VALIC Company I
Mid Cap Value Fund
(the "Fund")

Supplement dated June 26, 2024, to the Summary Prospectus and the Prospectus of the Fund, each dated October 1, 2023, as supplemented to date

Effective immediately, the following changes are made to the Fund's Summary Prospectuses and Prospectus, as applicable:

The section of the Summary Prospectus entitled "Investment Adviser-Portfolio Managers – Boston Partners" is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Name and Title	**Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since**
Boston Partners	
Steven L. Pollack Portfolio Manager	2011
Timothy Collard Assistant Portfolio Manager	2023

The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh paragraphs of the Prospectus, related to the Mid Cap Value Fund, in the section entitled "Management-Investment Subadvisers- Boston Partners Global Investors, Inc. d/b/a Boston Partners ("Boston Partners")" are deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Boston Partners is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of ORIX Corporation of Japan. Boston Partners is a value equity asset manager with $90.06 billion in assets under management as of June 30, 2023.

A portion of the *Mid Cap Value Fund* is managed by Steven L. Pollack, CFA, and Timothy Collard.

Mr. Pollack is a portfolio manager for the Boston Partners Mid Cap Value Equity product. He has been with Boston Partners since May of 2000. Mr. Pollack began his career in the investment industry in 1984.

Mr. Collard is Assistant Portfolio Manager to Steve Pollack, in security selection, portfolio construction, and risk management. Mr. Collard joined Boston Partners as an analyst in 2018. He began his career in the investment industry in 2005.

Capitalized terms used in this Supplement shall, unless otherwise defined herein, have the same meaning as given in the Prospectus and/or SAI.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

Filed under Rules 497(e) and 497(k)
Registration No. 002-83631

VALIC COMPANY I
Core Bond Fund
(the "Fund")

Supplement dated June 25, 2024, to the Fund's Summary Prospectus and Prospectus, each dated October 1, 2023, as supplemented and amended to date

At a meeting held on January 23-24, 2024 (the "Meeting"), the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I (the "Board") approved an amendment to the Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement between The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC") and PineBridge Investments, LLC ("PineBridge") with respect to the Fund to reduce the fee payable by VALIC to PineBridge with respect to the Fund.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

VALIC Company I

Prospectus, April 29, 2024

VALIC Company I ("VC I") is a mutual fund complex made up of 36 separate funds, three of which are described in this Prospectus (each, a "Fund" and collectively, the "Funds"). Each of the Funds has its own investment objective.

	Ticker Symbol:
Core Bond Fund	VCBDX
Emerging Economies Fund	VCGEX
International Value Fund	VCFVX

This Prospectus contains information you should know before investing, including information about risks. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities, nor has it determined that this Prospectus is accurate or complete. It is a criminal offense to state otherwise.

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FUND SUMMARY: CORE BOND FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks the highest possible total return consistent with conservation of capital through investments in medium-to high-quality fixed-income securities.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.41%
Other Expenses	0.09%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.50%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.47%

(1) The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2025, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.47% on the first $200 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.42% on the next $300 million of the Fund's average daily net assets and 0.37% on average daily net assets over $500 million. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include expense reimbursements for year one. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$48	$157	$277	$625

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 43% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in medium- to high-quality fixed-income securities, including corporate debt securities of domestic and foreign companies, or in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government such as treasury obligations, including treasury coupon strips and treasury principal strips, and other U.S. Government securities, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed or non-mortgage asset-backed securities. The Fund may invest a significant portion or all of its assets in mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities at the subadviser's discretion, including securities issued or guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC") or the Government National Mortgage Association. Mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities may be structured as collateralized mortgage obligations (agency and non-agency), stripped mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, mortgage pass-through securities and cash and cash equivalents. These securities may be structured such that payments consist of interest-only (IO), principal-only (PO) or principal and interest.

Although the Fund invests primarily in medium-to high-quality fixed-income securities, which are considered investment-grade, up to 20% of its net assets may be invested in lower-quality fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"), including "sub-prime mortgages," which are considered below investment-grade. A fixed-income security will be considered

investment-grade if it is rated Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investor Services, Inc. or BBB-or higher by S&P Global Ratings or determined to be of comparable quality by the subadviser. The Fund expects to invest no more than 10% of its assets in "sub-prime" mortgage-related securities at the time of purchase.

Up to 40% of the Fund's total assets may be invested in U.S. dollar-denominated fixed-income securities issued by foreign issuers, including fixed-income securities issued by issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries are countries that major international financial institutions and financial organizations, such as the World Bank and Bloomberg, generally consider to be less economically mature than developed nations, and include most countries in the world except Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the U.S., the United Kingdom and most western European countries and Hong Kong. These fixed-income securities are rated investment grade or higher at the time of investment (or the unrated equivalent). However, the subadvisers are not required to dispose of a security if its rating is downgraded.

Up to 20% of the Fund's net assets may be invested in interest-bearing short-term investments, such as commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, and other cash equivalents and cash.

One subadviser's, investment strategy relies on many short-term factors, including current information about a company, investor interest, price movements of a company's securities and general market and monetary conditions.

The other subadviser buys and sells securities and investments for the Fund based on its view of individual securities and market sectors. Taking a long-term approach, the subadviser looks for individual fixed income investments that it believes will perform well over market cycles. The subadviser is value oriented and makes decisions to purchase and sell individual securities and instruments after performing a risk/reward analysis that includes an evaluation of interest rate risk, credit risk, duration, liquidity, legal provisions and the structure of the transaction.

Consequently, the Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities in an effort to achieve its investment objective.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the Fund may fail to produce the intended result. A subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Active Trading Risk. High portfolio turnover rates that are associated with active trading may result in higher transaction costs, which can adversely affect the Fund's performance. Active trading tends to be more pronounced during periods of increased market volatility.

Credit Risk. The Fund may suffer losses if the issuer of a fixed-income security owned by the Fund is unable to make interest or principal payments.

Call or Prepayment Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer may "call" a bond to repay it before its maturity date. The Fund may only be able to invest the bond's proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Emerging Markets Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investments in foreign securities, emerging market securities are subject to additional risks, which cause these securities generally to be more volatile than securities of issuers located in developed countries.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Interest Rate Risk. Fixed income securities may be subject to volatility due to changes in interest rates. Duration is a measure of interest rate risk that indicates how price-sensitive a bond is to changes in interest rates. Longer-term and lower coupon bonds tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Federal Reserve has recently begun to raise the federal funds rate to address rising inflation. As interest rates rise from historically low levels, the Fund may face heightened interest rate risk. For example, a bond with a duration of three years will decrease in value by approximately 3% if interest rates increase by 1%. Any future changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates.

Junk Bond Risk. High yielding, high risk fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds") may involve significantly greater credit risk, market risk and interest rate risk compared to higher rated fixed-income securities. Issuers of junk bonds are less secure financially and their securities are more sensitive to downturns in the economy. The market for junk bonds may not be as liquid as that for more highly rated securities.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed securities are similar to other debt securities in that they are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or may be non-guaranteed securities issued by private issuers. These securities are also subject to the risk that issuers will prepay the principal more quickly or more slowly than expected, which could cause the Fund to invest the proceeds in less attractive investments or increase the volatility of their prices. CMOs, which are a type of mortgage-backed security, may be less liquid and may exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage-and asset-backed securities. The Fund may also invest in so-called "sub-prime" mortgages that are subject to certain other risks, including prepayment and call risks. The risk of default, for "sub-prime" mortgages is also generally higher than other types of mortgage-backed securities. The structure of some of these securities may be complex and there may be less available information than other types of debt securities.

Non-Mortgage Asset Backed Securities Risk. Certain non-mortgage asset-backed securities are issued by private parties rather than the U.S. Government or its agencies or government-sponsored entities. If a private issuer fails to pay interest or repay principal, the assets backing these securities may be insufficient to support the payments on the securities.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

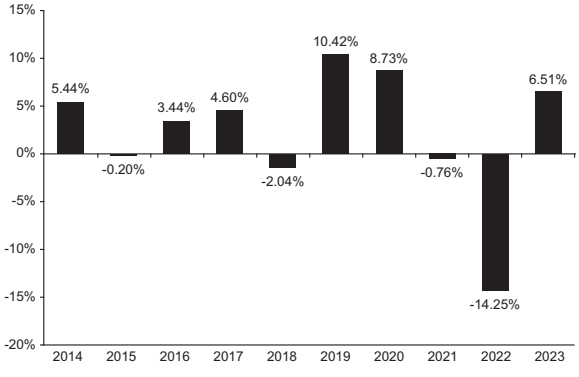
U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government and are generally considered to have low credit risk. Unlike U.S. Treasury obligations, securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises, including FNMA and FHLMC, may or may not be backed by the full faith and

credit of the U.S. Government and are therefore subject to greater credit risk than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Information

As a result of a reorganization which occurred on May 24, 2021 (the "Reorganization"), the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Core Bond Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of VALIC Company II. The returns presented for the Fund reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The performance information below is based on the performance of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization. The Fund and the Predecessor Fund had the same investment objectives, strategies and portfolio management team as of the date of the Reorganization. The Fund's returns prior to April 29, 2024, as reflected in the bar chart and table, are the returns of the Fund when it followed different investment strategies.

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (a broad-based securities market index), which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.



During the period shown in the bar chart:
Highest Quarterly Return: December 31, 2023 7.41%
Lowest Quarterly Return: March 31, 2022 -6.33%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter: March 31, 2024 -0.48%

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2023)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	6.51%	1.70%	1.96%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.53%	1.10%	1.81%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by PineBridge Investments LLC (PineBridge) and J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. (JPMIM).

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Portfolio Since
PineBridge	
Robert Vanden Assem, CFA Managing Director, Head of Developed Markets Investment Grade Fixed Income	2002*
John Yovanovic, CFA Managing Director, Head of High Yield Portfolio Management	2007*
Dana Burns Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager Investment Grade Fixed Income	2014*
* *Includes management of the Predecessor Fund.*	
JPMIM	
Richard Figuly Managing Director, Head of Core Bond Investment Team	2024
Justin Rucker Managing Director, Portfolio Manager	2024
Andrew Melchiorre Managing Director, Portfolio Manager	2024
Edward Fitzpatrick III Managing Director, Portfolio Manager	2024

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 14.

FUND SUMMARY: EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.77%
Other Expenses	0.19%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.96%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$98	$306	$531	$1,178

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 71% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of value of its net assets in equity securities of emerging market companies and other investments that are tied economically to emerging markets. The Subadviser considers an emerging markets country to include any country that is: (1) generally recognized to be an emerging market country by the international financial community, including the World Bank; (2) classified by the United Nations as a developing country; or (3) included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the "MSCI EM Index"). The Subadviser determines that an investment is tied economically to an emerging market if such investment satisfies one or more of the following conditions: (1) the issuer's primary trading market is in an emerging market; (2) the issuer is organized under the laws of, derives at least 50% of its revenue from, or has at least 50% of its assets in emerging markets; and (3) the investment is included in an index representative of emerging markets. Equity securities include common stock, preferred stock, convertible securities and depositary receipts. Generally, the Fund will invest in equities or other financial instruments that are components of, or have characteristics similar to, the securities included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a capitalization-weighted index from a broad range of industries chosen for market size, liquidity and industry group representation. The Fund primarily seeks to buy common stock and may also invest in preferred stock and convertible securities. From time to time, the Fund may invest in shares of companies through "new issues" or initial public offerings ("IPOs"). The Fund may use derivatives, including options, futures, swaps (including, but not limited to, total return swaps, some of which may be referred to as contracts for difference) and forward contracts, both to seek to increase the return of the Fund and to hedge (or protect) the value of its assets against adverse movements in currency exchange rates, interest rates and movements in the securities markets. In order to manage cash flows into or out of the Fund effectively, the Fund may buy and sell financial futures contracts or options on such contracts. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is derived from another security, a currency or an index, including but not limited to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The use of options, futures, swaps (including, but not limited to, total return swaps, some of which may be referred to as contracts for difference) and forward contracts can be effective in protecting or enhancing the value of the Fund's assets. The Fund may also gain exposure to securities of emerging markets companies through its investments in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds, that invest in such securities.

The Fund seeks to pursue its investment objective by investing in equity securities in a disciplined manner, by using proprietary return forecast models that incorporate quantitative analysis. These forecast models are designed to identify aspects of mispricing across stocks which the Fund can seek to capture by over- and under-weighting particular equities while seeking to control incremental risk.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Emerging Markets Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investments in foreign securities, emerging market securities are subject to additional risks, which cause these securities generally to be more volatile than securities of issuers located in developed countries.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Geographic Risk. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a limited number of countries, or a particular geographic region, it assumes the risk that economic, political and social conditions in those countries or that region may have a significant impact on its investment performance.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests principally in equity securities and is the subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Preferred Stock Risk. Unlike common stock, preferred stock generally pays a fixed dividend from a company's earnings and may have a preference over common stock on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of bankruptcy or liquidation. Preferred stockholders' liquidation rights are subordinate to the company's debt holders and creditors. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive and the price of preferred stocks may decline. Preferred stockholders typically do not have voting rights.

Depositary Receipts Risk. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. Depositary receipts may or may not be jointly sponsored by the underlying issuer. The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is considered material in the United States. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding the issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. Certain depositary receipts are not listed on an exchange and therefore may be considered to be illiquid securities.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible security values may be affected by market interest rates, issuer defaults and underlying common stock values; security

values may fall if market interest rates rise and rise if market interest rates fall. Additionally, an issuer may have the right to buy back the securities at a time unfavorable to the Fund.

IPO Risk. A Fund's purchase of shares issued as part of, or a short period after a company's initial public offering ("IPO") exposes it to risks associated with companies that have little operating history as public companies, as well as to the risks inherent in those sectors of the market where these new issuers operate. The market for IPO issuers has been volatile, and share prices of newly-public companies have fluctuated in significant amounts over short periods of time.

Model Risk. The risk that the asset allocation model fails to produce the optimal allocation.

