



Invesco V.I. High Yield Fund

Series I shares and Series II shares

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at www.invesco.com/prospectus. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (800) 959-4246 or by sending an e-mail request to ProspectusRequest@invesco.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated April 28, 2023 (as each may be amended or supplemented), are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website, phone number or e-mail address noted above.

Investment Objective(s)

The Fund's investment objective is total return, comprised of current income and capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that are incurred, directly or indirectly, when a variable product owner buys, holds, or redeems interest in an insurance company separate account that invests in the Series I shares or Series II shares of the Fund but does not represent the effect of any fees or other expenses assessed in connection with your variable product, and if it did, expenses would be higher.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Series I shares	Series II shares
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is less)	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Series I shares	Series II shares
Management Fees	0.62%	0.62%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25
Other Expenses	0.24	0.24
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.02	0.02
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.88	1.13

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

This Example does not represent the effect of any fees or expenses assessed in connection with your variable product, and if it did, expenses would be higher.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Series I shares	\$ 90	\$281	\$488	\$1,084
Series II shares	\$115	\$359	\$622	\$1,375

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 89% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in debt securities that are determined to be below investment grade quality and in derivatives and other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities. These types of securities are commonly referred to as junk bonds. Investment grade securities are: (i) securities rated BBB- or higher by S&P Global Ratings (S&P) or Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) or an equivalent rating by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO), (ii) securities with comparable short-term NRSRO ratings, or (iii) unrated securities determined by Invesco Advisers, Inc. (Invesco or the Adviser) to be of comparable quality, each at the time of purchase. If two or more NRSROs have assigned different ratings to a security, the Adviser uses the lowest rating assigned.

The Fund will principally invest in junk bonds rated B or above by an NRSRO or, if unrated, deemed to be of comparable quality by the Adviser.

The Fund may invest in preferred stocks and convertible securities, which are securities that generally pay interest and may be converted into common stock.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in foreign securities. With regard to foreign security holdings, up to 15% of the Fund's net assets may be in securities of issuers located in emerging markets countries, i.e., those that are generally in the early stages of their industrial cycles. The Fund may also invest in securities not considered foreign securities that carry foreign credit exposure.

The Fund may purchase mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities such as collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and collateralized debt obligations (CDOs). The Fund may

invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid or thinly traded investments. The Fund also may invest in securities that are subject to resale restrictions such as those contained in Rule 144A promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The Fund may also purchase municipal securities. The Fund's investments may include securities that do not produce immediate cash income, such as zero coupon securities and payment-in-kind securities. The Fund may also invest, subject to an overall 15% limit on loans, in loan participations or assignments.

The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and in the securities of other investment companies, including ETFs.

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

The Fund can use swap contracts, including interest rate swaps, to hedge or adjust its exposure to interest rates. The Fund can also use swap contracts, including credit default swaps, to gain or reduce exposure to an asset class or a particular issue. The Fund can further use swap contracts, including credit default index swaps, to hedge credit risk or take a position on a basket of credit entities and to gain or reduce exposure to an asset class or a particular issue; and use total return swaps to gain exposure to a reference asset.

The Fund can use options, including credit default swap options, to gain the right to enter into a credit default swap at a specified future date. The Fund can further use swaptions (options on swaps) to manage interest rate risk; currency options to manage currency exposure; and options on bond or rate futures to manage interest rate exposure.

The Fund can use futures contracts, including interest rate futures, to increase or reduce its exposure to interest rate changes. The Fund can also use currency futures contracts and/or forward foreign currency contracts to hedge against adverse movements in the foreign currencies in which portfolio securities are denominated.

In selecting securities for the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser focuses on securities that it believes have favorable prospects for high current income and the possibility of growth of capital. The Adviser conducts a bottom-up fundamental analysis of an issuer before its securities are purchased by the Fund. The fundamental analysis involves an evaluation by a team of credit analysts of an issuer's financial statements in order to assess its financial condition. The credit analysts also assess the ability of an issuer to reduce its leverage (i.e., the amount of borrowed debt).

The bottom-up fundamental analysis is supplemented by an ongoing review of the securities' relative value compared with other junk bonds, and a top-down analysis of sector and macro-economic trends, such as changes in interest rates.

The portfolio managers attempt to control the Fund's risk by limiting the portfolio's assets that are invested in any one security, and by diversifying the portfolio's holdings over a number of different industries. Although the Fund is actively managed, it is reviewed regularly against its style-specific benchmark index (the Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Cap Index) and its peer group index (the Lipper VUF High Yield Bond Funds Classification Average) to assess the portfolio's relative risk and its positioning.

