considers the historical volatility and returns of the underlying funds and how various combinations would have behaved in past market environments. It also considers, among other topics, current market conditions and the investment positions of the underlying funds.

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 funds' equity exposure. These instruments are selected based on the subadviser's analysis of the relation of various equity indexes to the underlying funds' portfolios, taking into consideration each underlying fund's allocation within the fund. 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 fund's investment adviser periodically reviews the investment strategies and asset mix of the underlying funds. The investment adviser will also consider whether overall market conditions and the effect of the managed risk strategy would favor a change in the exposure of the fund to various asset types or geographic regions. Based on these considerations, the investment adviser may make adjustments to underlying fund holdings by adjusting the percentage of individual underlying funds within the fund, or adding or removing underlying funds. The investment adviser may also determine not to change the underlying fund allocations, particularly in response to short-term market movements, if in its opinion the combination of underlying funds is appropriate to meet the fund's investment objective.

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 all market declines.

Allocation risk – Investments in the fund are subject to risks related to the investment adviser's allocation choices. The selection of the underlying funds and the allocation of the fund's assets could cause the fund to lose value or its results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives. The fund may invest in an underlying fixed-income fund that is a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. To the extent that the fund invests a larger percentage of its assets in securities of one or more issuers, poor performance by these securities could have a greater adverse impact on the fund's investment results.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to the 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 and in the same proportions as the fund would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the portfolio management and other services provided by the fund, including 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 underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of the underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and the underlying funds.

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 interest rates and other economic factors and to assess and predict the impact of such 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 and options 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 funds 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 funds invest in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of the underlying funds' 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 funds 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.

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

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 an underlying fund's securities and income provided by an 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 the underlying funds, 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.

Currency – The prices of, and the income generated by, many debt securities held by the underlying funds may also be affected by changes in relative currency values. If the U.S. dollar appreciates against foreign currencies, the value in U.S. dollars of an underlying fund's securities denominated in such currencies would generally fall and vice versa.

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 underlying funds' securities could cause the value of the underlying funds' 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 underlying funds' 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 bonds and other lower rated debt securities 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. These risks may be increased with respect to investments in junk bonds.

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 consumer loans or receivables. 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

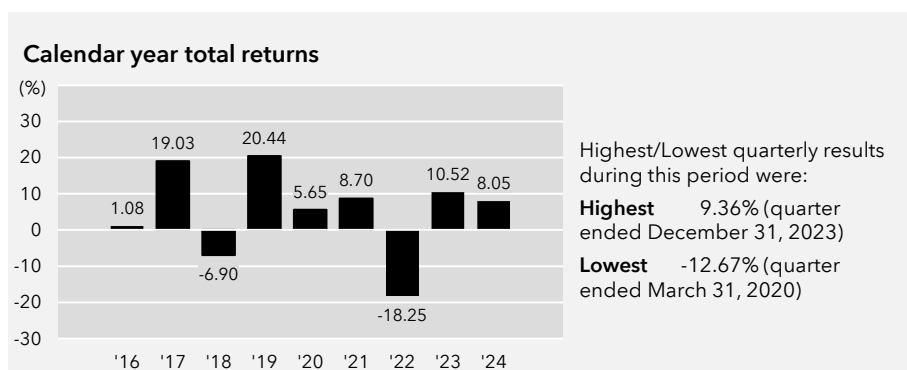
reducing the underlying fund's income. Conversely, if interest rates rise and borrowers repay their debt more slowly than expected, the time in which the mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are paid off could be extended, reducing an underlying fund's cash available for reinvestment in 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.

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.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, the underlying funds are 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 an underlying 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, 2024:	1 year	5 years	Lifetime
Fund (inception date – 5/1/15)	8.05%	2.31%	3.63%
MSCI All Country World Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	17.49	10.06	8.93
S&P Global LargeMidCap Managed Risk Index – Moderate (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	12.17	6.00	5.66

* Effective July 24, 2024, the fund's primary benchmark changed from the S&P Global LargeMidCap Managed Risk Index – Moderate (the "Previous Primary Benchmark") to the MSCI All Country World Index, a broad-based index that represents the overall applicable securities market, as required by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The Previous Primary Benchmark provides a means to compare the fund's results to a benchmark that the investment adviser believes is more representative of the fund's investment universe. There is no change in the fund's investment strategies as a result of the benchmark change.

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

Subadviser Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

Portfolio Solutions Committee The investment adviser's Portfolio Solutions Committee develops the allocation approach and selects the underlying funds in which the fund invests. The members of the Portfolio Solutions Committee, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the fund, are:

Investment professional/ Series title (if applicable)	Investment professional experience in this fund	Primary title with investment adviser
Michelle J. Black	5 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Brittain Ezzes	1 year	Vice President – Capital Research Global Investors
Samir Mathur	5 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Damien J. McCann	Less than 1 year	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Wesley K. Phoa	10 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
John R. Queen	5 years	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Andrew B. Suzman	10 years	Partner – Capital World Investors

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

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager experience in this fund	Primary title with investment adviser
Samir Mathur	2 years	Partner – Capital Solutions Group
Justin Toner	2 years	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 experience in this fund	Primary title with subadviser
Jeff Greco	10 years	Senior Director – Head of Strategy Research, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC
Adam Schenck	10 years	Managing Director – Head of Fund Services, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC
Maria Schiopu	10 years	Managing Director – Head of Portfolio Management, Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC

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

American Funds Global Growth Portfolio The fund's investment objective is to provide long-term growth of capital. 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 will attempt to achieve its investment objective by investing in Class 1 shares of a mix of American Funds Insurance Series (AFIS) funds in different combinations and weightings. The underlying AFIS funds will primarily consist of growth funds. However, the fund may also invest in growth-and-income funds. The fund categories represent differing investment objectives. For example, growth funds generally seek long-term growth primarily through investments in U.S. stocks and/or stocks of issuers domiciled outside the United States. Growth-and-income funds seek long-term growth and income primarily through investments in stocks with some bond investments.