Derivatives Risk. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways due to the use of leverage and other factors and may result in increased volatility or losses. The Fund may not be able to terminate or sell derivative positions, and a liquid secondary market may not always exist for derivative positions.

Hedging Risk. A hedge is an investment made in order to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in a currency or other investment by taking an offsetting position (often through a derivative instrument, such as an option or forward contract). While hedging strategies can be very useful and inexpensive ways of reducing risk, they are sometimes ineffective due to unexpected changes in the market. Hedging also involves the risk that changes in the value of the related security will not match those of the instruments being hedged as expected, in which case any losses on the instruments being hedged may not be reduced.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

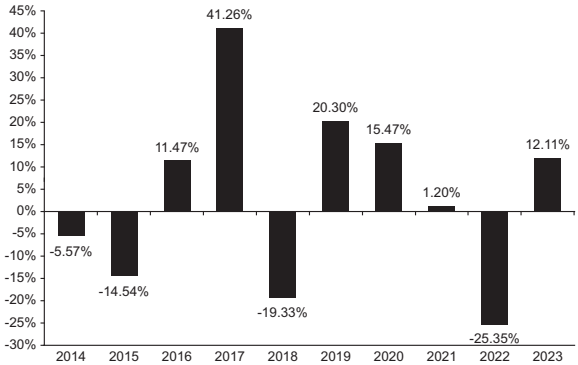
Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the MSCI ACWI-ex US Index (net) (a broad-based securities market index) and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net), which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. The Fund's returns prior to April 29, 2024, as reflected in the bar chart and table, are the returns of the Fund when it followed different investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Effective April 29, 2024 BlackRock Investment Management, LLC ("BlackRock") assumed sub-advisory responsibilities for the Fund. From October 1, 2011 through April 29, 2024, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. sub-advised the Fund. From September 11, 2009 through September 30, 2011, BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. sub-advised the Fund.

Fund Summary: Emerging Economies Fund



During the period shown in the bar chart:
Highest Quarterly Return: December 31, 2020 18.34%
Lowest Quarterly Return: March 31, 2020 -24.25%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter: March 31, 2024 5.64%

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2023)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	12.11%	3.30%	1.89%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	9.83%	3.69%	2.66%
MSCI ACWI ex USA (net) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	15.62%	7.08%	3.83%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company.

The Fund is subadvised by BlackRock.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Portfolio Since
Jeff Shen, PhD Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2024
David Piazza Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2024

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 14.

Fund Summary: International Value Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.70%
Other Expenses	0.15%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[1]	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1]	0.86%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[2]	0.07%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1,2]	0.79%

1 The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the Fund do not correlate to the ratio of net expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights table of the Fund's annual report, which reflects the net operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" include fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of investments in shares of one or more Underlying Funds.

2 The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2025, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.66% on the first $250 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.61% on the next $250 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.56% on the next $500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets and 0.51% on average daily net assets over $1 billion. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Fund, including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of the Fund as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include fee waivers for one year. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$81	$267	$470	$1,054

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 60% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of foreign issuers. The Fund will invest in securities of at least three different countries, including the United States. The Fund normally invests in common stock, preferred stock, rights, warrants and American Depository Receipts (ADRs). The Fund may purchase securities across any market capitalization. The Fund may invest in derivatives, such as forward contracts (including forward foreign currency contracts), futures (including equity futures and index futures) and options (including options on stocks and indices), for both hedging and non-hedging purposes including, for example, for investment purposes to seek to enhance returns or, in certain circumstances, when holding a derivative is deemed preferable to holding the underlying asset. In particular, the Fund may invest in forward currency contracts to hedge the currency exposure associated with some or all of the Fund's securities, to shift investment exposure from one currency to another, to shift U.S. dollar exposure to achieve a representative weighted mix of major currencies in its benchmark, or to adjust an underweight country exposure in its portfolio.

The Fund may also invest in equity index futures to manage exposure to the securities market and to maintain equity market exposure while managing cash flows.

The Fund defines the term "foreign issuer" with respect to whether an issuer is economically tied to a non-U.S. country. The Fund will make this determination by looking at a number of factors, including the domicile of the issuer's senior management, the primary stock exchange on which the issuer's security trades, the country from which the issuer produced the largest portion of its revenue, and its reporting currency.

The Fund is sub-advised by both Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. ("GSAM") and Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC ("Columbia"). GSAM selects investments using an investment philosophy and a valuation discipline designed to identify what GSAM believes are well-positioned, cash-generating businesses run by shareholder-oriented management teams. In the portion of the Fund subadvised by GSAM, the Fund expects to invest a majority of its assets in a diversified portfolio of equity investments of dividend-paying non-U.S. issuers. A substantial portion of the assets in GSAM's sleeve are invested in the securities of issuers located in the developed countries of Western Europe and in Australia, Japan and New Zealand. The Fund's investments in a particular developed country may exceed 25% of its investment portfolio.

Columbia employs fundamental analysis with risk management in identifying value opportunities and constructing the Fund's portfolio. In selecting investments, Columbia considers, among other factors: businesses that are believed to be fundamentally sound and undervalued due to investor indifference, investor misperception of company prospects, or other factors; various measures of valuation, including price-to-cash flow, price-to-earnings, price-to-sales, and price-to-book value, with Columbia believing that companies with lower valuations are generally more likely to provide opportunities for capital appreciation; a company's current operating margins relative to its historic range and future potential; and/or potential indicators of stock price appreciation, such as anticipated earnings growth, company restructuring, changes in management, business model changes, new product opportunities or anticipated improvements in macroeconomic factors.

Columbia may sell a security when the security's price reaches a target set by Columbia; if Columbia believes that there is deterioration in the issuer's financial circumstances or fundamental prospects; if other investments are more attractive; or for other reasons.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests predominantly in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Derivatives Risk. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways due to the use of leverage and other factors and may result in increased volatility or losses. The Fund may not be able to terminate or sell derivative positions, and a liquid secondary market may not always exist for derivative positions.

Large-Cap Companies Risk. Investing in large-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Small-Cap Company Risk. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time before the Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

Hedging Risk. A hedge is an investment made in order to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in a currency or other investment by taking an offsetting position (often through a derivative instrument, such as an option or forward contract). While hedging strategies can be very useful and inexpensive ways of reducing risk, they are sometimes ineffective due to unexpected changes in the market. Hedging also involves the risk that changes in the value of the related security will not match those of the instruments being hedged as expected, in which case any losses on the instruments being hedged may not be reduced.

Warrant Risk. A warrant entitles the holder to purchase a specified amount of securities at a pre-determined price. Warrants may not track the value of the securities the holder is entitled to purchase and may expire worthless if the market price of the securities is below the exercise price of the warrant.

Dividend-paying Stocks Risk. There is no guarantee that the issuers of the stocks held by the Fund will declare dividends in the future or that, if dividends are declared, they will remain at their current levels or increase over time. Dividend-paying stocks may not participate in a broad market advance to the same degree as other stocks, and a sharp rise in interest rates or economic downturn could cause a company to unexpectedly reduce or eliminate its dividend.

Focused Fund Risk. The Fund, because it may invest in a limited number of companies, may have more volatility in its net asset value and is considered to have more risk than a portfolio that invests in a greater number of companies because changes in the value of a single security may have a more significant effect, either negative or positive, on the Fund's net asset value. To the extent the Fund invests its assets in fewer securities, the Fund is subject to greater risk of loss if any of those securities decline in price.

Sector Risk. Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together in broad categories called sectors. Sector risk is the risk that securities of companies within specific sectors of the economy can perform differently than the overall market. This may be due to changes in such things as the regulatory or competitive environment or to changes in investor perceptions regarding a sector. Because the Fund may allocate relatively more assets to certain sectors than others, the Fund's performance may be more susceptible to any developments which affect those sectors emphasized by the Fund.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian (each, a "Foreign Custodian"), which involves the risk that some Foreign Custodians may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. In some countries, Foreign Custodians may be subject to little or no regulatory oversight over or independent evaluation of their operations. Further, the laws of certain countries may place limitations on the Fund's ability to recover its assets if a Foreign Custodian enters bankruptcy.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Depositary Receipts Risk. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. Depositary receipts may or may not be jointly sponsored by the underlying issuer. The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is considered material in the United States. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding the issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. Certain depositary receipts are not listed on an exchange and therefore may be considered to be illiquid securities.

Geographic Risk. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a limited number of countries, or a particular geographic region, it assumes the risk that economic, political and social conditions in those countries or that region may have a significant impact on its investment performance.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

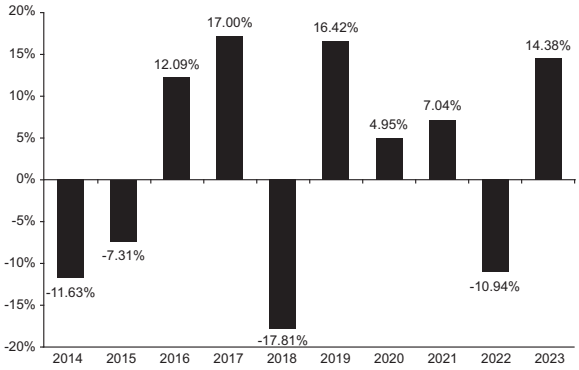
Value Style Risk. Generally, "value" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes are currently undervalued in the marketplace. A subadviser's judgment that a particular security is undervalued in relation to the company's fundamental economic value may prove incorrect and the price of the company's stock may fall or may not approach the value the subadviser has placed on it.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the MSCI EAFE Index (net) (a broad-based securities market index) and the MSCI EAFE Value Index (net), which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Effective April 29, 2024, the Fund changed its benchmark index against which the Fund measures its performance from the MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (net) to the MSCI EAFE Value Index (net). Fund management believes that the MSCI EAFE Value Index (net) is more representative of the securities in which the Fund invests. The Fund's returns prior to April 29, 2024, as reflected in the bar chart and table, are the returns of the Fund when it followed different investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

GSAM and Columbia assumed subadvisory duties on April 29, 2024. From inception through September 9, 2018, Templeton Global Advisors Limited was subadviser to the Fund. From September 10, 2018 through April 29, 2024, Allspring Global Investments, LLC was subadviser to the Fund.



During the period shown in the bar chart:
Highest Quarterly Return: December 31, 2022 18.33%
Lowest Quarterly Return: March 31, 2020 -29.70%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter: March 31, 2024 7.92%

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2023)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	14.38%	5.91%	1.64%
MSCI EAFE Index (net)	18.24%	8.16%	4.28%
MSCI EAFE Value Index (net)	18.95%	7.08%	3.16%
MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (net)	15.62%	7.08%	3.83%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by GSAM and Columbia.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Portfolio Since
GSAM	
Alexis Deladerrière, CFA Managing Director	2024
Abhishek Periwal, CFA Vice President	2024
Columbia	
Fred Copper, CFA Co-Portfolio Manager	2024
Daisuke Nomoto, CMA (SAAJ) Co-Portfolio Manager	2024
Paul J. DiGiacomo, CFA Co-Portfolio Manager	2024

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 14.

Important Additional Information

Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares

Shares of the Funds may only be purchased or redeemed through Variable Contracts offered by the separate accounts of VALIC or other participating life insurance companies and through qualifying retirement plans ("Plans") and IRAs. Shares of each Fund may be purchased and redeemed each day the New York Stock Exchange is open, at the Fund's net asset value determined after receipt of a request in good order.

The Funds do not have any initial or subsequent investment minimums. However, your insurance company may impose investment or account value minimums. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your Variable Contract contains additional information about purchases and redemptions of the Funds' shares.

Tax Information

A Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax so long as it qualifies as a regulated investment company and distributes its income and gains each year to its shareholders. However, contractholders may be subject to federal income tax (and a federal Medicare tax of 3.8% that applies to net income, including taxable annuity payments, if applicable) upon withdrawal from a Variable Contract. Contractholders should consult the prospectus (or other offering document) for the Variable Contract for additional information regarding taxation.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Funds are not sold directly to the general public but instead are offered to registered and unregistered separate accounts of VALIC and its affiliates and to Plans and IRAs. The Funds and their related companies may make payments to the sponsoring insurance company or its affiliates for recordkeeping and distribution. These payments may create a conflict of interest as they may be a factor that the insurance company considers in including the Funds as underlying investment options in a variable contract. Visit your sponsoring insurance company's website for more information.

Additional Information About the Fund's Investment Objectives, Strategies and Risks

The Funds' investment objectives, principal investment strategies and principal risks are summarized in their respective Fund Summaries. In addition to the principal strategies summarized therein, a Fund may from time-to-time invest in other securities and use other investment techniques. A full description of the Funds' principal investment strategies and principal risks is included below. The risk of these non-principal securities and other investment techniques, as well as a full description of a Funds' principal risks, are included in the section "Investment Risks" below. In addition to the securities and investment techniques described in this Prospectus, there are other securities and investment techniques in which the Funds may invest in limited instances. These other securities and investment techniques are listed in the SAI, which you may obtain free of charge (see back cover).

From time to time, certain Funds may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with their principal investment strategies, in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. There is no limit on a Fund's investments in money market securities for temporary defensive purposes. If a Fund takes such a temporary defensive position, it may not achieve its investment objective.

The investment objective and principal strategies for each of the Funds in this Prospectus are non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I") without investor approval. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to a Fund's 80% policy. References to "net assets" in the Fund Summaries take into account any borrowings for investment purposes by a Fund. Unless stated otherwise, all percentages are calculated as of the time of purchase.

The Funds enter into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Funds' investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC" or the "Adviser"), which provide services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (or "third-party") beneficiaries, of those contractual arrangements and those contractual arrangements cannot be enforced by shareholders.

This Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") provide information concerning the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Funds. The Funds may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this Prospectus nor the SAI is intended to give rise to any contract rights or other rights in any shareholder, other than any rights conferred by federal or state securities laws.

