American Funds Insurance Series®

Prospectus
Class 3 shares

May 1, 2026

CAPITAL GROUP® | AMERICAN FUNDS®

Growth Fund
EUPAC Fund™
Growth-Income Fund
Asset Allocation Fund
American High-Income Trust®
U.S. Government Securities Fund®
Ultra-Short Bond Fund

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Growth Fund

Investment objective The fund's investment objective is to provide 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 3 shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as insurance contract fees and expenses, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the net asset value of your investment)	**Class 3**
Management fee	0.30%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.18
Other expenses	0.03
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.51

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class 3 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 3	$52	$164	$285	$640

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 27% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies 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.

The investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio managers in managing the fund's assets. Under this approach, the portfolio of the fund is divided into segments managed by individual managers.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's 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. Securities may be sold when the investment adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities.

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.

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

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

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

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

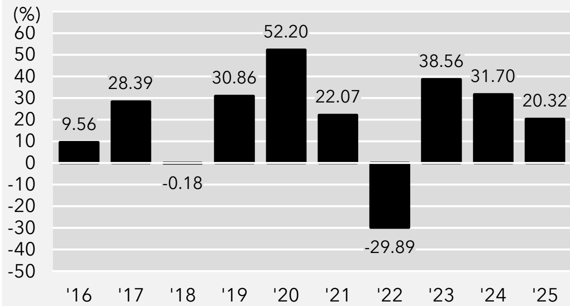
Investing outside the United States — Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, and securities tied economically to countries outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic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

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

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

Investment results The following bar chart shows how the investment results of the Class 3 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.

Calendar year total returns



Highest/Lowest quarterly results during this period were:

Highest 28.67% (quarter ended June 30, 2020)

Lowest –23.05% (quarter ended June 30, 2022)

Average annual total returns For the periods ended December 31, 2025:	**1 year**	**5 years**	**10 years**	**Lifetime***
Fund	20.32%	13.45%	18.05%	13.62%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	17.88	14.42	14.82	11.96

* Lifetime returns are from February 8, 1984, the date the fund began investment operations. Class 3 shares began investment operations on January 16, 2004; therefore, returns for the fund prior to that date assume a hypothetical investment in Class 1 shares, but reflect the .18% annual expense that applies to Class 3 shares and is described in the "Plan of distribution" section of this prospectus. Returns for Class 1 shares are comparable to those of Class 3 shares because both classes invest in the same portfolio of securities.

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

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

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

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.

EUPAC Fund

Investment objective The fund's investment objective is to provide you with 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 3 shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as insurance contract fees and expenses, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the net asset value of your investment)	**Class 3**
Management fee	0.48%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.18
Other expenses	0.05
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.71
Fee waiver*	0.06
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver	0.65

* The investment adviser is currently waiving a portion of its management fee equal to 0.06% of the fund's net assets. This waiver will be in effect through at least May 1, 2027. The waiver may only be modified or terminated with the approval of the fund's board.

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class 3 shares of the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

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

	1 year	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
Class 3	$66	$221	$389	$877

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 63% of the average value of its portfolio.

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

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

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

The investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio managers in managing the fund's assets. Under this approach, the portfolio of the fund is divided into segments managed by individual managers.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's 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. Securities may be sold when the investment adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

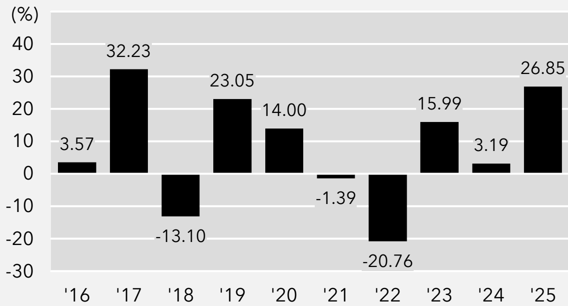
Investing in emerging markets — Investing in emerging markets may involve risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in the securities markets of developed countries. For instance, emerging market countries tend to have less developed political, economic and legal systems than those in developed countries. Accordingly, the governments of these countries may be less stable and more likely to intervene in the market economy, for example, by imposing capital controls, nationalizing a company or industry, placing restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, and/or imposing punitive taxes that could adversely affect the prices of securities. Information regarding issuers in emerging markets may be limited, incomplete or inaccurate, and such issuers may not be subject to regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards comparable to those to which issuers in more developed markets are subject. The 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 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 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 actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

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

Investment results The following bar chart shows how the investment results of the Class 3 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.

Calendar year total returns



Highest/Lowest quarterly results during this period were:

Highest 21.68% (quarter ended December 31, 2020)

Lowest –24.62% (quarter ended March 31, 2020)

Average annual total returns For the periods ended December 31, 2025:	1 year	5 years	10 years	Lifetime*
Fund	26.85%	3.48%	7.07%	7.53%
MSCI All Country World ex USA Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	32.39	7.91	8.41	6.25

* Lifetime returns are from May 1, 1990, the date the fund began investment operations. Class 3 shares began investment operations on January 16, 2004; therefore, returns for the fund prior to that date assume a hypothetical investment in Class 1 shares, but reflect the .18% annual expense that applies to Class 3 shares and is described in the "Plan of distribution" section of this prospectus. Returns for Class 1 shares are comparable to those of Class 3 shares because both classes invest in the same portfolio of securities.

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

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

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

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.

Growth-Income Fund

Investment objectives The fund's investment objectives are to achieve long-term growth of capital and 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 3 shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as insurance contract fees and expenses, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the net asset value of your investment)	**Class 3**
Management fee	0.25%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.18
Other expenses	0.03
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.46

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class 3 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 3	$47	$148	$258	$579

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 27% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies 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.

The investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio managers in managing the fund's assets. Under this approach, the portfolio of the fund is divided into segments managed by individual managers.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's 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. Securities may be sold when the investment adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities.

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.

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

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

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

Investing in growth-oriented stocks — Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments.

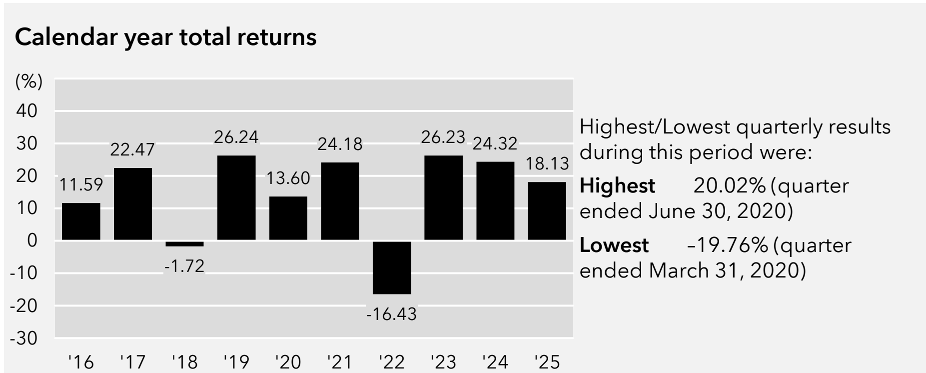
Investing in income-oriented stocks — The value of the fund's securities and income provided by the fund may be reduced by changes in the dividend policies of, and the capital resources available for dividend payments at, the companies in which the fund invests.

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 fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

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

Investment results The following bar chart shows how the investment results of the Class 3 shares of the fund have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of securities market results and, if applicable, other measures of market results that reflect the fund's investment universe. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. Past investment results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future investment results. Figures shown reflect fees and expenses associated with an investment in the fund, but do not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were included, results would have been lower. Updated information on the fund's investment results can be obtained by visiting capitalgroup.com/afis.



Average annual total returns For the periods ended December 31, 2025:	**1 year**	**5 years**	**10 years**	**Lifetime***
Fund	18.13%	13.98%	14.00%	11.64%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	17.88	14.42	14.82	11.96

* Lifetime returns are from February 8, 1984, the date the fund began investment operations. Class 3 shares began investment operations on January 16, 2004; therefore, returns for the fund prior to that date assume a hypothetical investment in Class 1 shares, but reflect the .18% annual expense that applies to Class 3 shares and is described in the "Plan of distribution" section of this prospectus. Returns for Class 1 shares are comparable to those of Class 3 shares because both classes invest in the same portfolio of securities.

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

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

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

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.

Asset Allocation Fund

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

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 3 shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as insurance contract fees and expenses, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the net asset value of your investment)	**Class 3**
Management fee	0.26%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.18
Other expenses	0.03
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.47

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class 3 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 3	$48	$151	$263	$591

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 115% of the average value of its portfolio.

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

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

The investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio managers in managing the fund's assets. Under this approach, the portfolio of the fund is divided into segments managed by individual managers.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's portfolio investments. The basic investment philosophy of the investment adviser is to seek to invest in attractively priced securities that, in its opinion, represent good, long-term investment opportunities. Securities may be sold when the investment adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities.

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.

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

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

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

Investing in growth-oriented stocks — Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments.

Investing in income-oriented stocks — The value of the fund's securities and income provided by the 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 fund invests.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liquidity risk — Certain 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 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 fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

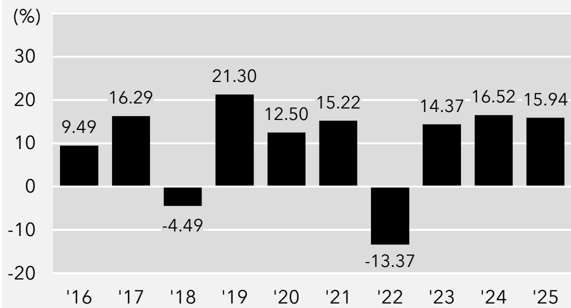
Asset allocation — The fund's percentage allocation to equity securities, debt securities and money market instruments could cause the fund to underperform relative to relevant benchmarks and other funds with similar investment objectives.

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

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

Investment results The following bar chart shows how the investment results of the Class 3 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.

Calendar year total returns



Highest/Lowest quarterly results during this period were:

Highest 13.82% (quarter ended June 30, 2020)

Lowest –13.50% (quarter ended March 31, 2020)

Average annual total returns For the periods ended December 31, 2025:	**1 year**	**5 years**	**10 years**	**Lifetime***
Fund	15.94%	9.05%	9.85%	8.63%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	17.88	14.42	14.82	10.80
60%/40% S&P 500 Index/Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index (reflects no deductions for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	13.70	8.47	9.78	8.75
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	7.30	–0.36	2.01	5.07

* Lifetime returns are from August 1, 1989, the date the fund began investment operations. Class 3 shares began investment operations on January 16, 2004; therefore, returns for the fund prior to that date assume a hypothetical investment in Class 1 shares, but reflect the .18% annual expense that applies to Class 3 shares and is described in the "Plan of distribution" section of this prospectus. Returns for Class 1 shares are comparable to those of Class 3 shares because both classes invest in the same portfolio of securities.

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

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

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

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

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

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

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

American High-Income Trust

Investment objectives The fund's primary investment objective is to provide you with a high level of current income. Its secondary investment objective is capital appreciation.

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 3 shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as insurance contract fees and expenses, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the net asset value of your investment)	**Class 3**
Management fee	0.40%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.18
Other expenses	0.05
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.63
Fee waiver*	0.08
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver	0.55

* The investment adviser is currently waiving a portion of its management fee equal to 0.08% of the fund's net assets. This waiver will be in effect through at least May 1, 2027. The waiver may only be modified or terminated with the approval of the fund's board.

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class 3 shares of the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

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

	1 year	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
Class 3	$56	$194	$343	$779

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 39% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies The fund invests primarily in higher yielding and generally lower quality debt securities (rated Ba1 / BB+ or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations or unrated but determined by the fund's investment adviser to be of equivalent quality), including corporate loan obligations. Such securities are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." The fund may also invest a portion of its assets in securities tied economically to countries outside the United States.

The fund may also 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 is designed for investors seeking a high level of current income and who are able to tolerate greater credit risk and price fluctuations than those that exist in funds investing in higher quality debt securities.

The investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio managers in managing the fund's assets. Under this approach, the portfolio of the fund is divided into segments managed by individual managers.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's portfolio investments. The basic investment philosophy of the investment adviser is to seek to invest in attractively valued securities that, in its opinion, represent good, long-term investment opportunities. Securities may be sold when the investment adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liquidity risk — Certain 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 fund may be unable to sell such holdings when necessary to meet its liquidity needs or to try to limit losses, or may be forced to sell at a loss.

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

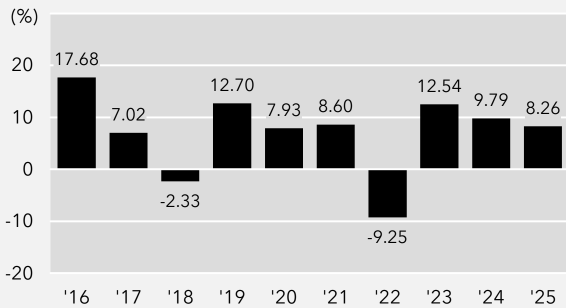
Investing outside the United States — Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, and securities tied economically to countries outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic 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 fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

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

Investment results The following bar chart shows how the investment results of the Class 3 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.

Calendar year total returns



Highest/Lowest quarterly results during this period were:

Highest 8.76% (quarter ended June 30, 2020)

Lowest –12.50% (quarter ended March 31, 2020)

Average annual total returns For the periods ended December 31, 2025:	**1 year**	**5 years**	**10 years**	**Lifetime***
Fund	8.26%	5.68%	7.03%	8.12%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	7.30	–0.36	2.01	6.09
Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	8.62	4.50	6.52	N/A

* Lifetime returns are from February 8, 1984, the date the fund began investment operations. Class 3 shares began investment operations on January 16, 2004; therefore, returns for the fund prior to that date assume a hypothetical investment in Class 1 shares, but reflect the .18% annual expense that applies to Class 3 shares and is described in the "Plan of distribution" section of this prospectus. Returns for Class 1 shares are comparable to those of Class 3 shares because both classes invest in the same portfolio of securities.

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

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

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager in this fund since:	Primary title with investment adviser
Tom Chow	2015	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
David A. Daigle	2009	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Andy Moth	2021	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Shannon Ward	2017	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors

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

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

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

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

U.S. Government Securities Fund

Investment objective The fund’s investment objective is to provide a high level of current income consistent with prudent investment risk and preservation 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 3 shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as insurance contract fees and expenses, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the net asset value of your investment)	**Class 3**
Management fee	0.30%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.18
Other expenses	0.04
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.52
Fee waiver*	0.09
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver	0.43

* The investment adviser is currently waiving a portion of its management fee equal to 0.09% of the fund's net assets. This waiver will be in effect through at least May 1, 2027. The waiver may only be modified or terminated with the approval of the fund’s board.

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class 3 shares of the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

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

	1 year	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
Class 3	$44	$158	$282	$644

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 253% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies 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.

The investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio managers in managing the fund’s assets. Under this approach, the portfolio of the fund is divided into segments managed by individual managers.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund’s portfolio investments. The basic investment philosophy of the investment adviser is to seek to invest in attractively priced securities that, in its opinion, represent good, long-term investment opportunities. Securities may be sold when the investment adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 the 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 the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities, effectively reducing the 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 the 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.

