American Funds Insurance Series®

Prospectus Supplement

October 1, 2019

(for Class 1, Class 1A, Class 2, Class 3 and Class 4 shares prospectuses each dated May 1, 2019, each as supplemented to date)

1. With the respect to the Class 1, Class 1A, Class 2 and Class 4 shares prospectuses only, the following is added to the subsection titled "Management and organization – The Capital System℠" in the New World Fund section of the prospectus:

Effective December 1, 2019, Kirstie Spence, Partner, Capital Fixed Income Investors, will serve as a fixed income portfolio manager for the fund. Kirstie has 24 years of investment experience (all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate). She has less than 1 year of experience in managing the fund and 9 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund.

Effective December 1, 2019, Steven G. Backes will no longer manage money in the fund.

2. With the respect to the Class 1, Class 1A, Class 2 and Class 4 shares prospectuses only, the following is added after the ninth paragraph under the heading "Investment objectives, strategies and risk" in the New World Fund section of the prospectus:

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.

3. With respect to the Class 1, Class 1A, Class 2 and Class 4 shares prospectuses only, the following is added after the paragraph captioned "Exposure to country, region, industry or sector" in the "Investment objectives, strategies and risks" section of the New World Fund section of the prospectus:

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 and/or the risk of a loss of rights in the collateral if a borrower or the lending agent defaults. These risks could be greater for non-U.S. securities. 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.

4. The following is added after the eighth paragraph under the heading "Investment objectives, strategies and risks" in the Asset Allocation Fund section of the prospectus:

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.

5. The following is added after the paragraph captioned "Exposure to country, region, industry or sector" in the "Investment objectives, strategies and risks" section of the Asset Allocation Fund section of the prospectus:

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 and/or the risk of a loss of rights in the collateral if a borrower or the lending agent defaults. These risks could be greater for non-U.S. securities. 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.

Keep this supplement with your prospectus.

Lit. No. INA8BS-070-1019O CGD/8024-S75395

American Funds Insurance Series®

Prospectus Supplement

July 1, 2019

(for Class 1, Class 1A, Class 2, Class 3 and Class 4 shares prospectuses each dated May 1, 2019)

The fourth paragraph of the "Fund expenses" section of the prospectuses is amended to read as follows:

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.

Keep this supplement with your prospectus.

Lit. No. INA8BS-069-0719O CGD/8024-S74864

American Funds Insurance Series®

Prospectus
Class 4 shares

May 1, 2019

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Global Bond Fund

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Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, you may not receive paper copies of the fund's shareholder reports from the insurance company that offers your contract unless you specifically request paper copies from the insurance company or from your financial intermediary. Instead, the shareholder reports will be made available on a website, and the insurance company will notify you by mail each time a report is posted and provide you with a website link to access the report. Instructions for requesting paper copies will be provided by your insurance company. If you have already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and do not need to take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the insurance company electronically by following the instructions provided by the insurance company.

You may elect to receive paper copies of all future reports free of charge from the insurance company. You can inform the insurance company that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by following the instructions provided by the insurance company. Your election to receive paper reports will apply to all investment options available under your contract.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved of these securities. Further, it has not determined that this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Global Bond Fund

Investment objective The fund's investment objective is to provide, over the long term, a high level of total return consistent with prudent investment management.

Fees and expenses of the fund This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold an interest in Class 4 shares of the fund. It does not reflect insurance contract fees and expenses. If insurance contract fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	**Class 4**
Management fee	0.53%
Distribution fees	0.25
Other expenses	0.29
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.07

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Class 4 shares of the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem 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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	**3 years**	**5 years**	**10 years**
Class 4	$109	$340	$590	$1,306

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 125% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies Under normal market circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its assets in bonds and other debt securities, which may be represented by other investment instruments, including derivatives. The fund invests primarily in debt securities, including asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities and securities of governmental, supranational and corporate issuers denominated in various currencies, including U.S. dollars. As a fund that seeks to invest globally, the fund will allocate its assets among securities of companies domiciled in various countries, including the United States and countries with emerging markets (but in no fewer than three countries). Under normal market conditions, the fund will invest significantly in issuers domiciled outside the United States (i.e., at least 40% of its net assets, unless market conditions are not deemed favorable by the fund's investment adviser, in which case the fund would invest at least 30% of its net assets in issuers outside the United States). Normally, the fund's debt obligations consist substantially of investment-grade bonds (rated Baa3 or better or BBB- or better by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations, or NRSROs, designated by the fund's investment adviser or unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's investment adviser). The fund may also invest up to 35% of its assets in lower quality, higher yielding debt securities (rated Ba1 or below and BB+ or below by NRSROs designated by the fund's investment adviser or unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's investment adviser). Such securities are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." The total return of the fund will be the result of interest income, changes in the market value of the fund's investments and changes in the values of other currencies relative to the U.S. dollar. Generally, the fund may invest in debt securities of any maturity or duration.

The fund may invest in certain derivative instruments, such as futures contracts and swaps. 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 a derivative only if, in the opinion of the investment adviser, the expected risks and rewards of the proposed investment are consistent with the investment objective and strategies of the fund as disclosed in this prospectus and in the fund's statement of additional information.

The fund is nondiversified, which allows it to invest a greater percentage of its assets in any one issuer than would otherwise be the case. However, the fund intends to limit its investments in the securities of any single issuer.

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 who decide how their respective segments will be invested.

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. The investment adviser believes that an important way to accomplish this is through fundamental analysis, which may include meeting with government officials, central banks and company executives. 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 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; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

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 related to the issuer, 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.

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 changing interest rates and by changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of these securities.

Rising interest rates will generally cause the prices of bonds and other debt securities to fall. A general rise 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 failing to recoup the full amount of its initial investment and 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. 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 seeking to assess credit and default risks.

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

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

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

Investing in inflation-linked bonds may also reduce 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 expose the fund to losses in excess of 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 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.

Liquidity risk — Certain fund holdings may be or become difficult or impossible to sell, particularly during times of market turmoil. Illiquidity may result from 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, 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 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, 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 operate or generate revenue. 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 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 accounting practices and different regulatory, legal and reporting standards and practices, 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. 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 may have less developed legal and accounting systems than those in developed countries. The governments of these countries may be less stable and more likely to impose capital controls, nationalize a company or industry, place restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, and/or impose punitive taxes that could adversely affect the prices of securities. In addition, the economies of these countries may be dependent on relatively few industries that are more susceptible to local and global changes. 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, and may be 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.

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

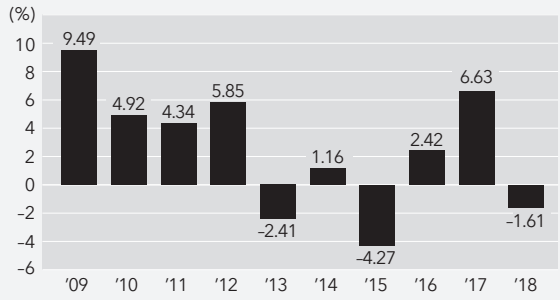
Nondiversification risk — As a nondiversified fund, the fund has the ability to invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. Although the fund does not intend to limit its investments to the securities of a small number of issuers, if it were to do so, poor performance by a single large holding could adversely impact the fund's investment results more than if the fund were invested in a larger number of issuers.

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 4 shares of the fund have varied from year to year, and the following table shows how the fund's average annual total returns for various periods compare with a broad measure of securities market results and other applicable measures of market results. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The Lipper Global Income Funds Index includes funds that disclose investment objectives and/or strategies reasonably comparable to those of 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 americanfunds.com/afis.

Calendar year total returns*



Highest/Lowest quarterly results during this period were:

Highest 7.82% (quarter ended September 30, 2010

Lowest –6.37% (quarter ended December 31, 2016)

Average annual total returns For the periods ended December 31, 2018:	**1 year**	**5 years**	**10 years***	**Lifetime***
Fund	–1.61%	0.80%	2.57%	3.27%
Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes)	–1.20	1.08	2.49	3.33
Lipper Global Income Funds Index (reflects no deduction for sales charges, account fees or U.S. federal income taxes)	–0.91	1.86	4.44	3.75

* Lifetime returns are from October 4, 2006, the date the fund began investment operations. Class 4 shares began investment operations on December 14, 2012; therefore, returns for the fund prior to that date assume a hypothetical investment in Class 1 shares, but reflect the .50% annual expense that applies to Class 4 shares, .25% of which is described in the "Plan of distribution" section of this prospectus and .25% of which is described in the "Fund expenses" section of this prospectus. Returns for Class 1 shares are comparable to those of Class 4 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 experience in this fund**	**Primary title with investment adviser**
Andrew A. Cormack	Less than 1 year	Vice President – Capital Fixed Income Investors
David A. Daigle	4 years	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Thomas H. Høgh	13 years	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Robert H. Neithart	6 years	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors

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 If you purchase shares of the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as an insurance company), the fund and the fund's distributor or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your individual financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your individual financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information. The fund is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts. In addition to payments described above, 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

Global Bond Fund The fund's investment objective is to provide, over the long term, a high level of total return consistent with prudent investment management. 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.

Under normal market circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its assets in bonds and other debt securities, which may be represented by other investment instruments, including derivatives. This policy is subject to change only upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders. The fund invests primarily in debt securities, including asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities and securities of governmental, supranational and corporate issuers denominated in various currencies, including U.S. dollars. As a fund that seeks to invest globally, the fund will allocate its assets among securities of companies domiciled in various countries, including the United States and countries with emerging markets (but in no fewer than three countries). Under normal market conditions, the fund will invest significantly in issuers domiciled outside the United States (i.e., at least 40% of its net assets, unless market conditions are not deemed favorable by the fund's investment adviser, in which case the fund would invest at least 30% of its net assets in issuers outside the United States). Normally, the fund's debt obligations consist substantially of investment-grade bonds (rated Baa3 or better or BBB- or better by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations, or NRSROs, designated by the fund's investment adviser or unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's investment adviser). The fund may also invest up to 35% of its assets in lower quality, higher yielding debt securities (rated Ba1 or below and BB+ or below by NRSROs designated by the fund's investment adviser or unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's investment adviser). Such securities are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." The total return of the fund will be the result of interest income, changes in the market value of the fund's investments and changes in the values of other currencies relative to the U.S. dollar. Generally, the fund may invest in debt securities of any maturity or duration.