VALIC, as the investment adviser of the Funds, initially allocates the assets of certain Funds that have more than one Subadviser in a manner designed to maximize investment efficiency as well as properly reflect the investment style and provide complementary fit within the Funds. VALIC allocates subscriptions and redemptions equally among the multiple Subadvisers, unless VALIC determines that a different allocation of assets would be in the best interest of the respective Fund and its shareholders. VALIC periodically reviews the asset allocation in each Fund to determine the extent to which a portion of assets managed by a Subadviser differs from that portion initially allocated to the Subadviser. If VALIC determines that the difference is significant, VALIC may effect a re-balancing of a Fund's assets and adjustment of the Fund's allocation of cash flows among Subadvisers. However, VALIC reserves the right to reallocate assets from one Subadviser to another when it would be in the best interests of a Fund and its shareholders to do so. VALIC makes such determination based on a number of factors including to maintain a consistent investment style and to better reflect a Fund's benchmark or its peers. In some instances, the effect of the reallocation will be to shift assets from a better performing Subadviser to a portion of the Fund with a relatively lower total return.

Core Bond Fund

The Fund seeks the highest possible total return consistent with conservation of capital through investments in medium- to high-quality fixed-income securities.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in medium-to high-quality fixed-income securities, including corporate debt securities of domestic and foreign companies, or in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government such as treasury obligations, including treasury coupon strips and treasury principal strips, and other U.S. Government securities, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed or non-mortgage asset-backed securities. The Fund may invest a significant portion or all of its assets in mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities at the subadviser's discretion, including securities issued or guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC") or the Government National Mortgage Association. Mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities may be structured as collateralized mortgage

obligations (agency and non-agency), stripped mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, mortgage pass-through securities and cash and cash equivalents. These securities may be structured such that payments consist of interest-only (IO), principal-only (PO) or principal and interest.

Although the Fund invests primarily in medium- to high-quality fixed-income securities, which are considered investment-grade, up to 20% of its net assets may be invested in lower-quality fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"), including "sub-prime mortgages," which are considered below investment-grade. A fixed-income security will be considered investment-grade if it is rated Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investor Services, Inc. or BBB– or higher by S&P Global Ratings or determined to be of comparable quality by the subadviser. The Fund expects to invest no more than 10% of its assets in "sub-prime" mortgage-related securities at the time of purchase.

Up to 40% of the Fund's total assets may be invested in U.S. dollar-denominated fixed-income securities issued by foreign issuers, including fixed-income securities issued by issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market countries are countries that major international financial institutions and financial organizations, such as the World Bank and Bloomberg, generally consider to be less economically mature than developed nations, and include most countries in the world except Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the U.S., the United Kingdom and most western European countries and Hong Kong. These fixed-income securities are rated investment grade or higher at the time of investment (or the unrated equivalent). However, the subadvisers are not required to dispose of a security if its rating is downgraded.

Up to 20% of the Fund's net assets may be invested in interest-bearing short-term investments, such as commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, and other cash equivalents and cash.

One subadviser's investment strategy relies on many short-term factors, including current information about a company, investor interest, price movements of a company's securities and general market and monetary conditions.

The other subadviser buys and sells securities and investments for the Fund based on its view of individual securities and market sectors. Taking a long-term approach, the subadviser looks for individual fixed income investments that it believes will perform well over market cycles. The subadviser is value oriented and makes decisions to purchase and sell individual securities and instruments after performing a risk/reward analysis that includes an evaluation of interest rate risk, credit risk, duration, liquidity, legal provisions and the structure of the transaction.

Consequently, the Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities in an effort to achieve its investment objective.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

The Fund may invest significantly in U.S. Government securities, which are securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities. Some U.S. Government securities are issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. They are of the highest possible credit quality. While these securities are subject to variations in market value due to fluctuations in interest rates, they will be paid in full if held to maturity. Other U.S. Government securities are neither direct obligations of, nor guaranteed by, the U.S. Treasury. However, they involve federal sponsorship in one way or another.

For example, some are backed by specific types of collateral; some are supported by the issuer's right to borrow from the Treasury; some are supported by the discretionary authority of the Treasury to purchase certain obligations of the issuer; and others are supported only by the credit of the issuing government agency or instrumentality.

Equity securities include common or preferred stocks, convertible securities, and warrants.

Please see the section titled "Investment Glossary – Investment Risks" for a discussion of the following additional risks of the Fund: Cybersecurity Risk, Equity Securities Risk, Preferred Stock Risk, Convertible Securities Risk and Warrant Risk.

Additional Information About the Fund's Investment Objectives, Strategies and Risks

Emerging Economies Fund

The Fund seeks capital appreciation.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of value of its net assets in equity securities of emerging market companies and other investments that are tied economically to emerging markets. The Subadviser considers an emerging markets country to include any country that is: (1) generally recognized to be an emerging market country by the international financial community, including the World Bank; (2) classified by the United Nations as a developing country; or (3) included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the "MSCI EM Index"). The Subadviser determines that an investment is tied economically to an emerging market if such investment satisfies one or more of the following conditions: (1) the issuer's primary trading market is in an emerging market; (2) the issuer is organized under the laws of, derives at least 50% of its revenue from, or has at least 50% of its assets in emerging markets; and (3) the investment is included in an index representative of emerging markets. Equity securities include common stock, preferred stock, convertible securities and depositary receipts. Generally, the Fund will invest in equities or other financial instruments that are components of, or have characteristics similar to, the securities included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a capitalization-weighted index from a broad range of industries chosen for market size, liquidity and industry group representation. The Fund primarily seeks to buy common stock and may also invest in preferred stock and convertible securities. From time to time, the Fund may invest in shares of companies through "new issues" or initial public offerings ("IPOs"). The Fund may use derivatives, including options, futures, swaps (including, but not limited to, total return swaps, some of which may be referred to as contracts for difference) and forward contracts, both to seek to increase the return of the Fund and to hedge (or protect) the value of its assets against adverse movements in currency exchange rates, interest rates and movements in the securities markets. In order to manage cash flows into or out of the Fund effectively, the Fund may buy and sell financial futures contracts or options on such contracts. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is derived from another security, a currency or an index, including but not limited to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The use of options, futures, swaps (including, but not limited to, total return swaps, some of which may be referred to as contracts for difference) and forward contracts can be effective in protecting or enhancing the value of the Fund's assets. The Fund may also gain exposure to securities of emerging markets companies through its investments in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds, that invest in such securities.

The Fund seeks to pursue its investment objective by investing in equity securities in a disciplined manner, by using proprietary return forecast models that incorporate quantitative analysis. These forecast models are designed to identify aspects of mispricing across stocks which the Fund can seek to capture by over- and under-weighting particular equities while seeking to control incremental risk.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

The Fund is also subject to the following additional risks: Participatory Notes Risk and Cybersecurity Risk.

International Value Fund

The Fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of foreign issuers. The Fund will invest in securities of at least three different countries, including the United States. The Fund normally invests in common stock, preferred stock, rights, warrants and American Depository Receipts (ADRs). The Fund may purchase securities across any market capitalization. The Fund may invest in derivatives, such as forward contracts (including forward foreign currency contracts), futures (including equity futures and index futures) and options (including options on stocks and indices), for both hedging and non-hedging purposes including, for example, for investment purposes to seek to enhance returns or, in certain circumstances, when holding a derivative is deemed preferable to holding the underlying asset. In particular, the Fund may invest in forward currency contracts to hedge the currency exposure associated with some or all of the Fund's securities, to shift investment exposure from one currency to another, to shift U.S. dollar exposure to achieve a representative weighted mix of major currencies in its benchmark, or to adjust an underweight country exposure in its portfolio. The Fund may also invest in equity index futures to manage exposure to the securities market and to maintain equity market exposure while managing cash flows.

The Fund defines the term "foreign issuer" with respect to whether an issuer is economically tied to a non-U.S. country. The Fund will make this determination by looking at a number of factors, including the domicile of the issuer's senior management, the primary stock exchange on which the issuer's security trades, the country from which the issuer produced the largest portion of its revenue, and its reporting currency.

The Fund is sub-advised by both Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. ("GSAM") and Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC ("Columbia"). GSAM selects investments using an investment philosophy and a valuation discipline designed to identify what GSAM believes are well-positioned, cash-generating businesses run by shareholder-oriented management teams. In the portion of the Fund subadvised by GSAM, the Fund expects to invest a majority of its assets in a diversified portfolio of equity investments of dividend-paying non-U.S. issuers. A substantial portion of the assets in GSAM's sleeve are invested in the securities of issuers located in the developed countries of Western Europe and in Australia, Japan and New Zealand. The Fund's investments in a particular developed country may exceed 25% of its investment portfolio.

GSAM may integrate ESG factors alongside traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to assess overall business quality and valuation, as well as potential risks. No one factor is consideration is determinative in the stock selection process. Traditional fundamental factors that GSAM may consider include, but are not limited to, cash flows, balance sheet leverage, return on invested capital, industry dynamics, earnings quality and profitability. ESG factors that GSAM may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety, community impact, governance practices and stakeholder relations, employee relations, board structure, transparency and management incentives. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular security or sector that, in GSAM's view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment, and GSAM may invest in a security or sector without integrating ESG factors or considerations into its fundamental investment process. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. GSAM may utilize data sources provided by third-party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors.

Columbia employs fundamental analysis with risk management in identifying value opportunities and constructing the Fund's portfolio. In selecting investments, Columbia considers, among other factors: businesses that are believed to be fundamentally sound and undervalued due to investor indifference, investor misperception of company prospects, or other factors; various measures of valuation, including price-to-cash flow, price-to-earnings, price-to-sales, and price-to-book value, with Columbia believing that companies with lower valuations are generally more likely to provide opportunities for capital appreciation; a company's current operating margins relative to its historic range and future potential; and/or potential indicators of stock price appreciation, such as anticipated earnings growth, company restructuring, changes in management, business model changes, new product opportunities or anticipated improvements in macroeconomic factors.

Columbia may sell a security when the security's price reaches a target set by Columbia; if Columbia believes that there is deterioration in the issuer's financial circumstances or fundamental prospects; if other investments are more attractive; or for other reasons.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

The Fund may use futures or forward foreign currency contracts to manage risk or to enhance return.

The Fund is also subject to the following additional risks: Credit Risk, Emerging Markets Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Foreign Sovereign Debt Risk, Non-Hedging Foreign Currency Trading Risk, U.S. Government Obligations Risk, ESG Investment Risk and Cybersecurity Risk.

Investment Risks

Active Trading Risk. A strategy used whereby a Fund may engage in frequent trading of portfolio securities in an effort to achieve its investment objective. Active trading may result in high portfolio turnover and correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, which will be borne directly by the Fund. During periods of increased market volatility, active trading may be more pronounced. In the "Financial Highlights" section, each Fund's portfolio turnover rate is provided for each of the last five years.

Call or Prepayment Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer may "call" a bond to repay it before its maturity date. The Fund may only be able to invest the bond's proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

Credit Risk. The Fund may suffer losses if the issuer of a fixed-income security owned by the Fund is unable to make interest or principal payments.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible security values may be affected by market interest rates, issuer defaults and underlying common stock values; security values may fall if market interest rates rise and rise if market interest rates fall. Additionally, an issuer may have the right to buy back the securities at a time unfavorable to the Fund.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Cybersecurity Risk. Intentional cybersecurity breaches include: unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices (such as through "hacking" activity); infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. In addition, unintentional incidents can occur, such as the inadvertent release of confidential information (possibly resulting in the violation of applicable privacy laws).

A cybersecurity breach could result in the loss or theft of customer data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems ("denial of services"), loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system, or costs associated with system repairs. Such incidents could cause a Fund, the Adviser, a subadviser, or other service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs, or financial loss. In addition, such incidents could affect issuers in which a Fund invests, and thereby cause a Fund's investments to lose value.

Depositary Receipts Risk. Depositary receipts, which are generally considered foreign securities, include American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and others. ADRs are certificates issued by a U.S. bank or trust company and represent the right to receive securities of a foreign issuer deposited in a domestic bank or foreign branch of a U.S. bank. EDRs (issued in Europe) and GDRs (issued throughout the world) each evidence a similar ownership arrangement. ADRs in which a Fund may invest may be sponsored or unsponsored. There may be less information available about foreign issuers of unsponsored ADRs. Depositary receipts, such as ADRs and other depositary receipts, including GDRs and EDRs, are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. Depositary receipts may or may not be jointly sponsored by the underlying issuer. The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is considered material in the United States. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding these issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. Certain depositary receipts are not listed on an exchange and therefore are subject to illiquidity risk. Depositary Receipts are not necessarily denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities to which they may be connected.

Derivatives Risk. Unlike stocks and bonds that represent actual ownership of a stock or bond, derivatives are instruments that "derive" their value from securities issued by a company, government, or government agency, such as futures and options. In certain cases, derivatives may be purchased for non-speculative investment purposes or to protect ("hedge") against a change in the price of the underlying security. There are some investors who take higher risk ("speculate") and buy derivatives to profit from a change in price of the underlying security. The Funds may purchase derivatives to hedge their investment portfolios and to earn additional income in order to help achieve their objectives. Generally, the Funds do not buy derivatives to speculate. Futures contracts and options may not always be successful hedges; their prices can be highly volatile; using them could lower Fund total return; and the potential loss from the use of futures can exceed a Fund's initial investment in such contracts.

The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Derivatives can significantly increase a Fund's exposure to market and credit risk. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by a Fund will not correlate with the underlying instruments or such Fund's other investments. A small investment in derivatives can have a potentially large impact on a Fund's performance. Derivative instruments also involve the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of the counterparty to the derivative instruments to make required payments or otherwise comply with the derivative instruments' terms. Certain types of derivatives involve greater risks than the underlying obligations because, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk and credit risk.

Credit Risk. The use of many derivative instruments involves the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of another party to the contract (usually referred to as a "counterparty") to make required payments or otherwise comply with the contract's terms. Additionally, credit default swaps could result in losses if the subadviser does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of the company on which the credit default swap is based.