The fund will invest primarily in funds that invest significantly in issuers domiciled outside the United States. Through the underlying funds in which it invests, the fund will have significant exposure to issuers domiciled outside the United States, including exposure to issuers domiciled in at least three different countries, including the United States. The fund may also have exposure to issuers domiciled in emerging markets, including small capitalization issuers. The investment adviser believes that exposure to issuers domiciled outside the United States can help provide diversification when seeking long-term growth of capital. The fund may also invest in underlying funds that hold debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or unrated but determined by the fund's investment adviser to be of equivalent quality. Debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds."

The fund's investment adviser seeks to create combinations of underlying funds that complement each other with a goal of achieving the fund's investment objective of providing long-term growth of capital. In making this determination, the fund's investment adviser considers the historical volatility and returns of the underlying funds and how various combinations would have behaved in past market environments. It also considers, among other topics, current market conditions and the investment positions of the underlying funds.

The fund's investment adviser periodically reviews the investment strategies and asset mix of the underlying funds. The investment adviser will also consider whether overall market conditions would favor a change in the exposure of the fund to various asset types or geographic regions. Based on these considerations, the investment adviser may make adjustments to underlying fund holdings by adjusting the percentage of individual underlying funds within the fund, or adding or removing underlying funds. The investment adviser may also determine not to change the underlying fund allocations, particularly in response to short-term market movements, if in its opinion the combination of underlying funds is appropriate to meet the fund's investment objective.

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 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 success of the fund will be impacted by the results of the underlying funds, and investments in the fund are subject to risks related to the investment adviser's allocation choices. The selection of the underlying funds and the allocation of the fund's assets could cause the fund to lose value or its results to lag relevant benchmarks of other funds with similar objectives. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and the underlying 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.

Allocation risk – Investments in the fund are subject to risks related to the investment adviser's allocation choices. The selection of the underlying funds and the allocation of the fund's assets could cause the fund to lose value or its results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to the 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 and in the same proportions as the fund would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the portfolio management and other services provided by the fund. 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 underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of the underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and the underlying funds.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by the underlying funds 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 funds invest in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of the underlying funds' 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 funds 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. The underlying funds' portfolio managers invest in issuers based on their level of investment conviction. At times, the underlying funds may invest more significantly in a single issuer, which could increase 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 an underlying fund's securities and income provided by an 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 the underlying funds, 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 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.

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 underlying funds' securities could cause the value of the underlying funds' 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 underlying funds' 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 bonds and other lower rated debt securities 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. These risks may be increased with respect to investments in junk bonds.

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.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, the underlying funds are 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. This could cause an underlying 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.

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 – An 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. An 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 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, consisting 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.

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.

American Funds Growth and Income Portfolio The fund's investment objective is to provide long-term growth of capital while providing current income. 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 will attempt to achieve its investment objective by investing in Class 1 shares of a mix of American Funds Insurance Series (AFIS) funds in different combinations and weightings. The underlying AFIS funds will primarily consist of equity funds in the growth, growth-and-income and equity-income categories. However, the fund may also invest in fixed-income funds. The fund categories represent differing investment objectives. For example, growth funds generally seek long-term growth primarily through investments in U.S. stocks and/or stocks of issuers domiciled outside the United States. Growth-and-income funds seek long-term growth and income primarily through investments in stocks with some bond investments. Equity-income funds generally strive for income and growth through stocks and/or bond investments, while fixed-income funds seek current income through bond investments.

Through its investments in the underlying funds, the fund will have significant exposure to growth-oriented common stocks. The fund will seek to generate some of its income from exposure to dividend paying stocks. The fund will seek exposure to investments outside the United States, including in emerging markets. The investment adviser believes that exposure to investments outside the United States can help provide diversification when seeking current income and long-term growth of capital.

With respect to its fixed income investments, the underlying funds in which the fund invests may hold debt securities with a wide range of quality and maturities. The fund may invest in underlying funds with significant exposure to debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or unrated but determined by the fund's investment adviser to be of equivalent quality. Debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Exposure to lower rated securities may help the fund achieve its objective of providing current income.

The underlying funds may hold securities issued and guaranteed by the U.S. government, securities issued by federal agencies and instrumentalities and securities backed by mortgages or other assets. The underlying funds may also invest in the debt securities of governments, agencies, corporations and other entities domiciled outside the United States.

The fund's investment adviser seeks to create combinations of underlying funds that complement each other with a goal of achieving the fund's investment objective of providing long-term growth of capital. In making this determination, the fund's investment adviser considers the historical volatility and returns of the underlying funds and how various combinations would have behaved in past market environments. It also considers, among other topics, current market conditions and the investment positions of the underlying funds.

The fund's investment adviser periodically reviews the investment strategies and asset mix of the underlying funds. The investment adviser will also consider whether overall market conditions would favor a change in the exposure of the fund to various asset types or geographic regions. Based on these considerations, the investment adviser may make adjustments to underlying fund holdings by adjusting the percentage of individual underlying funds within the fund, or adding or removing underlying funds. The investment adviser may also

determine not to change the underlying fund allocations, particularly in response to short-term market movements, if in its opinion the combination of underlying funds is appropriate to meet the fund's investment objective.

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 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 success of the fund will be impacted by the results of the underlying funds, and investments in the fund are subject to risks related to the investment adviser's allocation choices. The selection of the underlying funds and the allocation of the fund's assets could cause the fund to lose value or its results to lag relevant benchmarks of other funds with similar objectives. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and the underlying 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.

Allocation risk – Investments in the fund are subject to risks related to the investment adviser's allocation choices. The selection of the underlying funds and the allocation of the fund's assets could cause the fund to lose value or its results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives. The fund may invest in an underlying fixed-income fund that is a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. To the extent that the fund invests a larger percentage of its assets in securities of one or more issuers, poor performance by these securities could have a greater adverse impact on the fund's investment results.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to the 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 and in the same proportions as the fund would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the portfolio management and other services provided by the fund. 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 underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of the underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and the underlying funds.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by the underlying funds 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 funds invest in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of the underlying funds' 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 funds 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. The underlying funds' portfolio managers invest in issuers based on their level of investment conviction. At times, the underlying funds may invest more significantly in a single issuer, which could increase 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 an underlying fund's securities and income provided by an 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 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 underlying funds' securities could cause the value of the underlying funds' 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 underlying funds' 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 bonds and other lower rated debt securities 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. These risks may be increased with respect to investments in junk bonds.