The fund may invest in certain derivative instruments. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which is based on the value of an underlying financial asset (such as a stock, bond or currency), a reference rate or a market index. The fund may invest in a derivative only if, in the opinion of the investment adviser, the expected risks and rewards of the proposed investment are consistent with the investment objective and strategies of the fund as disclosed in this prospectus and in the fund's statement of additional information.

Among other derivative instrument types, 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 CDX, 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 London Interbank Offered Rate, prime rate or other benchmark. A CDX is based on a portfolio of credit default swaps with similar characteristics, such as credit default swaps on high-yield bonds. In a typical CDX 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 enter into currency transactions to provide for the purchase or sale of a currency needed to purchase a security denominated in that currency. In addition, the fund may enter into forward currency contracts to protect against changes in currency exchange rates, to increase exposure to a particular foreign currency, to shift exposure to currency fluctuations from one currency to another or to seek to increase returns. A forward currency contract is an agreement to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a fixed price.

The fund is nondiversified, which allows it to invest a greater percentage of its assets in any one issuer than would otherwise be the case. However, the fund intends to limit its investments in the securities of any single issuer.

The fund may also hold cash or money market instruments, 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. In addition, for temporary defensive purposes, the fund may invest without limitation in such instruments. A larger amount 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's daily cash balance may be invested in one or more money market or similar funds managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates ("Central Funds"). Shares of Central Funds are not offered to the public and are only purchased by 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. When investing in Central Funds, the fund bears its proportionate share of the expenses of the Central Funds in which it invests but does not bear additional management fees through its investment in such Central Funds. 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 following are principal risks associated with the fund's investment strategies.

Market conditions — The prices of, and the income generated by, the 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; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, wars, terrorism, cybersecurity events, natural disasters and other circumstances in one country or region could have profound 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 related to the issuer, 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.

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 changing interest rates and by changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of these securities.

Rising interest rates will generally cause the prices of bonds and other debt securities to fall. A general rise 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 failing to recoup the full amount of its initial investment and 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. 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 seeking to assess credit and default risks.

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

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

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

Investing in inflation-linked bonds may also reduce 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 expose the fund to losses in excess of 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 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.

Liquidity risk — Certain fund holdings may be or become difficult or impossible to sell, particularly during times of market turmoil. Illiquidity may result from 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, 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 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, 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 operate or generate revenue. 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 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 accounting practices and different regulatory, legal and reporting standards and practices, 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. 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 may have less developed legal and accounting systems than those in developed countries. The governments of these countries may be less stable and more likely to impose capital controls, nationalize a company or industry, place restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, and/or impose punitive taxes that could adversely affect the prices of securities. In addition, the economies of these countries may be dependent on relatively few industries that are more susceptible to local and global changes. 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, and may be 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.

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

Nondiversification risk — As a nondiversified fund, the fund has the ability to invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. Although the fund does not intend to limit its investments to the securities of a small number of issuers, if it were to do so, poor performance by a single large holding could adversely impact the fund's investment results more than if the fund were invested in a larger number of issuers.

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 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. In addition to the risks associated with investments in debt instruments generally (for example, credit, extension and interest rate risks), such securities often involve risks that are different from or more acute than the risks associated with investing in other types of debt securities. 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 nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets.

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

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 interest rates and other economic factors and to assess and predict the impact of such 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 be exposed to the risk of loss.

Investing in swaps — Swaps, including interest rate swaps and credit default swap indices, or CDX, are subject to many of the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments. Additionally, although swaps require no or only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit of initial margin, the amount of a potential loss on a swap contract 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 transaction, the counterparty may fail to perform in accordance with the terms of the swap agreement. If a counterparty defaults on its obligations under a swap agreement, 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 swap transactions 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 CDX, 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.

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 and, given the current low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising rates are currently heightened.

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

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.

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 Barclays Global Aggregate Index represents the global investment-grade fixed income markets. 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. The Lipper Global Income Funds Index is an equally weighted index of funds that invest primarily in U.S. dollar and non-U.S. dollar debt securities of issuers located in at least three countries, one of which may be the United States. The results of the underlying funds in the index include the reinvestment of dividends and capital gain distributions, as well as brokerage commissions paid by the funds for portfolio transactions and other fund expenses, but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, account fees or U.S. federal income taxes.

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 mutual 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, 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' annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

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

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

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

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

The Capital System[SM] Capital Research and Management Company uses a system of multiple portfolio managers in managing mutual fund assets. Under this approach, the portfolio of a fund is divided into segments managed by individual managers who decide how their respective segments will be invested, and, for certain funds, individual managers may allocate a portion of their segment of the fund to fixed income managers in the fund. In addition to the portfolio managers below, Capital Research and Management Company's investment analysts may make investment decisions with respect to a portion of a 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)
Donald D. O'Neal Co-President and Trustee	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional for 34 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth-Income Fund – 14 years
Alan N. Berro Co-President	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional for 33 years in total; 28 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Asset Allocation Fund – 19 years
Carl M. Kawaja Vice President	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional for 32 years in total; 28 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: New World Fund – 20 years
Sung Lee Vice President	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 25 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: International Fund – 13 years International Growth and Income Fund – 11 years
S. Keiko McKibben Vice President	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 25 years in total; 21 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth-Income Fund – 5 years (plus 10 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund)
Renaud H. Samyn Vice President	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 18 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: International Fund – 5 years (plus 5 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund)

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)
Dylan Yolles Vice President	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional for 22 years in total; 19 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth-Income Fund – 14 years (plus 5 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund)
Hilda L. Applbaum	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional for 32 years in total; 24 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity/fixed income portfolio manager for: Global Balanced Fund – 8 years
Pramod Atluri	Vice President – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional for 21 years in total; 3 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Bond Fund – 3 years
Steven G. Backes	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional for 25 years in total; 13 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: New World Fund – Less than 1 year (plus 9 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund)
L. Alfonso Barroso	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 25 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: International Fund – 10 years
David J. Betanzos	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional for 19 years in total; 17 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Capital Income Builder – 5 years Mortgage Fund – 5 years U.S. Government/AAA-Rated Securities Fund – 4 years
Christopher D. Buchbinder	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 24 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Blue Chip Income and Growth Fund – 12 years
Mark L. Casey	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional for 19 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth Fund – 2 years (plus 11 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund)
Tom Chow	Vice President – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional for 30 years in total; 4 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: High-Income Bond Fund – 4 years
Michael Cohen	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional for 28 years in total; 19 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Global Growth and Income Fund – 1 year
Patrice Collette	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional for 25 years in total; 19 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Global Growth Fund – 4 years (plus 14 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund)
Andrew A. Cormack	Vice President – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional for 15 years in total; 1 year with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Global Bond Fund – Less than 1 year
David A. Daigle	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional for 25 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Asset Allocation Fund – 10 years Global Bond Fund – 4 years High-Income Bond Fund – 10 years (plus 9 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund)
Gerald Du Manoir	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional for 29 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Capital Income Builder – 2 years
Peter Eliot	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional for 24 years in total; 15 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Asset Allocation Fund – 3 years
Paul Flynn	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional for 23 years in total; 21 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Global Growth Fund – 2 years Global Balanced Fund – 6 years
J. Blair Frank	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 26 years in total; 25 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth-Income Fund – 13 years
Bradford F. Freer	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 27 years in total; 25 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Global Small Capitalization Fund – 1 year New World Fund – 2 years (plus 13 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund) Global Growth and Income Fund – 5 years (plus 6 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund)
Nicholas J. Grace	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 29 years in total; 25 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: New World Fund – 7 years (plus 8 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund) Global Growth and Income Fund – 3 years

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)
David A. Hoag	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional for 31 years in total; 28 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Bond Fund – 12 years
Thomas H. Høgh	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional for 32 years in total; 29 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Global Balanced Fund – Less than 1 year Global Bond Fund – 13 years
Claudia P. Huntington	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 46 years in total; 44 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Global Small Capitalization Fund – 6 years Growth-Income Fund – 25 years (plus 5 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund)
Michael T. Kerr	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional for 36 years in total; 34 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth Fund – 14 years
Jonathan Knowles	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional for 27 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Global Growth Fund – 6 years (plus 10 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund)
Harold H. La	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 21 years in total; 20 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Global Small Capitalization Fund – 11 years (plus 4 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund)
Jeffrey T. Lager	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional for 24 years in total; 23 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Asset Allocation Fund – 12 years
Jin Lee	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional for 23 years in total; 22 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Asset Allocation Fund – 1 year
Steven D. Lotwin	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional for 18 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Ultra-Short Bond Fund – 1 year
James B. Lovelace	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 37 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Blue Chip Income and Growth Fund – 12 years
Jesper Lyckeus	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 24 years in total; 23 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: International Fund – 12 years (plus 8 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund) International Growth and Income Fund – 11 years
Fergus N. MacDonald	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional for 27 years in total; 16 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Mortgage Fund – 8 years U.S. Government/AAA-Rated Securities Fund – 9 years
James R. Mulally	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional for 43 years in total; 39 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Asset Allocation Fund – 13 years
Robert H. Neithart	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional for 32 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Global Balanced Fund – 8 years Global Bond Fund – 6 years
Aidan O'Connell	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 21 years in total; 15 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Global Small Capitalization Fund – 5 years (plus 9 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund)
Anne-Marie Peterson	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional for 25 years in total; 14 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth Fund – 1 year (plus 11 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund)
John R. Queen	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional for 28 years in total; 16 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: Asset Allocation Fund – 3 years
Andraz Razen	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional for 21 years in total; 15 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth Fund – 6 years (plus 3 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund)
David M. Riley	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 25 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: International Growth and Income Fund – 11 years
William L. Robbins	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional for 27 years in total; 24 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth-Income Fund – 7 years (plus 12 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund)