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

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

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

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

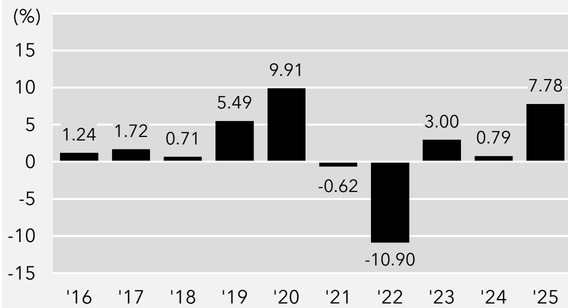
Investing in derivatives — The use of derivatives involves a variety of risks, which may be different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate or index, and a derivative instrument may cause the fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for the fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. The fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce the fund's returns and increase the fund's price volatility. The fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the fund's clearing broker, the derivatives exchange or the clearinghouse) may be unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations in respect of the transaction. In certain cases, the fund 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).

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

It is important to note that neither your investment in the fund nor the fund's yield is guaranteed by the U.S. government. 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 3 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 or other relevant metrics. 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.

Calendar year total returns



Highest/Lowest quarterly results during this period were:

Highest 7.36% (quarter ended March 31, 2020)

Lowest –5.18% (quarter ended September 30, 2022)

Average annual total returns For the periods ended December 31, 2025:	**1 year**	**5 years**	**10 years**	**Lifetime***
Fund	7.78%	–0.19%	1.77%	4.90%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	7.30	–0.36	2.01	5.61
Bloomberg U.S. Government/Mortgage Backed Securities Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	7.09	–0.53	1.46	5.35

* Lifetime returns are from December 2, 1985, the date the fund began investment operations. Class 3 shares began investment operations on January 16, 2004; therefore, returns for the fund prior to that date assume a hypothetical investment in Class 1 shares, but reflect the .18% annual expense that applies to Class 3 shares and is described in the "Plan of distribution" section of this prospectus. Returns for Class 1 shares are comparable to those of Class 3 shares because both classes invest in the same portfolio of securities.

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ultra-Short Bond Fund

Investment objective The investment objective of the fund is to provide current income, consistent with the maturity and quality standards applicable to the fund, and preservation of capital and liquidity.

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 3 shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as insurance contract fees and expenses, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the net asset value of your investment)	**Class 3**
Management fee	0.26%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.18
Other expenses	0.05
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.49

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class 3 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 3	$50	$157	$274	$616

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 either less than 1% of the average value of its portfolio or there was no turnover. However, calculation of the fund's portfolio turnover rate excludes securities whose maturities or expiration dates at the time of acquisition were one year or less.

Principal investment strategies Normally, the fund invests at least 80% of its assets in bonds and other debt securities. The fund invests substantially in short-term government securities and high-quality money market instruments, such as commercial paper, commercial bank obligations and ultra-short-term debt securities. The fund maintains a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of 60 days or less.

The fund may enter into repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized by cash or government securities. When it enters into a repurchase agreement, the fund purchases a security from a bank or broker-dealer and obtains a simultaneous commitment from the seller to repurchase the security at a specified time and price. Because the security purchased by the fund constitutes collateral for the seller's repurchase obligation, a repurchase agreement is effectively a loan by the fund that is collateralized by the security purchased. The fund will only enter into repurchase agreements involving securities of the type (excluding any maturity limitations) in which it could otherwise invest.

The fund may invest in securities issued by entities domiciled outside the United States and securities with credit and liquidity support features provided by entities domiciled outside the United States. The fund may also invest in securities of U.S. issuers with substantial operations outside the United States.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's portfolio investments. The basic investment philosophy of the investment adviser is to seek to provide current income while preserving capital and maintaining liquidity.

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.

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

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

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

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

Investing in 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 repurchase agreements — Upon entering into a repurchase agreement, the fund purchases a security from a bank or broker-dealer, which simultaneously commits to repurchase the security within a specified time at the fund's cost with interest. The security purchased by the fund constitutes collateral for the seller's repurchase obligation. If the party agreeing to repurchase should default, the fund may seek to sell the security it holds as collateral. The fund may incur a loss if the value of the collateral securing the repurchase obligation falls below the repurchase price. The fund may also incur disposition costs and encounter procedural delays in connection with liquidating the collateral.

Credit and liquidity support — Changes in the credit quality of banks and financial institutions providing credit and liquidity support features with respect to securities held by the fund could cause the values of these securities to decline.

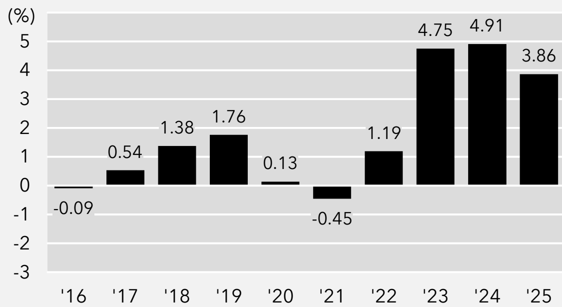
Investing outside the United States — Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, and securities tied economically to countries outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic 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 fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

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

Investment results The following bar chart shows how the investment results of the Class 3 shares of the fund have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of securities market results and, if applicable, other measures of market results that reflect the fund's investment universe. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. Past investment results (before and after taxes) are not predictive of future investment results. Figures shown reflect fees and expenses associated with an investment in the fund, but do not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were included, results would have been lower. The results for certain of the years shown reflect the operation of the fund as a cash management fund prior to its conversion to an ultra-short-term bond fund on May 1, 2016. Accordingly, results for such periods may not be representative of the fund's results had the fund been operated as an ultra-short-term bond fund during the entire period. Updated information on the fund's investment results can be obtained by visiting capitalgroup.com/afis.

Calendar year total returns



Highest/Lowest quarterly results during this period were:

Highest 1.31% (quarter ended December 31, 2023)

Lowest –0.18% (quarter ended June 30, 2021)

Average annual total returns For the periods ended December 31, 2025:	1 year	5 years	10 years	Lifetime*
Fund	3.86%	2.83%	1.78%	3.09%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	7.30	–0.36	2.01	6.09
Bloomberg Short-Term Government/Corporate Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	4.46	3.12	2.34	N/A

* Lifetime returns are from February 8, 1984, the date the fund began investment operations. Class 3 shares began investment operations on January 16, 2004; therefore, returns for the fund prior to that date assume a hypothetical investment in Class 1 shares, but reflect the .18% annual expense that applies to Class 3 shares and is described in the "Plan of distribution" section of this prospectus. Returns for Class 1 shares are comparable to those of Class 3 shares because both classes invest in the same portfolio of securities.

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

Portfolio manager The individual primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the fund is:

Portfolio manager/ Series title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager in this fund since:	Primary title with investment adviser
Steven D. Lotwin	2018	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors

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

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

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

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

Investment objectives, strategies and risks

Growth Fund The fund's investment objective is to provide 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 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, including, to a more limited extent, in emerging markets. Although the fund focuses on investments in medium to larger capitalization companies, the fund's investments are not limited to a particular capitalization size. The fund may also invest in other equity type securities, such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds.

The fund is designed for investors seeking capital appreciation through investments in stocks. Investors in the fund should have a long-term perspective and be able to tolerate potentially sharp declines in value.

The 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 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 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.

The 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, the fund does not bear additional management fees when investing in Central Funds, but the fund does bear its proportionate share of Central Fund expenses. The investment results of the portions of the fund's assets invested in the Central Funds will be based upon the investment results of the Central Funds.

The fund may also lend portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other institutions that provide cash or U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in an amount at least equal to the value of the securities loaned.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

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

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

Exposure to country, region, industry or sector — Subject to the fund's investment limitations, the fund may have significant exposure to a particular country, region, industry or sector. Such exposure may cause the fund to be more impacted by risks relating to and developments affecting the country, region, industry or sector, and thus its net asset value may be more volatile, than a fund without such levels of exposure. For example, if the 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 fund than on a fund that is more geographically diversified.

Liquidity risk — Certain 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 fund may be unable to sell such holdings when necessary to meet its liquidity needs or to try to limit losses, or may be forced to sell at a loss.

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

Cybersecurity breaches — The 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 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 fund's assets or sensitive information, the disruption of the fund's operational capacity, the inability of fund shareholders to transact business, or the destruction of the fund's physical infrastructure, equipment or operating systems. These events could cause the fund to violate applicable privacy and other laws and could subject the fund to reputational damage, additional costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. The fund may also be subject to additional risks if its third-party service providers, such as the 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 fund invests, which may cause the fund's investments in such issuers to lose value.

Large shareholder transactions risk — The fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders, including other 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 fund. For example, when the investment adviser changes allocations in other funds and accounts it manages, such changes may result in shareholder transactions in the fund that are large relative to the size of the fund. Such large shareholder redemptions may cause the fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the fund's net asset value and liquidity. Similarly, large fund share purchases may adversely affect the fund's performance to the extent that the 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 fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the fund's expense ratio. These risks are heightened when the 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.

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.

EUPAC Fund The fund's investment objective is to provide you with 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' written notice to shareholders.

The fund is designed for investors seeking capital appreciation and diversification through investments in common stocks and other equity-type securities (including depositary receipts), consistent with the fund's investment objective.

Investors in the fund should have a long-term perspective and be able to tolerate potentially sharp declines in value.

The following describes certain strategies that the investment adviser uses in pursuit of the fund's investment objective and the corresponding risks:

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

Normally, the fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of issuers in Europe and the Pacific Basin. This policy is subject to change only upon 60 days' notice to shareholders. A country will be considered part of Europe if it is part of the MSCI European indexes, and part of the Pacific Basin if any of its borders touches the Pacific Ocean. In determining the domicile of an issuer, the fund's investment adviser will generally look to the determination of MSCI Inc. (MSCI) for equity securities and Bloomberg for debt securities. In certain limited circumstances (including where relevant data is unavailable or the nature of a holding warrants special considerations), the adviser may also take into account additional factors, as applicable, including where the issuer's securities are listed; where the issuer is legally organized, maintains principal corporate offices, conducts its principal operations, generates revenues and/or has credit risk exposure; and the source of guarantees, if any, of such securities. The fund may invest a portion of its assets in common stocks and other securities of companies in emerging markets.

The fund may also hold cash, cash equivalents and fixed-income securities, including commercial paper and short-term securities issued by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities. The percentage of the 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 may invest without limitation in such instruments. A larger percentage of such holdings could moderate the fund's investment results in a period of rising market prices. Alternatively, a larger percentage of such holdings could reduce the magnitude of the fund's loss in a period of falling market prices and provide liquidity to make additional investments or to meet redemptions.

The 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, the fund does not bear additional management fees when investing in Central Funds, but the fund does bear its proportionate share of Central Fund expenses. The investment results of the portions of the fund's assets invested in the Central Funds will be based upon the investment results of the Central Funds.

The fund may also lend portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other institutions that provide cash or U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in an amount at least equal to the value of the securities loaned.

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

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Investing in emerging markets — Investing in emerging markets may involve risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in the securities markets of developed countries. For instance, emerging market countries tend to have less developed political, economic and legal systems than those in developed countries. Accordingly, the governments of these countries may be less stable and more likely to intervene in the market economy, for example, by imposing capital controls, nationalizing a company or industry, placing restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, and/or imposing punitive taxes that could adversely affect the prices of securities. Information regarding issuers in emerging markets may be limited, incomplete or inaccurate, and such issuers may not be subject to regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards comparable to those to which issuers in more developed markets are subject. The 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 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 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 actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

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

Exposure to country, region, industry or sector — Subject to the fund's investment limitations, the fund may have significant exposure to a particular country, region, industry or sector. Such exposure may cause the fund to be more impacted by risks relating to and developments affecting the country, region, industry or sector, and thus its net asset value may be more volatile, than a fund without such levels of exposure. For example, if the 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 fund than on a fund that is more geographically diversified.

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

Liquidity risk — Certain 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 fund may be unable to sell such holdings when necessary to meet its liquidity needs or to try to limit losses, or may be forced to sell at a loss.

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

Cybersecurity breaches — The 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 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 fund's assets or sensitive information, the disruption of the fund's operational capacity, the inability of fund shareholders to transact business, or the destruction of the fund's physical infrastructure, equipment or operating systems. These events could cause the fund to violate applicable privacy and other laws and could subject the fund to reputational damage, additional costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. The fund may also be subject to additional risks if its third-party service providers, such as the 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 fund invests, which may cause the fund's investments in such issuers to lose value.

Large shareholder transactions risk — The fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders, including other 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 fund. For example, when the investment adviser changes allocations in other funds and accounts it manages, such changes may result in shareholder transactions in the fund that are large relative to the size of the fund. Such large shareholder redemptions may cause the fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the fund's net asset value and liquidity. Similarly, large fund share purchases may adversely affect the fund's performance to the extent that the 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 fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the fund's expense ratio. These risks are heightened when the fund is small.

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

Fund comparative indexes — The MSCI All Country World ex USA Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure equity market results in the global developed and emerging markets, excluding the United States. The index consists of more than 40 developed and emerging market country indexes. Results reflect dividends net of withholding taxes. 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.

Growth-Income Fund The fund's investment objectives are to achieve long-term growth of capital and income. While it has no present intention to do so, the fund's board may change the fund's investment objectives without shareholder approval upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

The fund invests primarily in common stocks or other equity type securities, such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds, that the investment adviser believes demonstrate the potential for appreciation and/or dividends. Although the fund focuses on investments in medium to larger capitalization companies, the fund's investments are not limited to a particular capitalization size. The fund may invest up to 15% of its assets outside the United States, including, to a more limited extent, in emerging markets. The fund is designed for investors seeking both capital appreciation and income.

Investors in the fund should have a long-term perspective and be able to tolerate potentially sharp declines in value.

The 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 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 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.

The 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, the fund does not bear additional management fees when investing in Central Funds, but the fund does bear its proportionate share of Central Fund expenses. The investment results of the portions of the fund's assets invested in the Central Funds will be based upon the investment results of the Central Funds.

The fund may also lend portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other institutions that provide cash or U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in an amount at least equal to the value of the securities loaned.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's 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.

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.

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

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

Issuer risks — The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by the fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer, changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives. An individual security may also be affected by factors relating to the industry or sector of the issuer or the securities markets as a whole, and conversely an industry or sector or the securities markets may be affected by a change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer. To the extent that the market prices of securities of issuers in the same or related industries or sectors tend to move in the same direction at the same time, and these issuers make up a sizeable portion of the market, events affecting one issuer, industry or sector or the securities markets generally may have a larger impact.

If such issuers represent a substantial portion of major market indices, or the economy, a downturn in the prices of their securities may have a disproportionate adverse effect on the overall market, even if other segments of the market perform well. The fund's portfolio managers invest in issuers based on their level of investment conviction. At times, the fund may invest more significantly in a single issuer, which could increase the fund's volatility and the risk of loss arising from the factors described above.

Investing in growth-oriented stocks — Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments.

Investing in income-oriented stocks — The value of the fund's securities and income provided by the 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 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 fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

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

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

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

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

Exposure to country, region, industry or sector — Subject to the fund's investment limitations, the fund may have significant exposure to a particular country, region, industry or sector. Such exposure may cause the fund to be more impacted by risks relating to and developments affecting the country, region, industry or sector, and thus its net asset value may be more volatile, than a fund without such levels of exposure. For example, if the 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 fund than on a fund that is more geographically diversified.

Liquidity risk — Certain 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 fund may be unable to sell such holdings when necessary to meet its liquidity needs or to try to limit losses, or may be forced to sell at a loss.

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

Cybersecurity breaches — The 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 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 fund's assets or sensitive information, the disruption of the fund's operational capacity, the inability of fund shareholders to transact business, or the destruction of the fund's physical infrastructure, equipment or operating systems. These events could cause the fund to violate applicable privacy and other laws and could subject the fund to reputational damage, additional costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. The fund may also be subject to additional risks if its third-party service providers, such as the 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 fund invests, which may cause the fund's investments in such issuers to lose value.