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 funds, 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.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, the underlying funds are 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. This could cause an underlying 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 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.

Investing in future delivery contracts – The underlying funds may enter into contracts, such as to-be-announced contracts and mortgage dollar rolls, that involve the underlying fund selling mortgage-related securities and simultaneously contracting to repurchase similar securities for delivery at a future date at a predetermined price. This can increase the underlying fund's market exposure, and the market price of the securities that the underlying fund contracts to repurchase could drop below their purchase price. While the underlying fund can preserve and generate capital through the use of such contracts by, for example, realizing the difference between the sale price and the future purchase price, the income generated by the underlying fund may be reduced by engaging in such transactions. In addition, these transactions increase the turnover rate of the 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 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 an underlying fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for an underlying fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. An underlying fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to an underlying fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce an underlying fund's returns and increase the underlying fund's price volatility. An underlying fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the underlying 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 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).

Currency – The prices of, and the income generated by, many debt securities held by the underlying funds may also be affected by changes in relative currency values. If the U.S. dollar appreciates against foreign currencies, the value in U.S. dollars of an underlying fund's securities denominated in such currencies would generally fall and vice versa.

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.

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 – An 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. An 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 Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index represents the U.S. investment-grade fixed-rate bond market. 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 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 American Funds Insurance Series Growth and Income Portfolio Series Custom Index is a composite of the cumulative total returns for the following indexes with their respective weightings: 40% S&P / 20% MSCI ACWI ex US / 40% BBG US Agg. The blend is rebalanced monthly. MSCI index results reflect dividends net of withholding taxes. These indexes are unmanaged, and their 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.

American Funds Managed Risk Growth Portfolio The fund's investment objective is to provide 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 will attempt to achieve its investment objective by investing in Class 1 shares of a mix of American Funds Insurance Series (AFIS) funds in different combinations and weightings, while seeking to manage portfolio volatility and risk of loss primarily through the use of exchange-traded options and futures contracts. The underlying AFIS funds will primarily consist of growth funds. However, the fund may

also invest in growth-and-income and fixed-income funds. The fund categories represent differing investment objectives. For example, growth funds generally seek long-term growth primarily through investments in U.S. stocks and/or stocks of issuers domiciled outside the United States. Growth-and-income funds seek long-term growth and income primarily through investments in stocks with some bond investments, while fixed-income funds seek current income through bond investments. Additionally, a portion of the fund's assets may be held in cash and/or U.S. Treasury futures.

Through its investments in the underlying funds, the fund will have significant exposure to growth-oriented common stocks. The fund will typically have significant exposure to investments outside the United States. The fund may also have exposure to smaller capitalization issuers and investments in emerging markets. The investment adviser believes that exposure to investments outside the United States can help provide diversification when seeking long-term growth of capital.

With respect to its fixed income investments, the underlying funds in which the fund invests may hold debt securities with a wide range of quality and maturities. The fund may invest in underlying funds with significant exposure to debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or unrated but determined by the fund's investment adviser to be of equivalent quality. Debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds."

The fund's investment adviser seeks to create combinations of underlying funds that complement each other with a goal of achieving the fund's investment objective of providing long-term growth of capital. In making this determination, the fund's investment adviser considers the historical volatility and returns of the underlying funds and how various combinations would have behaved in past market environments. It also considers, among other topics, current market conditions and the investment positions of the underlying funds.

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 funds' equity exposure. These instruments are selected based on the subadviser's analysis of the relation of various equity indexes to the underlying funds' portfolios, taking into consideration each underlying fund's allocation within the fund. 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 fund's investment adviser periodically reviews the investment strategies and asset mix of the underlying funds. The investment adviser will also consider whether overall market conditions and the effect of the managed risk strategy would favor a change in the exposure of the fund to various asset types or geographic regions. Based on these considerations, the investment adviser may make adjustments to underlying fund holdings by adjusting the percentage of individual underlying funds within the fund, or adding or removing underlying funds. The investment adviser may also determine not to change the underlying fund allocations, particularly in response to short-term market movements, if in its opinion the combination of underlying funds is appropriate to meet the fund's investment objective.

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 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.

Allocation risk – Investments in the fund are subject to risks related to the investment adviser's allocation choices. The selection of the underlying funds and the allocation of the fund's assets could cause the fund to lose value or its results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to the 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 and in the same proportions as the fund would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the portfolio management and other services provided by the fund, including 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 underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of the underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and the underlying funds.

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 interest rates and other economic factors and to assess and predict the impact of such 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 and options 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.

Losses from short positions in options contracts occur when the underlying index decreases in value, in the case of a written put option, or when the underlying index increases in value, in the case of a written call option. Upon exercise, the writer of an option on an index is obligated to pay the difference between the cash value of the index and the exercise price (multiplied by a specified multiplier applicable to the index option). Accordingly, if the value of the underlying index decreases, a put writer would expect to suffer a loss as it would be obligated to pay a specified exercise price (known as the strike price) that is relatively higher than the value of the index. On the other hand, a call writer would expect to suffer a loss if the value of the underlying index increases as the writer would be obligated to pay the cash value of the index that is relatively higher than the strike price. In each case, though the loss suffered should be mitigated by the receipt of the option premium owed to the option writer, losses from written positions in index futures contracts could potentially be very large, particularly if the value of the underlying index shifts dramatically over a short period of time.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by the underlying funds 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 funds invest in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of the underlying funds' 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 funds 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. The underlying funds' portfolio managers invest in issuers based on their level of investment conviction. At times, the underlying funds may invest more significantly in a single issuer, which could increase 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 an underlying fund's securities and income provided by an 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 the underlying funds, 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 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.

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 underlying funds' securities could cause the value of the underlying funds' 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 underlying funds' 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 bonds and other lower rated debt securities 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. These risks may be increased with respect to investments in junk bonds.