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)
Anirudh Samsi	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional for 23 years in total; 14 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Global Balanced Fund – 1 year
Alex Sheynkman	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 22 years in total; 19 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Blue Chip Income and Growth Fund – 1 year
Lawrence R. Solomon	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 35 years in total; 34 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Blue Chip Income and Growth Fund – 1 year
Andrew B. Suzman	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional for 26 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Global Growth and Income Fund – 10 years
Tomonori Tani	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional for 18 years in total; 15 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: New World Fund – 1 year Global Balanced Fund – 2 years
James Terrile	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 24 years in total; 23 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Blue Chip Income and Growth Fund – 7 years
Christopher Thomsen	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 22 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: International Fund – 13 years
Tara L. Torrens	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional for 16 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: High-Income Bond Fund – 1 year
Ritchie Tuazon	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional for 19 years in total; 8 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: U.S. Government/AAA-Rated Securities Fund – 4 years
Shannon Ward	Vice President – Capital Fixed Income Investors Investment professional for 27 years in total; 2 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as a fixed income portfolio manager for: High-Income Bond Fund – 2 years
Steven T. Watson	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional for 32 years in total; 29 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Capital Income Builder – 1 year
Gregory W. Wendt	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors Investment professional for 32 years, all with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Global Small Capitalization Fund – 7 years (plus 14 years of prior experience as an investment analyst for the fund)
Alan J. Wilson	Partner – Capital World Investors Investment professional for 34 years in total; 28 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Growth Fund – 5 years
Philip Winston	Partner – Capital International Investors Investment professional for 34 years in total; 22 years with Capital Research and Management Company or affiliate	Serves as an equity portfolio manager for: Capital Income Builder – 5 years

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 ("1940 Act"). Under the 1940 Act, the Series may be permitted to pay redemption proceeds beyond seven days under certain limited circumstances.

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

Although payment of redemptions normally will be in cash, the Series may pay the redemption price wholly or partly with portfolio securities or other fund assets under conditions and circumstances determined by the Series' board of trustees. On the same redemption date, some shareholders may be paid in whole or in part in securities (which may differ among those shareholders), while other shareholders may be paid entirely in cash. In general, in-kind redemptions to affiliated shareholders will as closely as practicable represent the affiliated shareholder's pro rata share of the Series' securities, subject to certain exceptions. Securities distributed in-kind to unaffiliated shareholders will be selected by the investment adviser in a manner the investment adviser deems to be fair and reasonable to the Series' shareholders. The disposal of the securities received in-kind may be subject to brokerage costs and, until sold, such securities remain at 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 American Funds Distributors, 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 American Funds Distributors 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 its procedures, American Funds Service Company also may review transactions that occur close in time to other transactions in the same account or in multiple accounts under common ownership or influence. Trading activity that is identified through these procedures or as a result of any other information available to the funds will be evaluated to determine whether such activity might constitute frequent trading. These procedures may be modified from time to time as appropriate to improve the detection of frequent trading, to facilitate monitoring for frequent trading in particular retirement plans or other accounts and to comply with applicable laws.

In addition to the Series' broad ability to restrict potentially harmful trading as described previously, the Series' board of trustees has adopted a "purchase blocking policy" under which any contract owner redeeming units representing a beneficial interest in any fund other than Ultra-Short Bond Fund (including redemptions that are part of an exchange transaction) having a value of $5,000 or more will be precluded from investing units of beneficial interest in that fund (including investments that are part of an exchange transaction) for 30 calendar days after the redemption transaction. Under this purchase blocking policy, certain purchases will not be prevented and certain redemptions will not trigger a purchase block, such as:

- purchases and redemptions of units representing a beneficial interest in a fund having a value of less than $5,000;
- 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; 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.

The Series reserves the right to waive the purchase blocking policy if American Funds Service Company determines that its surveillance procedures are adequate to detect frequent trading in fund shares in such accounts.

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 and purchase blocking policy described above, all transactions in fund shares remain subject to the right of the Series, American Funds Distributors and American Funds Service Company to restrict potentially abusive trading generally (including the types of transactions described above that will not be prevented or trigger a block under the purchase blocking policy). See the statement of additional information for more information about how American Funds Service Company may address other potentially abusive trading activity in the Series.

Valuing shares The net asset value of each share class of a fund is the value of a single share of that class. Each fund calculates the net asset value each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading as of approximately 4 p.m. New York time, the normal close of regular trading. If, for example, the New York Stock Exchange closes at 1 p.m. New York time, the funds' net asset values would still be determined as of 4 p.m. New York time. In this example, portfolio securities traded on the New York Stock Exchange would be valued at their closing prices unless the investment adviser determines that a "fair value" adjustment is appropriate due to subsequent events.

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. Futures contracts are valued primarily on the basis of settlement prices. The funds have adopted procedures for making fair value determinations if market quotations or prices from third-party pricing services, as applicable, are not readily available or 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 may 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.

Plan of distribution The Series has adopted a plan of distribution or "12b-1 plan" for Class 4 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 .25% for Class 4 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 4 shares.

Other compensation to dealers American Funds Distributors, at its expense, provides additional compensation to insurance companies. These payments may be made, at the discretion of American Funds Distributors, 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 contracts. A number of factors will be considered in determining payments, including the sales, assets, and the quality of the company's relationship with American Funds Distributors. The payment will be determined using a formula applied consistently to insurance companies based on the relevant facts and circumstances. The level of payments made to a qualifying firm in any given year will vary and (excluding payments for meetings as described below) will represent the sum of (a) up to .14% of the current year's American Funds Insurance Series new deposits in the contracts, (b) up to .07% of the current and previous year's American Funds Insurance Series new deposits in the contracts, and (c) up to .0084% of American Funds Insurance Series assets attributable to the contracts, with an adjustment made for the quality of the company's relationship with American Funds Distributors. Aggregate payments made by American Funds Distributors to insurance companies may also change from year to year. Only assets and deposits in variable annuity contracts that offer exclusively shares 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. American Funds Distributors makes these payments to help defray the costs incurred by qualifying insurance companies in connection with efforts to educate its sales force about the American Funds Insurance Series 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. American Funds Distributors will, on an annual basis, determine the advisability of continuing these payments.

Firms receiving additional compensation payments must sign a letter acknowledging the purpose of the payment and American Funds Distributors' goal that the payment will help facilitate education of the firm's sales force about the American Funds Insurance Series and American Funds to help advisors make suitable recommendations and better serve their clients who invest in the funds as underlying investments to variable contracts. The letters generally require the firms to (1) have significant assets invested in the American Funds, (2) provide American Funds Distributors broad access to their sales force and product platforms and develop a business plan to achieve such access, and (3) agree to maintain American Funds within their existing products.

American Funds Distributors 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 advisors and shareholders about the American Funds. For example, some of these expenses may include, but not be limited to, meeting sponsor fees, meeting location fees, and fees to obtain lists of financial advisors to better tailor training and education opportunities.

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 advisors with which they interact may have financial incentives for recommending a particular mutual fund over other mutual funds or investments. You should consult with your financial advisor and review carefully any disclosure by your financial advisor'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. In addition, the "Other expenses" items for Class 4 shares include fees for administrative services provided by the insurance companies that include Class 4 shares of any of the funds as underlying investments in their variable contracts. Each fund will pay an insurance administration fee of .25% of Class 4 share assets to these insurance companies for providing certain services pursuant to an insurance administrative services plan adopted by the Series.

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, assisting 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 currently receives an administrative services fee at the annual rate of .01% of the average daily net assets of the fund attributable to all share classes (which could be increased as noted above).

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. For Ultra-Short Bond Fund, the table includes information for periods prior to the fund's conversion on May 1, 2016 from a cash management fund to an ultra-short-term bond fund. 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). 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.