Large shareholder transactions risk — The fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders, including other 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 fund. For example, when the investment adviser changes allocations in other funds and accounts it manages, such changes may result in shareholder transactions in the fund that are large relative to the size of the fund. Such large shareholder redemptions may cause the fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the fund's net asset value and liquidity. Similarly, large fund share purchases may adversely affect the fund's performance to the extent that the 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 fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the fund's expense ratio. These risks are heightened when the 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.

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.

Asset Allocation Fund The fund's investment objective is to provide high total return (including income and capital gains) consistent with preservation of capital over the long term. While 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 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). In seeking to pursue its investment objective, the fund varies its mix of equity securities, debt securities and money market instruments. Although the fund focuses on investments in medium to larger capitalization companies, the fund's investments are not limited to a particular capitalization size. Under normal market conditions, the fund's investment adviser expects (but is not required) to maintain an investment mix falling within the following ranges: 40%-80% in equity securities, 20%-50% in debt securities and 0%-40% in money market instruments and cash. As of December 31, 2025, the fund was approximately 65% invested in equity securities, 31% invested in debt securities and 4% invested in money market instruments and cash. The proportion of equities, debt and money market securities held by the fund varies with market conditions and the investment adviser's assessment of their relative attractiveness as investment opportunities.

The fund 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 of issuers domiciled 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."

Investors in the fund should have a long-term perspective and be able to tolerate potentially sharp declines in value.

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

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

The 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 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 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.

The 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, the fund does not bear additional management fees when investing in Central Funds, but the fund does bear its proportionate share of Central Fund expenses. The investment results of the portions of the fund's assets invested in the Central Funds will be based upon the investment results of the Central Funds.

The fund may also lend portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other institutions that provide cash or U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in an amount at least equal to the value of the securities loaned.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's portfolio investments. The basic investment philosophy of the investment adviser is to seek to invest in attractively priced securities 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.

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.

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

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

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

Investing in growth-oriented stocks — Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments.

Investing in income-oriented stocks — The value of the fund's securities and income provided by the 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 fund invests.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liquidity risk — Certain 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 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 fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

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

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

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

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

Investing in 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 the 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 the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities, effectively reducing the 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 the fund's cash available for reinvestment in higher yielding securities. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations and the value of property that secures the mortgages may decline in value and be insufficient, upon foreclosure, to repay the associated loans. Investments in asset-backed securities are subject to similar risks, as well as additional risks associated with the assets underlying those securities.

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

When the fund rolls the purchase of these types of future delivery transactions, the fund simultaneously sells the mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and repurchases substantially similar securities for delivery at a future date at a predetermined price. When the fund rolls the sale of these transactions rather than settling them, the fund simultaneously purchases the mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and sells substantially similar securities for delivery at a future date at a predetermined price. Such roll transactions can increase the turnover rate of the fund and may increase the risk that market prices may move unfavorably between the original and new contracts, potentially resulting in losses or reduced returns for 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 the fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for the fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. The fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce the fund's returns and increase the fund's price volatility. The fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the fund's clearing broker, the derivatives exchange or the clearinghouse) may be unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations in respect of the transaction. In certain cases, the fund may be hindered or delayed in exercising remedies against or closing out derivative instruments with a counterparty, which may result in additional losses. Derivatives are also subject to operational risk (such as documentation issues, settlement issues and systems failures) and legal risk (such as insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of a counterparty, and issues with the legality or enforceability of a contract).

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

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

Exposure to country, region, industry or sector — Subject to the fund's investment limitations, the fund may have significant exposure to a particular country, region, industry or sector. Such exposure may cause the fund to be more impacted by risks relating to and developments affecting the country, region, industry or sector, and thus its net asset value may be more volatile, than a fund without such levels of exposure. For example, if the 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 fund than on a fund that is more geographically diversified.

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

Cybersecurity breaches — The 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 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 fund's assets or sensitive information, the disruption of the fund's operational capacity, the inability of fund shareholders to transact business, or the destruction of the fund's physical infrastructure, equipment or operating systems. These events could cause the fund to violate applicable privacy and other laws and could subject the fund to reputational damage, additional costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. The fund may also be subject to additional risks if its third-party service providers, such as the 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 fund invests, which may cause the fund's investments in such issuers to lose value.

Large shareholder transactions risk — The fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders, including other 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 fund. For example, when the investment adviser changes allocations in other funds and accounts it manages, such changes may result in shareholder transactions in the fund that are large relative to the size of the fund. Such large shareholder redemptions may cause the fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the fund's net asset value and liquidity. Similarly, large fund share purchases may adversely affect the fund's performance to the extent that the 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 fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the fund's expense ratio. These risks are heightened when the 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 60%/40% S&P 500 Index/Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index blends the S&P 500 Index with the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index by weighting their cumulative total returns at 60% and 40%, respectively. This assumes the blend is rebalanced monthly. 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.

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 High-Income Trust The fund's primary investment objective is to provide you with a high level of current income. Its secondary investment objective is capital appreciation. While it has no present intention to do so, the fund's board may change the fund's investment objectives without shareholder approval upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

The fund invests primarily in higher yielding and generally lower quality debt securities (rated Ba1 / BB+ or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations or unrated but determined by the fund's investment adviser to be of equivalent quality), including corporate loan obligations. Such securities are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." The fund may also invest a portion of its assets in securities tied economically to countries outside the United States. The fund may invest in debt securities of any maturity or duration. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. The fund may also invest in equity securities (including common stock, preferred stock, warrants, rights and equity linked notes) received out of a restructuring or corporate action, or in equity securities of issuers of high yield debt (debt rated Ba1 / BB+ or below) within the same or related corporate structure.

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

The 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 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 may invest without limitation in such instruments. A larger percentage of such holdings could moderate the fund's investment results in a period of rising market prices. Alternatively, a larger percentage of such holdings could reduce the magnitude of the fund's loss in a period of falling market prices and provide liquidity to make additional investments or to meet redemptions.

The 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, the fund does not bear additional management fees when investing in Central Funds, but the fund does bear its proportionate share of Central Fund expenses. The investment results of the portions of the fund's assets invested in the Central Funds will be based upon the investment results of the Central Funds.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's portfolio investments. The basic investment philosophy of the investment adviser is to seek to invest in attractively priced securities 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.

The investment adviser may manage other funds and accounts with similar names, investment objectives and strategies (collectively, "portfolios"). The investment results of such portfolios may vary depending on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, fees and expenses, portfolio size, transaction costs, cash flows, currencies, securities pricing time, taxes, and portfolio holdings and any applicable investment limitations. Trading in the portfolios will be consistent with the investment adviser's aggregation and allocation policy, which is designed to allocate trades of the same security to clients in a fair and equitable manner over time.

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.

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

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

Issuer risks — The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by the fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer, changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives. An individual security may also be affected by factors relating to the industry or sector of the issuer or the securities markets as a whole, and conversely an industry or sector or the securities markets may be affected by a change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer. To the extent that the market prices of securities of issuers in the same or related industries or sectors tend to move in the same direction at the same time, and these issuers make up a sizeable portion of the market, events affecting one issuer, industry or sector or the securities markets generally may have a larger impact.

If such issuers represent a substantial portion of major market indices, or the economy, a downturn in the prices of their securities may have a disproportionate adverse effect on the overall market, even if other segments of the market perform well. The fund's portfolio managers invest in issuers based on their level of investment conviction. At times, the fund may invest more significantly in a single issuer, which could increase the fund's volatility and the risk of loss arising from the factors described above.

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

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

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

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

Liquidity risk — Certain 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 fund may be unable to sell such holdings when necessary to meet its liquidity needs or to try to limit losses, or may be forced to sell at a loss.

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

Investing 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 fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

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

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

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

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

Exposure to country, region, industry or sector — Subject to the fund's investment limitations, the fund may have significant exposure to a particular country, region, industry or sector. Such exposure may cause the fund to be more impacted by risks relating to and developments affecting the country, region, industry or sector, and thus its net asset value may be more volatile, than a fund without such levels of exposure. For example, if the 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 fund than on a fund that is more geographically diversified.

Cybersecurity breaches — The 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 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 fund's assets or sensitive information, the disruption of the fund's operational capacity, the inability of fund shareholders to transact business, or the destruction of the fund's physical infrastructure, equipment or operating systems. These events could cause the fund to violate applicable privacy and other laws and could subject the fund to reputational damage, additional costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. The fund may also be subject to additional risks if its third-party service providers, such as the 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 fund invests, which may cause the fund's investments in such issuers to lose value.

Large shareholder transactions risk — The fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders, including other 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 fund. For example, when the investment adviser changes allocations in other funds and accounts it manages, such changes may result in shareholder transactions in the fund that are large relative to the size of the fund. Such large shareholder redemptions may cause the fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the fund's net asset value and liquidity. Similarly, large fund share purchases may adversely affect the fund's performance to the extent that the 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 fund’s current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the fund’s expense ratio. These risks are heightened when the 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 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 Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index covers the universe of fixed-rate, non-investment-grade debt. The index limits the maximum exposure of any one issuer to 2%. This index is unmanaged, and its results include reinvested distributions but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, commissions, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes. This index was not in existence on the date the fund began investment operations; therefore, lifetime results are not shown.

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.

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. 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.

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. Though investment decisions regarding the fund’s portfolio may be informed by investment themes on a range of macroeconomic factors, the fund may invest in debt securities of any maturity or duration. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates.

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

The fund 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 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 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. Consistent with the fund’s preservation of capital objective, 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.

The 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, the fund does not bear additional management fees when investing in Central Funds, but the fund does bear its proportionate share of Central Fund expenses. The investment results of the portions of the fund’s assets invested in the Central Funds will be based upon the investment results of the Central Funds.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund’s portfolio investments. The basic investment philosophy of the investment adviser is to seek to invest in attractively priced securities that, in its opinion, represent good, long-term investment opportunities. The investment adviser believes that an important way to accomplish this is by analyzing various factors, which may include the credit strength of the issuer, prices of similar securities issued by comparable issuers, anticipated changes in interest rates, general market conditions and other factors pertinent to the particular security being evaluated. Securities may be sold when the investment adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities.

The investment adviser may manage other funds and accounts with similar names, investment objectives and strategies (collectively, “portfolios”). The investment results of such portfolios may vary depending on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, fees and expenses, portfolio size, transaction costs, cash flows, currencies, securities pricing time, taxes, and portfolio holdings and any applicable investment limitations. Trading in the portfolios will be consistent with the investment adviser's aggregation and allocation policy, which is designed to allocate trades of the same security to clients in a fair and equitable manner over time.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 the 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 the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities, effectively reducing the 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 the fund's cash available for reinvestment in higher yielding securities. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations and the value of property that secures the mortgages may decline in value and be insufficient, upon foreclosure, to repay the associated loans. Investments in asset-backed securities are subject to similar risks, as well as additional risks associated with the assets underlying those securities.

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

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

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

Investing in inflation-linked bonds may also reduce the fund's distributable income during periods of deflation. If prices for goods and services decline throughout the economy, the principal and income on inflation-linked securities may decline and result in losses to 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 the fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for the fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. The fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce the fund's returns and increase the fund's price volatility. The fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the fund's clearing broker, the derivatives exchange or the clearinghouse) may be unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations in respect of the transaction. In certain cases, the fund 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).

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

It is important to note that neither your investment in the fund nor the fund's yield is guaranteed by the U.S. government.

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

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

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

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

Exposure to country, region, industry or sector — Subject to the fund's investment limitations, the fund may have significant exposure to a particular country, region, industry or sector. Such exposure may cause the fund to be more impacted by risks relating to and developments affecting the country, region, industry or sector, and thus its net asset value may be more volatile, than a fund without such levels of exposure. For example, if the 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 fund than on a fund that is more geographically diversified.

Liquidity risk — Certain 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 fund may be unable to sell such holdings when necessary to meet its liquidity needs or to try to limit losses, or may be forced to sell at a loss.

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

Cybersecurity breaches — The 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 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 fund's assets or sensitive information, the disruption of the fund's operational capacity, the inability of fund shareholders to transact business, or the destruction of the fund's physical infrastructure, equipment or operating systems. These events could cause the fund to violate applicable privacy and other laws and could subject the fund to reputational damage, additional costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. The fund may also be subject to additional risks if its third-party service providers, such as the 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 fund invests, which may cause the fund's investments in such issuers to lose value.

Large shareholder transactions risk — The fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders, including other 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 fund. For example, when the investment adviser changes allocations in other funds and accounts it manages, such changes may result in shareholder transactions in the fund that are large relative to the size of the fund. Such large shareholder redemptions may cause the fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the fund's net asset value and liquidity. Similarly, large fund share purchases may adversely affect the fund's performance to the extent that the 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 fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the fund's expense ratio. These risks are heightened when the 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 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 Bloomberg U.S. Government/Mortgage-Backed Securities Index is a market-value-weighted index that covers fixed-rate, publicly placed, dollar-denominated obligations issued by the U.S. Treasury, U.S. government agencies, quasi-federal corporations, corporate or foreign debt guaranteed by the U.S. government, and the mortgage-backed pass-through securities of the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and the Government National Mortgage Association. This index is unmanaged and its results include reinvested 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.

Ultra-Short Bond Fund The investment objective of the fund is to provide current income, consistent with the maturity and quality standards applicable to the fund, and preservation of capital and liquidity. 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.

Normally, the fund invests at least 80% of its assets in bonds and other debt securities. This policy is subject to change only upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The fund invests substantially in short-term government securities and high-quality money market instruments, such as commercial paper, commercial bank obligations and ultra-short-term debt securities. The money market instruments in which the fund invests will generally be rated A-2 or better or P-2 or better by at least one Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organization designated by the fund's investment adviser. Some of the securities held by the fund may have credit and liquidity support features, including guarantees and letters of credit.

The fund maintains a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of 60 days or less. The average portfolio maturity of the fund is dollar-weighted based upon the market value of the fund's securities at the time of calculation.

The fund may enter into repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized by cash or government securities. When it enters into a repurchase agreement, the fund purchases a security from a bank or broker-dealer and obtains a simultaneous commitment from the seller to repurchase the security at a specified time and price. Because the security purchased by the fund constitutes collateral for the seller's repurchase obligation, a repurchase agreement is effectively a loan by the fund that is collateralized by the security purchased. The fund will only enter into repurchase agreements involving securities of the type (excluding any maturity limitations) in which it could otherwise invest. In practice, the fund currently expects to enter only into repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized by cash or U.S. government securities.

The fund may invest in securities issued by entities domiciled outside the United States and securities with credit and liquidity support features provided by entities domiciled outside the United States. The fund may also invest in securities of U.S. issuers with substantial operations outside the United States.

The fund may also hold cash. The percentage of the fund's holdings in cash varies and depends on various factors, including market conditions and purchases and redemptions of fund shares. For temporary defensive purposes, the fund may hold cash without limitation. The investment adviser may determine that it is appropriate to hold a substantial portion of the fund's assets in cash in response to certain circumstances, such as periods of market turmoil. A larger percentage of cash holdings could moderate a fund's investment results in a period of rising market prices. Alternatively, a larger percentage of cash 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.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's portfolio investments. The basic investment philosophy of the investment adviser is to seek to provide current income while preserving capital and maintaining liquidity. The investment adviser believes that an important way to accomplish this is by analyzing various factors, including the credit strength of the issuer, prices of similar securities issued by comparable issuers, current and anticipated changes in interest rates, general market conditions and other factors pertinent to the particular security being evaluated.