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.

Investing in future delivery contracts – The underlying funds may enter into contracts, such as to-be-announced contracts and mortgage dollar rolls, that involve the underlying fund selling mortgage-related securities and simultaneously contracting to repurchase similar securities for delivery at a future date at a predetermined price. This can increase the underlying fund's market exposure, and the market price of the securities that the underlying fund contracts to repurchase could drop below their purchase price. While the underlying fund can preserve and generate capital through the use of such contracts by, for example, realizing the difference between the sale price and the future purchase price, the income generated by the underlying fund may be reduced by engaging in such transactions. In addition, these transactions increase the turnover rate of the 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.

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.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, the underlying funds are 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 an underlying 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 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 an underlying fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for an underlying fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. An underlying fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to an underlying fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce an underlying fund's returns and increase the underlying fund's price volatility. An underlying fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the underlying 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 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).

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.

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 – An 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. An 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.

American Funds Managed Risk Growth and Income Portfolio The fund's investment objective is to provide long-term growth of capital and current 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 objective without shareholder approval upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

The fund will attempt to achieve its investment objective by investing in Class 1 shares of a mix of American Funds Insurance Series (AFIS) funds in different combinations and weightings, while seeking to manage portfolio volatility and risk of loss primarily through the use of exchange-traded options and futures contracts. The underlying AFIS funds will primarily consist of growth, growth-and-income and equity-income funds. The fund categories represent differing investment objectives. For example, growth funds generally seek long-term growth primarily through investments in U.S. stocks and/or stocks of issuers domiciled outside the United States. Growth-and-income funds seek long-term growth and income primarily through investments in stocks with some bond investments, while equity-income funds generally strive for income and growth through stocks and/or bond investments. Additionally, a portion of the fund's assets may be held in cash and/or U.S. Treasury futures.

Through its investments in the underlying funds, the fund will have significant exposure to growth-oriented common stocks. The fund will seek to generate some of its income from exposure to dividend paying stocks. The fund will seek exposure to investments outside the United States, including in emerging markets. The investment adviser believes that exposure to investments outside the United States can help provide diversification when seeking current income and long-term growth of capital.

With respect to its fixed income investments, the underlying funds in which the fund invests may hold debt securities with a wide range of quality and maturities. The fund may invest in underlying funds with significant exposure to debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or unrated but determined by the fund's investment adviser to be of equivalent quality. Debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Exposure to lower rated securities may help the fund achieve its objective of providing current income.

The underlying funds may hold securities issued and guaranteed by the U.S. government, securities issued by federal agencies and instrumentalities and securities backed by mortgages or other assets. The underlying funds may also invest in the debt securities of governments, agencies, corporations and other entities domiciled outside the United States.

The fund's investment adviser seeks to create combinations of underlying funds that complement each other with a goal of achieving the fund's investment objective of providing long-term growth of capital. In making this determination, the fund's investment adviser considers the historical volatility and returns of the underlying funds and how various combinations would have behaved in past market environments. It also considers, among other topics, current market conditions and the investment positions of the underlying funds.

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 funds' equity exposure. These instruments are selected based on the subadviser's analysis of the relation of various equity indexes to the underlying funds' portfolios, taking into consideration each underlying fund's allocation within the fund. 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 fund's investment adviser periodically reviews the investment strategies and asset mix of the underlying funds. The investment adviser will also consider whether overall market conditions and the effect of the managed risk strategy would favor a change in the exposure of the fund to various asset types or geographic regions. Based on these considerations, the investment adviser may make adjustments to underlying fund holdings by adjusting the percentage of individual underlying funds within the fund, or adding or removing underlying funds. The investment adviser may also determine not to change the underlying fund allocations, particularly in response to short-term market movements, if in its opinion the combination of underlying funds is appropriate to meet the fund's investment objective.

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 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.

Allocation risk – Investments in the fund are subject to risks related to the investment adviser’s allocation choices. The selection of the underlying funds and the allocation of the fund’s assets could cause the fund to lose value or its results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives. The fund may invest in an underlying fixed-income fund that is a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. To the extent that the fund invests a larger percentage of its assets in securities of one or more issuers, poor performance by these securities could have a greater adverse impact on the fund’s investment results.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to the 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 and in the same proportions as the fund would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the portfolio management and other services provided by the fund, including 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 underlying funds, the fund’s risks are directly related to the risks of the underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and the underlying funds.

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 interest rates and other economic factors and to assess and predict the impact of such 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 and options 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.

Losses from short positions in options contracts occur when the underlying index decreases in value, in the case of a written put option, or when the underlying index increases in value, in the case of a written call option. Upon exercise, the writer of an option on an index is obligated to pay the difference between the cash value of the index and the exercise price (multiplied by a specified multiplier applicable to the index option). Accordingly, if the value of the underlying index decreases, a put writer would expect to suffer a loss as it would be obligated to pay a specified exercise price (known as the strike price) that is relatively higher than the value of the index. On the other hand, a call writer would expect to suffer a loss if the value of the underlying index increases as the writer would be obligated to pay the cash value of the index that is relatively higher than the strike price. In each case, though the loss suffered should be mitigated by the

receipt of the option premium owed to the option writer, losses from written positions in index futures contracts could potentially be very large, particularly if the value of the underlying index shifts dramatically over a short period of time.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by the underlying funds 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 funds invest in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of the underlying funds' 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 funds 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. The underlying funds' portfolio managers invest in issuers based on their level of investment conviction. At times, the underlying funds may invest more significantly in a single issuer, which could increase 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 an underlying fund's securities and income provided by an 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 the underlying funds, 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 underlying funds' securities could cause the value of the underlying funds' 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 underlying funds' 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 bonds and other lower rated debt securities 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. These risks may be increased with respect to investments in junk bonds.

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.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, the underlying funds are 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 an underlying 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.

Currency – The prices of, and the income generated by, many debt securities held by the underlying funds may also be affected by changes in relative currency values. If the U.S. dollar appreciates against foreign currencies, the value in U.S. dollars of an underlying fund's securities denominated in such currencies would generally fall and vice versa.