		(Loss) income from investment operations[1]			Dividends and distributions							
Period ended	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income (loss)	Net (losses) gains 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 period	Total return	Net assets, end of period (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets
Global Growth Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$30.51	$.29	$(2.65)	$(2.36)	$(.28)	$(2.13)	$(2.41)	$25.74	(8.81)%	$1,942	.55%	.98%
12/31/2017	24.05	.26	7.30	7.56	(.26)	(.84)	(1.10)	30.51	31.80	2,010	.55	.94
12/31/2016	26.39	.25	(.14)	.11	(.29)	(2.16)	(2.45)	24.05	.87	1,630	.56	1.00
12/31/2015	27.48	.25	1.80	2.05	(.35)	(2.79)	(3.14)	26.39	7.24	1,626	.55	.90
12/31/2014	30.11	.31[2]	.40	.71	(.40)	(2.94)	(3.34)	27.48	2.52	1,558	.55	1.08[2]
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	30.46	.23	(2.66)	(2.43)	(.21)	(2.13)	(2.34)	25.69	(9.02)	5	.80	.77
12/31/2017[3,4]	24.50	.11	6.94	7.05	(.25)	(.84)	(1.09)	30.46	29.13[5]	2	.80[6]	.39[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	30.24	.22	(2.63)	(2.41)	(.20)	(2.13)	(2.33)	25.50	(9.04)	3,306	.80	.73
12/31/2017	23.85	.19	7.23	7.42	(.19)	(.84)	(1.03)	30.24	31.47	4,012	.80	.69
12/31/2016	26.19	.18	(.14)	.04	(.22)	(2.16)	(2.38)	23.85	.62	3,483	.81	.76
12/31/2015	27.30	.18	1.78	1.96	(.28)	(2.79)	(3.07)	26.19	6.94	3,817	.80	.66
12/31/2014	29.92	.24[2]	.41	.65	(.33)	(2.94)	(3.27)	27.30	2.31	3,992	.80	.85[2]
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	30.13	.14	(2.60)	(2.46)	(.15)	(2.13)	(2.28)	25.39	(9.24)	249	1.05	.47
12/31/2017	23.81	.10	7.22	7.32	(.16)	(.84)	(1.00)	30.13	31.11	211	1.05	.37
12/31/2016	26.16	.12	(.14)	(.02)	(.17)	(2.16)	(2.33)	23.81	.37	94	1.06	.50
12/31/2015	27.34	.09	1.81	1.90	(.29)	(2.79)	(3.08)	26.16	6.69	91	1.05	.34
12/31/2014	30.07	.07[2]	.50	.57	(.36)	(2.94)	(3.30)	27.34	2.01	19	1.05	.26[2]
Global Small Capitalization Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$25.38	$.11	$(2.51)	$(2.40)	$(.09)	$(1.14)	$(1.23)	$21.75	(10.31)%	$1,453	.73%	.42%
12/31/2017	20.24	.12	5.17	5.29	(.15)	–	(.15)	25.38	26.22	1,639	.73	.54
12/31/2016	24.41	.12	.17	.29	(.11)	(4.35)	(4.46)	20.24	2.35	1,532	.74	.57
12/31/2015	26.09	.04	.36	.40	–	(2.08)	(2.08)	24.41	.50	1,706	.73	.15
12/31/2014	25.69	.09	.52	.61	(.09)	(.12)	(.21)	26.09	2.36	1,411	.74	.34
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	25.36	.05	(2.52)	(2.47)	(.04)	(1.14)	(1.18)	21.71	(10.56)	–[7]	.98	.21
12/31/2017[3,4]	20.70	.08	4.71	4.79	(.13)	–	(.13)	25.36	23.19[5]	–[7]	.96[6]	.35[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	24.72	.04	(2.44)	(2.40)	(.02)	(1.14)	(1.16)	21.16	(10.55)	2,056	.98	.17
12/31/2017	19.72	.06	5.04	5.10	(.10)	–	(.10)	24.72	25.89	2,551	.98	.27
12/31/2016	23.90	.07	.15	.22	(.05)	(4.35)	(4.40)	19.72	2.10	2,303	.99	.31
12/31/2015	25.64	(.03)	.37	.34	–	(2.08)	(2.08)	23.90	.27	2,492	.98	(.10)
12/31/2014	25.25	.03	.51	.54	(.03)	(.12)	(.15)	25.64	2.12	2,738	.99	.10
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	24.91	(.02)	(2.46)	(2.48)	(.01)	(1.14)	(1.15)	21.28	(10.80)	146	1.24	(.08)
12/31/2017	19.91	–[8]	5.09	5.09	(.09)	–	(.09)	24.91	25.62	125	1.23	–[9]
12/31/2016	24.11	.01	.16	.17	(.02)	(4.35)	(4.37)	19.91	1.85	42	1.24	.03
12/31/2015	25.92	(.10)	.37	.27	–	(2.08)	(2.08)	24.11	(.02)	34	1.23	(.37)
12/31/2014	25.57	(.05)	.54	.49	(.02)	(.12)	(.14)	25.92	1.88	12	1.24	(.17)

Period ended	Net asset value, beginning of period	(Loss) income from investment operations[1] Net investment income (loss)	Net (losses) gains 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 period	Total return	Net assets, end of period (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets
Growth Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$77.85	$.64	$.25	$.89	$(.54)	$(8.24)	$(8.78)	$69.96	(.01)%	$8,474	.34%	.81%
12/31/2017	67.29	.55	17.89	18.44	(.55)	(7.33)	(7.88)	77.85	28.62	8,100	.35	.75
12/31/2016	68.02	.67	5.40	6.07	(.67)	(6.13)	(6.80)	67.29	9.77	6,931	.35	1.03
12/31/2015	80.15	.64	5.08	5.72	(.61)	(17.24)	(17.85)	68.02	7.12	6,796	.35	.87
12/31/2014	78.54	.88[2]	5.79	6.67	(1.16)	(3.90)	(5.06)	80.15	8.78	7,118	.35	1.12[2]
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	77.74	.47	.24	.71	(.44)	(8.24)	(8.68)	69.77	(.26)	10	.59	.60
12/31/2017[3,4]	68.84	.35	16.38	16.73	(.50)	(7.33)	(7.83)	77.74	25.47[5]	3	.59[6]	.47[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	77.35	.44	.27	.71	(.34)	(8.24)	(8.58)	69.48	(.25)	13,701	.59	.55
12/31/2017	66.92	.37	17.76	18.13	(.37)	(7.33)	(7.70)	77.35	28.28	15,716	.60	.50
12/31/2016	67.69	.51	5.36	5.87	(.51)	(6.13)	(6.64)	66.92	9.49	13,978	.60	.78
12/31/2015	79.84	.46	5.06	5.52	(.43)	(17.24)	(17.67)	67.69	6.86	14,414	.60	.62
12/31/2014	77.94	.68[2]	5.75	6.43	(.63)	(3.90)	(4.53)	79.84	8.51	15,413	.60	.87[2]
Class 3:												
12/31/2018	78.32	.50	.26	.76	(.40)	(8.24)	(8.64)	70.44	(.18)	187	.52	.62
12/31/2017	67.67	.42	17.98	18.40	(.42)	(7.33)	(7.75)	78.32	28.39	212	.53	.57
12/31/2016	68.37	.56	5.42	5.98	(.55)	(6.13)	(6.68)	67.67	9.56	183	.53	.85
12/31/2015	80.47	.51	5.11	5.62	(.48)	(17.24)	(17.72)	68.37	6.92	194	.53	.69
12/31/2014	78.62	.74[2]	5.79	6.53	(.78)	(3.90)	(4.68)	80.47	8.58	208	.53	.94[2]
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	76.56	.24	.28	.52	(.20)	(8.24)	(8.44)	68.64	(.50)	1,076	.84	.31
12/31/2017	66.41	.18	17.61	17.79	(.31)	(7.33)	(7.64)	76.56	27.99	954	.85	.25
12/31/2016	67.26	.34	5.32	5.66	(.38)	(6.13)	(6.51)	66.41	9.22	458	.85	.53
12/31/2015	79.74	.29	5.02	5.31	(.55)	(17.24)	(17.79)	67.26	6.59	394	.85	.42
12/31/2014	78.32	.37[2]	5.87	6.24	(.92)	(3.90)	(4.82)	79.74	8.25	24	.85	.47[2]
International Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$21.71	$.34	$(2.97)	$(2.63)	$(.40)	$(1.02)	$(1.42)	$17.66	(12.94)%	$4,811	.53%	1.62%
12/31/2017	16.82	.26	5.16	5.42	(.30)	(.23)	(.53)	21.71	32.46	5,014	.53	1.33
12/31/2016	18.08	.27	.30	.57	(.28)	(1.55)	(1.83)	16.82	3.78	3,652	.54	1.57
12/31/2015	20.35	.29	(1.03)	(.74)	(.35)	(1.18)	(1.53)	18.08	(4.25)	3,427	.54	1.41
12/31/2014	21.22	.30	(.81)	(.51)	(.36)	–	(.36)	20.35	(2.41)	3,282	.54	1.43
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	21.67	.27	(2.93)	(2.66)	(.37)	(1.02)	(1.39)	17.62	(13.11)	5	.78	1.32
12/31/2017[3,4]	17.17	.09	4.93	5.02	(.29)	(.23)	(.52)	21.67	29.46[5]	2	.77[6]	.43[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	21.63	.29	(2.95)	(2.66)	(.35)	(1.02)	(1.37)	17.60	(13.13)	3,875	.78	1.40
12/31/2017	16.76	.22	5.13	5.35	(.25)	(.23)	(.48)	21.63	32.14	4,422	.78	1.10
12/31/2016	18.02	.23	.30	.53	(.24)	(1.55)	(1.79)	16.76	3.53	3,710	.79	1.35
12/31/2015	20.29	.24	(1.03)	(.79)	(.30)	(1.18)	(1.48)	18.02	(4.53)	3,978	.79	1.17
12/31/2014	21.15	.25	(.81)	(.56)	(.30)	–	(.30)	20.29	(2.65)	4,374	.79	1.19
Class 3:												
12/31/2018	21.75	.31	(2.98)	(2.67)	(.36)	(1.02)	(1.38)	17.70	(13.10)	24	.71	1.48
12/31/2017	16.85	.23	5.17	5.40	(.27)	(.23)	(.50)	21.75	32.23	31	.71	1.17
12/31/2016	18.11	.24	.30	.54	(.25)	(1.55)	(1.80)	16.85	3.57	27	.72	1.42
12/31/2015	20.38	.25	(1.03)	(.78)	(.31)	(1.18)	(1.49)	18.11	(4.44)	32	.72	1.24
12/31/2014	21.24	.27	(.82)	(.55)	(.31)	–	(.31)	20.38	(2.56)	38	.72	1.28
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	21.42	.23	(2.93)	(2.70)	(.30)	(1.02)	(1.32)	17.40	(13.41)	295	1.03	1.13
12/31/2017	16.64	.11	5.16	5.27	(.26)	(.23)	(.49)	21.42	31.89	289	1.03	.55
12/31/2016	17.93	.18	.29	.47	(.21)	(1.55)	(1.76)	16.64	3.21	66	1.04	1.03
12/31/2015	20.23	.17	(1.00)	(.83)	(.29)	(1.18)	(1.47)	17.93	(4.75)	46	1.04	.88
12/31/2014	21.16	.07	(.68)	(.61)	(.32)	–	(.32)	20.23	(2.88)	18	1.04	.31