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.

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

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

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

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

Investing in 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 repurchase agreements — Upon entering into a repurchase agreement, the fund purchases a security from a bank or broker-dealer, which simultaneously commits to repurchase the security within a specified time at the fund's cost with interest. The security purchased by the fund constitutes collateral for the seller's repurchase obligation. If the party agreeing to repurchase should default, the fund may seek to sell the security it holds as collateral. The fund may incur a loss if the value of the collateral securing the repurchase obligation falls below the repurchase price. The fund may also incur disposition costs and encounter procedural delays in connection with liquidating the collateral.

Credit and liquidity support — Changes in the credit quality of banks and financial institutions providing credit and liquidity support features with respect to securities held by the fund could cause the values of these securities to decline.

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 fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

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

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

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

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

Exposure to country, region, industry or sector — Subject to the fund's investment limitations, the fund may have significant exposure to a particular country, region, industry or sector. Such exposure may cause the fund to be more impacted by risks relating to and developments affecting the country, region, industry or sector, and thus its net asset value may be more volatile, than a fund without such levels of exposure. For example, if the 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 fund than on a fund that is more geographically diversified.

Cybersecurity breaches — The 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 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 fund's assets or sensitive information, the disruption of the fund's operational capacity, the inability of fund shareholders to transact business, or the destruction of the fund's physical infrastructure, equipment or operating systems. These events could cause the fund to violate applicable privacy and other laws and could subject the fund to reputational damage, additional costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. The fund may also be subject to additional risks if its third-party service providers, such as the 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 fund invests, which may cause the fund's investments in such issuers to lose value.

Large shareholder transactions risk — The fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders, including other 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 fund. For example, when the investment adviser changes allocations in other funds and accounts it manages, such changes may result in shareholder transactions in the fund that are large relative to the size of the fund. Such large shareholder redemptions may cause the fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the fund's net asset value and liquidity. Similarly, large fund share purchases may adversely affect the fund's performance to the extent that the 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 fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the fund's expense ratio. These risks are heightened when the 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 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 Bloomberg Short-Term Government/Corporate Index consists of investment-grade, fixed-rate, publicly placed, dollar-denominated and non-convertible securities with remaining maturities from one up to (but not including) 12 months within either the government or corporate sector. This index is unmanaged, and its results include reinvested 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.

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 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' report in Form N-CSR/S for the fiscal period ended June 30, 2025.

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

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

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

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

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

The primary individual portfolio managers for each of the funds are:

Portfolio manager for the Series/Title (if applicable)	Primary title with investment adviser (or affiliate) and investment experience	Portfolio manager's role in management of, and experience in, the fund(s) since:
Julian N. Abdey	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1996 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2002)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2026 Growth Fund – 2020, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2005
Pramod Atluri	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 2004 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2016)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: The Bond Fund of America – 2016
Aline Avzaradel	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional since 2001 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2004)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Washington Mutual Investors Fund – 2021 Capital Income Builder – 2020
Brad Barrett	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 2000 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth-Income Fund – 2024, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2004
Alfonso Barroso	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1993 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 1994)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Capital World Growth and Income Fund – 2021 Capital Income Builder – 2020 American Funds Global Balanced Fund – 2022
Michael Beckwith	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1999 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2019)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Capital World Growth and Income Fund – 2024
Paul Benjamin	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 2005 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth Fund – 2018, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2006
Alan N. Berro	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1986 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 1991)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Washington Mutual Investors Fund – 2021 Asset Allocation Fund – 2000
David J. Betanzos	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 1998 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2001)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: American Funds Mortgage Fund – 2014 U.S. Government Securities Fund – 2015
Barbara Burtin	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 2008 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Global Growth Fund – 2025 International Growth and Income Fund – 2023
Grant L. Cambridge	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1997 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Capital Income Builder – 2020
Mark L. Casey	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional since 2000 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth Fund – 2017, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2005 Washington Mutual Investors Fund – 2021
Bobby Chada	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional since 1996 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2016)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: International Growth and Income Fund – 2021
Mathews Cherian	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1997 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2004)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Global Growth Fund – 2026, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2005
Philip Chitty	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 1995 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2004)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: American Funds Global Balanced Fund – 2023 Capital World Bond Fund – 2021
Tom Chow	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 1989 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2015)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Asset Allocation Fund – 2024 American High-Income Trust– 2015
Michael Cohen	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1992 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2000)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Capital World Growth and Income Fund – 2018 International Growth and Income Fund – 2021
Patrice Collette	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1996 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2000)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Global Growth Fund – 2015, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2001 International Growth and Income Fund – 2021
Andrew A. Cormack	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 2004 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2018)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: American Funds Global Balanced Fund –2021 Capital World Bond Fund – 2019

Portfolio manager for the Series/Title (if applicable)	Primary title with investment adviser (or affiliate) and investment experience	Portfolio manager's role in management of, and experience in, the fund(s) since:
David A. Daigle	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 1994 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: American High-Income Trust– 2009, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 1995
Gerald Du Manoir	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional since 1990 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: EUPAC Fund – 2026
Oliver V. Edmonds	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 2002 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2003)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: American Funds Mortgage Fund - 2020
Pete Eliot	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional since 2000 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2004)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2026
Charles E. Ellwein	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1991 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2006)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth-Income Fund – 2015, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2006 Capital Income Builder – 2021
Brady L. Enright	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1991 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 1997)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2026
Brittain Ezzes	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1997 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2022)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2023
Cheryl E. Frank	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1997 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2002)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth-Income Fund – 2026, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2014
Bradford F. Freer	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1991 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 1994)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2018 New World Fund – 2016, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2003 American Funds Global Balanced Fund – 2022
Irfan M. Furniturewala	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional since 2001 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth Fund –2021, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2018 Washington Mutual Investors Fund – 2021
Nicholas J. Grace	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1989 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 1993)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: EUPAC Fund – 2003–2005; 2021, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 1997 Capital World Growth and Income Fund – 2016
Peter Gusev	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1997 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2008)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2026
Leo Hee	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1993 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2004)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2026 Capital World Growth and Income Fund – 2021, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2008 International Growth and Income Fund – 2021
M. Taylor Hinshaw	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 2002 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2023, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2005 U.S. Small and Mid Cap Equity Fund – 2026
David A. Hoag	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 1988 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 1991)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Capital Income Builder – 2020 The Bond Fund of America – 2007
Matt Hochstetler	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 2005 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2014)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Global Growth Fund – 2023 U.S. Small and Mid Cap Equity Fund – 2024 New World Fund – 2019
Roz Hongsaranagon	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 2002 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2026 U.S. Small and Mid Cap Equity Fund – 2024
Martin Jacobs	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1987 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2001)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth-Income Fund – 2024, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2018

Portfolio manager for the Series/Title (if applicable)	Primary title with investment adviser (or affiliate) and investment experience	Portfolio manager's role in management of, and experience in, the fund(s) since:
Saurav Jain	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional since 2007 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: New World Fund – 2025, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2020 Capital Income Builder – 2020
Caroline Jones	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1997 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2004)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth-Income Fund – 2020, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2011
Dawid Justus	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1999 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2005)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: EUPAC Fund – 2026, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2005 New World Fund – 2020, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2006
Carl M. Kawaja	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1987 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 1991)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: EUPAC Fund – 2026, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 1997 New World Fund – 1999
Emme Kozloff	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1999 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2006)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Washington Mutual Investors Fund – 2021 Asset Allocation Fund – 2021
Winnie Kwan	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1994 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2000)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: New World Fund – 2020, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2002 Capital Income Builder – 2020 American Funds Global Balanced Fund – 2022
Lawrence Kymisis	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1995 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2003)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: EUPAC Fund – 2026
Jin Lee	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1996 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 1997)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Capital World Growth and Income Fund– 2021 Washington Mutual Investors Fund – 2021 Asset Allocation Fund – 2018
Sung Lee	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1994 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: EUPAC Fund – 2005 Capital World Growth and Income Fund – 2021
Steven D. Lotwin	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 2001 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Ultra-Short Bond Fund – 2018
James B. Lovelace	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1982 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Capital Income Builder – 2020
Fergus N. MacDonald	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 1992 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2003)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Capital Income Builder – 2020 American Funds Mortgage Fund – 2011 The Bond Fund of America – 2021 U.S. Government Securities Fund – 2010
Shlok Melwani	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 2006 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2014)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2019, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2014
Dimitrije M. Mitrinovic	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional since 2002 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2007)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2026 Capital Income Builder – 2026
Andrea Montero	Vice President – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 2013 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2017)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Capital Income Builder – 2024
Andy Moth	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 2003 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2016)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: American High-Income Trust –2021
Aidan O'Connell	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1995 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2004)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2014, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2005

Portfolio manager for the Series/Title (if applicable)	Primary title with investment adviser (or affiliate) and investment experience	Portfolio manager's role in management of, and experience in, the fund(s) since:
Samir Parekh	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional since 2001 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2006)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2026, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2007 EUPAC Fund – 2026, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2009 International Growth and Income Fund – 2023, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2019
Lara Pellini	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 2001 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: EUPAC Fund – 2026, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2004 Capital World Growth and Income Fund – 2021, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2008
Anne-Marie Peterson	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional since 1994 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2005)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth Fund – 2018, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2007
Piyada Phanaphat	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 2004 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2007)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2026 New World Fund – 2017, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2008
Pratyoosh Pratyoosh	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 2006 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2013)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: American Funds Mortgage Fund – 2023, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2020 U.S. Government Securities Fund – 2025, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2018
Chitrang Purani	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 2004 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2022)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: The Bond Fund of America – 2023
John R. Queen	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 1989 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2002)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Asset Allocation Fund – 2016 The Bond Fund of America – 2025
Andraz Razen	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1998 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2004)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2026 U.S. Small and Mid Cap Equity Fund – 2024 Growth Fund – 2012, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2009
Thomas Reithinger	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 2011 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2013)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Capital World Bond Fund – 2023, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2020
William L. Robbins	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional since 1992 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 1995)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Capital Income Builder – 2020
Renaud H. Samyn	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1996 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2001)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Capital World Growth and Income Fund – 2021
Akira Shiraishi	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional since 1997 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2003)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: New World Fund – 2020
Jason B. Smith	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1996 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2006)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Global Growth Fund – 2024, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2006
Jessica C. Spaly	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1999 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2003)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth-Income Fund – 2024, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2004
Kirsten Spence	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 1995 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: New World Fund – 2019, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2008
Eric H. Stern	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional since 1989 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 1991)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Washington Mutual Investors Fund – 2021
Andrew B. Suzman	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1993 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: EUPAC Fund – 2026, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 1996 International Growth and Income Fund – 2021

Portfolio manager for the Series/Title (if applicable)	Primary title with investment adviser (or affiliate) and investment experience	Portfolio manager's role in management of, and experience in, the fund(s) since:
Arun Swaminathan	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 2009 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2026 EUPAC Fund – 2026
Tomonori Tani	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1998 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2004)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: EUPAC Fund – 2026, and previously an investment analyst for the fund since 2005 New World Fund – 2018
Lisa Thompson	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional since 1988 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 1994)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: EUPAC Fund – 2026 New World Fund – 2020 International Growth and Income Fund – 2021
Thatcher Thompson	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1993 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2006)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: SMALLCAP World Fund – 2026
Christopher Thomsen	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional since 1994 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 1997)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: New World Fund – 2020
Justin Toner	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1995 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2001)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Asset Allocation Fund – 2016
Ritchie Tuazon	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 2000 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2011)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: U.S. Government Securities Fund – 2015
Diana Wagner	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1995 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2000)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Washington Mutual Investors Fund – 2021
Shannon Ward	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 1992 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2017)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: American High-Income Trust – 2017
Steven T. Watson	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1987 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 1990)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for International Growth and Income Fund – 2021
Alan J. Wilson	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional since 1991 (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate)	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth Fund – 2014
Brian Wong	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional since 2007 (with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate since 2014)	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Capital Income Builder – 2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Plan of distribution The Series has adopted a plan of distribution or "12b-1 plan" for Class 3 shares. Under the plan, 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 plan provides for annual expenses of .18% for Class 3 shares. Amounts paid under the 12b-1 plan are used by insurance company contract issuers to cover distribution expenses and/or the expenses of certain contract owner services. The 12b-1 fees paid by the Series, as a percentage of average net assets, for the most recent fiscal year, are indicated in the prospectus in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses table for each fund. Since these fees are paid out of the Series' 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 3 shares.

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

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

The "Other expenses" items in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses tables in this prospectus are based on expenses as of each fund's most recently completed fiscal year. These items include third-party expenses, such as custodial, legal, audit, accounting, regulatory reporting and pricing vendor services, and an administrative services fee payable to the Series' investment adviser for administrative services provided by the Series' investment adviser and its affiliates.

For all share classes, "Other expenses" items in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses table in this prospectus include fees for administrative services provided by the fund's investment adviser and its affiliates. Administrative services are provided by the investment adviser and its affiliates to help assist third parties providing non-distribution services to fund shareholders. These services include providing in-depth information on the fund and market developments that impact fund investments. Administrative services also include, but are not limited to, coordinating, monitoring and overseeing third parties that provide services to fund shareholders.

The Administrative Services Agreement between the fund and the investment adviser provides the fund the ability to charge an administrative services fee of .05% for all share classes. The fund's investment adviser receives an administrative services fee at the annual rate of .03% of the average daily net assets of the fund attributable to all share classes (which could be increased as noted above) for its provision of administrative services.