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.

Investing in future delivery contracts – The underlying funds may enter into contracts, such as to-be-announced contracts and mortgage dollar rolls, that involve the underlying fund selling mortgage-related securities and simultaneously contracting to repurchase similar securities for delivery at a future date at a predetermined price. This can increase the underlying fund's market exposure, and the market price of the securities that the underlying fund contracts to repurchase could drop below their purchase price. While the underlying fund can preserve and generate capital through the use of such contracts by, for example, realizing the difference between the sale price and the future purchase price, the income generated by the underlying fund may be reduced by engaging in such transactions. In addition, these transactions increase the turnover rate of the 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 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 an underlying fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for an underlying fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. An underlying fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to an underlying fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce an underlying fund's returns and increase the underlying fund's price volatility. An underlying fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the underlying 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 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).

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.

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 – An 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. An 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.

American Funds Managed Risk Global Allocation Portfolio 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 will attempt to achieve its investment objective by investing in Class 1 shares of a mix of American Funds Insurance Series (AFIS) funds in different combinations and weightings, while seeking to manage portfolio volatility and risk of loss primarily through the use of exchange-traded options and futures contracts. The underlying AFIS funds will primarily consist of growth, growth-and-income, balanced and asset allocation funds. However, the fund may also invest in fixed-income funds. The fund categories represent differing investment objectives. For example, growth funds generally seek long-term growth primarily through investments in U.S. stocks and/or stocks of issuers domiciled outside the United States. Growth-and-income funds seek long-term growth and income primarily through investments in stocks with some bond investments. Equity-income and balanced funds generally strive for income and growth through stocks and/or bond investments, while fixed-income funds seek current income through bond investments. Additionally, a portion of the fund's assets may be held in cash and/or U.S. Treasury futures.

In seeking to pursue its investment objective, the fund, through its investments in the underlying funds, 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. The proportion of equities, debt securities and money market instruments held by the fund through its investments in the underlying funds will vary with market conditions and the investment adviser's assessment of the relative attractiveness of each asset type as an investment opportunity.

As an asset allocation fund with a global scope, the fund seeks to invest, through its investments in the underlying funds, in equity and debt securities of companies around the world that offer the opportunity for growth and/or provide dividend income, while also constructing its portfolio to protect principal and limit volatility. The fund will invest primarily in funds that invest significantly outside the United States. Through the underlying funds in which it invests, the fund will have significant exposure to investments outside the United States, including exposure to investments in at least three different countries. The investment adviser believes that exposure to investments outside the United States can help provide diversification when seeking high total return, including capital gains and current income.

Through its investments in the underlying funds, the fund will have significant exposure to growth-oriented and income-oriented common stocks. The fund will seek to generate some of its income from exposure to dividend paying stocks. With respect to its fixed income investments, the underlying funds in which the fund invests may hold debt securities with a wide range of quality and maturities. The fund may invest in underlying funds with significant exposure to debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or unrated but determined by the fund's investment adviser to be of equivalent quality. Debt securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Exposure to lower rated securities may help the fund achieve its objective of providing current income.

The fund's investment adviser seeks to create combinations of underlying funds that complement each other with a goal of achieving the fund's investment objective of providing long-term growth of capital. In making this determination, the fund's investment adviser considers the historical volatility and returns of the underlying funds and how various combinations would have behaved in past market environments. It also considers, among other topics, current market conditions and the investment positions of the underlying funds.

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 funds' equity exposure. These instruments are selected based on the subadviser's analysis of the relation of various equity indexes to the underlying funds' portfolios, taking into consideration each underlying fund's allocation within the fund. 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 fund's investment adviser periodically reviews the investment strategies and asset mix of the underlying funds. The investment adviser will also consider whether overall market conditions and the effect of the managed risk strategy would favor a change in the exposure of the fund to various asset types or geographic regions. Based on these considerations, the investment adviser may make adjustments to underlying fund holdings by adjusting the percentage of individual underlying funds within the fund, or adding or removing underlying

funds. The investment adviser may also determine not to change the underlying fund allocations, particularly in response to short-term market movements, if in its opinion the combination of underlying funds is appropriate to meet the fund's investment objective.

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 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.

Allocation risk – Investments in the fund are subject to risks related to the investment adviser's allocation choices. The selection of the underlying funds and the allocation of the fund's assets could cause the fund to lose value or its results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives. The fund may invest in an underlying fixed-income fund that is a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. To the extent that the fund invests a larger percentage of its assets in securities of one or more issuers, poor performance by these securities could have a greater adverse impact on the fund's investment results.

Fund structure – The fund invests in underlying funds and incurs expenses related to the 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 and in the same proportions as the fund would incur lower overall expenses but would not receive the benefit of the portfolio management

and other services provided by the fund, including 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 underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of the underlying funds. For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing both in the fund and the underlying funds.

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 interest rates and other economic factors and to assess and predict the impact of such 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 and options 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.

Losses from short positions in options contracts occur when the underlying index decreases in value, in the case of a written put option, or when the underlying index increases in value, in the case of a written call option. Upon exercise, the writer of an option on an index is obligated to pay the difference between the cash value of the index and the exercise price (multiplied by a specified multiplier applicable to the index option). Accordingly, if the value of the underlying index decreases, a put writer would expect to suffer a loss as it would be obligated to pay a specified exercise price (known as the strike price) that is relatively higher than the value of the index. On the other hand, a call writer would expect to suffer a loss if the value of the underlying index increases as the writer would be obligated to pay the cash value of the index that is relatively higher than the strike price. In each case, though the loss suffered should be mitigated by the receipt of the option premium owed to the option writer, losses from written positions in index futures contracts could potentially be very large, particularly if the value of the underlying index shifts dramatically over a short period of time.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the securities held by the underlying funds 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 funds invest in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of the underlying funds' 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 funds 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. The underlying funds' portfolio managers invest in issuers based on their level of investment conviction. At times, the underlying funds may invest more significantly in a single issuer, which could increase the risk of loss arising from the factors described above.

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

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 an underlying fund's securities and income provided by an 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 the underlying funds, 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.