Period ended	Net asset value, beginning of period	(Loss) income from investment operations[1] Net investment income (loss)	Net (losses) gains 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 period	Total return	Net assets, end of period (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets
New World Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$25.30	$.27	$(3.65)	$(3.38)	$(.27)	$(.67)	$(.94)	$20.98	(13.83)%	$1,702	.77%	1.11%
12/31/2017	19.72	.26	5.59	5.85	(.27)	–	(.27)	25.30	29.73	2,050	.77	1.14
12/31/2016	18.87	.24	.81	1.05	(.20)	–	(.20)	19.72	5.59	1,743	.78	1.25
12/31/2015	20.72	.19	(.71)	(.52)	(.17)	(1.16)	(1.33)	18.87	(2.96)	1,562	.79	.92
12/31/2014	25.08	.29[2]	(1.92)	(1.63)	(.29)	(2.44)	(2.73)	20.72	(7.63)	1,433	.78	1.23[2]
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	25.25	.21	(3.64)	(3.43)	(.23)	(.67)	(.90)	20.92	(14.02)	2	1.02	.91
12/31/2017[3,4]	20.14	.13	5.24	5.37	(.26)	–	(.26)	25.25	26.72[5]	1	1.00[6]	.53[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	25.07	.20	(3.61)	(3.41)	(.20)	(.67)	(.87)	20.79	(14.04)	843	1.02	.85
12/31/2017	19.54	.20	5.55	5.75	(.22)	–	(.22)	25.07	29.44	1,055	1.02	.89
12/31/2016	18.71	.19	.79	.98	(.15)	–	(.15)	19.54	5.26	911	1.03	1.00
12/31/2015	20.54	.14	(.69)	(.55)	(.12)	(1.16)	(1.28)	18.71	(3.14)	961	1.04	.68
12/31/2014	24.88	.24[2]	(1.91)	(1.67)	(.23)	(2.44)	(2.67)	20.54	(7.87)	1,084	1.03	1.01[2]
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	24.99	.14	(3.59)	(3.45)	(.16)	(.67)	(.83)	20.71	(14.25)	464	1.27	.61
12/31/2017	19.51	.14	5.52	5.66	(.18)	–	(.18)	24.99	29.06	427	1.27	.61
12/31/2016	18.69	.14	.80	.94	(.12)	–	(.12)	19.51	5.04	240	1.28	.75
12/31/2015	20.56	.08	(.68)	(.60)	(.11)	(1.16)	(1.27)	18.69	(3.37)	171	1.29	.39
12/31/2014	24.99	.09[2]	(1.83)	(1.74)	(.25)	(2.44)	(2.69)	20.56	(8.13)	64	1.28	.40[2]
Blue Chip Income and Growth Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$14.96	$.31	$(1.44)	$(1.13)	$(.31)	$(1.14)	$(1.45)	$12.38	(8.45)%	$4,810	.41%	2.13%
12/31/2017	13.53	.32	1.96	2.28	(.32)	(.53)	(.85)	14.96	17.30	5,581	.41	2.27
12/31/2016	12.62	.31	1.97	2.28	(.29)	(1.08)	(1.37)	13.53	19.06	5,099	.41	2.39
12/31/2015	14.69	.31	(.64)	(.33)	(.29)	(1.45)	(1.74)	12.62	(2.72)	3,638	.41	2.23
12/31/2014	13.12	.46[2]	1.59	2.05	(.48)	–	(.48)	14.69	15.69	3,542	.42	3.31[2]
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	14.94	.26	(1.42)	(1.16)	(.29)	(1.14)	(1.43)	12.35	(8.67)	3	.66	1.84
12/31/2017[3,4]	13.75	.28	1.75	2.03	(.31)	(.53)	(.84)	14.94	15.21[5]	1	.65[6]	2.01[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	14.80	.27	(1.42)	(1.15)	(.27)	(1.14)	(1.41)	12.24	(8.66)	2,850	.66	1.88
12/31/2017	13.39	.28	1.94	2.22	(.28)	(.53)	(.81)	14.80	17.04	3,551	.66	2.02
12/31/2016	12.51	.28	1.94	2.22	(.26)	(1.08)	(1.34)	13.39	18.70	3,412	.66	2.16
12/31/2015	14.57	.27	(.62)	(.35)	(.26)	(1.45)	(1.71)	12.51	(2.93)	3,228	.66	1.97
12/31/2014	13.02	.44[2]	1.55	1.99	(.44)	–	(.44)	14.57	15.36	3,722	.67	3.14[2]
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	14.77	.23	(1.42)	(1.19)	(.25)	(1.14)	(1.39)	12.19	(8.92)	368	.91	1.62
12/31/2017	13.39	.25	1.93	2.18	(.27)	(.53)	(.80)	14.77	16.70	247	.91	1.76
12/31/2016	12.53	.24	1.96	2.20	(.26)	(1.08)	(1.34)	13.39	18.49	132	.91	1.81
12/31/2015	14.63	.24	(.63)	(.39)	(.26)	(1.45)	(1.71)	12.53	(3.21)	32	.91	1.75
12/31/2014	13.12	.34[2]	1.63	1.97	(.46)	–	(.46)	14.63	15.13	9	.92	2.33[2]

Period ended	Net asset value, beginning of period	(Loss) income from investment operations[1] Net investment income (loss)	Net (losses) gains 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 period	Total return	Net assets, end of period (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets
Global Growth and Income Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$15.81	$.29	$(1.62)	$(1.33)	$(.28)	$(1.18)	$(1.46)	$13.02	(9.36)%	$492	.63%	1.94%
12/31/2017	13.02	.35	3.06	3.41	(.36)	(.26)	(.62)	15.81	26.40	485	.63	2.43
12/31/2016	12.35	.28	.66	.94	(.27)	–	(.27)	13.02	7.61	571	.63	2.18
12/31/2015	12.78	.36	(.50)	(.14)	(.29)	–	(.29)	12.35	(1.14)	293	.64	2.79
12/31/2014	12.53	.43[2]	.31	.74	(.49)	–	(.49)	12.78	6.00	200	.63	3.34[2]
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	15.81	.26	(1.63)	(1.37)	(.26)	(1.18)	(1.44)	13.00	(9.62)	1	.88	1.74
12/31/2017[3,4]	13.21	.18	3.03	3.21	(.35)	(.26)	(.61)	15.81	24.54[5]	–[7]	.84[6]	1.20[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	15.78	.26	(1.63)	(1.37)	(.24)	(1.18)	(1.42)	12.99	(9.63)	1,228	.88	1.70
12/31/2017	13.00	.31	3.05	3.36	(.32)	(.26)	(.58)	15.78	26.06	1,538	.88	2.11
12/31/2016	12.33	.25	.65	.90	(.23)	–	(.23)	13.00	7.34	1,405	.88	1.98
12/31/2015	12.75	.22	(.39)	(.17)	(.25)	–	(.25)	12.33	(1.34)	1,479	.89	1.73
12/31/2014	12.51	.41[2]	.29	.70	(.46)	–	(.46)	12.75	5.64	1,685	.88	3.22[2]
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	15.60	.21	(1.60)	(1.39)	(.22)	(1.18)	(1.40)	12.81	(9.89)	95	1.13	1.43
12/31/2017	12.89	.22	3.08	3.30	(.33)	(.26)	(.59)	15.60	25.83	79	1.14	1.49
12/31/2016	12.26	.21	.65	.86	(.23)	–	(.23)	12.89	7.04	16	1.13	1.63
12/31/2015	12.71	.17	(.37)	(.20)	(.25)	–	(.25)	12.26	(1.60)	5	1.14	1.32
12/31/2014	12.50	.30[2]	.37	.67	(.46)	–	(.46)	12.71	5.41	1	1.13	2.30[2]
Growth-Income Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$50.22	$.84	$(1.25)	$(.41)	$(.84)	$(3.58)	$(4.42)	$45.39	(1.55)%	$16,783	.28%	1.65%
12/31/2017	44.41	.81	8.89	9.70	(.78)	(3.11)	(3.89)	50.22	22.68	15,765	.28	1.69
12/31/2016	45.40	.79	4.09	4.88	(.75)	(5.12)	(5.87)	44.41	11.80	12,588	.29	1.79
12/31/2015	52.76	.79	.37	1.16	(.75)	(7.77)	(8.52)	45.40	1.72	10,747	.29	1.59
12/31/2014	50.72	.81	4.57	5.38	(.80)	(2.54)	(3.34)	52.76	10.91	10,812	.29	1.56
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	50.15	.72	(1.25)	(.53)	(.76)	(3.58)	(4.34)	45.28	(1.78)	7	.53	1.43
12/31/2017[3,4]	45.39	.67	7.96	8.63	(.76)	(3.11)	(3.87)	50.15	19.83[5]	2	.52[6]	1.41[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	49.71	.71	(1.23)	(.52)	(.71)	(3.58)	(4.29)	44.90	(1.79)	12,035	.53	1.40
12/31/2017	44.00	.68	8.80	9.48	(.66)	(3.11)	(3.77)	49.71	22.38	13,930	.53	1.45
12/31/2016	45.04	.67	4.05	4.72	(.64)	(5.12)	(5.76)	44.00	11.51	12,854	.54	1.54
12/31/2015	52.41	.66	.37	1.03	(.63)	(7.77)	(8.40)	45.04	1.45	12,895	.54	1.34
12/31/2014	50.40	.67	4.55	5.22	(.67)	(2.54)	(3.21)	52.41	10.63	14,337	.54	1.31
Class 3:												
12/31/2018	50.29	.75	(1.25)	(.50)	(.74)	(3.58)	(4.32)	45.47	(1.72)	140	.46	1.47
12/31/2017	44.47	.72	8.90	9.62	(.69)	(3.11)	(3.80)	50.29	22.47	168	.46	1.52
12/31/2016	45.46	.71	4.09	4.80	(.67)	(5.12)	(5.79)	44.47	11.59	156	.47	1.61
12/31/2015	52.82	.70	.37	1.07	(.66)	(7.77)	(8.43)	45.46	1.53	161	.47	1.41
12/31/2014	50.77	.71	4.59	5.30	(.71)	(2.54)	(3.25)	52.82	10.71	185	.47	1.38
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	49.31	.58	(1.23)	(.65)	(.61)	(3.58)	(4.19)	44.47	(2.05)	899	.78	1.15
12/31/2017	43.73	.56	8.73	9.29	(.60)	(3.11)	(3.71)	49.31	22.08	827	.78	1.19
12/31/2016	44.82	.56	4.02	4.58	(.55)	(5.12)	(5.67)	43.73	11.25	495	.79	1.29
12/31/2015	52.39	.58	.33	.91	(.71)	(7.77)	(8.48)	44.82	1.21	410	.79	1.25
12/31/2014	50.56	.58	4.51	5.09	(.72)	(2.54)	(3.26)	52.39	10.34	30	.79	1.11