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

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

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

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

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

		Income (loss) from investment operations[1]			Dividends and distributions								
Year ended	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]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets[2]
Global Growth Fund													
Class 1:													
12/31/2025	$36.91	$.44	$6.92	$7.36	$(.60)	$(4.88)	$(5.48)	$38.79	21.98%	$4,115	.52%	.42%	1.18%
12/31/2024	33.92	.44	4.29	4.73	(.67)	(1.07)	(1.74)	36.91	13.94	3,589	.52	.41	1.20
12/31/2023	30.18	.36	6.30	6.66	(.37)	(2.55)	(2.92)	33.92	22.91	3,418	.52	.41	1.13
12/31/2022	45.46	.34	(11.34)	(11.00)	(.31)	(3.97)	(4.28)	30.18	(24.54)	3,104	.53	.46	1.01
12/31/2021	41.16	.25	6.48	6.73	(.26)	(2.17)	(2.43)	45.46	16.72	4,270	.55	.54	.56
Class 1A:													
12/31/2025	36.70	.30	6.90	7.20	(.55)	(4.88)	(5.43)	38.47	21.63	66	.77	.67	.81
12/31/2024	33.74	.35	4.26	4.61	(.58)	(1.07)	(1.65)	36.70	13.67	20	.77	.66	.95
12/31/2023	30.04	.28	6.26	6.54	(.29)	(2.55)	(2.84)	33.74	22.60	18	.77	.66	.88
12/31/2022	45.28	.26	(11.31)	(11.05)	(.22)	(3.97)	(4.19)	30.04	(24.73)	14	.78	.71	.78
12/31/2021	41.02	.14	6.46	6.60	(.17)	(2.17)	(2.34)	45.28	16.45	18	.80	.79	.33
Class 2:													
12/31/2025	36.37	.34	6.79	7.13	(.51)	(4.88)	(5.39)	38.11	21.62	3,725	.77	.67	.93
12/31/2024	33.44	.35	4.22	4.57	(.57)	(1.07)	(1.64)	36.37	13.68	3,512	.77	.66	.95
12/31/2023	29.79	.28	6.21	6.49	(.29)	(2.55)	(2.84)	33.44	22.60	3,522	.77	.66	.88
12/31/2022	44.94	.25	(11.21)	(10.96)	(.22)	(3.97)	(4.19)	29.79	(24.74)	3,234	.78	.71	.76
12/31/2021	40.72	.13	6.41	6.54	(.15)	(2.17)	(2.32)	44.94	16.42	4,559	.80	.80	.30
Class 4:													
12/31/2025	35.93	.24	6.70	6.94	(.44)	(4.88)	(5.32)	37.55	21.34	1,225	1.02	.92	.67
12/31/2024	33.08	.25	4.18	4.43	(.51)	(1.07)	(1.58)	35.93	13.39	937	1.02	.91	.69
12/31/2023	29.51	.20	6.14	6.34	(.22)	(2.55)	(2.77)	33.08	22.29	732	1.02	.91	.63
12/31/2022	44.57	.17	(11.12)	(10.95)	(.14)	(3.97)	(4.11)	29.51	(24.92)	584	1.03	.96	.52
12/31/2021	40.45	.03	6.35	6.38	(.09)	(2.17)	(2.26)	44.57	16.14	744	1.05	1.04	.07

		Income (loss) from investment operations[1]			Dividends and distributions								
Year ended	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]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets[2]
SMALLCAP World Fund													
Class 1:													
12/31/2025	$18.15	$.16	$2.50	$2.66	$(.10)	$(.40)	$(.50)	$20.31	14.89%	$784	.70%	.65%	.84%
12/31/2024	18.57	.12	.34	.46	(.23)	(.65)	(.88)	18.15	2.59	942	.70	.67	.66
12/31/2023	16.22	.11	2.53	2.64	(.08)	(.21)	(.29)	18.57	16.45	1,001	.70	.65	.63
12/31/2022	34.17	.05	(9.50)	(9.45)	–	(8.50)	(8.50)	16.22	(29.37)	916	.72	.69	.24
12/31/2021	32.64	(.02)	2.32	2.30	–	(.77)	(.77)	34.17	6.98	1,707	.74	.74	(.07)
Class 1A:													
12/31/2025	17.88	.11	2.46	2.57	(.06)	(.40)	(.46)	19.99	14.63	6	.95	.90	.58
12/31/2024	18.31	.07	.34	.41	(.19)	(.65)	(.84)	17.88	2.34	5	.95	.92	.40
12/31/2023	16.00	.06	2.50	2.56	(.04)	(.21)	(.25)	18.31	16.15	5	.95	.90	.38
12/31/2022	33.93	–[4]	(9.43)	(9.43)	–	(8.50)	(8.50)	16.00	(29.54)	4	.97	.94	–[5]
12/31/2021	32.49	(.07)	2.28	2.21	–	(.77)	(.77)	33.93	6.73	5	.99	.99	(.21)
Class 2:													
12/31/2025	17.05	.10	2.35	2.45	(.06)	(.40)	(.46)	19.04	14.64	1,757	.95	.90	.58
12/31/2024	17.50	.07	.32	.39	(.19)	(.65)	(.84)	17.05	2.33	1,733	.95	.92	.41
12/31/2023	15.30	.06	2.39	2.45	(.04)	(.21)	(.25)	17.50	16.17	1,879	.95	.90	.38
12/31/2022	32.94	–[4]	(9.14)	(9.14)	–	(8.50)	(8.50)	15.30	(29.55)	1,762	.97	.94	–[5]
12/31/2021	31.56	(.10)	2.25	2.15	–	(.77)	(.77)	32.94	6.74	2,521	.99	.99	(.30)
Class 4:													
12/31/2025	17.01	.05	2.35	2.40	(.04)	(.40)	(.44)	18.97	14.33	407	1.20	1.15	.31
12/31/2024	17.46	.03	.32	.35	(.15)	(.65)	(.80)	17.01	2.12	310	1.20	1.17	.15
12/31/2023	15.28	.02	2.37	2.39	–[4]	(.21)	(.21)	17.46	15.79	300	1.20	1.15	.13
12/31/2022	32.96	(.05)	(9.13)	(9.18)	–	(8.50)	(8.50)	15.28	(29.69)	261	1.22	1.19	(.25)
12/31/2021	31.67	(.18)	2.24	2.06	–	(.77)	(.77)	32.96	6.43	344	1.24	1.24	(.53)

		Income (loss) from investment operations[1]			Dividends and distributions								
Year ended	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]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets[2]
U.S. Small and Mid Cap Equity Fund													
Class 1:													
12/31/2025	$9.71	$.10	$1.45	$1.55	$(.05)	$–[4]	$(.05)	$11.21	15.95%	$88	.59%	.54%	.87%
12/31/2024[6,7]	10.00	.01	(.29)	(.28)	(.01)	–	(.01)	9.71	(2.81)[8]	–[9]	.59[10]	.54[10]	.72[10]
Class 1A:													
12/31/2025	9.71	.08	1.46	1.54	(.04)	–[4]	(.04)	11.21	15.93[11]	–[9]	.68[11]	.54[11]	.74[11]
12/31/2024[6,7]	10.00	.01	(.29)	(.28)	(.01)	–	(.01)	9.71	(2.81)[8,11]	–[9]	.59[10,11]	.54[10,11]	.72[10,11]
Class 2:													
12/31/2025	9.71	.08	1.46	1.54	(.04)	–[4]	(.04)	11.21	15.93[11]	–[9]	.68[11]	.54[11]	.74[11]
12/31/2024[6,7]	10.00	.01	(.29)	(.28)	(.01)	–	(.01)	9.71	(2.81)[8,11]	–[9]	.59[10,11]	.54[10,11]	.72[10,11]
Class 4:													
12/31/2025	9.71	.07	1.47	1.54	(.03)	–[4]	(.03)	11.22	15.88	12	.77	.63	.64
12/31/2024[6,7]	10.00	.01	(.29)	(.28)	(.01)	–	(.01)	9.71	(2.82)[8,11]	15	.59[10,11]	.55[10,11]	.71[10,11]

		Income (loss) from investment operations[1]			Dividends and distributions							
Year ended	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	Net assets, end of year (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets[3]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets
Growth Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2025	$127.47	$.36	$24.17	$24.53	$(.33)	$(10.61)	$(10.94)	$141.06	20.54%	$25,168	.34%	.27%
12/31/2024	99.44	.51	30.78	31.29	(.67)	(2.59)	(3.26)	127.47	31.96	21,469	.34	.45
12/31/2023	76.29	.57	28.16	28.73	(.54)	(5.04)	(5.58)	99.44	38.81	17,382	.35	.65
12/31/2022	127.58	.58	(37.03)	(36.45)	(.53)	(14.31)	(14.84)	76.29	(29.75)	13,660	.35	.64
12/31/2021	120.22	.46	24.29	24.75	(.58)	(16.81)	(17.39)	127.58	22.30	19,783	.34	.37
Class 1A:												
12/31/2025	126.11	.03	23.86	23.89	(.21)	(10.61)	(10.82)	139.18	20.24	458	.59	.02
12/31/2024	98.46	.22	30.43	30.65	(.41)	(2.59)	(3.00)	126.11	31.61	377	.59	.20
12/31/2023	75.61	.35	27.88	28.23	(.34)	(5.04)	(5.38)	98.46	38.47	280	.60	.40
12/31/2022	126.70	.39	(36.79)	(36.40)	(.38)	(14.31)	(14.69)	75.61	(29.93)	187	.60	.45
12/31/2021	119.59	.16	24.11	24.27	(.35)	(16.81)	(17.16)	126.70	21.97	121	.59	.13
Class 2:												
12/31/2025	125.79	.03	23.80	23.83	(.21)	(10.61)	(10.82)	138.80	20.24	21,576	.59	.02
12/31/2024	98.20	.22	30.34	30.56	(.38)	(2.59)	(2.97)	125.79	31.61	20,386	.59	.20
12/31/2023	75.41	.35	27.80	28.15	(.32)	(5.04)	(5.36)	98.20	38.49	17,879	.60	.40
12/31/2022	126.28	.35	(36.62)	(36.27)	(.29)	(14.31)	(14.60)	75.41	(29.94)	14,452	.60	.38
12/31/2021	119.18	.15	24.03	24.18	(.27)	(16.81)	(17.08)	126.28	21.97	21,986	.59	.12
Class 3:												
12/31/2025	128.88	.13	24.42	24.55	(.22)	(10.61)	(10.83)	142.60	20.32	293	.52	.09
12/31/2024	100.54	.30	31.09	31.39	(.46)	(2.59)	(3.05)	128.88	31.70	276	.52	.27
12/31/2023	77.09	.42	28.45	28.87	(.38)	(5.04)	(5.42)	100.54	38.56	236	.53	.47
12/31/2022	128.68	.42	(37.35)	(36.93)	(.35)	(14.31)	(14.66)	77.09	(29.89)	188	.53	.45
12/31/2021	121.13	.24	24.47	24.71	(.35)	(16.81)	(17.16)	128.68	22.07	302	.52	.19
Class 4:												
12/31/2025	122.38	(.29)	23.08	22.79	(.17)	(10.61)	(10.78)	134.39	19.93	7,184	.84	(.23)
12/31/2024	95.70	(.06)	29.52	29.46	(.19)	(2.59)	(2.78)	122.38	31.29	5,195	.84	(.06)
12/31/2023	73.64	.13	27.12	27.25	(.15)	(5.04)	(5.19)	95.70	38.13	3,522	.85	.15
12/31/2022	123.79	.12	(35.87)	(35.75)	(.09)	(14.31)	(14.40)	73.64	(30.11)	2,409	.85	.14
12/31/2021	117.24	(.15)	23.59	23.44	(.08)	(16.81)	(16.89)	123.79	21.69	3,214	.84	(.13)

Year ended	Net asset value, beginning of year	Income (loss) from investment operations[1]: Net investment income (loss)	Net gains (losses) on securities (both realized and unrealized)	Total from investment operations	Dividends and distributions: Dividends (from net investment income)	Distributions (from capital gains)	Total dividends and distributions	Net asset value, end of year	Total return	Net assets, end of year (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets[3]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets
EUPAC Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2025	$17.84	$.35	$4.47	$4.82	$(.33)	$–	$(.33)	$22.33	27.04%	$3,364	.53%	1.79%
12/31/2024	17.50	.23	.38	.61	(.27)	–	(.27)	17.84	3.40	3,080	.52	1.26
12/31/2023	15.31	.25	2.20	2.45	(.26)	–	(.26)	17.50	16.12	3,353	.53	1.50
12/31/2022	22.70	.34	(4.79)	(4.45)	(.34)	(2.60)	(2.94)	15.31	(20.57)	3,157	.54	1.95
12/31/2021	23.64	.38	(.67)	(.29)	(.65)	–	(.65)	22.70	(1.23)	4,747	.55	1.57
Class 1A:												
12/31/2025	17.75	.30	4.43	4.73	(.28)	–	(.28)	22.20	26.68	17	.78	1.50
12/31/2024	17.41	.18	.38	.56	(.22)	–	(.22)	17.75	3.17	13	.77	.99
12/31/2023	15.23	.21	2.19	2.40	(.22)	–	(.22)	17.41	15.85	12	.78	1.24
12/31/2022	22.61	.30	(4.78)	(4.48)	(.30)	(2.60)	(2.90)	15.23	(20.80)	10	.79	1.73
12/31/2021	23.55	.33	(.67)	(.34)	(.60)	–	(.60)	22.61	(1.47)	12	.80	1.39
Class 2:												
12/31/2025	17.75	.30	4.44	4.74	(.27)	–	(.27)	22.22	26.77	3,481	.78	1.54
12/31/2024	17.41	.19	.37	.56	(.22)	–	(.22)	17.75	3.16	3,238	.77	1.00
12/31/2023	15.23	.21	2.19	2.40	(.22)	–	(.22)	17.41	15.84	3,382	.78	1.24
12/31/2022	22.60	.29	(4.76)	(4.47)	(.30)	(2.60)	(2.90)	15.23	(20.79)	3,164	.79	1.71
12/31/2021	23.54	.33	(.68)	(.35)	(.59)	–	(.59)	22.60	(1.49)	4,190	.80	1.35
Class 3:												
12/31/2025	17.90	.32	4.48	4.80	(.29)	–	(.29)	22.41	26.85	16	.71	1.61
12/31/2024	17.56	.20	.37	.57	(.23)	–	(.23)	17.90	3.19	15	.70	1.08
12/31/2023	15.35	.22	2.22	2.44	(.23)	–	(.23)	17.56	15.99	17	.71	1.32
12/31/2022	22.76	.31	(4.81)	(4.50)	(.31)	(2.60)	(2.91)	15.35	(20.76)	16	.72	1.78
12/31/2021	23.69	.34	(.67)	(.33)	(.60)	–	(.60)	22.76	(1.39)	21	.73	1.41
Class 4:												
12/31/2025	17.46	.25	4.36	4.61	(.24)	–	(.24)	21.83	26.41	574	1.03	1.26
12/31/2024	17.13	.14	.37	.51	(.18)	–	(.18)	17.46	2.93	441	1.02	.74
12/31/2023	14.99	.16	2.16	2.32	(.18)	–	(.18)	17.13	15.56	415	1.03	.99
12/31/2022	22.31	.25	(4.71)	(4.46)	(.26)	(2.60)	(2.86)	14.99	(21.02)	373	1.04	1.47
12/31/2021	23.25	.27	(.67)	(.40)	(.54)	–	(.54)	22.31	(1.71)	459	1.05	1.13

Year ended	Net asset value, beginning of year	Income (loss) from investment operations[1]: Net investment income (loss)	Net gains (losses) on securities (both realized and unrealized)	Total from investment operations	Dividends and distributions: 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]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets[2]
New World Fund													
Class 1:													
12/31/2025	$26.67	$.49	$6.93	$7.42	$(.41)	$(1.21)	$(1.62)	$32.47	28.60%	$2,103	.65%	.58%	1.66%
12/31/2024	25.48	.43	1.32	1.75	(.44)	(.12)	(.56)	26.67	6.86	1,800	.64	.57	1.60
12/31/2023	22.30	.40	3.19	3.59	(.41)	–	(.41)	25.48	16.22	1,778	.64	.57	1.64
12/31/2022	31.83	.37	(7.17)	(6.80)	(.39)	(2.34)	(2.73)	22.30	(21.86)	1,610	.68	.57	1.48
12/31/2021	31.59	.29	1.38	1.67	(.36)	(1.07)	(1.43)	31.83	5.16	2,443	.74	.56	.88
Class 1A:													
12/31/2025	26.53	.37	6.93	7.30	(.37)	(1.21)	(1.58)	32.25	28.27	32	.90	.83	1.25
12/31/2024	25.36	.36	1.31	1.67	(.38)	(.12)	(.50)	26.53	6.58	12	.89	.82	1.33
12/31/2023	22.19	.33	3.20	3.53	(.36)	–	(.36)	25.36	15.98	10	.89	.82	1.38
12/31/2022	31.70	.30	(7.15)	(6.85)	(.32)	(2.34)	(2.66)	22.19	(22.09)	9	.93	.82	1.24
12/31/2021	31.43	.17	1.41	1.58	(.24)	(1.07)	(1.31)	31.70	4.90	12	.99	.81	.54
Class 2:													
12/31/2025	26.33	.41	6.84	7.25	(.34)	(1.21)	(1.55)	32.03	28.29	941	.90	.83	1.41
12/31/2024	25.17	.36	1.30	1.66	(.38)	(.12)	(.50)	26.33	6.55	791	.89	.82	1.36
12/31/2023	22.02	.33	3.17	3.50	(.35)	–	(.35)	25.17	15.99	803	.89	.82	1.39
12/31/2022	31.48	.30	(7.10)	(6.80)	(.32)	(2.34)	(2.66)	22.02	(22.10)	764	.93	.82	1.24
12/31/2021	31.25	.20	1.38	1.58	(.28)	(1.07)	(1.35)	31.48	4.92	1,086	.99	.81	.63
Class 4:													
12/31/2025	26.09	.33	6.77	7.10	(.27)	(1.21)	(1.48)	31.71	27.92	971	1.15	1.08	1.16
12/31/2024	24.95	.29	1.28	1.57	(.31)	(.12)	(.43)	26.09	6.33	809	1.14	1.07	1.10
12/31/2023	21.84	.27	3.14	3.41	(.30)	–	(.30)	24.95	15.67	787	1.14	1.07	1.14
12/31/2022	31.24	.24	(7.03)	(6.79)	(.27)	(2.34)	(2.61)	21.84	(22.25)	701	1.18	1.07	.99
12/31/2021	31.04	.12	1.36	1.48	(.21)	(1.07)	(1.28)	31.24	4.63	906	1.24	1.06	.38