Currency – The prices of, and the income generated by, many debt securities held by the underlying funds may also be affected by changes in relative currency values. If the U.S. dollar appreciates against foreign currencies, the value in U.S. dollars of an underlying fund's securities denominated in such currencies would generally fall and vice versa.

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 underlying funds' securities could cause the value of the underlying funds' 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 underlying funds' 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 bonds and other lower rated debt securities 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. These risks may be increased with respect to investments in junk bonds.

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.

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.

Management – The investment adviser to the fund and to the underlying funds actively manages each underlying fund's investments. Consequently, the underlying funds are 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 an underlying 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 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 an underlying fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for an underlying fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. An underlying fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to an underlying fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce an underlying fund's returns and increase the underlying fund's price volatility. An underlying fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the underlying 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 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).

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.

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 – An 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. An 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 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, consisting 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.

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

Global Growth Fund The fund's investment objective is to provide long-term growth of capital.

The fund invests primarily in common stocks of companies around the world that the investment adviser believes have the potential for growth. As a fund that seeks to invest globally, the fund will allocate its assets among securities of companies in various countries, including the United States and countries with emerging markets (but in no fewer than three countries). Under normal market conditions, the fund will invest a percentage of its net assets outside the United States. That percentage will represent at least (a) 40% of the fund's net assets, unless market conditions are not deemed favorable by the fund's investment adviser, in which case 30%, or (b) the percentage of the MSCI All Country World Index represented by companies outside the United States minus 5%, whichever is lower.

Global Small Capitalization Fund The fund's investment objective is to provide long-term growth of capital.

Normally, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in growth-oriented common stocks and other equity type securities of companies with small market capitalizations, measured at the time of purchase. The investment adviser currently defines "small market capitalization" companies as companies with market capitalizations within or below the capitalization range of companies included in the MSCI All Country World Small Cap Index or the Russell 2000 Index, measured based on the maximum market capitalization of companies in either index within the last 12 months. As of January 31, 2025, the largest company in the MSCI All Country World Small Cap Index had a market capitalization of approximately \$23.7 billion and the largest company in the Russell 2000 Index had a market capitalization of approximately \$16.0 billion. The market capitalization of the companies included in the MSCI All Country World Small Cap Index and the Russell 2000 Index will change with market conditions. The investment adviser has periodically re-evaluated and adjusted this definition and may continue to do so in the future. The fund may continue to hold securities of a portfolio company that subsequently appreciates above the small market capitalization threshold. As a fund that seeks to invest globally, the fund will allocate its assets among securities of companies in various countries, including the United States and countries with emerging markets (but in no fewer than three countries). Under normal market conditions, the fund will invest a percentage of its net assets outside the United States. That percentage will represent at least (a) 40% of the fund's net assets, unless market conditions are not deemed favorable by the fund's investment adviser, in which case 30%, or (b) the percentage of the MSCI All Country World Small Cap Index represented by companies outside the United States minus 5%, whichever is lower.

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.

International Fund The fund's investment objective is to provide long-term growth of capital.

The fund invests primarily in common stocks of companies outside the United States, including in emerging markets, that the investment adviser believes have the potential for growth.

New World Fund® The fund's investment objective is long-term capital appreciation.

The fund invests primarily in common stocks of companies with significant exposure to developing countries. The securities markets of these countries may be referred to as emerging markets or frontier markets. For purposes of this investment strategy, the fund may invest in equity securities of any company, regardless of where it is domiciled (including developed countries), if the fund's investment adviser determines that a significant portion of the company's assets or revenues (generally 20% or more) is attributable to developing countries.

In determining whether a country is a developed country or a developing country for purposes of the fund's investment strategy, the fund's investment adviser considers such factors as the country's per capita gross domestic product, the percentage of the country's economy that is industrialized, market capital as a percentage of gross domestic product, the overall regulatory environment, the presence of government regulation limiting or banning foreign ownership, and restrictions on repatriation of initial capital, dividends, interest and/or capital gains, and may also consider whether the country is designated as a developed market by MSCI Inc. When assessed along these criteria, a developed country will generally resemble the United States and European Union countries more closely relative to developing countries.

In addition, under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 35% of its assets in equity and debt securities of issuers domiciled in qualified developing countries. For purposes of this investment strategy, a qualified developing country will generally resemble the United States and European Union countries more closely relative to nonqualified developing countries. The fund's investment adviser maintains

a list of qualified developing countries and securities in which the fund may invest. As of December 1, 2024, the qualified developing countries for purposes of the fund's investment strategy include Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Macau, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam and Zambia. It is possible that the fund may not have investments in one or more of these countries at any given time.

The fund may also invest in debt securities of issuers, including issuers of lower rated bonds (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), with exposure to these countries. Bonds rated Ba1 or BB+ or below are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds."

In addition, the fund may invest in nonconvertible debt securities of issuers, including issuers of lower rated bonds and government bonds, that are primarily based in qualified countries or that have a significant portion of their assets or revenues attributable to developing countries.

Underlying funds - Growth-and-income funds

Capital World Growth and Income Fund® The fund's investment objective is to provide you with long-term growth of capital while providing current income.

The fund invests primarily in common stocks of well-established companies located around the world, many of which have the potential to pay dividends. The fund invests, on a global basis, in common stocks that are denominated in U.S. dollars or other currencies. Under normal market circumstances the fund will invest a significant portion of its assets in a number of countries outside the United States, including in developing countries.

The fund is designed for investors seeking both capital appreciation and income. In pursuing its objective, the fund tends to invest in stocks that the investment adviser believes to be relatively resilient to market declines.

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

Capital Income Builder® The fund has two primary investment objectives. It seeks (1) to provide a level of current income that exceeds the average yield on U.S. stocks generally and (2) to provide a growing stream of income over the years. The fund's secondary objective is to provide growth of capital.

The fund normally invests at least 90% of its assets in income-producing securities (with at least 50% of its assets in common stocks and other equity securities). The fund invests primarily in a broad range of income-producing securities, including common stocks and bonds. In seeking to provide a level of current income that exceeds the average yield on U.S. stocks, the fund generally looks to the average yield on stocks of companies listed on the S&P 500 Index. The fund may also invest significantly in common stocks, bonds and other securities outside the United States.