Period ended	Net asset value, beginning of period	(Loss) income from investment operations[1] Net investment income (loss)	Net (losses) gains 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 period	Total return	Net assets, end of period (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets
International Growth and Income Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$17.72	$.45	$(2.39)	$(1.94)	$(.43)	$–	$(.43)	$15.35	(11.00)%	$1,034	.65%	2.62%
12/31/2017	14.48	.46	3.20	3.66	(.42)	–	(.42)	17.72	25.31	1,121	.66	2.75
12/31/2016	14.72	.43	(.19)	.24	(.42)	(.06)	(.48)	14.48	1.71	820	.68	2.93
12/31/2015	16.27	.42	(1.25)	(.83)	(.38)	(.34)	(.72)	14.72	(5.34)	707	.68	2.60
12/31/2014	17.48	.58[2]	(1.09)	(.51)	(.53)	(.17)	(.70)	16.27	(2.93)	740	.68	3.32[2]
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	17.70	.41	(2.39)	(1.98)	(.39)	–	(.39)	15.33	(11.24)	2	.90	2.35
12/31/2017[3,4]	14.69	.34	3.08	3.42	(.41)	–	(.41)	17.70	23.36[5]	2	.91[6]	1.99[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	17.66	.41	(2.38)	(1.97)	(.39)	–	(.39)	15.30	(11.23)	230	.90	2.38
12/31/2017	14.43	.43	3.17	3.60	(.37)	–	(.37)	17.66	25.03	276	.91	2.60
12/31/2016	14.68	.40	(.21)	.19	(.38)	(.06)	(.44)	14.43	1.44	244	.93	2.72
12/31/2015	16.22	.38	(1.24)	(.86)	(.34)	(.34)	(.68)	14.68	(5.60)	254	.93	2.32
12/31/2014	17.43	.56[2]	(1.10)	(.54)	(.50)	(.17)	(.67)	16.22	(3.15)	248	.93	3.21[2]
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	17.58	.36	(2.36)	(2.00)	(.36)	–	(.36)	15.22	(11.46)	71	1.15	2.10
12/31/2017	14.38	.37	3.18	3.55	(.35)	–	(.35)	17.58	24.72	63	1.16	2.24
12/31/2016	14.63	.36	(.19)	.17	(.36)	(.06)	(.42)	14.38	1.18	37	1.18	2.43
12/31/2015	16.19	.33	(1.23)	(.90)	(.32)	(.34)	(.66)	14.63	(5.82)	32	1.18	2.02
12/31/2014	17.45	.26[2]	(.85)	(.59)	(.50)	(.17)	(.67)	16.19	(3.39)	20	1.18	1.52[2]
Capital Income Builder												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$10.40	$.31	$(1.00)	$(.69)	$(.32)	$(.02)	$(.34)	$9.37	(6.77)%	$317	.54%	3.08%
12/31/2017	9.46	.32	.93	1.25	(.31)	–	(.31)	10.40	13.29	254	.54	3.21
12/31/2016	9.40	.32	.07	.39	(.33)	–	(.33)	9.46	4.17	156	.54	3.39
12/31/2015	9.81	.28	(.40)	(.12)	(.29)	–	(.29)	9.40	(1.23)	80	.56	2.88
12/31/2014[3,10]	10.00	.19	(.18)	.01	(.19)	(.01)	(.20)	9.81	.12[5]	20	.56[6]	2.87[6]
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	10.39	.28	(.99)	(.71)	(.30)	(.02)	(.32)	9.36	(7.01)	2	.79	2.82
12/31/2017[3,4]	9.57	.27	.84	1.11	(.29)	–	(.29)	10.39	11.72[5]	1	.79[6]	2.63[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	10.40	.28	(1.00)	(.72)	(.30)	(.02)	(.32)	9.36	(7.08)	4	.79	2.83
12/31/2017	9.46	.29	.93	1.22	(.28)	–	(.28)	10.40	13.04	1	.79	2.82
12/31/2016	9.40	.27	.11	.38	(.32)	–	(.32)	9.46	4.08	–[7]	.80	2.82
12/31/2015	9.81	.31	(.43)	(.12)	(.29)	–	(.29)	9.40	(1.23)[11]	–[7]	.46[11]	3.12[11]
12/31/2014[3,10]	10.00	.20	(.19)	.01	(.19)	(.01)	(.20)	9.81	.12[5,11]	–[7]	.47[6,11]	2.94[6,11]
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	10.38	.26	(1.00)	(.74)	(.27)	(.02)	(.29)	9.35	(7.25)	352	1.04	2.58
12/31/2017	9.45	.27	.92	1.19	(.26)	–	(.26)	10.38	12.65	338	1.04	2.72
12/31/2016	9.38	.27	.08	.35	(.28)	–	(.28)	9.45	3.78	256	1.04	2.88
12/31/2015	9.80	.25	(.42)	(.17)	(.25)	–	(.25)	9.38	(1.79)	157	1.05	2.55
12/31/2014[3,10]	10.00	.14	(.16)	(.02)	(.17)	(.01)	(.18)	9.80	(.21)[5]	55	1.06[6]	2.08[6]

Period ended	Net asset value, beginning of period	(Loss) income from investment operations[1] Net investment income (loss)	Net (losses) gains 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 period	Total return	Net assets, end of period (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets
Asset Allocation Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$23.71	$.48	$(1.43)	$(.95)	$(.44)	$(1.03)	$(1.47)	$21.29	(4.35)%	$14,627	.28%	2.04%
12/31/2017	21.68	.44	3.06	3.50	(.41)	(1.06)	(1.47)	23.71	16.51	16,556	.29	1.90
12/31/2016	20.62	.42	1.54	1.96	(.39)	(.51)	(.90)	21.68	9.69	13,008	.29	1.97
12/31/2015	22.23	.40	(.02)	.38	(.40)	(1.59)	(1.99)	20.62	1.64	10,913	.29	1.85
12/31/2014	22.49	.44	.81	1.25	(.39)	(1.12)	(1.51)	22.23	5.66	11,997	.30	1.95
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	23.69	.42	(1.42)	(1.00)	(.40)	(1.03)	(1.43)	21.26	(4.58)	7	.53	1.82
12/31/2017[3,4]	21.97	.39	2.78	3.17	(.39)	(1.06)	(1.45)	23.69	14.78[5]	4	.53[6]	1.69[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	23.49	.41	(1.41)	(1.00)	(.38)	(1.03)	(1.41)	21.08	(4.60)	4,668	.53	1.78
12/31/2017	21.49	.37	3.04	3.41	(.35)	(1.06)	(1.41)	23.49	16.23	5,480	.54	1.64
12/31/2016	20.45	.36	1.53	1.89	(.34)	(.51)	(.85)	21.49	9.41	5,144	.54	1.72
12/31/2015	22.06	.34	(.01)	.33	(.35)	(1.59)	(1.94)	20.45	1.40	5,008	.54	1.60
12/31/2014	22.33	.37	.81	1.18	(.33)	(1.12)	(1.45)	22.06	5.40	5,494	.55	1.69
Class 3:												
12/31/2018	23.73	.43	(1.41)	(.98)	(.40)	(1.03)	(1.43)	21.32	(4.49)	29	.46	1.85
12/31/2017	21.70	.39	3.07	3.46	(.37)	(1.06)	(1.43)	23.73	16.29	38	.47	1.72
12/31/2016	20.64	.38	1.54	1.92	(.35)	(.51)	(.86)	21.70	9.49	35	.47	1.79
12/31/2015	22.25	.36	(.02)	.34	(.36)	(1.59)	(1.95)	20.64	1.46	36	.47	1.67
12/31/2014	22.51	.39	.81	1.20	(.34)	(1.12)	(1.46)	22.25	5.47	40	.48	1.76
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	23.40	.35	(1.40)	(1.05)	(.33)	(1.03)	(1.36)	20.99	(4.83)	3,594	.78	1.54
12/31/2017	21.43	.32	3.02	3.34	(.31)	(1.06)	(1.37)	23.40	15.91	3,582	.79	1.40
12/31/2016	20.40	.31	1.53	1.84	(.30)	(.51)	(.81)	21.43	9.16	2,861	.79	1.47
12/31/2015	22.11	.30	(.02)	.28	(.40)	(1.59)	(1.99)	20.40	1.14	2,414	.79	1.45
12/31/2014	22.46	.34	.79	1.13	(.36)	(1.12)	(1.48)	22.11	5.16	32	.80	1.55
Global Balanced Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$12.75	$.23	$(.96)	$(.73)	$(.20)	$(.15)	$(.35)	$11.67	(5.81)%	$110	.72%	1.82%
12/31/2017	11.08	.21	1.99	2.20	(.15)	(.38)	(.53)	12.75	19.91	93	.72	1.68
12/31/2016	10.74	.19	.32	.51	(.17)	–	(.17)	11.08	4.73	64	.72	1.73
12/31/2015	11.11	.20	(.28)	(.08)	(.14)	(.15)	(.29)	10.74	(.69)	47	.72	1.80
12/31/2014	11.37	.25[2]	(.03)	.22	(.18)	(.30)	(.48)	11.11	1.87	37	.71	2.14[2]
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	12.74	.18	(.94)	(.76)	(.18)	(.15)	(.33)	11.65	(6.03)	2	.98	1.44
12/31/2017[3,4]	11.18	.16	1.92	2.08	(.14)	(.38)	(.52)	12.74	18.71[5]	–[7]	.94[6]	1.27[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	12.72	.20	(.96)	(.76)	(.16)	(.15)	(.31)	11.65	(6.01)	185	.97	1.57
12/31/2017	11.06	.18	1.98	2.16	(.12)	(.38)	(.50)	12.72	19.57	210	.96	1.43
12/31/2016	10.72	.16	.32	.48	(.14)	–	(.14)	11.06	4.48	178	.97	1.48
12/31/2015	11.09	.18	(.28)	(.10)	(.12)	(.15)	(.27)	10.72	(.95)	171	.97	1.60
12/31/2014	11.35	.22[2]	(.03)	.19	(.15)	(.30)	(.45)	11.09	1.63	179	.96	1.88[2]
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	12.63	.17	(.96)	(.79)	(.14)	(.15)	(.29)	11.55	(6.31)	69	1.22	1.34
12/31/2017	11.00	.13	1.99	2.12	(.11)	(.38)	(.49)	12.63	19.38	51	1.22	1.07
12/31/2016	10.69	.12	.33	.45	(.14)	–	(.14)	11.00	4.21	10	1.24	1.12
12/31/2015	11.09	.06	(.17)	(.11)	(.14)	(.15)	(.29)	10.69	(1.00)	1	1.34	.58
12/31/2014	11.35	.24[2]	(.02)	.22	(.18)	(.30)	(.48)	11.09	1.88[11]	–[7]	.67[11]	2.07[2,11]