		Income (loss) from investment operations[1]			Dividends and distributions								
Year ended	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]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets[2]
Capital World Growth and Income Fund													
Class 1:													
12/31/2025	$15.53	$.29	$3.51	$3.80	$(.28)	$(.61)	$(.89)	$18.44	25.16%	$622	.52%	.42%	1.70%
12/31/2024	13.85	.27	1.71	1.98	(.30)	–	(.30)	15.53	14.24	597	.52	.42	1.75
12/31/2023	11.67	.27	2.19	2.46	(.28)	–	(.28)	13.85	21.22	579	.52	.41	2.08
12/31/2022	18.42	.32	(3.28)	(2.96)	(.34)	(3.45)	(3.79)	11.67	(17.13)	548	.57	.41	2.36
12/31/2021	16.67	.38	2.10	2.48	(.33)	(.40)	(.73)	18.42	15.03	812	.63	.47	2.14
Class 1A:													
12/31/2025	15.44	.24	3.48	3.72	(.24)	(.61)	(.85)	18.31	24.79	12	.77	.67	1.43
12/31/2024	13.77	.23	1.70	1.93	(.26)	–	(.26)	15.44	14.00	8	.77	.67	1.50
12/31/2023	11.61	.23	2.18	2.41	(.25)	–	(.25)	13.77	20.87	7	.77	.66	1.83
12/31/2022	18.34	.28	(3.25)	(2.97)	(.31)	(3.45)	(3.76)	11.61	(17.29)	6	.82	.66	2.13
12/31/2021	16.62	.37	2.06	2.43	(.31)	(.40)	(.71)	18.34	14.71	7	.88	.70	2.08
Class 2:													
12/31/2025	15.49	.24	3.50	3.74	(.24)	(.61)	(.85)	18.38	24.80	1,090	.77	.67	1.45
12/31/2024	13.81	.23	1.71	1.94	(.26)	–	(.26)	15.49	14.00	1,015	.77	.67	1.51
12/31/2023	11.64	.23	2.18	2.41	(.24)	–	(.24)	13.81	20.88	1,040	.77	.66	1.83
12/31/2022	18.38	.28	(3.26)	(2.98)	(.31)	(3.45)	(3.76)	11.64	(17.33)	983	.82	.66	2.11
12/31/2021	16.63	.33	2.11	2.44	(.29)	(.40)	(.69)	18.38	14.78	1,340	.88	.73	1.85
Class 4:													
12/31/2025	15.08	.19	3.40	3.59	(.21)	(.61)	(.82)	17.85	24.46	363	1.02	.92	1.18
12/31/2024	13.46	.18	1.67	1.85	(.23)	–	(.23)	15.08	13.70	268	1.02	.92	1.25
12/31/2023	11.35	.19	2.14	2.33	(.22)	–	(.22)	13.46	20.65	235	1.02	.91	1.57
12/31/2022	18.04	.24	(3.20)	(2.96)	(.28)	(3.45)	(3.73)	11.35	(17.57)	188	1.07	.91	1.86
12/31/2021	16.35	.29	2.06	2.35	(.26)	(.40)	(.66)	18.04	14.46	225	1.13	.97	1.65

		Income (loss) from investment operations[1]			Dividends and distributions							
Year ended	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	Net assets, end of year (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets[3]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets
Growth-Income Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2025	$69.59	$.78	$10.25	$11.03	$(.76)	$(12.13)	$(12.89)	$67.73	18.37%	$25,780	.28%	1.17%
12/31/2024	59.26	.84	13.33	14.17	(.89)	(2.95)	(3.84)	69.59	24.55	24,476	.28	1.28
12/31/2023	50.21	.86	11.96	12.82	(.88)	(2.89)	(3.77)	59.26	26.47	22,319	.29	1.60
12/31/2022	67.35	.85	(11.50)	(10.65)	(.83)	(5.66)	(6.49)	50.21	(16.28)	19,692	.29	1.54
12/31/2021	55.38	.79	12.64	13.43	(.86)	(.60)	(1.46)	67.35	24.42	25,507	.29	1.28
Class 1A:												
12/31/2025	69.10	.61	10.14	10.75	(.61)	(12.13)	(12.74)	67.11	18.06	54	.53	.92
12/31/2024	58.88	.67	13.24	13.91	(.74)	(2.95)	(3.69)	69.10	24.25	44	.53	1.02
12/31/2023	49.93	.72	11.87	12.59	(.75)	(2.89)	(3.64)	58.88	26.12	35	.54	1.35
12/31/2022	67.02	.71	(11.44)	(10.73)	(.70)	(5.66)	(6.36)	49.93	(16.48)	28	.54	1.30
12/31/2021	55.16	.65	12.55	13.20	(.74)	(.60)	(1.34)	67.02	24.08	32	.53	1.04
Class 2:												
12/31/2025	68.38	.60	10.03	10.63	(.60)	(12.13)	(12.73)	66.28	18.06	14,357	.53	.92
12/31/2024	58.30	.66	13.10	13.76	(.73)	(2.95)	(3.68)	68.38	24.23	13,882	.53	1.03
12/31/2023	49.46	.72	11.75	12.47	(.74)	(2.89)	(3.63)	58.30	26.14	12,894	.54	1.35
12/31/2022	66.44	.70	(11.33)	(10.63)	(.69)	(5.66)	(6.35)	49.46	(16.50)	11,508	.54	1.29
12/31/2021	54.66	.63	12.45	13.08	(.70)	(.60)	(1.30)	66.44	24.10	15,319	.54	1.03
Class 3:												
12/31/2025	69.76	.66	10.26	10.92	(.64)	(12.13)	(12.77)	67.91	18.13	163	.46	.99
12/31/2024	59.40	.72	13.36	14.08	(.77)	(2.95)	(3.72)	69.76	24.32	155	.46	1.10
12/31/2023	50.33	.77	11.97	12.74	(.78)	(2.89)	(3.67)	59.40	26.23	142	.47	1.42
12/31/2022	67.48	.75	(11.51)	(10.76)	(.73)	(5.66)	(6.39)	50.33	(16.43)	125	.47	1.36
12/31/2021	55.49	.68	12.65	13.33	(.74)	(.60)	(1.34)	67.48	24.18	166	.47	1.10
Class 4:												
12/31/2025	67.14	.43	9.80	10.23	(.47)	(12.13)	(12.60)	64.77	17.77	3,273	.78	.67
12/31/2024	57.34	.49	12.86	13.35	(.60)	(2.95)	(3.55)	67.14	23.93	2,698	.78	.78
12/31/2023	48.72	.57	11.57	12.14	(.63)	(2.89)	(3.52)	57.34	25.82	2,062	.79	1.10
12/31/2022	65.57	.56	(11.18)	(10.62)	(.57)	(5.66)	(6.23)	48.72	(16.70)	1,630	.79	1.05
12/31/2021	53.99	.48	12.28	12.76	(.58)	(.60)	(1.18)	65.57	23.80	1,928	.79	.79

Year ended	Net asset value, beginning of year	Income (loss) from investment operations[1] Net investment income (loss)	Net gains (losses) on securities (both realized and unrealized)	Total from investment operations	Dividends and distributions 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]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets[2]
International Growth and Income Fund													
Class 1:													
12/31/2025	$10.19	$.33	$3.31	$3.64	$(.34)	$–	$(.34)	$13.49	35.83%	$35	.57%	.57%	2.68%
12/31/2024	10.10	.28	.10	.38	(.29)	–	(.29)	10.19	3.64	17	.57	.57	2.62
12/31/2023	8.94	.27	1.15	1.42	(.26)	–	(.26)	10.10	16.08	15	.56	.55	2.82
12/31/2022	19.62	.39	(3.09)	(2.70)	(.28)	(7.70)	(7.98)	8.94	(15.00)	13	.64	.54	3.29
12/31/2021	19.01	.54	.53	1.07	(.46)	–	(.46)	19.62	5.64	30	.67	.67	2.70
Class 1A:													
12/31/2025	9.91	.28	3.21	3.49	(.31)	–	(.31)	13.09	35.35	9	.81	.81	2.40
12/31/2024	9.83	.24	.10	.34	(.26)	–	(.26)	9.91	3.39	6	.82	.82	2.34
12/31/2023	8.70	.24	1.13	1.37	(.24)	–	(.24)	9.83	15.92	6	.81	.80	2.54
12/31/2022	19.39	.35	(3.05)	(2.70)	(.29)	(7.70)	(7.99)	8.70	(15.31)	5	.88	.79	3.15
12/31/2021	18.97	.50	.52	1.02	(.60)	–	(.60)	19.39	5.39	6	.94	.92	2.50
Class 2:													
12/31/2025	9.91	.28	3.22	3.50	(.31)	–	(.31)	13.10	35.41	172	.81	.81	2.44
12/31/2024	9.82	.25	.10	.35	(.26)	–	(.26)	9.91	3.48	150	.82	.82	2.40
12/31/2023	8.70	.24	1.12	1.36	(.24)	–	(.24)	9.82	15.76	165	.81	.80	2.54
12/31/2022	19.38	.36	(3.05)	(2.69)	(.29)	(7.70)	(7.99)	8.70	(15.25)	162	.88	.78	3.24
12/31/2021	18.95	.48	.53	1.01	(.58)	–	(.58)	19.38	5.37	211	.93	.92	2.44
Class 4:													
12/31/2025	9.74	.25	3.16	3.41	(.28)	–	(.28)	12.87	35.09	189	1.06	1.06	2.18
12/31/2024	9.67	.22	.09	.31	(.24)	–	(.24)	9.74	3.11	150	1.07	1.07	2.13
12/31/2023	8.56	.21	1.12	1.33	(.22)	–	(.22)	9.67	15.66	143	1.06	1.05	2.29
12/31/2022	19.23	.33	(3.04)	(2.71)	(.26)	(7.70)	(7.96)	8.56	(15.52)	121	1.13	1.04	3.01
12/31/2021	18.82	.44	.51	.95	(.54)	–	(.54)	19.23	5.09	132	1.18	1.17	2.21

Year ended	Net asset value, beginning of year	Income (loss) from investment operations[1] Net investment income (loss)	Net gains (losses) on securities (both realized and unrealized)	Total from investment operations	Dividends and distributions 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]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets[3]
Washington Mutual Investors Fund													
Class 1:													
12/31/2025	$16.86	$.29	$2.52	$2.81	$(.29)	$(1.20)	$(1.49)	$18.18	17.50%	$6,435	.41%	.26%	1.66%
12/31/2024	14.49	.29	2.51	2.80	(.30)	(.13)	(.43)	16.86	19.40	6,269	.41	.26	1.78
12/31/2023	12.69	.28	1.92	2.20	(.28)	(.12)	(.40)	14.49	17.66	6,020	.41	.27	2.07
12/31/2022	18.09	.31	(1.69)	(1.38)	(.30)	(3.72)	(4.02)	12.69	(8.28)	5,507	.41	.26	2.13
12/31/2021	14.35	.29	3.73	4.02	(.28)	–	(.28)	18.09	28.12	6,766	.42	.31	1.79
Class 1A:													
12/31/2025	16.79	.24	2.51	2.75	(.25)	(1.20)	(1.45)	18.09	17.21	38	.66	.51	1.41
12/31/2024	14.43	.25	2.50	2.75	(.26)	(.13)	(.39)	16.79	19.15	29	.66	.51	1.53
12/31/2023	12.61	.23	1.92	2.15	(.21)	(.12)	(.33)	14.43	17.29	23	.66	.52	1.77
12/31/2022	17.96	.27	(1.67)	(1.40)	(.23)	(3.72)	(3.95)	12.61	(8.45)	64	.66	.51	1.76
12/31/2021	14.28	.27	3.67	3.94	(.26)	–	(.26)	17.96	27.70	169	.67	.53	1.62
Class 2:													
12/31/2025	16.53	.24	2.46	2.70	(.24)	(1.20)	(1.44)	17.79	17.21	3,148	.66	.51	1.41
12/31/2024	14.21	.24	2.47	2.71	(.26)	(.13)	(.39)	16.53	19.14	3,002	.66	.51	1.53
12/31/2023	12.46	.24	1.88	2.12	(.25)	(.12)	(.37)	14.21	17.29	2,899	.66	.52	1.82
12/31/2022	17.83	.26	(1.65)	(1.39)	(.26)	(3.72)	(3.98)	12.46	(8.45)	2,775	.66	.51	1.88
12/31/2021	14.15	.25	3.67	3.92	(.24)	–	(.24)	17.83	27.78	3,426	.67	.56	1.54
Class 4:													
12/31/2025	16.34	.20	2.42	2.62	(.21)	(1.20)	(1.41)	17.55	16.90	2,353	.91	.76	1.16
12/31/2024	14.06	.20	2.44	2.64	(.23)	(.13)	(.36)	16.34	18.85	1,766	.91	.76	1.28
12/31/2023	12.34	.20	1.86	2.06	(.22)	(.12)	(.34)	14.06	16.97	1,344	.91	.77	1.58
12/31/2022	17.71	.23	(1.64)	(1.41)	(.24)	(3.72)	(3.96)	12.34	(8.69)	1,098	.91	.77	1.64
12/31/2021	14.06	.21	3.65	3.86	(.21)	–	(.21)	17.71	27.51	1,104	.92	.81	1.30