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

The credit research process utilized by the Fund to implement its investment strategy in pursuit of its investment objective considers factors that may include, but are not limited to, an issuer's operations, capital structure and environmental, social and governance ("ESG") considerations. Credit quality analysis for certain issuers therefore may consider whether

any ESG factors pose a material financial risk or opportunity to an issuer. The Adviser may determine that ESG considerations are not material to certain issuers or types of investments held by the Fund. In addition, not all issuers or investments in the Fund may undergo a credit quality analysis that considers ESG factors, and not all investments held by the Fund will rate strongly on ESG criteria.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund investment, loss of money is a risk of investing. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. The risks associated with an investment in the Fund can increase during times of significant market volatility. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

Market Risk. The market values of the Fund's investments, and therefore the value of the Fund's shares, will go up and down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry or section of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. The value of the Fund's investments may go up or down due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to the particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, regional or global instability, natural or environmental disasters, widespread disease or other public health issues, war, military conflict, acts of terrorism, economic crisis or adverse investor sentiment generally. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that specific investments held by the Fund will rise in value.

High Yield Debt Securities (Junk Bond) Risk. Investments in high yield debt securities ("junk bonds") and other lower-rated securities will subject the Fund to substantial risk of loss. These securities are considered to be speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to pay interest and principal when due, are more susceptible to default or decline in market value and are less liquid than investment grade debt securities. Prices of high yield debt securities tend to be very volatile.

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

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

Foreign Securities Risk. The Fund's foreign investments may be adversely affected by political and social instability, changes in economic or taxation policies, difficulty in enforcing obligations, decreased liquidity or increased volatility. Foreign investments also involve the risk of the possible seizure, nationalization or expropriation of the issuer or foreign deposits (in which the Fund could lose its entire investments in a certain market) and the possible adoption of foreign governmental restrictions such as exchange controls. Foreign companies generally may be subject to less stringent regulations than U.S. companies, including financial reporting requirements and auditing and accounting controls, and may therefore be more susceptible to fraud or corruption. There may be less public information available about foreign companies than U.S. companies, making it difficult to evaluate those foreign companies. Unless the Fund has hedged its foreign currency exposure, foreign securities risk also involves the risk of negative foreign currency rate fluctuations, which may cause the value of securities denominated in such foreign currency (or other instruments through which the Fund has exposure to foreign currencies) to decline in value. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Currency hedging strategies, if used, are not always successful.

Emerging Market Securities Risk. Emerging markets (also referred to as developing markets) are generally subject to greater market volatility, political, social and economic instability, uncertain trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than more developed markets. In addition, companies operating in emerging markets may be subject to lower trading volume and greater price fluctuations than companies in more developed markets. Such countries' economies may be more dependent on relatively few industries or investors that may be highly vulnerable to local and global changes. Companies in emerging market countries generally may be subject to less stringent regulatory, disclosure, financial reporting, accounting, auditing and recordkeeping standards than companies in more developed countries. As a result, information, including financial information, about such companies may be less available and reliable, which can impede the Fund's ability to evaluate such companies. Securities law and the enforcement of systems of taxation in many emerging market countries may change quickly and unpredictably, and the ability to bring and enforce actions (including bankruptcy, confiscatory taxation, expropriation, nationalization of a company's assets, restrictions on foreign ownership of local companies, restrictions on withdrawing assets from the country, protectionist measures and practices such as share blocking), or to obtain information needed to pursue or enforce such actions, may be limited. In addition, the ability of foreign entities to participate in privatization programs of certain developing or emerging market countries may be limited by local law. Investments in emerging market securities may be subject to additional transaction costs, delays in settlement procedures, unexpected market closures, and lack of timely information.

Foreign Credit Exposure Risk. U.S. dollar-denominated securities carrying foreign credit exposure may be affected by unfavorable political, economic or governmental developments that could affect payments of principal and interest.

Restricted Securities Risk. Limitations on the resale of restricted securities may have an adverse effect on their marketability, and may prevent the Fund from disposing of them promptly at reasonable prices. There can be no assurance that a trading market will exist at any time for any particular restricted security. Transaction costs may be higher for restricted securities and such securities may be difficult to value and may have significant volatility.

Rule 144A Securities and Other Exempt Securities Risk. The market for Rule 144A and other securities exempt from certain registration requirements typically is less active than the market for publicly-traded securities. Rule 144A and other exempt securities, which are also known as privately issued securities, carry the risk that their liquidity may become

impaired and the Fund may be unable to dispose of the securities at a desirable time or price.