Period ended	Net asset value, beginning of period	(Loss) income from investment operations[1] Net investment income (loss)	Net (losses) gains 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 period	Total return	Net assets, end of period (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets
Bond Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$10.82	$.29	$(.35)	$(.06)	$(.28)	$(.01)	$(.29)	$10.47	(.45)%	$5,962	.38%	2.70%
12/31/2017	10.80	.24	.18	.42	(.24)	(.16)	(.40)	10.82	3.88	6,434	.38	2.19
12/31/2016	10.70	.21	.14	.35	(.21)	(.04)	(.25)	10.80	3.27	6,829	.38	1.91
12/31/2015	11.08	.22	(.17)	.05	(.21)	(.22)	(.43)	10.70	.45	5,731	.38	1.95
12/31/2014	10.73	.23	.37	.60	(.25)	–[8]	(.25)	11.08	5.59	4,977	.39	2.03
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	10.80	.26	(.33)	(.07)	(.27)	(.01)	(.28)	10.45	(.60)	3	.63	2.50
12/31/2017[3,4]	10.82	.22	.15	.37	(.23)	(.16)	(.39)	10.80	3.46[5]	1	.62[6]	2.01[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	10.69	.26	(.34)	(.08)	(.26)	(.01)	(.27)	10.34	(.71)	3,524	.63	2.45
12/31/2017	10.67	.21	.18	.39	(.21)	(.16)	(.37)	10.69	3.67	3,966	.63	1.94
12/31/2016	10.58	.18	.13	.31	(.18)	(.04)	(.22)	10.67	2.95	3,959	.63	1.65
12/31/2015	10.95	.18	(.15)	.03	(.18)	(.22)	(.40)	10.58	.28	4,135	.63	1.69
12/31/2014	10.61	.20	.36	.56	(.22)	–[8]	(.22)	10.95	5.28	4,565	.64	1.79
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	10.68	.23	(.33)	(.10)	(.24)	(.01)	(.25)	10.33	(.89)	366	.88	2.22
12/31/2017	10.70	.19	.16	.35	(.21)	(.16)	(.37)	10.68	3.29	297	.88	1.72
12/31/2016	10.61	.15	.15	.30	(.17)	(.04)	(.21)	10.70	2.80	102	.88	1.41
12/31/2015	11.01	.16	(.16)	–	(.18)	(.22)	(.40)	10.61	(.08)	59	.88	1.47
12/31/2014	10.69	.16	.39	.55	(.23)	–[8]	(.23)	11.01	5.15	29	.89	1.43
Global Bond Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$11.88	$.30	$(.44)	$(.14)	$(.28)	$(.04)	$(.32)	$11.42	(1.14)%	$1,015	.57%	2.56%
12/31/2017	11.22	.28	.52	.80	(.07)	(.07)	(.14)	11.88	7.11	1,273	.56	2.37
12/31/2016	11.01	.26	.06	.32	(.09)	(.02)	(.11)	11.22	2.92	1,115	.57	2.26
12/31/2015	11.77	.27	(.71)	(.44)	(.01)	(.31)	(.32)	11.01	(3.75)	1,032	.57	2.34
12/31/2014	11.88	.29	(.08)	.21	(.21)	(.11)	(.32)	11.77	1.71	1,194	.57	2.35
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	11.87	.27	(.43)	(.16)	(.26)	(.04)	(.30)	11.41	(1.29)	1	.82	2.36
12/31/2017[3,4]	11.22	.26	.52	.78	(.06)	(.07)	(.13)	11.87	7.00[5]	–[7]	.72[6]	2.27[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	11.79	.27	(.43)	(.16)	(.25)	(.04)	(.29)	11.34	(1.33)	1,032	.82	2.32
12/31/2017	11.14	.25	.51	.76	(.04)	(.07)	(.11)	11.79	6.86	1,164	.81	2.12
12/31/2016	10.93	.23	.07	.30	(.07)	(.02)	(.09)	11.14	2.71	1,121	.82	2.01
12/31/2015	11.72	.24	(.71)	(.47)	(.01)	(.31)	(.32)	10.93	(4.07)	1,208	.82	2.09
12/31/2014	11.81	.26	(.09)	.17	(.15)	(.11)	(.26)	11.72	1.39	1,386	.82	2.11
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	11.70	.24	(.43)	(.19)	(.23)	(.04)	(.27)	11.24	(1.61)	40	1.07	2.09
12/31/2017	11.08	.22	.51	.73	(.04)	(.07)	(.11)	11.70	6.63	31	1.06	1.89
12/31/2016	10.89	.20	.06	.26	(.05)	(.02)	(.07)	11.08	2.42	12	1.07	1.76
12/31/2015	11.70	.21	(.71)	(.50)	–[8]	(.31)	(.31)	10.89	(4.27)	6	1.07	1.86
12/31/2014	11.87	.20	(.05)	.15	(.21)	(.11)	(.32)	11.70	1.16	4	1.09	1.66

Period ended	Net asset value, beginning of period	(Loss) income from investment operations[1] Net investment income (loss)	Net (losses) gains 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 period	Total return	Net assets, end of period (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets
High-Income Bond Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$10.19	$.64	$(.84)	$(.20)	$(.65)	$–	$(.65)	$9.34	(2.15)%	$501	.50%	6.32%
12/31/2017	10.18	.63	.10	.73	(.72)	–	(.72)	10.19	7.25	632	.49	5.98
12/31/2016	9.19	.61	1.02	1.63	(.64)	–	(.64)	10.18	17.83	949	.49	6.18
12/31/2015	10.54	.64	(1.36)	(.72)	(.63)	–	(.63)	9.19	(6.94)	1,017	.48	6.12
12/31/2014	11.13	.67	(.59)	.08	(.67)	–	(.67)	10.54	.80	1,017	.48	5.90
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	10.18	.62	(.84)	(.22)	(.63)	–	(.63)	9.33	(2.35)	1	.75	6.11
12/31/2017[3,4]	10.28	.60	.02	.62	(.72)	–	(.72)	10.18	6.02[5]	–[7]	.72[6]	5.74[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	10.03	.61	(.83)	(.22)	(.62)	–	(.62)	9.19	(2.34)	661	.75	6.07
12/31/2017	10.04	.59	.10	.69	(.70)	–	(.70)	10.03	6.89	776	.74	5.72
12/31/2016	9.06	.58	1.01	1.59	(.61)	–	(.61)	10.04	17.69	799	.74	5.92
12/31/2015	10.41	.60	(1.35)	(.75)	(.60)	–	(.60)	9.06	(7.30)	765	.73	5.85
12/31/2014	10.99	.63	(.57)	.06	(.64)	–	(.64)	10.41	.63	929	.73	5.67
Class 3:												
12/31/2018	10.23	.63	(.85)	(.22)	(.63)	–	(.63)	9.38	(2.33)	10	.68	6.14
12/31/2017	10.22	.61	.10	.71	(.70)	–	(.70)	10.23	7.02	12	.67	5.79
12/31/2016	9.22	.59	1.03	1.62	(.62)	–	(.62)	10.22	17.68	13	.67	5.99
12/31/2015	10.57	.62	(1.37)	(.75)	(.60)	–	(.60)	9.22	(7.13)	12	.66	5.91
12/31/2014	11.16	.65	(.59)	.06	(.65)	–	(.65)	10.57	.59	16	.66	5.74
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	10.82	.63	(.90)	(.27)	(.59)	–	(.59)	9.96	(2.64)	31	1.00	5.83
12/31/2017	10.79	.61	.10	.71	(.68)	–	(.68)	10.82	6.63	34	.99	5.46
12/31/2016	9.73	.60	1.07	1.67	(.61)	–	(.61)	10.79	17.29	21	.99	5.55
12/31/2015	11.05	.62	(1.43)	(.81)	(.51)	–	(.51)	9.73	(7.42)	1	.98	5.51
12/31/2014	11.12	.63	(.59)	.04	(.11)	–	(.11)	11.05	.35	–[7]	.98	5.49
Mortgage Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$10.47	$.20	$(.14)	$.06	$(.23)	$–	$(.23)	$10.30	.58%	$209	.48%	1.97%
12/31/2017	10.56	.16	–[8]	.16	(.18)	(.07)	(.25)	10.47	1.47	265	.47	1.52
12/31/2016	10.61	.15	.11	.26	(.20)	(.11)	(.31)	10.56	2.50	269	.46	1.39
12/31/2015	10.70	.10	.13	.23	(.18)	(.14)	(.32)	10.61	2.09	272	.45	.89
12/31/2014	10.23	.12	.45	.57	(.10)	–	(.10)	10.70	5.54	292	.45	1.12
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	10.46	.18	(.14)	.04	(.22)	–	(.22)	10.28	.36	1	.73	1.77
12/31/2017[3,4]	10.55	.14	–[8]	.14	(.16)	(.07)	(.23)	10.46	1.31[5]	–[7]	.70[6]	1.38[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	10.45	.18	(.15)	.03	(.20)	–	(.20)	10.28	.32	57	.73	1.72
12/31/2017	10.54	.14	(.01)	.13	(.15)	(.07)	(.22)	10.45	1.22	63	.72	1.27
12/31/2016	10.59	.12	.12	.24	(.18)	(.11)	(.29)	10.54	2.25	63	.71	1.14
12/31/2015	10.68	.07	.13	.20	(.15)	(.14)	(.29)	10.59	1.86	59	.70	.65
12/31/2014	10.22	.10	.44	.54	(.08)	–	(.08)	10.68	5.23	52	.70	.91
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	10.38	.15	(.15)	–[8]	(.19)	–	(.19)	10.19	.07	24	.98	1.49
12/31/2017	10.48	.11	–[8]	.11	(.14)	(.07)	(.21)	10.38	.97	12	.97	1.03
12/31/2016	10.52	.09	.12	.21	(.14)	(.11)	(.25)	10.48	2.01	8	.96	.86
12/31/2015	10.65	.04	.14	.18	(.17)	(.14)	(.31)	10.52	1.62	11	.97	.37
12/31/2014	10.23	.05	.46	.51	(.09)	–	(.09)	10.65	4.98	1	.94	.47