Forward Currency Contracts Risk. A forward foreign currency contract or "currency forward" is an agreement between parties to exchange a specified amount of currency at a specified future time at a specified rate. Currency forwards are generally used to protect against uncertainty in the level of future exchange rates. Currency forwards do not eliminate fluctuations in the prices of the underlying securities a Fund owns or intends to acquire, but they do fix a rate of exchange in advance. Currency forwards limit the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currencies, but at the same time they limit any potential gain that might result should the value of the currencies increase. The use of forward contracts involves the risk of mismatching a Fund's objective under a forward contract with the value of securities denominated in a particular currency. Such transactions reduce or preclude the opportunity for gain if the value of the currency should move in the direction opposite to the position taken. There is an additional risk to the effect that currency contracts create exposure to currencies in which a Fund's securities are not denominated. Unanticipated changes in currency prices may result in poorer overall performance for a Fund than if it had not entered into such contracts.

Forwards Risk. Forwards are not exchange-traded and therefore no clearinghouse or exchange stands ready to meet the obligations of the contracts. Thus, a Fund faces the risk that its counterparties may not perform their obligations. Forward contracts on many commodities are not regulated by the CFTC and therefore, a Fund will not receive any benefit of CFTC or SEC regulation when trading forwards on those commodities. Forwards on currencies are subject to certain CFTC regulations including, when the forwards are cash-settled, rules applicable to swaps.

Hedging Risk. A hedge is an investment made in order to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in a currency or other investment, by taking an offsetting position (often through a derivative instrument, such as an option or forward contract). While hedging strategies can be very useful and inexpensive ways of reducing risk, they are sometimes ineffective due to unexpected changes in the market. Hedging also involves the risk that changes in the value of the related security will not match those of the instruments being hedged as expected, in which case any losses on the instruments being hedged may not be reduced.

Hybrid Instruments Risk. Hybrid instruments, such as indexed or structured securities, can combine the characteristics of securities, futures, and options. For example, the principal amount, redemption, or conversion terms of a security could be related to the market price of some commodity, currency, or securities index. Such securities may bear interest or pay dividends at below market (or even relatively nominal) rates. Under certain conditions, the redemption value of such an investment could be zero. In addition, another type of hybrid instrument is a participatory note, which is issued by banks or broker-dealers and is designed to offer a return linked to a particular underlying equity, debt, currency or market.

Illiquidity Risk. Illiquidity risk exists when a particular derivative instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid (as is the case with many privately negotiated derivatives), it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price.

Lack of Availability Risk. Because the markets for certain derivative instruments (including markets located in foreign countries) are relatively new and still developing, suitable derivatives transactions may not be available in all circumstances for risk management or other purposes. Upon the expiration of a particular contract, the subadviser may wish to retain a Fund's position in the derivative instrument by entering into a similar

contract, but may be unable to do so if the counterparty to the original contract is unwilling to enter into the new contract and no other suitable counterparty can be found. There is no assurance that the Fund will engage in derivatives transactions at any time or from time to time. A Fund's ability to use derivatives may also be limited by certain regulatory and tax considerations.

Leverage Risk. Because many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. When a Fund uses derivatives for leverage, investments in the Fund will tend to be more volatile, resulting in larger gains or losses in response to market changes. A Fund may not be able to terminate or sell a derivative under some market conditions, which could result in substantial losses. Pursuant to Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, a Fund must either use derivatives in a limited manner or comply with an outer limit on the amount of leverage-related risk that the Fund may obtain based on value-at-risk, among other things.

Management Risk. Derivative products are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis that in many cases are different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions.

Market and Other Risks. Like most other investments, derivative instruments are subject to the risk that the market value of the instrument will change in a way detrimental to a Fund's interest. If the subadviser incorrectly forecasts the values of securities, currencies or interest rates or other economic factors in using derivatives for a Fund, the Fund might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all. While some strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other Fund investments. A Fund may also have to buy or sell a security at a disadvantageous time or price because the Fund is legally required to maintain offsetting positions or asset coverage in connection with certain derivatives transactions.

Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indexes. Many derivatives, in particular privately negotiated derivatives, are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to a Fund. Also, the value of derivatives may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the value of the assets, reference rates or indexes they are designed to track. For example, a swap agreement on an ETF may not correlate perfectly with the index upon which the ETF is based because a Fund's return is net of fees and expenses.

Options and Futures are contracts involving the right to receive or the obligation to deliver assets or money depending on the performance of one or more underlying assets, instruments or a market or economic index. An option gives its owner the right, but not the obligation, to buy ("call") or sell ("put") a specified amount of a security at a specified price within a specified time period. Certain Funds may purchase listed options on various indices in which the Fund may invest. A futures contract is an exchange-traded legal contract to buy or sell a standard quantity and quality of a commodity, financial instrument, index, etc. at a specified future date and price. Certain Funds may also purchase and write (sell) option contracts on swaps, commonly referred to as swaptions. A swaption is an option to enter into a swap agreement. Like other types of options, the buyer of a swaption pays a non-refundable premium for the option and obtains the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an underlying swap on agreed-upon terms. The seller of a swaption, in exchange for the premium, becomes obligated (if the option is exercised) to enter into an underlying swap on agreed-upon terms. When a Fund purchases an OTC swaption, it increases its credit risk exposure to the counterparty.

Futures Risk. Futures are contracts involving the right to receive or the obligation to deliver assets or money depending on the performance of one or more underlying assets, instruments or a market or economic index. A futures contract is an exchange-traded legal contract to buy or sell a standard quantity and quality of a commodity, financial instrument, index, etc. at a specified future date and price. A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying commodity, security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile and futures contracts may lack liquidity. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of a futures contract and the price of the underlying commodity, security or financial index.

Options Risk. Options are subject to sudden price movements and are highly leveraged, in that payment of a relatively small purchase price, called a premium, gives the buyer the right to acquire an underlying security or reference asset that has a face value substantially greater than the premium paid. The buyer of an option risks losing the entire purchase price of the option. The writer, or seller, of an option risks losing the difference between the purchase price received for the option and the price of the security or reference asset underlying the option that the writer must purchase or deliver upon exercise of the option. There is no limit on the potential loss.

A Fund may buy or sell put and call options that trade on U.S. or foreign exchanges. A Fund may also buy or sell OTC options, which subject the Fund to the risk that a counterparty may default on its obligations. In selling (referred to as "writing") a put or call option, there is a risk that, upon exercise of the option, the Fund may be required to buy (for written puts) or sell (for written calls) the underlying investment at a disadvantageous price. A Fund may write call options on a security or other investment that the Fund owns (referred to as "covered calls"). If a covered call sold by a Fund is exercised on an investment that has increased in value above the call price, the Fund will be required to sell the investment at the call price and will not be able to realize any profit on the investment above the call price. Options purchased on futures contracts on foreign exchanges may be exposed to the risk of foreign currency fluctuations against the U.S. dollar.

Regulatory Risk. Derivative contracts, including, without limitation, futures, swaps and currency forwards, are subject to regulation under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank Act") in the United States and under comparable regimes in Europe, Asia and other non-U.S. jurisdictions. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, with respect to uncleared swaps, swap dealers are required to collect variation margin from the Fund and may be required by applicable regulations to collect initial margin from the Fund. Both initial and variation margin may be comprised of cash and/or securities, subject to applicable regulatory haircuts. Shares of investment companies (other than money market funds) may not be posted as collateral under these regulations. In addition, regulations adopted by global prudential regulators that are now in effect require certain bank-regulated counterparties and certain of their affiliates to include in certain financial contracts, including many derivatives contracts, terms that delay or restrict the rights of counterparties, such as a Fund, to terminate such contracts, foreclose upon collateral, exercise other default rights or restrict transfers of credit support in the event that the counterparty and/or its affiliates are subject to certain types of resolution or insolvency proceedings. The implementation of these requirements with respect to derivatives, along with additional regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act regarding clearing and mandatory trading and trade reporting of derivatives, generally have increased the costs of trading in these instruments and, as a result, may affect returns to investors in a Fund.

Swaps Risk. Swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a "notional amount" (i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate or in a particular foreign currency), or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. The absence of a central exchange or market for swap transactions may lead, in some instances, to difficulties in trading and valuation, especially in the event of market disruptions. CFTC rules require certain interest rate and credit default swaps to be executed through a centralized exchange or regulated facility and be cleared through a regulated clearinghouse. Although this clearing mechanism is designed to reduce counterparty credit risk, in some cases it may disrupt or limit the swap market and may not result in swaps being easier to trade or value. As certain swaps become more standardized, the CFTC may require other swaps to be centrally cleared and traded, which may make it more difficult for a Fund to use swaps to meet its investment needs. A Fund also may not be able to find a clearinghouse willing to accept a swap for clearing. In a cleared swap, a central clearing organization will be the counterparty to the transaction. The Fund will assume the risk that the clearinghouse may be unable to perform its obligations. There are several different types of swaps:

- *Credit Swaps* involve the receipt of floating or fixed rate payments in exchange for assuming potential credit losses of an underlying security. Credit swaps give one party to a transaction the right to dispose of or acquire an asset (or group of assets), or the right to receive or make a payment from the other party upon the occurrence of specified credit events.
- *Currency Swaps* involve the exchange of the parties' respective rights to make or receive payments in specified currencies.

- *Equity Swaps* allow the parties to a swap agreement to exchange the dividend income or other components of return on an equity investment (for example, a group of equity securities or an index) for a component of return on another non-equity or equity investment.
- *Interest Rate or Inflation Swaps* are contracts between two counterparties who agree to swap cash flows based on the inflation rate against fixed cash flows.
- *Mortgage Swaps* are similar to interest-rate swaps in that they represent commitments to pay and receive interest. The notional principal amount, upon which the value of the interest payments is based, is tied to a reference pool or pools of mortgages.
- *Total Return Swaps* are contracts that obligate a party to pay or receive interest in exchange for the payment by the other party of the total return generated by a security, a basket of securities, an index or an index component.

Credit Default Swaps Risk. A credit default swap is an agreement between two parties: a buyer of credit protection and a seller of credit protection. The buyer in a credit default swap agreement is obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the swap agreement. If no default or other designated credit event occurs, the seller of credit protection will have received a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the swap agreement. If a default or designated credit event does occur, the seller of credit protection must pay the buyer of credit protection the full value of the reference obligation. Credit default swaps increase counterparty risk when a Fund is the buyer. Commodity Futures Trading Commission rules require that certain credit default swaps be executed through a centralized exchange or regulated facility and be cleared through a regulated clearinghouse.

As a general matter, these rates have increased costs in connection with trading these instruments.

Interest Rate Swaps and Related Derivatives Risk. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by a Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, such as an exchange of fixed-rate payments for floating rate payments. The purchase of an interest rate cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate, to receive payment of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling such interest rate cap. The purchase of an interest rate floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling the interest rate floor. An interest rate collar is the combination of a cap and a floor that preserves a certain return within a predetermined range of interest rates.

Tax Risk. The use of certain derivatives may cause a Fund to realize higher amounts of ordinary income or short-term capital gain, to suspend or eliminate holding periods of positions, and/or to defer realized losses, potentially increasing the amount of taxable distributions, and of ordinary income distributions in particular. A Fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of a Fund as a regulated investment company. The tax treatment of derivatives may be affected by changes in legislation, regulations or other legal authority that could affect the character, timing and amount of a Fund's taxable income or gains and distributions to shareholders.

Dividend-paying Stocks Risk. There is no guarantee that the issuers of the stocks held by the Fund will declare dividends in the future or that, if dividends are declared, they will remain at their current levels or increase over time. Dividend-paying stocks may not participate in a broad market advance to the same degree as other stocks, and a sharp rise in interest rates or economic downturn could cause a company to unexpectedly reduce or eliminate its dividend.

Emerging Markets Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investments in foreign securities, emerging market securities are subject to additional risks, which cause these securities generally to be more volatile than securities of issuers located in developed countries.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities represent an ownership position in a company. The prices of equity securities fluctuate based on changes in the financial condition of the issuing company and on market and economic conditions. If you own an equity security, you own a part of the company that issued it. Companies sell equity securities to get the money they need to grow.

Stocks are one type of equity security. Generally, there are three types of stocks:

- *Common stock* — Each share of common stock represents a part of the ownership of the company. The holder of common stock participates in the growth of the company through increasing stock price and receipt of dividends. If the company runs into difficulty, the stock price can decline and dividends may not be paid.

- *Preferred stock* — Each share of preferred stock usually allows the holder to get a set dividend before the common stock shareholders receive any dividends on their shares.
- *Convertible preferred stock* — A stock with a set dividend which the holder may exchange for a certain amount of common stock.

Stocks are not the only type of equity security. Other equity securities include but are not limited to convertible securities, depositary receipts, warrants, rights and partially paid shares, investment company securities, real estate securities, convertible bonds and ADRs, EDRs and GDRs. More information about these equity securities is included elsewhere in this Prospectus or contained in the SAI.

Equity Securities are subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Although the stock market has historically outperformed other asset classes over the long term, the stock market tends to move in cycles. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may underperform other asset classes over an extended period of time. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, the performance of different types of equity securities may rise or decline under varying market conditions — for example, "value" stocks may perform well under circumstances in which the prices of "growth" stocks in general have fallen, or vice versa.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities are securities (such as bonds or preferred stocks) that may be converted into common stock of the same or a different company. A convertible security is only considered an equity security if the exercise price of the convertible security is less than the fair market value of the security issuable upon conversion of such convertible security. The values of the convertible securities in which a Fund may invest also will be affected by market interest rates, the risk that the issuer may default on interest or principal payments and the value of the underlying common stock into which these securities may be converted. Specifically, since these types of convertible securities pay fixed interest and dividends, their values may fall if market interest rates rise and rise if market interest rates fall. At times a convertible security may be more susceptible to fixed-income security related risks, while at other times such a security may be more susceptible to equity security related risks. Additionally, an issuer may have the right to buy back certain of the convertible securities at a time and a price that is unfavorable to a Fund.