		Income (loss) from investment operations[1]			Dividends and distributions								
Year ended	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]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets[2]
Capital Income Builder													
Class 1:													
12/31/2025	$12.39	$.45	$2.09	$2.54	$(.44)	$–	$(.44)	$14.49	20.69%	$841	.40%	.27%	3.29%
12/31/2024	11.63	.42	.79	1.21	(.45)	–	(.45)	12.39	10.45	709	.40	.27	3.44
12/31/2023	10.99	.41	.59	1.00	(.36)	–	(.36)	11.63	9.28	660	.40	.26	3.68
12/31/2022	12.17	.37	(1.21)	(.84)	(.34)	–	(.34)	10.99	(6.90)	586	.44	.26	3.31
12/31/2021	10.87	.37	1.28	1.65	(.35)	–	(.35)	12.17	15.31	563	.53	.27	3.19
Class 1A:													
12/31/2025	12.38	.41	2.10	2.51	(.41)	–	(.41)	14.48	20.42	15	.65	.52	3.04
12/31/2024	11.62	.39	.79	1.18	(.42)	–	(.42)	12.38	10.19	13	.65	.52	3.17
12/31/2023	10.98	.38	.59	.97	(.33)	–	(.33)	11.62	9.01	10	.65	.51	3.42
12/31/2022	12.15	.34	(1.19)	(.85)	(.32)	–	(.32)	10.98	(7.06)	10	.69	.52	3.06
12/31/2021	10.86	.34	1.27	1.61	(.32)	–	(.32)	12.15	14.95	10	.78	.52	2.94
Class 2:													
12/31/2025	12.38	.41	2.10	2.51	(.41)	–	(.41)	14.48	20.41	23	.65	.52	3.04
12/31/2024	11.62	.39	.79	1.18	(.42)	–	(.42)	12.38	10.19	18	.65	.52	3.18
12/31/2023	10.98	.38	.59	.97	(.33)	–	(.33)	11.62	9.01	15	.65	.51	3.43
12/31/2022	12.16	.34	(1.20)	(.86)	(.32)	–	(.32)	10.98	(7.13)	13	.69	.51	3.06
12/31/2021	10.87	.34	1.27	1.61	(.32)	–	(.32)	12.16	14.94	13	.78	.52	2.93
Class 4:													
12/31/2025	12.36	.38	2.09	2.47	(.37)	–	(.37)	14.46	20.16	781	.90	.77	2.79
12/31/2024	11.60	.36	.79	1.15	(.39)	–	(.39)	12.36	9.93	629	.90	.77	2.93
12/31/2023	10.96	.35	.59	.94	(.30)	–	(.30)	11.60	8.75	566	.90	.76	3.18
12/31/2022	12.14	.31	(1.20)	(.89)	(.29)	–	(.29)	10.96	(7.37)	530	.94	.76	2.81
12/31/2021	10.85	.31	1.27	1.58	(.29)	–	(.29)	12.14	14.68	559	1.03	.77	2.69

		Income (loss) from investment operations[1]			Dividends and distributions							
Year ended	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	Net assets, end of year (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets[3]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets
Asset Allocation Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2025	$26.04	$.59	$3.39	$3.98	$(.60)	$(1.91)	$(2.51)	$27.51	16.16%	$15,919	.30%	2.24%
12/31/2024	23.86	.60	3.29	3.89	(.61)	(1.10)	(1.71)	26.04	16.73	16,023	.30	2.36
12/31/2023	22.20	.57	2.54	3.11	(.56)	(.89)	(1.45)	23.86	14.55	15,555	.30	2.49
12/31/2022	29.08	.52	(4.24)	(3.72)	(.51)	(2.65)	(3.16)	22.20	(13.19)	15,138	.30	2.15
12/31/2021	26.50	.48	3.54	4.02	(.50)	(.94)	(1.44)	29.08	15.40	18,836	.30	1.71
Class 1A:												
12/31/2025	25.88	.52	3.36	3.88	(.54)	(1.91)	(2.45)	27.31	15.86	56	.55	1.98
12/31/2024	23.74	.54	3.26	3.80	(.56)	(1.10)	(1.66)	25.88	16.41	42	.55	2.12
12/31/2023	22.10	.51	2.53	3.04	(.51)	(.89)	(1.40)	23.74	14.32	32	.55	2.25
12/31/2022	28.97	.46	(4.22)	(3.76)	(.46)	(2.65)	(3.11)	22.10	(13.43)	27	.55	1.95
12/31/2021	26.42	.42	3.52	3.94	(.45)	(.94)	(1.39)	28.97	15.13	24	.55	1.49
Class 2:												
12/31/2025	25.65	.52	3.32	3.84	(.53)	(1.91)	(2.44)	27.05	15.85	4,401	.55	1.99
12/31/2024	23.53	.53	3.24	3.77	(.55)	(1.10)	(1.65)	25.65	16.44	4,340	.55	2.11
12/31/2023	21.91	.50	2.52	3.02	(.51)	(.89)	(1.40)	23.53	14.27	4,261	.55	2.24
12/31/2022	28.74	.46	(4.19)	(3.73)	(.45)	(2.65)	(3.10)	21.91	(13.41)	4,228	.55	1.90
12/31/2021	26.21	.41	3.49	3.90	(.43)	(.94)	(1.37)	28.74	15.10	5,473	.55	1.46
Class 3:												
12/31/2025	26.08	.55	3.38	3.93	(.55)	(1.91)	(2.46)	27.55	15.94	35	.48	2.06
12/31/2024	23.90	.56	3.29	3.85	(.57)	(1.10)	(1.67)	26.08	16.52	32	.48	2.18
12/31/2023	22.23	.53	2.55	3.08	(.52)	(.89)	(1.41)	23.90	14.37	30	.48	2.31
12/31/2022	29.12	.48	(4.25)	(3.77)	(.47)	(2.65)	(3.12)	22.23	(13.37)	28	.48	1.97
12/31/2021	26.53	.43	3.55	3.98	(.45)	(.94)	(1.39)	29.12	15.22	36	.48	1.53
Class 4:												
12/31/2025	25.41	.45	3.29	3.74	(.47)	(1.91)	(2.38)	26.77	15.59	7,264	.80	1.74
12/31/2024	23.34	.46	3.20	3.66	(.49)	(1.10)	(1.59)	25.41	16.11	6,649	.80	1.87
12/31/2023	21.75	.44	2.49	2.93	(.45)	(.89)	(1.34)	23.34	14.02	5,807	.80	1.99
12/31/2022	28.56	.39	(4.16)	(3.77)	(.39)	(2.65)	(3.04)	21.75	(13.66)	5,380	.80	1.66
12/31/2021	26.06	.34	3.47	3.81	(.37)	(.94)	(1.31)	28.56	14.84	6,337	.80	1.22

		Income (loss) from investment operations[1]			Dividends and distributions								
Year ended	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]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets[2]
American Funds Global Balanced Fund													
Class 1:													
12/31/2025	$12.96	$.36	$1.84	$2.20	$(.22)	$(.53)	$(.75)	$14.41	17.42%	$97	.52%	.51%	2.63%
12/31/2024	12.37	.34	.52	.86	(.27)	–	(.27)	12.96	6.90	95	.52	.51	2.63
12/31/2023	12.55	.33	1.29	1.62	(.23)	(1.57)	(1.80)	12.37	14.05	98	.53	.52	2.67
12/31/2022	14.73	.26	(2.37)	(2.11)	–	(.07)	(.07)	12.55	(14.33)	96	.59	.58	1.99
12/31/2021	14.19	.18	1.37	1.55	(.19)	(.82)	(1.01)	14.73	11.05	120	.73	.73	1.24
Class 1A:													
12/31/2025	12.87	.32	1.84	2.16	(.19)	(.53)	(.72)	14.31	17.21	4	.78	.76	2.36
12/31/2024	12.30	.30	.51	.81	(.24)	–	(.24)	12.87	6.57	4	.78	.77	2.35
12/31/2023	12.49	.29	1.30	1.59	(.21)	(1.57)	(1.78)	12.30	13.77	3	.78	.77	2.42
12/31/2022	14.70	.22	(2.36)	(2.14)	–	(.07)	(.07)	12.49	(14.56)	3	.84	.84	1.71
12/31/2021	14.16	.15	1.36	1.51	(.15)	(.82)	(.97)	14.70	10.83	4	.98	.98	1.02
Class 2:													
12/31/2025	12.89	.32	1.84	2.16	(.19)	(.53)	(.72)	14.33	17.14	147	.77	.76	2.38
12/31/2024	12.31	.31	.50	.81	(.23)	–	(.23)	12.89	6.58	149	.77	.76	2.38
12/31/2023	12.49	.30	1.29	1.59	(.20)	(1.57)	(1.77)	12.31	13.83	160	.78	.77	2.42
12/31/2022	14.70	.22	(2.36)	(2.14)	–	(.07)	(.07)	12.49	(14.56)	158	.84	.83	1.73
12/31/2021	14.16	.15	1.36	1.51	(.15)	(.82)	(.97)	14.70	10.79	208	.98	.98	1.01
Class 4:													
12/31/2025	12.66	.28	1.82	2.10	(.17)	(.53)	(.70)	14.06	16.96	202	1.03	1.01	2.10
12/31/2024	12.10	.27	.50	.77	(.21)	–	(.21)	12.66	6.32	144	1.02	1.01	2.12
12/31/2023	12.32	.26	1.27	1.53	(.18)	(1.57)	(1.75)	12.10	13.45	128	1.03	1.02	2.17
12/31/2022	14.53	.19	(2.33)	(2.14)	–	(.07)	(.07)	12.32	(14.73)	111	1.09	1.08	1.49
12/31/2021	14.02	.11	1.34	1.45	(.12)	(.82)	(.94)	14.53	10.46	135	1.23	1.23	.77

		Income (loss) from investment operations[1]			Dividends and distributions								
Year ended	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	Ratio of expenses to average net assets after waivers/ reimburse-ments[2]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets[2]
American Funds Mortgage Fund													
Class 1:													
12/31/2025	$9.08	$.46	$.34	$.80	$(.42)	$–	$(.42)	$9.46	8.92%	$19	.39%	.32%	4.84%
12/31/2024	9.44	.47	(.38)	.09	(.45)	–	(.45)	9.08	.93	17	.39	.31	5.04
12/31/2023	9.45	.45	(.08)	.37	(.38)	–	(.38)	9.44	4.03	17	.41	.29	4.76
12/31/2022	10.63	.07	(1.10)	(1.03)	(.15)	–	(.15)	9.45	(9.76)	1	.45	.25	.70
12/31/2021	11.11	.06	(.09)	(.03)	(.08)	(.37)	(.45)	10.63	(.32)	231	.49	.29	.58
Class 1A:													
12/31/2025	8.96	.43	.33	.76	(.40)	–	(.40)	9.32	8.57	3	.64	.57	4.59
12/31/2024	9.32	.44	(.37)	.07	(.43)	–	(.43)	8.96	.74	3	.64	.56	4.78
12/31/2023	9.34	.41	(.07)	.34	(.36)	–	(.36)	9.32	3.72	2	.65	.53	4.38
12/31/2022	10.59	.19	(1.24)	(1.05)	(.20)	–	(.20)	9.34	(10.03)	2	.69	.54	1.91
12/31/2021	11.08	.04	(.10)	(.06)	(.06)	(.37)	(.43)	10.59	(.47)	2	.74	.54	.33
Class 2:													
12/31/2025	8.98	.43	.34	.77	(.40)	–	(.40)	9.35	8.63	41	.64	.56	4.60
12/31/2024	9.34	.45	(.38)	.07	(.43)	–	(.43)	8.98	.68	42	.64	.56	4.79
12/31/2023	9.36	.41	(.07)	.34	(.36)	–	(.36)	9.34	3.68	44	.64	.52	4.35
12/31/2022	10.61	.18	(1.23)	(1.05)	(.20)	–	(.20)	9.36	(9.94)	46	.69	.54	1.87
12/31/2021	11.09	.04	(.10)	(.06)	(.05)	(.37)	(.42)	10.61	(.57)	58	.74	.54	.33
Class 4:													
12/31/2025	8.86	.40	.33	.73	(.38)	–	(.38)	9.21	8.32	63	.89	.82	4.33
12/31/2024	9.23	.42	(.38)	.04	(.41)	–	(.41)	8.86	.35	49	.89	.82	4.53
12/31/2023	9.25	.38	(.06)	.32	(.34)	–	(.34)	9.23	3.51	45	.90	.78	4.12
12/31/2022	10.49	.16	(1.22)	(1.06)	(.18)	–	(.18)	9.25	(10.16)	40	.94	.79	1.66
12/31/2021	10.97	.01	(.09)	(.08)	(.03)	(.37)	(.40)	10.49	(.78)	43	.99	.79	.08

		Income (loss) from investment operations[1]			Dividends and distributions								
Year ended	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]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets[2]
American High-Income Trust													
Class 1:													
12/31/2025	$9.19	$.64	$.13	$.77	$(.63)	$–	$(.63)	$9.33	8.52%	$255	.45%	.33%	6.81%
12/31/2024	8.94	.65	.24	.89	(.64)	–	(.64)	9.19	9.92	229	.45	.32	6.96
12/31/2023	8.53	.63	.43	1.06	(.65)	–	(.65)	8.94	12.69	223	.45	.31	7.10
12/31/2022	10.19	.56	(1.47)	(.91)	(.75)	–	(.75)	8.53	(9.01)	224	.47	.32	5.95
12/31/2021	9.80	.51	.34	.85	(.46)	–	(.46)	10.19	8.74	278	.53	.37	4.95
Class 1A:													
12/31/2025	9.15	.61	.13	.74	(.62)	–	(.62)	9.27	8.19	8	.70	.58	6.50
12/31/2024	8.90	.62	.25	.87	(.62)	–	(.62)	9.15	9.73	3	.70	.57	6.71
12/31/2023	8.51	.61	.41	1.02	(.63)	–	(.63)	8.90	12.40	3	.70	.56	6.90
12/31/2022	10.16	.53	(1.46)	(.93)	(.72)	–	(.72)	8.51	(9.29)	1	.72	.57	5.70
12/31/2021	9.78	.49	.33	.82	(.44)	–	(.44)	10.16	8.42	1	.78	.64	4.75
Class 2:													
12/31/2025	8.96	.60	.13	.73	(.61)	–	(.61)	9.08	8.24	533	.70	.58	6.57
12/31/2024	8.73	.61	.23	.84	(.61)	–	(.61)	8.96	9.67	536	.70	.57	6.70
12/31/2023	8.35	.59	.41	1.00	(.62)	–	(.62)	8.73	12.45	533	.70	.56	6.85
12/31/2022	9.98	.52	(1.43)	(.91)	(.72)	–	(.72)	8.35	(9.26)	521	.72	.57	5.68
12/31/2021	9.61	.48	.33	.81	(.44)	–	(.44)	9.98	8.42	673	.78	.65	4.80
Class 3:													
12/31/2025	9.25	.63	.13	.76	(.62)	–	(.62)	9.39	8.26	8	.63	.51	6.64
12/31/2024	8.99	.63	.25	.88	(.62)	–	(.62)	9.25	9.79	8	.63	.50	6.77
12/31/2023	8.58	.61	.43	1.04	(.63)	–	(.63)	8.99	12.54	8	.63	.49	6.91
12/31/2022	10.24	.54	(1.47)	(.93)	(.73)	–	(.73)	8.58	(9.25)	9	.65	.50	5.76
12/31/2021	9.84	.50	.34	.84	(.44)	–	(.44)	10.24	8.60	10	.71	.58	4.86
Class 4:													
12/31/2025	10.07	.65	.14	.79	(.59)	–	(.59)	10.27	7.93	235	.95	.83	6.29
12/31/2024	9.75	.65	.27	.92	(.60)	–	(.60)	10.07	9.39	156	.95	.82	6.45
12/31/2023	9.26	.63	.46	1.09	(.60)	–	(.60)	9.75	12.18	107	.95	.81	6.62
12/31/2022	10.99	.55	(1.58)	(1.03)	(.70)	–	(.70)	9.26	(9.53)	77	.97	.82	5.44
12/31/2021	10.54	.50	.36	.86	(.41)	–	(.41)	10.99	8.18	90	1.03	.89	4.52