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, 2024, the fund was approximately 67% invested in equity securities, 30% invested in debt securities and 3% 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."

American Funds® Global Balanced Fund The fund seeks the balanced accomplishment of three objectives: long-term growth of capital, conservation of principal and current income.

As a balanced fund with global scope, the fund seeks to invest in equity and debt securities around the world that offer the opportunity for growth and/or provide dividend income, while also constructing the portfolio to protect principal and limit volatility.

Normally the fund will maintain at least 45% of the value of its assets in common stocks and other equity investments. Although the fund's equity investments focus on medium to larger capitalization companies, the fund's investments are not limited to a particular capitalization size.

Normally the fund will invest at least 25% of the value of its assets in bonds and other debt securities (including money market instruments). These will consist of investment-grade securities (rated Baa3 or better or BBB- or better 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).

The fund will allocate its assets among various countries, including the United States (but in no fewer than three countries). Under normal market conditions, the fund will invest a percentage of its net assets outside the United States. That percentage will represent at least (a) 40% of the fund's net assets, unless market conditions are not deemed favorable by the fund's investment adviser, in which case 30%, or (b) the percentage of the MSCI All Country World Index represented by companies outside the United States minus 5%, whichever is lower.

The fund's ability to invest outside the United States includes investing in emerging markets.

The fund may invest in bonds and other debt securities, including securities issued and guaranteed by the U.S. government, securities issued by federal agencies and instrumentalities and securities backed by mortgages or other assets. The fund may also invest in securities of governments, agencies, corporations and other entities outside the United States. These investments will typically be denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars.

Underlying funds – Fixed-income funds

Capital World Bond Fund® The fund's investment objective is to provide you, over the long term, with a high level of total return consistent with prudent investment management. Total return comprises the income generated by the fund and the changes in the market value of the fund's investments.

Under normal market circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its assets in bonds and other debt securities, which may be represented by derivatives. The fund invests primarily in debt securities, including asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities and securities of governmental, supranational and corporate issuers denominated in various currencies, including U.S. dollars. The fund will invest substantially in securities tied economically to a number of countries outside the United States, and such investments may include securities tied economically to developing countries. Normally, the fund invests substantially in investment-grade bonds (rated Baa3 or better or BBB- or better 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). The fund may also invest up to 25% of its assets in lower quality, higher yielding 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 total return of the fund will be the result of interest income, changes in the market value of the fund's investments and changes in the values of other currencies relative to the U.S. dollar.

The fund may invest in forward currency contracts, 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® 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. Capital Research and Management Company manages the investment portfolios and business affairs of the Series. 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' Form N-CSR for the fiscal period ended June 30, 2024.

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.

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 an 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 an underlying fund's fixed income portfolio managers are informed by the investment themes discussed by the group.

Portfolio management for the funds Capital Research and Management Company is the investment adviser to the funds and the underlying funds. For each of the funds, the Portfolio Solutions Committee develops the allocation approach and selects the underlying funds. The table below shows the investment industry experience and role in management for each of the members of the Portfolio Solutions Committee.

Investment professional	Investment industry experience	Experience in the funds	Role in management of the funds
Michelle J. Black	30 years in total; 24 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	5 years	Serves as a member of the Portfolio Solutions Committee
Brittain Ezzes	28 years in total; 3 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	1 year	Serves as a member of the Portfolio Solutions Committee
Samir Mathur	32 years in total; 13 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	5 years	Serves as a member of the Portfolio Solutions Committee
Damien J. McCann	25 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Less than 1 year	Serves as a member of the Portfolio Solutions Committee
Wesley K. Phoa	32 years in total; 26 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	10 years	Serves as a member of the Portfolio Solutions Committee
John R. Queen	35 years in total; 23 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	5 years	Serves as a member of the Portfolio Solutions Committee
Andrew B. Suzman	32 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	10 years	Serves as a member of the Portfolio Solutions Committee

The investment adviser is also responsible for the management of the funds and, subject to the review and approval of the Series' board of trustees, the selection of a subadviser, if applicable, 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 American Funds Managed Risk Growth Portfolio, American Funds Managed Risk Growth and Income Portfolio and American Funds Managed Risk Global Allocation Portfolio (collectively, the "Managed Risk Portfolio 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 the overall management of the Managed Risk Portfolio Funds.

Portfolio manager for the funds/Title (if applicable)	Investment industry experience	Experience in the funds	Role in management of the funds
Samir Mathur	32 years in total; 13 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	2 years	Serves as a portfolio manager
Justin Toner	32 years in total; 24 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	2 years	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 managed risk strategies of the Managed Risk Portfolio Funds.

Portfolio manager for the funds/Title (if applicable)	Investment industry experience	Experience in the funds	Role in management of the funds
Jeff Greco	30 years in total; 13 years with Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC or affiliate	10 years	Serves as Senior Director – Head of Strategy Research of the subadviser with respect to the funds' managed risk strategies
Adam Schenck	20 years, all with Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC or affiliate	10 years	Serves as Managing Director – Head of Fund Services of the subadviser with respect to the funds' managed risk strategies
Maria Schiopu	12 years, all with Milliman Financial Risk Management LLC or affiliate	10 years	Serves as Managing Director – Head of Portfolio Management of the subadviser with respect to the funds' managed risk strategies

Information regarding the investment professionals' compensation, their ownership of securities in the funds and other accounts they manage is in the statement of additional information.

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 by monitoring the Series’ portfolio and redemption activities and by regularly holding 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;
- 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. 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.