Preferred Stock Risk. Unlike common stock, preferred stock generally pays a fixed dividend from a company's earnings and may have a preference over common stock on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of bankruptcy or liquidation. Preferred stockholders' liquidation rights are subordinate to the company's debt holders and creditors. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive and the price of preferred stocks may decline. Preferred stock usually does not require the issuer to pay dividends and may permit the issuer to defer dividend payments. Deferred dividend payments could have adverse tax consequences for the Fund and may cause the preferred stock to lose substantial value. Preferred stock usually does not require the issuer to pay dividends and may permit the issuer to defer dividend payments.

Warrants and Rights Risk. Rights represent a preemptive right of stockholders to purchase additional shares of a stock at the time of a new issuance before the stock is offered to the general public, as in the case of a corporate action. Warrants are rights to buy common stock of a company at a specified price during the life of the warrant. Warrants and rights can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. Warrants and rights have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer other than a purchase option. Prices of warrants and rights do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of the underlying securities and therefore are highly volatile and speculative investments. Warrants and rights may lack a liquid secondary market for resale. If a warrant or right is not exercised by the date of its expiration, it may expire worthless if the market price of the securities is below the exercise price of the warrant.

ESG Investment Risk. A Fund's adherence to its ESG criteria and application of related analyses when selecting investments may impact the Fund's performance, including relative to similar funds that do not adhere to such criteria or apply such analyses. Additionally, a Fund's adherence to its ESG criteria and application of related analyses in connection with identifying and selecting investments may require subjective analysis and may be more difficult if data about a particular company or market is limited, such as with respect to issuers in emerging markets countries. A Fund may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor. Socially

responsible norms differ by country and region, and a company's ESG practices or the subadviser's assessment of such may change over time.

Focused Fund Risk. The Fund, because it may invest in a limited number of companies, may have more volatility in its net asset value and is considered to have more risk than a portfolio that invests in a greater number of companies because changes in the value of a single security may have a more significant effect, either negative or positive, on the Fund's net asset value. To the extent the Fund invests its assets in fewer securities, the Fund is subject to greater risk of loss if any of those securities decline in price.

Foreign Investment Risk. Foreign investments are investments of issuers that are economically tied to a non-U.S. country. Except as otherwise described in a Fund's principal investment strategies or as determined by a Fund's subadviser, a Fund will deem an issuer to be economically tied to a non-U.S. country by looking at a number of factors, including the domicile of the issuer's senior management, the primary stock exchange on which the issuer's security trades, the country from which the issuer produced the largest portion of its revenue, and its reporting currency. Foreign investments include, but are not limited to, securities issued by foreign governments or their agencies and instrumentalities, foreign corporate and government bonds, foreign equity securities, securities issued by foreign investment companies and passive foreign investment companies, and ADRs or other similar securities that represent interests in foreign equity securities, such as EDRs and GDRs. A Fund's investments in foreign securities may also include securities from emerging market issuers.

Investments in foreign countries are subject to a number of risks. Investments in foreign securities involve risks in addition to those associated with investments in domestic securities due to changes in currency exchange rates, unfavorable political, social and legal developments or economic and financial instability, for example. A principal risk is that fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies may negatively affect the value of an investment. In addition, there may be less publicly available information about a foreign company and it may not be subject to the same uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. Foreign governments may not regulate securities markets and companies to the same degree as the U.S government. Foreign investments will also be affected by local political or economic developments and governmental actions by the United States or other governments. Consequently, foreign securities may be less liquid, more volatile and more difficult to price or sell than U.S. securities, which means a subadviser may at times be unable to sell foreign investments at desirable prices. Foreign settlement procedures may also involve additional risks. Certain of these risks may also apply to U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or to securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations. These risks are heightened for emerging markets issuers. Historically, the markets of emerging market countries have been more volatile than more developed markets; however, such markets can provide higher rates of return to investors. A Fund investing in foreign securities may also be subject to the following risks:

Brexit Risk. On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom (the "UK") withdrew from the European Union (commonly referred to as "Brexit"). This historic event is widely expected to have consequences that are both profound and uncertain for the economic and political future of the UK and the European Union, and those consequences include significant legal and business uncertainties pertaining to an investment in the Fund. The full scope and nature of the consequences of Brexit are not at this time known and are unlikely to be known for a significant period of time. At the same time, it is reasonable to assume that the significant uncertainty in the business, legal and political environment engendered by this event has resulted in immediate and longer term risks that would not have been applicable had the UK not sought to withdraw from the European Union.

Emerging Markets Risk. An emerging market country is generally one with a low or middle income economy that is in the early stages of its industrialization cycle. For fixed income investments, an emerging market includes those where the sovereign credit rating is below investment grade. Emerging market countries may change over time depending on market and economic conditions and the list of emerging market countries may vary by VALIC or subadviser. An "emerging market" country is generally any country that is included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The risks associated with investments in foreign securities are heightened in connection with investments in the securities of issuers in developing or "emerging market" countries. Generally, the economic, social, legal, and political structures in emerging market countries are less diverse, mature and stable than those in developed countries. Unlike most developed countries, emerging market countries may impose restrictions on foreign investment. These countries may also impose confiscatory taxes on investment proceeds or otherwise restrict the ability of

foreign investors to withdraw their money at will. In addition, there may be less publicly available information about emerging market issuers due to differences in regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial recordkeeping standards and available information may be unreliable or outdated.

Emerging market countries may be more likely to experience political turmoil or rapid changes in economic conditions than developed countries. The securities markets in emerging market countries tend to be smaller and less mature than those in developed countries, and they may experience lower trading volumes. As a result, investments in emerging market securities may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than investments in developed countries. The fiscal and monetary policies of emerging market countries may result in high levels of inflation or deflation or currency devaluation. As a result, investments in emerging market securities may be subject to abrupt and severe price changes. Investments in emerging market securities may be more susceptible to investor sentiment than investments in developed countries. Emerging market securities may be adversely affected by negative perceptions about an emerging market country's stability and prospects for continued growth.

Risks associated with investments in emerging markets may include delays in settling portfolio securities transactions; currency and capital controls; greater sensitivity to interest rate changes; pervasive corruption and crime; exchange rate volatility; inflation, deflation or currency devaluation; violent military or political conflicts; confiscations and other government restrictions by the United States or other governments, and government instability. As a result, investments in emerging market securities tend to be more volatile than investments in developed countries. A Fund may be exposed to emerging market risks directly (through certain futures contracts and other derivatives whose values are based on emerging market indices or securities).

Foreign Currency Risk. Currency transactions include the purchase and sale of currencies to facilitate the settlement of securities transactions and forward currency contracts, which are used to hedge against changes in currency exchange rates or to enhance returns. Funds buy foreign currencies when they believe the value of the currency will increase. If it does increase, they sell the currency for a profit. If it decreases, they will experience a loss. A Fund may also buy foreign currencies to pay for foreign securities bought for the Fund or for hedging purposes. Because a Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, a Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

A Fund may not fully benefit from or may lose money on forward currency transactions if changes in currency exchange rates do not occur as anticipated or do not correspond accurately to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings. A Fund's ability to use forward foreign currency transactions successfully depends on a number of factors, including the forward foreign currency transactions being available at prices that are not too costly, the availability of liquid markets and the ability of the Fund managers to accurately predict the direction of changes in currency exchange rates. Currency exchange rates may be volatile and may be affected by, among other factors, the general economics of a country, the actions of U.S. and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls and speculation. A security may be denominated in a currency that is different from the currency where the issuer is domiciled. Currency transactions are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation.

The value of a Fund's foreign investments may fluctuate due to changes in currency exchange rates. A decline in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar generally can be expected to depress the value of a Fund's non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities.

In addition, currency management strategies, to the extent that they reduce the Fund's exposure to currency risks, may also reduce the Fund's ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates. Using currency management strategies for purposes other than hedging further increases the Fund's exposure to foreign investment losses. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets. In addition, currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time, and can reduce returns.

Foreign Sovereign Debt Risk. To the extent a Fund invests in foreign sovereign debt securities, it may be subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political, social and economic considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a governmental entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans.

Geographic Risk. If a Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a limited number of countries, or a particular geographic region, it assumes the risk that economic, political and social conditions in those countries or that region may have a significant impact on its investment performance.

Japan Exposure Risk. The Japanese economy faces a number of long-term problems, including massive government debt, the aging and shrinking of the population, an unstable financial sector and low domestic consumption. Japan has experienced natural disasters of varying degrees of severity, and the risks of such phenomena, and damage resulting therefrom, continue to exist. Japan has a growing economic relationship with China and other Southeast Asian countries, and thus Japan's economy may also be affected by economic, political or social instability in those countries (whether resulting from local or global events).

Interest Rate Risk. Fixed income securities may be subject to volatility due to changes in interest rates. Duration is a measure of interest rate risk that indicates how price-sensitive a bond is to changes in interest rates. Longer-term and lower coupon bonds tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Federal Reserve has recently begun to raise the federal funds rate to address rising inflation. As interest rates rise from historically low levels, the Fund may face heightened interest rate risk. For example, a bond with a duration of three years will decrease in value by approximately 3% if interest rates increase by 1%. Any future changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates.

Investment in Other Investment Companies Risk. As with other investments, investments in other investment companies, including ETFs, are subject to market and selection risk. In addition, if a Fund acquires shares of investment companies, shareholders bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the Fund (including management and advisory fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of the investment companies (to the extent not offset through waivers).

IPO Risk. A Fund's purchase of shares issued as part of, or a short period after a company's initial public offering ("IPO") exposes it to risks associated with companies that have little operating history as public companies, as well as to the risks inherent in those sectors of the market where these new issuers operate. The market for IPO issuers has been volatile, and share prices of newly-public companies have fluctuated in significant amounts over short periods of time.

Junk Bond Risk. High yielding, high risk fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds") may involve significantly greater credit risk, market risk and interest rate risk compared to higher rated fixed-income securities. Issuers of junk bonds are less secure financially and their securities are more sensitive to downturns in the economy. The market for junk bonds may not be as liquid as that for more highly rated securities.

Large-Cap Companies Risk. Large-cap companies tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions and tend to be less volatile than companies with smaller market capitalizations. In exchange for this potentially lower risk, the Fund's value may not rise as much as the value of funds that emphasize smaller capitalization companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion.

Management Risk. Different investment styles and strategies tend to shift in and out of favor depending upon market and economic conditions, as well as investor sentiment. The investment style or strategy used by each Fund may fail to produce the intended result. Moreover, a Fund may outperform or underperform funds that employ a different investment style or strategy. A subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

- Generally, stocks with growth characteristics can have relatively wide price swings as a result of their potentially high valuations, while stocks with value characteristics carry the risk that investors will not recognize their intrinsic value for a long time or that they are actually appropriately priced at a low level. The share price of a Fund that holds stocks with growth and value characteristics may be negatively affected by either set of risks, as discussed in more detail below.
- *Growth Style Risk.* Generally, "growth" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes have anticipated earnings ranging

from steady to accelerated growth. They may be volatile for several reasons. Many investors buy growth stocks because of anticipated superior earnings growth, but earnings disappointments often result in sharp price declines. Growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their own businesses so their stocks may lack the dividends that can cushion share prices in a down market. In addition, the value of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the value of other stocks, because growth stocks trade at higher prices relative to current earnings. Consequently, if earnings expectations are not met, the market price of growth stocks will often decline more than other stocks.

- *Value Style Risk.* Generally, "value" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes are currently undervalued in the marketplace. A subadviser's judgments that a particular security is undervalued in relation to the company's fundamental economic value may prove incorrect and the price of the company's stock may fall or may not approach the value the subadviser has placed on it.

For the Systematic Value Fund, "value" stocks are stocks of companies that the index provider believes are currently undervalued in the

Market Risk. A Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings. The market as a whole can decline for many reasons, including adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prospects for an industry or company may deteriorate because of a variety of factors, including disappointing earnings or changes in the competitive environment. In addition, a Subadviser's assessment of companies held in a Fund may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or poor performance even in a rising market. Markets tend to move in cycles with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. Like markets generally, the investment performance of a Fund will fluctuate, so an investor may lose money over short or even long periods.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Model Risk. The risk that the asset allocation model fails to produce the optimal allocation.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed securities include, but are not limited to, mortgage pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and commercial mortgage-backed securities.

Mortgage pass-through securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgage loans secured by residential or commercial real property. Payments of interest and principal on these securities are generally made monthly, in effect "passing through" monthly payments made by the individual borrowers on the mortgage loans which underlie the securities (net of fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of the securities). Mortgage-backed securities are subject to interest rate risk and prepayment risk.

Payment of principal and interest on some mortgage pass-through securities may be guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government (*i.e.*, securities guaranteed by Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA")) or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government (*i.e.*, securities guaranteed by FNMA or FHLMC, which are supported only by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency's obligations). Mortgage-backed securities created by non-governmental issuers (such as commercial banks, private mortgage insurance companies and other secondary market issuers) may be supported by various

forms of insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance and letters of credit, which may be issued by governmental entities, private insurers or the mortgage poolers.

Collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") are hybrid mortgage-backed instruments. CMOs may be collateralized by whole mortgage loans or by portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities guaranteed by GNMA, FHLMC, or FNMA. CMOs are structured into multiple classes, with each class bearing a different stated maturity. CMOs that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or by any of its agencies or instrumentalities will be considered U.S. Government securities by the Funds, while other CMOs, even if collateralized by U.S. Government securities, will have the same status as other privately issued securities for purposes of applying a Fund's diversification tests.

Commercial mortgage-backed securities include securities that reflect an interest in, and are secured by, mortgage loans on commercial real property. Many of the risks of investing in commercial mortgage-backed securities reflect the risks of investing in the real estate securing the underlying mortgage loans. These risks reflect the effects of local and other economic conditions on real estate markets, the ability of tenants to make loan payments, and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants. Commercial mortgage-backed securities may be less liquid and exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities include mortgage pass-through securities described above and securities that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property, such as mortgage dollar rolls, CMO residuals or stripped mortgage-backed securities. These securities may be structured in classes with rights to receive varying proportions of principal and interest.