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

Convertible Securities Risk. The market values of convertible securities are affected by market interest rates, the risk of actual issuer default on interest or principal payments and the value of the underlying common stock into which the convertible security may be converted. Additionally, a convertible security is subject to the same types of market and issuer risks that apply to the underlying common stock. In addition, certain convertible securities are subject to involuntary conversions and may undergo principal write-downs upon the occurrence of certain triggering events, and, as a result, are subject to an increased risk of loss. Convertible securities may be rated below investment grade and therefore considered to have more speculative characteristics and greater susceptibility to default or decline in market value than investment grade securities.

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

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

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may be unable to sell illiquid investments at the time or price it desires and, as a result, could lose its entire investment in such investments. Liquid securities can become illiquid during periods of market stress. If a significant amount of the Fund's securities become

illiquid, the Fund may not be able to timely pay redemption proceeds and may need to sell securities at significantly reduced prices.

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

Municipal Securities Risk. The risk of a municipal obligation generally depends on the financial and credit status of the issuer. Constitutional amendments, legislative enactments, executive orders, administrative regulations, voter initiatives, and the issuer's regional economic conditions may affect the municipal security's value, interest payments, repayment of principal and the Fund's ability to sell the security. Failure of a municipal security issuer to comply with applicable tax requirements may make income paid thereon taxable, resulting in a decline in the security's value. In addition, there could be changes in applicable tax laws or tax treatments that reduce or eliminate the current federal income tax exemption on municipal securities or otherwise adversely affect the current federal or state tax status of municipal securities.

Exchange-Traded Funds Risk. In addition to the risks associated with the underlying assets held by the exchange-traded fund, investments in exchange-traded funds are subject to the following additional risks: (1) an exchange-traded fund's shares may trade above or below its net asset value; (2) an active trading market for the exchange-traded fund's shares may not develop or be maintained; (3) trading an exchange-traded fund's shares may be halted by the listing exchange; (4) a passively managed exchange-traded fund may not track the performance of the reference asset; and (5) a passively managed exchange-traded fund may hold troubled securities. Investment in exchange-traded funds may involve duplication of management fees and certain other expenses, as the Fund indirectly bears its proportionate share of any expenses paid by the exchange-traded funds in which it invests. Further, certain exchange-traded funds in which the Fund may invest are leveraged, which may result in economic leverage, permitting the Fund to gain exposure that is greater than would be the case in an unlevered instrument and potentially resulting in greater volatility.

REIT Risk/Real Estate Risk. Investments in real estate related instruments may be adversely affected by economic, legal, cultural, environmental or technological factors that affect property values, rents or occupancies. Shares of real estate related companies, which tend to be small- and mid-cap companies, may be more volatile and less liquid than larger companies. If a real estate related company defaults on certain types of debt obligations held by the Fund, the Fund may acquire real estate

directly, which involves additional risks such as environmental liabilities; difficulty in valuing and selling the real estate; and economic or regulatory changes.

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

Senior Loans and Other Loans Risk. Risks associated with an investment in Senior Loans include credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk and prepayment risk. These risks are typically associated with debt securities but may be heightened in part because of the limited public information regarding Senior Loans. Senior Loans generally are floating rate loans, which are subject to interest rate risk as the interest paid on the floating rate loans adjusts periodically based on changes in widely accepted reference rates. Lack of an active trading market, restrictions on resale, irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods may impair the Fund's ability to sell Senior Loans within its desired time frame or at an acceptable price and its ability to accurately value existing and prospective investments. Extended trade settlement periods may result in cash not being immediately available to the Fund. As a result, the Fund may have to sell other investments or engage in borrowing transactions to raise cash to meet its obligations. The risk of holding Senior Loans is also directly tied to the risk of insolvency or bankruptcy of the issuing banks. The value of Senior Loans can be affected by and sensitive to changes in government regulation and to economic downturns in the United States and abroad. Senior loans are also subject to the risk that a court could subordinate a senior loan or take other action detrimental to the holders of senior loans. Loans are subject to the risk that the value of the collateral, if any, securing a loan may decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult to liquidate. Loan investments are often issued in connection with highly leveraged transactions which are subject to greater credit risks than other investments including a greater possibility that the borrower may default or enter bankruptcy. Highly leveraged loans also may be less liquid than other loans. These risks could cause the Fund to lose income or principal on a particular investment, which in turn could affect the Fund's returns.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Considerations Risk. The ESG considerations that may be assessed as part of a credit research process to implement the Fund's investment strategy in pursuit of its investment objective may vary across types of eligible investments and issuers, and not every ESG factor may be identified or evaluated for every investment, and not every investment or issuer may be evaluated for ESG considerations. The incorporation of ESG factors as part of a credit analysis may affect the Fund's exposure to certain issuers or industries and may not work as intended. Information used to evaluate such factors may not be readily available, complete or accurate, and may vary across providers and issuers. There is no guarantee that the incorporation of ESG considerations will be additive to the Fund's performance.