Period ended	Net asset value, beginning of period	(Loss) income from investment operations[1] Net investment income (loss)	Net (losses) gains 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 period	Total return	Net assets, end of period (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets
Ultra-Short Term Bond Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$11.29	$.18	$–[8]	$.18	$(.16)	$–	$(.16)	$11.31	1.58%	$37	.35%	1.60%
12/31/2017	11.27	.08	(.01)	.07	(.05)	–	(.05)	11.29	.66	37	.35	.68
12/31/2016[12]	11.26	.01	–[8]	.01	–	–	–	11.27	.09	37	.35	.11
12/31/2015	11.28	(.03)	.01	(.02)	–	–	–	11.26	(.18)	39	.34	(.24)
12/31/2014	11.31	(.03)	–	(.03)	–	–	–	11.28	(.27)	49	.34	(.26)
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	11.29	.18	–[8]	.18	(.16)	–	(.16)	11.31	1.58[11]	–[7]	.35[11]	1.60[11]
12/31/2017[3,4]	11.27	.08	–[8]	.08	(.06)	–	(.06)	11.29	.67[5,11]	–[7]	.34[6,11]	.69[6,11]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	11.01	.15	–[8]	.15	(.13)	–	(.13)	11.03	1.36	247	.60	1.34
12/31/2017	10.99	.05	–[8]	.05	(.03)	–	(.03)	11.01	.46	249	.60	.42
12/31/2016[12]	11.01	(.02)	–[8]	(.02)	–	–	–	10.99	(.18)	297	.60	(.14)
12/31/2015	11.06	(.05)	–[8]	(.05)	–	–	–	11.01	(.45)	302	.59	(.49)
12/31/2014	11.12	(.06)	–	(.06)	–	–	–	11.06	(.54)	331	.59	(.51)
Class 3:												
12/31/2018	11.12	.16	(.01)	.15	(.13)	–	(.13)	11.14	1.38	4	.53	1.42
12/31/2017	11.10	.06	–[8]	.06	(.04)	–	(.04)	11.12	.54	4	.53	.50
12/31/2016[12]	11.11	(.01)	–[8]	(.01)	–	–	–	11.10	(.09)	4	.53	(.08)
12/31/2015	11.16	(.05)	–[8]	(.05)	–	–	–	11.11	(.45)	6	.52	(.42)
12/31/2014	11.21	(.05)	–	(.05)	–	–	–	11.16	(.45)	8	.52	(.44)
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	11.13	.12	.01	.13	(.11)	–	(.11)	11.15	1.14	18	.86	1.11
12/31/2017	11.12	.02	–[8]	.02	(.01)	–	(.01)	11.13	.16	15	.85	.19
12/31/2016[12]	11.17	(.04)	(.01)	(.05)	–	–	–	11.12	(.45)	13	.85	(.40)
12/31/2015	11.25	(.08)	–[8]	(.08)	–	–	–	11.17	(.71)	16	.85	(.74)
12/31/2014	11.30	(.09)	.04	(.05)	–	–	–	11.25	(.44)	7	.84	(.77)

Period ended	Net asset value, beginning of period	(Loss) income from investment operations[1] Net investment income (loss)	Net (losses) gains 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 period	Total return	Net assets, end of period (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets
U.S. Government/AAA-Rated Securities Fund												
Class 1:												
12/31/2018	$12.08	$.24	$(.13)	$.11	$(.25)	$–	$(.25)	$11.94	.91%	$1,445	.36%	2.02%
12/31/2017	12.05	.21	.01	.22	(.19)	–	(.19)	12.08	1.83	1,558	.36	1.68
12/31/2016	12.31	.16	.03	.19	(.20)	(.25)	(.45)	12.05	1.44	1,467	.36	1.31
12/31/2015	12.40	.13	.09	.22	(.21)	(.10)	(.31)	12.31	1.93	1,426	.35	1.02
12/31/2014	11.94	.15	.48	.63	(.17)	–	(.17)	12.40	5.24	1,723	.35	1.24
Class 1A:												
12/31/2018	12.08	.22	(.14)	.08	(.23)	–	(.23)	11.93	.70	1	.61	1.82
12/31/2017[3,4]	12.05	.18	.03	.21	(.18)	–	(.18)	12.08	1.73[5]	–[7]	.58[6]	1.53[6]
Class 2:												
12/31/2018	11.96	.21	(.14)	.07	(.21)	–	(.21)	11.82	.73	1,323	.61	1.77
12/31/2017	11.93	.17	.02	.19	(.16)	–	(.16)	11.96	1.59	1,473	.61	1.43
12/31/2016	12.20	.13	.02	.15	(.17)	(.25)	(.42)	11.93	1.19	1,503	.61	1.05
12/31/2015	12.29	.10	.09	.19	(.18)	(.10)	(.28)	12.20	1.59	1,579	.60	.79
12/31/2014	11.83	.12	.47	.59	(.13)	–	(.13)	12.29	5.01	1,717	.60	1.00
Class 3:												
12/31/2018	12.11	.22	(.14)	.08	(.22)	–	(.22)	11.97	.71	9	.54	1.84
12/31/2017	12.07	.18	.03	.21	(.17)	–	(.17)	12.11	1.72	10	.54	1.50
12/31/2016	12.34	.14	.02	.16	(.18)	(.25)	(.43)	12.07	1.24	11	.54	1.12
12/31/2015	12.43	.11	.09	.20	(.19)	(.10)	(.29)	12.34	1.64	11	.53	.85
12/31/2014	11.96	.13	.48	.61	(.14)	–	(.14)	12.43	5.11	13	.53	1.08
Class 4:												
12/31/2018	11.98	.18	(.12)	.06	(.20)	–	(.20)	11.84	.50	91	.86	1.53
12/31/2017	11.96	.14	.01	.15	(.13)	–	(.13)	11.98	1.28	62	.86	1.18
12/31/2016	12.22	.10	.03	.13	(.14)	(.25)	(.39)	11.96	.99	57	.86	.82
12/31/2015	12.34	.07	.08	.15	(.17)	(.10)	(.27)	12.22	1.29	46	.85	.56
12/31/2014	11.93	.06	.51	.57	(.16)	–	(.16)	12.34	4.76	21	.85	.50

Portfolio turnover rate for all share classes excluding mortgage dollar roll transactions	Period ended December 31				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Capital Income Builder	42%	59%	41%	38%	24%[5,10]
Asset Allocation Fund	34	39	43	28	42
Global Balanced Fund	30	28	43	36	40
Bond Fund	98	153	108	141	121
Global Bond Fund	78	74	70	88	134
Mortgage Fund	60	98	113	138	108
U.S. Government/AAA-Rated Securities Fund	76	120	273	352	88

Portfolio turnover rate for all share classes including mortgage dollar roll transactions, if applicable	Period ended December 31				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Global Growth Fund	25%	31%	27%	29%	22%
Global Small Capitalization Fund	43	33	40	36	28
Growth Fund	35	24	26	20	29
International Fund	29	29	31	37	18
New World Fund	58	56	32	39	36
Blue Chip Income and Growth Fund	49	34	30	26	37
Global Growth and Income Fund	49	41	57	37	28
Growth-Income Fund	39	27	27	25	25
International Growth and Income Fund	38	51	32	35	34
Capital Income Builder	98	88	53	128	35[5,10]
Asset Allocation Fund	86	85	83	76	88
Global Balanced Fund	51	41	65	76	73
Bond Fund	514	502	375	434	365
Global Bond Fund	125	105	154	159	200
High-Income Bond Fund	67	78	89	66	54
Mortgage Fund	811	680	713	1103	790
Ultra-Short Bond Fund	–[13]	–[13]	–[12,13]	N/A	N/A
U.S. Government/AAA-Rated Securities Fund	446	551	539	901	387

[1] Based on average shares outstanding.
[2] For the year ended December 31, 2014, reflects the impact of a corporate action event that resulted in a one-time increase to net investment income. If the corporate action event had not occurred, the net investment income per share and ratio of net income to average net assets would have been lower for all share classes.
[3] Based on operations for a period that is less than a full year.
[4] Class 1A shares began investment operations on January 6, 2017.
[5] Not annualized.
[6] Annualized.
[7] Amount less than $1 million.
[8] Amount less than $.01.
[9] Amount less than .01%.
[10] For the period May 1, 2014, commencement of operations, through December 31, 2014.
[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. Certain fees (including, where applicable, 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] On May 1, 2016, the fund converted from a cash management fund to an ultra-short-term bond fund and changed its name from Cash Management Fund to Ultra-Short Bond Fund.
[13] Amount is either less than 1% or there is no turnover.

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 The shareholder reports contain additional information about the Series, including financial statements, investment results, portfolio holdings, a discussion of market conditions and the Series' investment strategies, and the independent registered public accounting firm's report (in the annual report).

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 U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (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 and annual/semi-annual reports to shareholders can be found online at americanfunds.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 American Funds at (800) 421-9900, ext. 65413 or writing to the Secretary at 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071.