Mortgage-backed securities may be issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or may be issued by private issuers and as such are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Like other debt securities, changes in interest rates generally affect the value of a mortgage-backed security. These securities are also subject to the risk that issuers will prepay the principal more quickly or more slowly than expected, which could cause a Fund to invest the proceeds in less attractive investments or increase the volatility of their prices. Additionally, some mortgage-backed securities may be structured so that they may be particularly sensitive to interest rates. See also "Liquidity Risk for Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities."

Mortgage-backed securities are subject to "prepayment risk" and "extension risk." Prepayment risk is the risk that, when interest rates fall, certain types of obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated and a Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. Extension risk is the risk that, when interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

Non-Hedging Foreign Currency Trading Risk. A Fund may engage in forward foreign currency transactions for speculative purposes. A Fund may purchase or sell foreign currencies through the use of forward contracts based on the subadviser's judgment regarding the direction of the market for a particular foreign currency or currencies. In pursuing this strategy, the subadviser seeks to profit from anticipated movements in currency rates by establishing "long" and/or "short" positions in forward contracts on various foreign currencies. Foreign exchange rates can be extremely volatile and a variance in the degree of volatility of the market or in the direction of the market from the subadviser's expectations may produce significant losses for the Fund. Some of the transactions may also be subject to interest rate risk.

Non-Mortgage Asset Backed Securities Risk. Certain non-mortgage asset-backed securities are issued by private parties rather than the U.S. Government or its agencies or government-sponsored entities. If a private issuer fails to pay interest or repay principal, the assets backing these securities may be insufficient to support the payments on the securities.

Participatory Notes Risk. Participatory notes are issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to replicate the performance of certain securities or markets. Participatory notes are a type of equity-linked derivative which generally are traded over-the-counter. The performance results of participatory notes will not replicate exactly the performance of the securities or markets that the notes seek to replicate due to transaction costs and other expenses. Investments in participatory notes involve the same risks associated with a direct investment in the shares of the companies the notes seek to replicate. Participatory notes constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them, and a fund is relying on the creditworthiness of such banks or broker-dealers and has no rights under a participatory note against the issuers of the securities underlying such participatory notes.

Sector Risk. Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together in broad categories called sectors. Sector risk is the risk that securities of companies within specific sectors of the economy can perform differently than the overall market. This may be due to changes in such things as the regulatory or competitive environment or to changes in investor perceptions regarding a sector. Because a Fund may allocate relatively more assets to certain sectors than others, a Fund's performance may be more susceptible to any developments which affect those sectors emphasized by such a Fund.

At times, a Fund may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies conducting business in a broadly related group of industries within an economic sector. Companies in the same economic sector may be similarly affected by economic or market events, making such a Fund more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in that economic sector than funds that invest more broadly.

Substantial investments in a particular market, industry, group of industries, country, region, group of countries, asset class or sector make the Fund's performance more susceptible to any single economic, market, political or regulatory occurrence affecting that particular market, industry, group of industries, country, region, group of countries, asset class or sector than a fund that invests more broadly.

Real Estate Sector Risk. Certain Funds may invest substantially in securities related to the real estate industry. Substantial investments in a particular industry or sector make such Fund's performance more susceptible to any single economic, market, political or regulatory occurrence affecting that particular industry, group of industries, or sector than a Fund that invests more broadly.

Technology Sector Risk. Technology stocks historically have experienced unusually wide price swings, both up and down. The potential for wide variation in performance reflects the special risks common to companies in the rapidly changing field of technology. For example, products and services that at first appear promising may not prove to be commercially successful or may become obsolete quickly. Earnings disappointments and intense competition for market share can result in sharp price declines.

Risks associated with technology stocks include, but are not limited to, the risks of short production cycles and rapid obsolescence of products and services, competition from new and existing companies, significant losses and/or limited earnings, security price volatility, limited operating histories and management experience and patent and other intellectual property considerations.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Small-Cap Company Risk. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time before the Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government and are generally considered to have low credit risk. Unlike U.S. Treasury obligations, securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. For example, securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Banks are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. Government. These securities may be supported by the ability to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the credit of the issuing agency, authority, instrumentality or

enterprise and, as a result, are subject to greater credit risk than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

Warrant Risk. A warrant entitles the holder to purchase a specified amount of securities at a pre-determined price. Warrants may not track the value of the securities the holder is entitled to purchase and may expire worthless if the market price of the securities is below the exercise price of the warrant.

About the Indices

Unlike mutual funds, the indices do not incur expenses. If expenses were deducted, the actual returns of the indices would be lower.

The ***Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index*** is an unmanaged index that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market, including Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, mortgage- and asset-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities.

The ***MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (net)**** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets, excluding the United States. The term "free float" represents the portion of shares outstanding that are deemed to be available for purchase in the public equity markets by investors. The performance of the Index is listed in U.S. dollars and assumes reinvestment of net dividends.

The ***MSCI EAFE Index (net, USD unhedged)**** is an equity index which captures large-and mid-cap representation across 21 developed markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. With 783 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. Developed markets countries in the MSCI EAFE Index include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK.

The ***MSCI EAFE Value NR USD Index*** captures large- and mid-cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across developed markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield. Developed markets countries include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK.

The ***MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)^{SM}**** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index consists of the following 24 emerging market country indexes: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.

* The net total return indexes reinvest dividends after the deduction of withholding taxes, using (for international indexes) a tax rate applicable to non-resident institutional investors who do not benefit from double taxation treaties.

VC I Shares

VC I is an open-end management investment company and may offer shares of the Funds for sale at any time. However, VC I offers shares of the Funds only to registered and unregistered separate accounts of VALIC and its affiliates and to qualifying retirement plans (previously defined as the "Plans") and IRAs.

Buying and Selling Shares

As a participant in a Variable Contract, Plan, or IRA, you do not directly buy shares of the Funds that make up VC I. Instead, you buy units in either a registered or unregistered separate account of VALIC or of its affiliates or through a trust or custodial account under a Plan or an IRA. When you buy these units, you specify the Funds in which you want the separate account, trustee or custodian to invest your money. The separate account, trustee or custodian in turn, buys the shares of the Funds according to your instructions. After you invest in a Fund, you participate in Fund earnings or losses in proportion to the amount of money you invest. When you provide instructions to buy, sell, or transfer shares of a Fund, the separate account, trustee or custodian does not pay any sales or redemption charges related to these transactions. The value of such transactions is based on the next calculation of net asset value after the orders are placed with the Fund.

- For certain investors, there may be rules or procedures regarding the following:
- any minimum initial investment amount and/or limitations on periodic investments;
- how to purchase, redeem or exchange your interest in the Funds;
- how to obtain information about your account, including account statements; and
- any fees applicable to your account.

For more information on such rules or procedures, you should review your Variable Contract prospectus, Plan document or custodial agreement. The Funds do not currently foresee any disadvantages to participants arising out of the fact that they may offer their shares to separate accounts of various insurance companies to serve as the investment medium for their variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts. Nevertheless, the Board of Directors intends to monitor events in order to identify any material irreconcilable conflicts which may possibly arise and to determine what action, if any, should be taken in response to such conflicts. If such a conflict were to occur, one or more insurance companies' separate accounts might be required to withdraw their investments in the Funds and shares of another Fund may be substituted. This might force a Fund to sell portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices. In addition, VC I reserves the right to refuse to sell shares of any Fund to any separate account, plan sponsor, trustee or custodian, or financial intermediary, or may suspend or terminate the offering of shares of any Fund if such action is required by law or regulatory authority or is in the best interests of the shareholders of the Fund.

Execution of requests. VC I is open on those days when the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading. Buy and sell requests are executed at the next net asset value ("NAV") to be calculated after the request is accepted by VC I. If the order is received by VC I, or the insurance company as its authorized agent, before VC I's close of business (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), the order will receive that day's closing price. If the order is received after that time, it will receive the next business day's closing price

Normally, VC I redeems Fund shares within seven days when the request is received in good order, but may postpone redemptions beyond seven days when: (i) the New York Stock Exchange is closed for other than weekends and customary holidays, or trading on the New York Stock Exchange becomes restricted; (ii) an emergency exists making disposal or valuation of the Fund's assets not reasonably practicable; or (iii) the SEC has so permitted by order for the protection of VC I's shareholders. For these purposes, the SEC determines the conditions under which trading shall be deemed to be restricted and an emergency shall be deemed to exist. The New York Stock Exchange is closed on the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington's Birthday (observed), Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

Your redemption proceeds typically will be sent within three business days after your request is submitted, but in any event, within seven days. Under normal circumstances, VC I expects to meet redemption requests by using cash or cash equivalents in a Fund's portfolio or by selling portfolio assets to generate cash. During periods of stressed market conditions, a Fund may be more likely to limit cash redemptions and may determine to pay redemption proceeds by borrowing under a line of credit.

Frequent or Short-term Trading

The Funds, which are offered only through Variable Contracts, Plans or IRAs, are intended for long-term investment and not as frequent short-term trading ("market timing") vehicles. Accordingly, organizations or individuals that use market timing investment strategies

and make frequent transfers or redemptions should not purchase shares of the Funds. The Board of Directors has adopted policies and procedures with respect to market timing activity as discussed below. VC I believes that market timing activity is not in the best interest of the participants of the Funds. Due to the disruptive nature of this activity, it can adversely impact the ability of the subadvisers to invest assets in an orderly, long-term manner. In addition, market timing can disrupt the management of the Fund and raise its expenses through: increased trading and transaction costs; forced and unplanned portfolio turnover; and large asset swings that decrease the Fund's ability to provide maximum investment return to all participants. This in turn can have an adverse effect on Fund performance.

The Funds, directly or through certain Underlying Funds, may invest in foreign securities and/or high yield fixed income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"), may be particularly vulnerable to market timing. Market timing in a Fund that invests significantly in foreign securities may also occur because of time zone differences between the foreign markets on which the Fund's international portfolio securities trade and the time as of which the Fund's net asset value is calculated. Market timing in a Fund that invests significantly in junk bonds may occur if market prices are not readily available for a Fund's junk bond holdings. Market timers might try to purchase shares of the Funds based on events occurring after foreign market closing prices are established but before calculation of the Fund's net asset value, or if they believe market prices for junk bonds are not accurately reflected by the Fund. One of the objectives of VC I's fair value pricing procedures is to minimize the possibilities of this type of market timing (see "How Shares are Valued").

Shares of the Funds are generally held through insurance company separate accounts, Plans or through a trust or custodial account ("Financial Intermediaries"). The ability of VC I to monitor transfers made by the participants in separate accounts or Plans maintained by Financial Intermediaries is limited by the institutional nature of Financial Intermediaries' omnibus accounts. VC I's policy is that the Funds will rely on the Financial Intermediaries to monitor market timing within the Funds to the extent that VC I believes that each Financial Intermediary's practices are reasonably designed to detect and deter transactions that are not in the best interest of the Funds.

There is no guarantee that VC I will be able to detect market timing activity or the participants engaged in such activity, or, if it is detected, to prevent its recurrence. Whether or not VC I detects it, if market timing occurs, then you should anticipate that you will be subject to the disruptions and increased expenses discussed above. In situations in which VC I becomes aware of possible market timing activity, it will notify the Financial Intermediary in order to help facilitate the enforcement of such entity's market timing policies and procedures. VC I has entered into agreements with various Financial Intermediaries that require such intermediaries to provide certain information to help identify frequent trading activity and to prohibit further purchases or exchanges by a participant identified as having engaged in frequent trades. VC I reserves the right, in its sole discretion and without prior notice, to reject, restrict or refuse purchase orders received from a Financial Intermediary, whether directly or by transfer, including orders that have been accepted by a Financial Intermediary, that VC I determines not to be in the best interest of the Fund. Such rejections, restrictions or refusals will be applied uniformly without exception.

You should review your Variable Contract prospectus, Plan document or custodial agreement for more information regarding market timing, including any restrictions, limitations or fees that may be charged on trades made through a Variable Contract, Plan or IRA. Any restrictions or limitations imposed by the Variable Contract, Plan or IRA may differ from those imposed by VC I.

Payments in Connection with Distribution

VALIC and its affiliates may receive revenue sharing payments from certain Subadvisers to the Funds (other than SunAmerica, an affiliated investment adviser) in connection with certain administrative, marketing and other servicing activities, which payments help offset costs for education, marketing activities and training to support sales of the Funds, as well as occasional gifts, entertainment or other compensation as incentives.

Payments may be derived from investment management fees received by the subadvisers.

Selective Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

VC I's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio securities are described in the SAI.

How Shares are Valued

The NAV for a Fund is determined each business day at the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) by dividing the net assets of the Fund by the number of outstanding shares. The NAV for each Fund also may be calculated on any other day in which there is sufficient liquidity in the securities held by the Fund. As a result, the value of the Fund's shares may change on days

when you will not be able to purchase or redeem your shares. The value of the investments held by each Fund are determined by VALIC, as the "valuation designee", pursuant to its valuation procedures. The Board of Directors oversees the valuation designee and at least annually reviews its valuation policies and procedures. Investments for which market quotations are readily available are valued at their market price as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange for the day, unless the market quotations are determined to be unreliable. Securities and other assets for which market quotations are unavailable or unreliable are valued by the valuation designee at fair value in accordance with valuation procedures. There is no single standard for making fair value determinations, which may result in prices that vary from those of other funds. In addition, there can be no assurance that fair value pricing will reflect actual market value and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may differ materially from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security.

Investments in registered investment companies that do not trade on an exchange are valued at the end of the day net asset value per share. Investments in registered investment companies that trade on an exchange are valued at the last sales price or official closing price as of the close of the customary trading session on the exchange where the security principally traded. The prospectus for any such open-end funds should explain the circumstances under which these funds use fair value pricing and the effect of using fair value pricing.