LIBOR Transition Risk. The Fund may have investments in financial instruments that utilize the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") as the reference or benchmark rate for variable interest rate calculations. LIBOR is intended to measure the rate generally at which banks can lend and borrow from one another in the relevant currency on an unsecured basis. Regulators and financial industry working groups in several jurisdictions have worked over the past several years to identify alternative reference rates ("ARRs") to replace LIBOR and to assist with the transition to the new ARRs. For example, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has identified the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") as the intended replacement to USD LIBOR and foreign regulators have proposed other interbank offered rates, such as the Sterling Overnight Index Average ("SONIA") and other replacement rates, which could also be adopted. Consequently, the

publication of most LIBOR rates ceased at the end of 2021, but a selection of widely used USD LIBOR rates continues to be published until June 2023 to allow for an orderly transition away from these rates. Additionally, key regulators have instructed banking institutions to cease entering into new contracts that reference these USD LIBOR settings after December 31, 2021, subject to certain limited exceptions.

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

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and depends heavily on the Adviser’s judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund’s portfolio. The Fund could experience losses if these judgments prove to be incorrect. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may adversely affect management of the Fund and, therefore, the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Performance Information

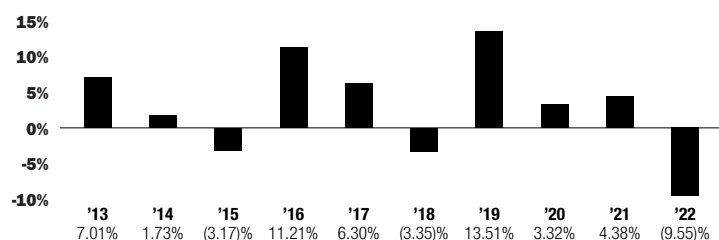
The bar chart and performance table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the Series I shares of the Fund from year to year as of December 31. The performance table compares the Fund’s performance to that of a style-specific benchmark, a peer group benchmark comprised of funds with investment objectives and strategies similar to those of the Fund and a broad-based securities market benchmark (in that order). The bar chart and performance table below do not reflect charges assessed in connection with your variable product; if they did, the performance shown would be lower. The Fund’s past performance is not necessarily an indication of its future performance.

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

All Fund performance shown assumes the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains and the effect of the Fund’s expenses.

The Series I shares and Series II shares invest in the same portfolio of securities and will have substantially similar performance, except to the extent that the expenses borne by each share class differ. Series II shares have higher expenses (and therefore lower performance) resulting from its Rule 12b-1 plan, which provides for a maximum fee equal to an annual rate of 0.25% (expressed as a percentage of average daily net assets of the Fund).

Annual Total Returns



Series I	Period Ended	Returns
Best Quarter	June 30, 2020	10.86%
Worst Quarter	March 31, 2020	-16.64%

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

	Inception Date	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Series I	5/1/1998	-9.55%	1.36%	2.92%
Series II	3/26/2002	-9.55	1.10	2.67
Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Cap Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		-11.18	2.30	4.03
Lipper VUF High Yield Bond Funds Classification Average		-9.47	1.91	3.39
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		-13.01	0.02	1.06

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser: Invesco Advisers, Inc.

Portfolio Managers	Title	Length of Service on the Fund
Niklas Nordenfelt, CFA	Portfolio Manager	2020
Rahim Shad	Portfolio Manager	2021
Philip Susser	Portfolio Manager	2021

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You cannot purchase or sell (redeem) shares of the Fund directly. Please contact the insurance company that issued your variable product for more information on the purchase and sale of Fund shares. For more information, see “Other Information—Purchase and Redemption of Shares” in the prospectus.

Tax Information

The Fund expects, based on its investment objective and strategies, that its distributions, if any, will consist primarily of ordinary income. Because shares of the Fund must be purchased through variable products, such distributions will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable product. Consult your variable insurance contract prospectus for additional tax information.

Payments to Insurance Companies

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