		Income (loss) from investment operations[1]			Dividends and distributions								
Year ended	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]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets[2]
Capital World Bond Fund													
Class 1:													
12/31/2025	$9.63	$.41	$.51	$.92	$(.33)	$–	$(.33)	$10.22	9.55%	$611	.48%	.48%	4.07%
12/31/2024	10.16	.42	(.70)	(.28)	(.25)	–	(.25)	9.63	(2.76)	588	.48	.48	4.20
12/31/2023	9.55	.32	.29	.61	–	–	–	10.16	6.39	665	.48	.48	3.33
12/31/2022	11.79	.25	(2.30)	(2.05)	(.03)	(.16)	(.19)	9.55	(17.43)	663	.51	.48	2.43
12/31/2021	12.94	.25	(.85)	(.60)	(.24)	(.31)	(.55)	11.79	(4.73)	988	.60	.50	2.06
Class 1A:													
12/31/2025	9.54	.39	.50	.89	(.30)	–	(.30)	10.13	9.31	30	.73	.73	3.84
12/31/2024	10.08	.40	(.69)	(.29)	(.25)	–	(.25)	9.54	(2.97)	39	.74	.74	4.05
12/31/2023	9.50	.30	.28	.58	–	–	–	10.08	6.11	1	.73	.73	3.08
12/31/2022	11.76	.22	(2.30)	(2.08)	(.02)	(.16)	(.18)	9.50	(17.69)	1	.76	.73	2.19
12/31/2021	12.91	.23	(.85)	(.62)	(.22)	(.31)	(.53)	11.76	(4.88)	1	.85	.75	1.85
Class 2:													
12/31/2025	9.52	.38	.50	.88	(.30)	–	(.30)	10.10	9.39	758	.73	.73	3.82
12/31/2024	10.03	.39	(.69)	(.30)	(.21)	–	(.21)	9.52	(3.04)	761	.73	.73	3.95
12/31/2023	9.45	.29	.29	.58	–	–	–	10.03	6.14	817	.73	.73	3.08
12/31/2022	11.70	.22	(2.29)	(2.07)	(.02)	(.16)	(.18)	9.45	(17.70)	765	.76	.73	2.18
12/31/2021	12.84	.22	(.84)	(.62)	(.21)	(.31)	(.52)	11.70	(4.92)	1,030	.85	.75	1.82
Class 4:													
12/31/2025	9.37	.35	.49	.84	(.28)	–	(.28)	9.93	9.03	81	.98	.98	3.56
12/31/2024	9.88	.36	(.68)	(.32)	(.19)	–	(.19)	9.37	(3.32)	60	.98	.98	3.70
12/31/2023	9.33	.27	.28	.55	–	–	–	9.88	5.89	57	.98	.98	2.84
12/31/2022	11.57	.19	(2.25)	(2.06)	(.02)	(.16)	(.18)	9.33	(17.84)	53	1.01	.98	1.94
12/31/2021	12.71	.19	(.84)	(.65)	(.18)	(.31)	(.49)	11.57	(5.18)	66	1.10	1.00	1.57

		Income (loss) from investment operations[1]			Dividends and distributions								
Year ended	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]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets[2]
The Bond Fund of America													
Class 1:													
12/31/2025	$9.27	$.43	$.25	$.68	$(.43)	$–	$(.43)	$9.52	7.40%	$6,909	.39%	.24%	4.54%
12/31/2024	9.54	.44	(.29)	.15	(.42)	–	(.42)	9.27	1.50	6,992	.39	.24	4.60
12/31/2023	9.41	.39	.09	.48	(.35)	–	(.35)	9.54	5.21	6,908	.39	.20	4.15
12/31/2022	11.21	.31	(1.67)	(1.36)	(.32)	(.12)	(.44)	9.41	(12.26)	6,370	.39	.20	3.09
12/31/2021	11.89	.21	(.23)	(.02)	(.19)	(.47)	(.66)	11.21	(.14)	8,555	.39	.26	1.84
Class 1A:													
12/31/2025	9.20	.41	.25	.66	(.41)	–	(.41)	9.45	7.24	297	.64	.49	4.28
12/31/2024	9.47	.41	(.29)	.12	(.39)	–	(.39)	9.20	1.23	221	.64	.49	4.35
12/31/2023	9.35	.37	.08	.45	(.33)	–	(.33)	9.47	4.89	258	.64	.45	3.90
12/31/2022	11.16	.31	(1.69)	(1.38)	(.31)	(.12)	(.43)	9.35	(12.49)	220	.64	.45	3.15
12/31/2021	11.84	.18	(.23)	(.05)	(.16)	(.47)	(.63)	11.16	(.36)	12	.64	.51	1.59
Class 2:													
12/31/2025	9.12	.40	.26	.66	(.41)	–	(.41)	9.37	7.26	2,724	.64	.49	4.29
12/31/2024	9.40	.41	(.30)	.11	(.39)	–	(.39)	9.12	1.16	2,766	.64	.49	4.35
12/31/2023	9.27	.36	.10	.46	(.33)	–	(.33)	9.40	5.02	2,879	.64	.45	3.89
12/31/2022	11.06	.28	(1.66)	(1.38)	(.29)	(.12)	(.41)	9.27	(12.58)	2,844	.64	.45	2.84
12/31/2021	11.73	.18	(.22)	(.04)	(.16)	(.47)	(.63)	11.06	(.31)	3,729	.64	.52	1.57
Class 4:													
12/31/2025	9.07	.38	.25	.63	(.39)	–	(.39)	9.31	6.98	1,426	.89	.74	4.04
12/31/2024	9.35	.38	(.29)	.09	(.37)	–	(.37)	9.07	.98	1,188	.89	.74	4.10
12/31/2023	9.23	.34	.09	.43	(.31)	–	(.31)	9.35	4.72	963	.89	.70	3.66
12/31/2022	11.01	.26	(1.65)	(1.39)	(.27)	(.12)	(.39)	9.23	(12.75)	787	.89	.70	2.61
12/31/2021	11.69	.15	(.22)	(.07)	(.14)	(.47)	(.61)	11.01	(.59)	891	.89	.76	1.34

		Income (loss) from investment operations[1]			Dividends and distributions								
Year ended	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	Ratio of expenses to average net assets after waivers/ reimburse-ments[2]	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets[2]
U.S. Government Securities Fund													
Class 1:													
12/31/2025	$9.59	$.43	$.33	$.76	$(.45)	$–	$(.45)	$9.90	8.01%	$261	.33%	.26%	4.35%
12/31/2024	9.91	.45	(.35)	.10	(.42)	–	(.42)	9.59	.99	268	.33	.27	4.53
12/31/2023	9.99	.40	(.09)	.31	(.39)	–	(.39)	9.91	3.21	257	.33	.21	4.05
12/31/2022	11.67	.32	(1.56)	(1.24)	(.44)	–	(.44)	9.99	(10.75)	242	.36	.22	2.90
12/31/2021	13.04	.18	(.26)	(.08)	(.18)	(1.11)	(1.29)	11.67	(.44)	522	.39	.29	1.50
Class 1A:													
12/31/2025	9.53	.41	.33	.74	(.43)	–	(.43)	9.84	7.80	300	.58	.51	4.10
12/31/2024	9.87	.42	(.35)	.07	(.41)	–	(.41)	9.53	.70	286	.58	.51	4.23
12/31/2023	9.96	.38	(.10)	.28	(.37)	–	(.37)	9.87	2.88	5	.58	.46	3.83
12/31/2022	11.63	.29	(1.55)	(1.26)	(.41)	–	(.41)	9.96	(10.93)	4	.60	.47	2.70
12/31/2021	13.00	.16	(.26)	(.10)	(.16)	(1.11)	(1.27)	11.63	(.65)	5	.64	.53	1.28
Class 2:													
12/31/2025	9.46	.40	.33	.73	(.43)	–	(.43)	9.76	7.75	1,056	.58	.51	4.10
12/31/2024	9.78	.42	(.34)	.08	(.40)	–	(.40)	9.46	.75	1,051	.58	.52	4.28
12/31/2023	9.87	.37	(.09)	.28	(.37)	–	(.37)	9.78	2.89	1,073	.58	.46	3.80
12/31/2022	11.53	.29	(1.54)	(1.25)	(.41)	–	(.41)	9.87	(10.95)	1,059	.61	.47	2.69
12/31/2021	12.89	.15	(.25)	(.10)	(.15)	(1.11)	(1.26)	11.53	(.62)	1,391	.64	.54	1.24
Class 3:													
12/31/2025	9.62	.42	.32	.74	(.43)	–	(.43)	9.93	7.78	5	.51	.44	4.17
12/31/2024	9.94	.43	(.35)	.08	(.40)	–	(.40)	9.62	.79	5	.51	.44	4.35
12/31/2023	10.02	.39	(.10)	.29	(.37)	–	(.37)	9.94	3.00	6	.51	.39	3.85
12/31/2022	11.70	.30	(1.57)	(1.27)	(.41)	–	(.41)	10.02	(10.90)	6	.54	.40	2.76
12/31/2021	13.07	.16	(.26)	(.10)	(.16)	(1.11)	(1.27)	11.70	(.62)	9	.57	.47	1.31
Class 4:													
12/31/2025	9.44	.38	.33	.71	(.41)	–	(.41)	9.74	7.54	255	.83	.76	3.85
12/31/2024	9.77	.39	(.34)	.05	(.38)	–	(.38)	9.44	.44	210	.83	.77	4.02
12/31/2023	9.86	.35	(.10)	.25	(.34)	–	(.34)	9.77	2.62	183	.83	.71	3.54
12/31/2022	11.52	.26	(1.54)	(1.28)	(.38)	–	(.38)	9.86	(11.19)	190	.85	.72	2.45
12/31/2021	12.88	.12	(.25)	(.13)	(.12)	(1.11)	(1.23)	11.52	(.88)	238	.89	.79	.98

		Income (loss) from investment operations[1]			Dividends and distributions							
Year ended	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	Net assets, end of year (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets
Ultra-Short Bond Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2025	$11.31	$.46	$.01	$.47	$(.50)	$–	$(.50)	$11.28	4.15%	$36	.31%	4.01%
12/31/2024	11.35	.58	(.01)	.57	(.61)	–	(.61)	11.31	5.08	39	.30	4.98
12/31/2023	11.35	.55	.01	.56	(.56)	–	(.56)	11.35	4.94	40	.30	4.81
12/31/2022	11.27	.17	(.01)	.16	(.08)	–	(.08)	11.35	1.42	51	.32	1.48
12/31/2021	11.31	(.03)	(.01)	(.04)	–	–	–	11.27	(.35)	37	.37	(.28)
Class 1A:												
12/31/2025	11.31	.43	.01	.44	(.47)	–	(.47)	11.28	3.92	–[9]	.53	3.78
12/31/2024	11.35	.55	–[4]	.55	(.59)	–	(.59)	11.31	4.86	–[9]	.53	4.74
12/31/2023	11.35	.54	–	.54	(.54)	–	(.54)	11.35	4.79	–[9]	.53	4.69
12/31/2022	11.28	.16	(.01)	.15	(.08)	–	(.08)	11.35	1.32	–[9]	.31	1.40
12/31/2021	11.31	(.03)	–[4]	(.03)	–	–	–	11.28	(.27)	–[9]	.36	(.28)
Class 2:												
12/31/2025	10.93	.42	–[4]	.42	(.47)	–	(.47)	10.88	3.83	215	.56	3.77
12/31/2024	10.98	.53	–[4]	.53	(.58)	–	(.58)	10.93	4.89	245	.55	4.73
12/31/2023	11.00	.51	–[4]	.51	(.53)	–	(.53)	10.98	4.64	273	.55	4.56
12/31/2022	10.93	.13	–[4]	.13	(.06)	–	(.06)	11.00	1.17	297	.57	1.23
12/31/2021	10.99	(.06)	–[4]	(.06)	–	–	–	10.93	(.55)	245	.62	(.53)
Class 3:												
12/31/2025	11.08	.43	–[4]	.43	(.48)	–	(.48)	11.03	3.86	4	.49	3.84
12/31/2024	11.13	.54	–[4]	.54	(.59)	–	(.59)	11.08	4.91	4	.48	4.79
12/31/2023	11.14	.52	.01	.53	(.54)	–	(.54)	11.13	4.75	4	.48	4.64
12/31/2022	11.07	.13	–[4]	.13	(.06)	–	(.06)	11.14	1.19	4	.50	1.19
12/31/2021	11.12	(.05)	–[4]	(.05)	–	–	–	11.07	(.45)	5	.55	(.46)
Class 4:												
12/31/2025	11.00	.39	–[4]	.39	(.43)	–	(.43)	10.96	3.59	53	.81	3.52
12/31/2024	11.05	.50	.01	.51	(.56)	–	(.56)	11.00	4.62	51	.80	4.47
12/31/2023	11.05	.48	.01	.49	(.49)	–	(.49)	11.05	4.44	56	.80	4.28
12/31/2022	11.00	.12	(.03)	.09	(.04)	–	(.04)	11.05	.83	80	.82	1.05
12/31/2021	11.08	(.09)	.01	(.08)	–	–	–	11.00	(.72)	46	.87	(.79)

Portfolio turnover rate for all share classes excluding mortgage dollar roll transactions[12]	Year ended December 31, 2025[13]	2024	2023	2022	2021
Capital Income Builder	72%	49%	59%	48%	60%
Asset Allocation Fund	72	43	54	42	45
American Funds Global Balanced Fund	57	55	43	111	36
American Funds Mortgage Fund	65	52	85	56	38
Capital World Bond Fund	59	54	110	114	64
The Bond Fund of America	159	102	129	77	87
U.S. Government Securities Fund	44	43	113	77	126

Portfolio turnover rate for all share classes including mortgage dollar roll transactions, if applicable[12]	Year ended December 31, 2025[13]	2024	2023	2022	2021
Global Growth Fund	45%	41%	29%	29%	18%
SMALLCAP World Fund	51	47	36	40	29
U.S. Small and Mid Cap Equity Fund	82	4[6,7,8]			
Growth Fund	27	23	23	29	25
EUPAC Fund	63	35	28	42	44
New World Fund	49	55	36	40	43
Capital World Growth and Income Fund	45	34	29	42	85
Growth-Income Fund	27	45	26	25	24
International Growth and Income Fund	48	39	38	48	41
Washington Mutual Investors Fund	37	31	29	30	90
Capital Income Builder	87	107	149	126	93
Asset Allocation Fund	115	129	159	118	124
American Funds Global Balanced Fund	86	141	103	126	39
American Funds Mortgage Fund	421	644	1,053	1,141	975
American High-Income Trust	39	45	40	34	56
Capital World Bond Fund	106	269	286	188	91
The Bond Fund of America	247	398	545	415	456
U.S. Government Securities Fund	253	398	744	695	433
Ultra-Short Bond Fund	—[14]	—[14]	—[14]	—[14]	—[14]

[1] Based on average shares outstanding.
[2] This column reflects the impact of certain waivers/reimbursements from Capital Research and Management Company and/or American Funds Services, if any.
[3] Ratios do not include expenses of any Central Funds. The fund indirectly bears its proportionate share of the expenses of any Central Funds, if applicable.
[4] Amount less than $.01.
[5] Amount less than .01%.
[6] Based on operations for a period that is less than a full year.
[7] For the period November 15, 2024, commencement of operations, through December 31, 2024.
[8] Not annualized.
[9] Amount less than $1 million.
[10] Annualized.
[11] All or a significant portion of assets in this class consisted of seed capital invested by Capital Research and Management Company and/or its affiliates. Fees for distribution services are not charged or accrued on these seed capital assets. If such fees were paid by the fund on seed capital assets, fund expenses would have been higher and net income and total return would have been lower.
[12] Rates do not include the fund's portfolio activity with respect to any Central Funds, if applicable.
[13] Rates exclude in-kind transactions, if any.
[14] Amount is either less than 1% or there is no turnover.

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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