As of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, securities traded primarily on security exchanges outside the United States are valued at the last sale price on such exchanges on the day of valuation or if there is no sale on the day of valuation, at the last reported bid price. If a security's price is available from more than one exchange, a Fund uses the exchange that is the primary market for the security. However, depending on the foreign market, closing prices may be up to 15 hours old when they are used to price a Fund's shares, and a Fund may determine that certain closing prices do not reflect the fair value of a security. This determination will be based on review of a number of factors, including developments in foreign markets, the performance of U.S. securities markets, and the performance of instruments trading in U.S. markets that represent foreign securities and baskets of foreign securities. If the valuation designee determines that closing prices do not reflect the fair value of the securities, the valuation designee will adjust the previous closing prices in accordance with pricing procedures to reflect what it believes to be the fair value of the securities as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange. A Fund may also fair value securities in other situations, for example, when a particular foreign market is closed but the Fund is open. For foreign equity securities and foreign equity futures contracts, a Fund uses an outside pricing service to provide it with closing market prices and information used for adjusting those prices.

Certain Funds may invest in securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares. As a result, the value of such foreign securities may change on days when the Funds are not open to purchases or redemptions.

During periods of extreme volatility or market crisis, a Fund may temporarily suspend the processing of sell requests or may postpone payment of proceeds for up to seven business days or longer, or as allowed by federal securities laws.

Dividends and Capital Gains

Dividends from Net Investment Income
For each Fund, dividends from net investment income are declared and paid annually. Dividends from net investment income are automatically reinvested for you into additional shares of the Fund.

Distributions from Capital Gains
When a Fund sells a security for more than it paid for that security, a capital gain results. For each Fund, distributions from capital gains, if any, are normally declared and paid annually. Distributions from capital gains are automatically reinvested for you into additional shares of the Fund.

Tax Consequences

As the owner of a Variable Contract, a participant under your employer's Variable Contract or Plan or as an IRA account owner, you will not be directly affected by the federal income tax consequences of distributions, sales or redemptions of Fund shares. You should consult your Variable Contract prospectus, Plan document, custodial agreement or your tax professional for further information concerning the federal income tax consequences to you of investing in the Funds.

The Funds will annually designate certain amounts of their dividends paid as eligible for the dividend received deduction. If a Fund incurs foreign taxes, it will elect to pass-through allowable foreign tax credits. These designations and elections will benefit VALIC, in potentially material amounts, and will not beneficially or adversely affect you or the Funds. The benefits to VALIC will not be passed to you or the Funds.

Investment Adviser

VALIC is a stock life insurance company which has been in the investment advisory business since 1960 and is the investment adviser for each of the Funds. VALIC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Corebridge Financial, Inc. ("Corebridge"). VALIC is located at 2929 Allen Parkway, Houston, Texas 77019.

VALIC serves as investment adviser through an Investment Advisory Agreement with VC I. As investment adviser, VALIC oversees the day-to-day operations of each Fund and supervises the purchase and sale of Fund investments. VALIC employs investment subadvisers that make investment decisions for the Funds.

American International Group, Inc. ("AIG"), the parent of Corebridge, has announced its intention to sell all of its interest in Corebridge over time (such divestment, the "Separation Plan"). On September 19, 2022, AIG sold a portion of its interest in Corebridge in an initial public offering of Corebridge common stock, following which AIG's interest in Corebridge was approximately 78%. While AIG and Corebridge believe that Corebridge's initial public offering did not result in a transfer of a controlling block of outstanding voting securities of VALIC, SunAmerica Asset Management, LLC ("SunAmerica") or Corebridge ("a Change of Control Event"), it is anticipated that one or more of the transactions contemplated by the Separation Plan will ultimately be deemed a Change of Control Event resulting in the assignment and automatic termination of the current Investment Advisory Agreement. To ensure that VALIC may continue to provide advisory services to the Funds without interruption, at meetings held on August 2-3, 2022, the Board of Directors approved a new investment advisory agreement with VALIC, in connection with the Separation Plan. The Board of Directors also agreed to call and hold a joint meeting of shareholders on October 14, 2022, for shareholders of each Fund to (1) approve the new investment advisory agreement with VALIC that would be effective after the first Change of Control Event, and (2) approve any future investment advisory agreements approved by the Board of Directors and that have terms not materially different from the current agreement, in the event there are subsequent Change of Control Events arising from completion of the Separation Plan that terminate the investment advisory agreement after the first Change of Control Event. Approval of a future investment advisory agreement means that shareholders may not have another opportunity to vote on a new agreement with VALIC even upon a change of control, as long as no single person or group of persons acting together gains "control" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of VALIC. At the October 14, 2022 meeting, shareholders of the Funds approved the new and future investment advisory agreements.

The investment advisory agreement between VALIC and VC I provides for VC I to pay all expenses not specifically assumed by VALIC. Examples of the expenses paid by VC I include transfer agency fees, custodial fees, the fees of outside legal and auditing firms, the costs of reports to shareholders and expenses of servicing shareholder accounts. These expenses are allocated to each Fund in a manner approved by the Board of Directors. For more information on these agreements, see the "Investment Adviser" section in the SAI.

Investment Subadvisers

VALIC works with investment subadvisers for each Fund. Subadvisers are financial services companies that specialize in certain types of investing. The subadviser's role is to make investment decisions for the Fund according to each Fund's investment objective and restrictions. VALIC compensates the subadvisers out of the fees it receives from each Fund.

According to the agreements VALIC has with the subadvisers, VALIC will receive investment advice for each Fund. Under these agreements VALIC gives the subadvisers the authority to buy and sell securities for the subadvised Funds. However, VALIC retains the responsibility for the overall management of these Funds. The subadvisers may buy and sell securities for each Fund with broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries that they select. The subadvisers may place orders to buy and sell securities of these Funds with a broker-dealer affiliated with the subadvisers, as allowed by law. This could include any affiliated futures commission merchants.

The 1940 Act permits the subadvisers, under certain conditions, to place an order to buy or sell securities with an affiliated broker. One of these conditions is that the commission received by the affiliated broker cannot be greater than the usual and customary brokers commission if the sale was completed on a securities exchange. VC I has adopted procedures, as required by the 1940 Act, which provide that any commissions received by a subadviser's affiliated broker may be considered reasonable and fair if compared to the commission received by other brokers for the same type of securities transaction.

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 prohibits members of national securities exchanges from effecting exchange transactions for accounts that they or their affiliates

manage, except as allowed under rules adopted by the SEC. VC I and the subadvisers have entered into written contracts, as required by the 1940 Act, to allow a subadviser's affiliate to effect these types of transactions for commissions. The 1940 Act generally prohibits a subadviser or a subadviser's affiliate, acting as principal, from engaging in securities transactions with a Fund, without an exemptive order from the SEC.

VALIC and the subadvisers may enter into simultaneous purchase and sale transactions for the Funds or affiliates of the Funds.

In selecting the subadvisers, the Board of Directors carefully evaluated: (i) the nature and quality of the services expected to be rendered to the Fund(s) by the subadviser; (ii) the distinct investment objective and policies of the Fund(s); (iii) the history, reputation, qualification and background of the subadvisers' personnel and its financial condition; (iv) its performance track record; and (v) other factors deemed relevant. The Board of Directors also reviewed the fees to be paid by VALIC to each subadviser. VALIC compensates each subadviser from the investment advisory fees paid to VALIC by VC I, on behalf of the respective Fund(s). With respect to the Emerging Economies Fund and the International Value Fund, a discussion of the basis for the Board of Directors' approval of the investment subadvisory agreements is available in VC I's most recent semi-annual report for the period ended November 30, 2023. For information on obtaining an annual or semi-annual report to shareholders, see the section "Interested in Learning More."

VC I relies upon an exemptive order from the SEC that permits VALIC, subject to certain conditions, to enter into subadvisory agreements relating to the Funds with unaffiliated subadvisers approved by the Board without obtaining shareholder approval. The exemptive order permits VALIC, subject to the approval of the Board but without shareholder approval, to employ unaffiliated subadvisers for new or existing funds, change the terms of subadvisory agreements with unaffiliated subadvisers or continue the employment of existing unaffiliated subadvisers after events that would otherwise cause an automatic termination of a subadvisory agreement.

Shareholders will be notified of any changes that are made pursuant to the exemptive order within 60 days of hiring a new subadviser or making a material change to an existing subadvisory agreement. The order also permits the Funds to disclose fees paid to subadvisers on an aggregate, rather than individual, basis. In addition, pursuant to no-action relief, the SEC Staff has extended multi-manager relief to any affiliated subadviser, provided certain conditions are met. The Funds' shareholders have approved the Funds' reliance on the no-action relief. VALIC will determine if and when a Fund should rely on the no-action relief. The Prospectus will be updated in advance of the no-action relief being relied upon by a Fund.

The SAI provides information regarding the portfolio managers listed below, including other accounts they manage, their ownership interest in the Fund(s) that they serve as portfolio manager, and the structure and method used by the subadviser to determine their compensation.

The Subadvisers are:

BlackRock Investment Management, LLC
Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC
Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P
J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.
PineBridge Investments LLC

Emerging Economies Fund

BlackRock Investment Management, LLC ("BlackRock")

1 University Square Drive, Princeton, NJ 08540

BlackRock is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc. BlackRock and its affiliates offer a full range of equity, fixed income, cash management and alternative investment products with strong representation in both retail and institutional channels, in the U.S. and in non-U.S. markets. As of June 30, 2023, the assets under management of BlackRock, Inc. (including its subsidiaries) were $9.42 trillion.

The *Emerging Economies Fund* is managed by Jeff Shen and David Piazza.

Jeff Shen, PhD, Managing Director, Co-CIO and Co-Head of Systematic Active Equity. Dr. Shen is a member of the BlackRock Global Operating Committee, BlackRock Systematic Management Committee and the BlackRock Asian Middle Eastern & Allies Network Executive Committee. Dr. Shen's service with BlackRock dates back to 2004, including his years with Barclays Global Investors ("BGI"), which merged with BlackRock in 2009. At BGI, Dr. Shen was the Head of Investment for Asia Pacific and Emerging Market active equities. Prior to joining BGI, he began his career in 1997 with J.P. Morgan where he held numerous positions in global macro investment and asset allocation research in both New York and London. Dr. Shen earned a BA degree in Economics from Hobart College, a MA degree in Economics from University of Massachusetts at

Amherst, and a PhD degree in Finance from New York University. Dr. Shen is an adjunct professor at NYU teaching an MBA class on international investment. He also serves on the advisory board of the Clausen Center at UC Berkeley.

David Piazza, Managing Director. Mr. Piazza is a member of the Systematic Active Equity ("SAE") division within BlackRock's Active Equities Group. He is responsible for SAE's Emerging Market Equity Strategies. Mr. Piazza's service with the firm dates back to 1997, including his years with BGI, which merged with BlackRock in 2009. Prior to assuming his current role, he led the Equity Investments team within the Global Market Strategies business of BlackRock's Multi-Asset Investments Group. In earlier roles within the Multi-Asset organization, he led the creation of various new investment strategies, including sector and industry selection, and global tactical asset allocation models. Previously, Mr. Piazza was a portfolio manager for global tactical asset allocation overlay accounts for BGI's Asset Allocation Strategies Group. Mr. Piazza earned a BA degree in political science from Emory University 1994.

International Value Fund

Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC ("Columbia")

290 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210

Columbia is a registered investment adviser and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ameriprise Financial, Inc. Columbia's management experience covers all major asset classes, including equity securities, debt instruments and money market instruments. In addition to serving as an investment adviser to traditional mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and closed-end funds, Columbia acts as an investment adviser for itself, its affiliates, individuals, corporations, retirement plans, private investment companies and financial intermediaries. Columbia managed $397.87 billion in assets as of June 30, 2023.

The *International Value Fund* is managed by Fred Copper, CFA, Daisuke Nomoto, CMA (SAAJ), and Paul J. DiGiacomo, CFA.

Fred Copper, CFA, is the lead and senior portfolio manager on the Overseas Equity team for Columbia Management. He joined one of the Columbia Management legacy firms in 2005 as head of International Equities. Previously, he was a senior vice president with Putnam Investments where he co-managed $1.5 billion in international and global value portfolios, as well as serving as a lead manager for a small-cap value portfolio and as a member of the global value portfolio management team. Prior to that, he was an assistant vice president with Wellington Management Company. He has been a member of the investment community since 1990. He received a B.S. from Boston College and an MBA from the University of Chicago. In addition, he holds the CFA® designation.

Daisuke Nomoto, CMA (SAAJ), is head of Japanese equities at Columbia Management. Prior to his current role, he was a director and senior portfolio manager on the Overseas Equity team. He joined one of the Columbia Management legacy firms in 2005. Previously, he worked as an equity analyst at Putnam Investments. Prior to that, Mr. Nomoto held a variety of positions for Nippon Life Insurance, including four years as a senior portfolio manager and equity analyst at Nissay Asset Management, Tokyo, and five years as an equity analyst with NLI International. He received a B.A. from Shiga University, Japan. Mr. Nomoto is a chartered member of the Security Analysts Association of Japan.

Paul J. DiGiacomo, CFA, is a senior portfolio manager on the Overseas Equity team for Columbia Management. He joined Columbia Columbia Management in 2006. Previously, he worked at Putnam Investments as an analyst. Prior to that, he worked for Good Humor-Breyers Ice Cream as a manufacturing supervisor and served as a captain in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He has been a member of the investment community since 2001. He received a B.S. in civil engineering from Brown University and an MBA from the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth College. In addition, he holds the CFA® designation and is a licensed professional engineer.

International Value Fund

Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. ("GSAM")

200 West Street New York, NY 10282

GSAM has been registered as an investment adviser with the SEC since 1990 and is an affiliate of Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC ("Goldman"). As of June 30, 2023, GSAM, including its investment advisory affiliates, had assets under supervision of approximately $2,457,300.5 million. Assets under supervision include assets under management and other client assets for which Goldman does not have full discretion.

The team responsible for managing the *International Value Fund* is Alexis Deladerrière, CFA and Abhishek Periwal, CFA.