Plans of distribution The Series has adopted plans of distribution, or "12b-1 plans," for Class 4 shares and for Class P2 shares. Under the plans, the Series may finance activities primarily intended to sell shares, provided the categories of expenses are approved in advance by the Series' board of trustees. The plans provide for annual expenses of .25% for Class 4 shares and .50% for Class P2 shares, and the Series' board of trustees has authorized payments of .25% for Class P2 shares. Amounts paid under the 12b-1 plan are used by insurance company contract issuers to cover distribution expenses. The 12b-1 fees expected to be paid by each fund, as a percentage of average net assets, for the current fiscal year, 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 4 or 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 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, 2025, the insurance companies (or their affiliates) that Capital Client Group, Inc. anticipates will receive additional compensation 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 funds. Accordingly, fees and expenses of the underlying funds reflect current expenses of the Class 1 shares of the underlying funds. 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. In addition, the “Other expenses” items include fees for administrative services provided by the insurance companies that include any of 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 for each fund 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/reimbursements from Capital Research and Management Company. For more information about these waivers/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.

		Income (loss) from investment operations ¹			Dividends and distributions									
	Net asset value, beginning of year	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	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/reimburse-ments ³	Ratio of expenses to average net assets after waivers/reimburse-ments ^{2,3}	Net effective expense ratio ^{2,4,5}	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets ²
Global Growth Portfolio														
Class 4:														
12/31/2024	\$11.74	\$.12	\$1.48	\$1.60	\$(.11)	\$(.05)	\$(.16)	\$13.18	13.64%	\$72	.51%	.51%	.96%	.93%
12/31/2023	11.09	.08	2.31	2.39	(.10)	(1.64)	(1.74)	11.74	23.03	70	.51	.51	.96	.68
12/31/2022	17.34	.08	(4.30)	(4.22)	(.31)	(1.72)	(2.03)	11.09	(24.75)	61	.51	.51	.98	.66
12/31/2021	15.58	.08	2.02	2.10	(.05)	(.29)	(.34)	17.34	13.49	84	.52	.52	1.04	.48
12/31/2020	13.35	.03	2.91	2.94	(.12)	(.59)	(.71)	15.58	23.80	71	.55	.55	1.15	.24
Growth and Income Portfolio														
Class 4:														
12/31/2024	\$11.44	\$.26	\$1.14	\$1.40	\$(.22)	\$–	\$(.22)	\$12.62	12.37%	\$389	.51%	.51%	.82%	2.17%
12/31/2023	10.88	.22	1.41	1.63	(.21)	(.86)	(1.07)	11.44	15.86	358	.51	.51	.80	1.97
12/31/2022	14.44	.22	(2.46)	(2.24)	(.31)	(1.01)	(1.32)	10.88	(15.74)	325	.51	.51	.80	1.88
12/31/2021	13.25	.18	1.44	1.62	(.23)	(.20)	(.43)	14.44	12.32	377	.52	.52	.84	1.28
12/31/2020	12.13	.18	1.53	1.71	(.22)	(.37)	(.59)	13.25	14.86	313	.52	.52	.91	1.49
Managed Risk Growth Portfolio														
Class P2:														
12/31/2024	\$8.85	\$.13	\$1.09	\$1.22	\$(.12)	\$–	\$(.12)	\$9.95	13.84%	\$1,798	.66%	.61%	.95%	1.35%
12/31/2023	9.30	.09	1.21	1.30	(.10)	(1.65)	(1.75)	8.85	15.57	1,730	.66	.61	.95	1.06
12/31/2022	13.80	.07	(2.80)	(2.73)	(.19)	(1.58)	(1.77)	9.30	(20.36)	1,575	.66	.61	.94	.69
12/31/2021	12.52	.03	1.38	1.41	(.13)	–	(.13)	13.80	11.29	1,994	.66	.61	.98	.24
12/31/2020	11.61	.07	1.38	1.45	(.13)	(.41)	(.54)	12.52	13.35	1,753	.66	.61	1.03	.65
Managed Risk Growth and Income Portfolio														
Class P2:														
12/31/2024	\$9.30	\$.18	\$.95	\$1.13	\$(.17)	\$–	\$(.17)	\$10.26	12.26%	\$1,351	.66%	.61%	.91%	1.82%
12/31/2023	9.88	.16	.88	1.04	(.18)	(1.44)	(1.62)	9.30	11.71	1,340	.66	.61	.92	1.75
12/31/2022	12.70	.16	(2.05)	(1.89)	(.28)	(.65)	(.93)	9.88	(15.10)	1,271	.66	.61	.89	1.53
12/31/2021	11.58	.13	1.13	1.26	(.14)	–	(.14)	12.70	10.93	1,535	.66	.61	.94	1.07
12/31/2020	11.55	.13	.39	.52	(.18)	(.31)	(.49)	11.58	4.96	1,390	.66	.61	1.02	1.16
Managed Risk Global Allocation Portfolio														
Class P2:														
12/31/2024	\$9.28	\$.15	\$.60	\$.75	\$(.12)	\$–	\$(.12)	\$9.91	8.05%	\$364	.67%	.62%	1.03%	1.56%
12/31/2023	9.35	.09	.83	.92	(.08)	(.91)	(.99)	9.28	10.52	381	.67	.62	1.02	1.01
12/31/2022	12.69	.04	(2.32)	(2.28)	(.17)	(.89)	(1.06)	9.35	(18.25)	373	.66	.61	1.04	.40
12/31/2021	11.76	.08	.94	1.02	(.09)	–	(.09)	12.69	8.70	482	.67	.62	1.13	.68
12/31/2020	11.60	.07	.52	.59	(.12)	(.31)	(.43)	11.76	5.65	448	.68	.63	1.20	.61

Portfolio turnover rate for all share classes	Year ended December 31,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Global Growth Portfolio	9%	14%	13%	36%	14%
Growth and Income Portfolio	10	24	7	36	7
Managed Risk Growth Portfolio	20	35	80	46	80
Managed Risk Growth and Income Portfolio	15	35	72	44	73
Managed Risk Global Allocation Portfolio	19	31	66	29	49

¹ Based on average shares outstanding.

² This column reflects the impact of certain waivers/reimbursements from Capital Research and Management Company. During the years shown, Capital Research and Management Company waived a portion of investment advisory services fees on each of the managed risk funds. In addition, during some of the years shown, Capital Research and Management Company reimbursed a portion of miscellaneous fees and expenses for some of the funds.

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.

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 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, 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 each fund's 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 fund's 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.