Mr. Deladerrière is the Head of International Developed Markets Equity within the Fundamental Equity team and the portfolio manager for the International Equity Income strategy. Mr. Deladerrière joined GSAM in July 2002 as a research analyst.

Mr. Periwal is a portfolio manager for international equity strategies within the Fundamental Equity team, including the International Equity Income strategy. Mr. Periwal joined GSAM in 2007 as an investment analyst.

Core Bond Fund

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("JPMIM")

270 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017

The *Core Bond Fund* is managed by Richard Figuly, Justin Rucker, Andy Melchiorre, and Ed Fitzpatrick. Mr. Figuly, managing director, has been an employee of JPMorgan or its predecessor firms since 1993.

Mr. Figuly is a member of JPMorgan's Global Fixed Income, Currency & Commodities ("GFICC") group and Head of Core Bond Investment Team with responsibility for managing certain JPMorgan funds and institutional taxable bond portfolios. Mr. Rucker, managing director, has been an employee of JPMorgan since 2006, is a member of the GFICC group and a portfolio manager responsible for managing Long Duration and Core Bond portfolios. Mr. Melchiorre, managing director, has been an employee of JPMIM since 2012. He is a member of the GFICC group and a portfolio manager responsible for managing Core Bond and MBS portfolios. Mr. Fitzpatrick III, managing director, has been an employee of JPMIM since 2013. He is a member of the GFICC group and is the Head of the U.S. Rates Team, responsible for managing government bond portfolios for institutional clients as well as recommending U.S. rates & derivatives strategies across GFICC portfolios.

Core Bond Fund

PineBridge Investments LLC ("PineBridge")

Park Avenue Tower, 65 East 55th Street, New York, New York 10022

PineBridge is a Delaware limited liability company and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PineBridge Investments Holdings US LLC which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PineBridge Investments, L.P., a company owned by Pacific Century Group, an Asia based private investment group. Pacific Century Group is majority owned by Mr. Richard Li Tzar Kai.

PineBridge is an independent asset manager with over 60 years of experience in emerging and developed markets, having built an extensive platform of asset allocation, fixed income, equity, private equity and hedge fund-of-fund investment capabilities to meet diverse client needs. As of June 30, 2023, PineBridge managed approximately $148.5 billion.

Investment decisions for the *Core Bond Fund* are made by a team including John Yovanovic, CFA, Robert Vanden Assem, CFA and Dana Burns. Mr. Yovanovic, Managing Director and Head of High Yield Portfolio Management, joined PineBridge in 2001. He became a Portfolio Manager of high yield bonds in 2005. Mr. Vanden Assem, Managing Director and Head of Developed Markets and Investment Grade Fixed Income, joined PineBridge in 2001 and is responsible for the portfolio management high grade total rate of return portfolios and long/short portfolios. Mr. Burns, Managing Director, Investment Grade Fixed Income, joined the firm in 2007. He is a senior portfolio manager within the Investment Grade Credit team and is responsible for the management of high grade institutional and retail fixed income portfolios. The team meets regularly to review portfolio holdings and discuss purchase and sale activity.

How VALIC is Paid for its Services

Each Fund pays VALIC a monthly fee based on a percentage of average daily net assets.

A discussion of the basis for the Board of Directors' approval of the investment advisory agreement is available in VC I's most recent semi-annual report for the period ended November 30, 2023. For information on obtaining an annual or semi-annual report to shareholders, see the section "Interested in Learning More." Here is a list of the percentages each Fund paid VALIC for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2023.

Fund	Fee
Core Bond Fund	0.41%
Emerging Economies Fund	0.77%
International Value Fund	0.63%

The Investment Advisory Agreement entered into with each Fund does not limit how much the Funds pay in expenses each year. However, VALIC has contractually agreed to cap certain Fund expenses by waiving a portion of its advisory fee or reimbursing certain expenses, as shown in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses in such Fund's Summary

For those Funds with an Advisory Fee Waiver Agreement, the Advisory Fee Waiver Agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to the date set forth in the Fund's Summary, only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VC I, including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the 1940 Act.

Additional Information About Fund Expenses

Commission Recapture Program. A commission recapture arrangement includes those arrangements under which products or services (other than execution of securities transactions) or commissions are recaptured for a client from or through a broker-dealer, in exchange for directing the client's brokerage transactions to that broker-dealer who commits to returning a portion of its commission to the respective Fund. The Board has determined that a commission recapture arrangement with Capital Institutional Services, Inc. is in the best interest of certain Funds and their shareholders. Through the commission recapture program, a portion of certain Funds' expenses have been reduced. "Other Expenses," as reflected in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses in each Fund Summary, do not take into account this expense reduction and, therefore, may be higher than the actual expenses of the Fund. For more information about the commission recapture program, see the SAI.

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" include fees and expenses incurred indirectly by a Fund as a result of investments in shares of one or more mutual funds, hedge funds, private equity funds or other pooled investment vehicles. Such fees and expenses will vary based on a Fund's allocation of assets to, and the annualized expenses of, the particular acquired fund.

Expense Limitations. VALIC has contractually agreed to reimburse the expenses of certain Funds through September 30, 2024, so that the Funds' Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not exceed the limits set forth in the agreement. For the purposes of the waived fee and reimbursed expense calculations, annual fund operating expenses shall not include extraordinary expenses (*i.e.*, expenses that are unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence, such as litigation), or acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses relating to the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, interest, taxes and governmental fees, and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Funds' business. This agreement will be renewed in terms of one year unless terminated by the Board of Directors prior to any such renewal.

Financial Highlights

The following Financial Highlights tables are intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the past 5 years, or, if shorter, the period of the Fund's operations. With respect to the Core Bond Fund, the Financial Highlights information presented for the Fund prior to May 24, 2021 is the financial history of its Predecessor Fund. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in each table represent the rate that an investor would have earned on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). Separate Account charges are not reflected in the total returns. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, whose report, along with each Fund's financial statements, is included in the VC I's Annual Report to shareholders, which is available upon request. Per share data assumes that you held each share from the beginning to the end of each fiscal year. Total return assumes that you bought additional shares with dividends paid by the Fund.

Selected Data for a Share Outstanding Throughout each Period										Ratios and Supplemental Data				
		Investment Operations			Distributions to Shareholders From						Ratios to Average Net Assets			
Period ended	Net Asset Value beginning of period	Net investment income (loss)[1]	Net realized & unrealized gain (loss) on investments	Total from investment operations	Net investment income	Net realized gain on investments	Total distributions	Net Asset Value end of period	Total Return[2]	Net Assets end of period (000's)	Total expenses	Total expenses after waivers and/or reimburse-ments	Net investment income (loss)	Portfolio turnover
Core Bond Fund														
08/31/18	$11.15	$0.30	$(0.45)	$(0.15)	$(0.26)	$(0.00)	$(0.26)	$10.74	(1.32)%	$1,282,586	0.78%	0.77%	2.80%	73%
08/31/19	10.74	0.33	0.70	1.03	(0.24)	—	(0.24)	11.53	9.64	1,589,218	0.78	0.77	2.99	97
08/31/20	11.53	0.28	0.52	0.80	(0.39)	—	(0.39)	11.94	7.05	1,784,179	0.78	0.77	2.39	93
05/31/21[3]	11.94	0.15	(0.12)	0.03	(0.29)	(0.31)	(0.60)	11.37	0.27	2,809,677	0.77[4]	0.76[4]	1.73[4]	39
05/31/22	11.37	0.21	(1.19)	(0.98)	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.24)	10.15	(8.75)	2,821,678	0.50	0.50	1.93	60
05/31/23	10.15	0.30	(0.61)	(0.31)	(0.22)	(0.02)	(0.24)	9.60	(2.99)	2,808,761	0.50	0.50	3.05	43
11/30/23@	9.60	0.17	(0.17)	—	—	—	—	9.60	0.00	2,641,306	0.51[4]	0.51[4]	3.62[4]	12
Emerging Economies Fund														
05/31/19	8.89	0.18	(1.22)	(1.04)	(0.14)	—	(0.14)	7.71	(11.75)	823,071	0.93	0.93	2.29	72
05/31/20	7.71	0.19	(0.47)	(0.28)	(0.20)	—	(0.20)	7.23	(3.74)	701,471	0.91	0.91	2.35	62
05/31/21	7.23	0.16	3.66	3.82	(0.18)	—	(0.18)	10.87	52.91	1,065,405	0.88	0.88	1.68	82
05/31/22	10.87	0.31	(2.56)	(2.25)	(0.30)	(1.07)	(1.37)	7.25	(20.87)	634,192	0.93	0.93	3.23	60
05/31/23	7.25	0.23	(1.04)	(0.81)	(0.38)	(0.71)	(1.09)	5.35	(11.47)	647,212	0.96	0.96	3.72	71
11/30/23@	5.35	0.07	0.22	0.29	—	—	—	5.64	5.42	673,046	0.93[4]	0.93[4]	2.66[4]	44
International Value Fund														
05/31/19	10.67	0.20	(1.66)	(1.46)	(0.28)	—	(0.28)	8.93	(13.83)	688,485	0.82	0.77	1.97	136
05/31/20	8.93	0.18	(1.09)	(0.91)	(0.23)	(0.01)	(0.24)	7.78	(10.17)	604,123	0.80	0.73	2.01	64
05/31/21	7.78	0.19	3.66	3.85	(0.17)	—	(0.17)	11.46	49.67	738,262	0.81	0.74	1.95	62
05/31/22	11.46	0.29	(1.67)	(1.38)	(0.18)	—	(0.18)	9.90	(12.03)	609,239	0.81	0.74	2.66	70
05/31/23	9.90	0.20	(0.29)	(0.09)	(0.40)	(0.44)	(0.84)	8.97	(1.25)	474,369	0.85	0.78	2.16	60
11/30/23@	8.97	0.11	0.51	0.62	—	—	—	9.59	6.91	488,542	0.85[4]	0.78[4]	2.23[4]	28

@ Unaudited

(1) Calculated based upon average shares outstanding.

(2) Total return does not include the effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level. If such expenses had been included, total return would have been lower for each period presented.

(3) The performance and financial history prior to May 24, 2021 are that of the Predecessor Fund. Information presented is for the nine months ended May 31, 2021.

(4) Annualized

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Appendix A

VALIC Company I

Fund	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Risk Factors	Principal Investment Techniques
Core Bond Fund	High total return	Fixed income	• Management risk • Active trading risk • Credit risk • Call or prepayment risk • Foreign investment risk • Emerging markets risk • Currency risk • Interest rate risk • Junk bond risk • Market risk • Mortgage-backed securities risk • Non-mortgage asset-backed securities risk • Securities lending risk • U.S. government obligations risk	The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in medium- to high-quality fixed-income securities, including corporate debt securities of domestic and foreign companies, or in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government such as treasury obligations, including treasury coupon strips and treasury principal strips, and other U.S. Government securities, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed or non-mortgage asset-backed securities. The Fund may invest a significant portion or all of its assets in mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities at the subadviser's discretion, including securities issued or guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC") or the Government National Mortgage Association. Mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities may be structured as collateralized mortgage obligations (agency and non-agency), stripped mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, mortgage pass-through securities and cash and cash equivalents. These securities may be structured such that payments consist of interest-only (IO), principal-only (PO) or principal and interest. Although the Fund invests primarily in medium- to high-quality fixed-income securities, which are considered investment-grade, up to 20% of its net assets may be invested

Appendix A

Fund	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Risk Factors	Principal Investment Techniques
				in lower-quality fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"), including "sub-prime mortgages," which are considered below investment-grade. The Fund expects to invest no more than 10% of its assets in "sub-prime" mortgage-related securities at the time of purchase.
Emerging Economies Fund	Capital appreciation	Emerging countries	• Management risk • Foreign investment risk • Emerging markets risk • Convertible securities risk • Currency risk • Geographic risk • IPO risk • Equity securities risk • Preferred stock risk • Depositary receipts risk • Derivatives risk • Hedging risk • Market risk • Model risk • Securities lending risk	Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of value of its net assets in equity securities of emerging market companies and other investments that are tied economically to emerging markets.
International Value Fund	Long-term growth of capital	International value	• Management risk • Equity Securities risk • Derivatives risk • Large-Cap Companies risk • Mid-Cap Company risk • Small-Cap Company risk • Hedging risk • Warrant risk • Dividend-paying Stocks Risk • Focused Fund Risk • Sector Risk • Foreign Investment risk • Currency risk • Depository Receipts risk • Geographic risk • Market risk • Value Style risk • Securities Lending risk	Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of foreign issuers. The Fund will invest in securities of at least three different countries, including the United States. The Fund normally invests in common stock, preferred stock, rights, warrants and American Depository Receipts (ADRs).

Interested in Learning More?

The Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") incorporated by reference into this prospectus contains additional information about VC I's operations.

Further information about the Funds' investments is available in VC I's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. VC I's annual report discusses market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Funds' performance results during their last fiscal year.

The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC") can provide you with a free copy of these materials or other information about VC I. You may reach VALIC by calling 1-800-448-2542 or by writing to P.O. Box 15648, Amarillo, Texas 79105-5648. VC I's prospectus, SAI, and shareholder reports are available online at https://www.corebridgefinancial.com/rs/prospectus-and-reports/annuities#underlyingfunds.

The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") maintains copies of these documents, which are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's web site at http://www.sec.gov. You may also request a paper copy from the SEC electronically at publicinfo@sec.gov. A duplicating fee will be assessed for all copies provided by the SEC.

VALIC Company I
P.O. Box 3206
Houston, TX 77252-3206

VALIC Company I

Prospectus, October 1, 2023

VALIC Company I ("VC I") is a mutual fund complex made up of 36 separate funds (each, a "Fund", and collectively, the "Funds"). Each of the Funds has its own investment objective.

	Ticker Symbol:
Aggressive Growth Lifestyle Fund	VLAGX
Asset Allocation Fund	VCAAX
Capital Appreciation Fund	VAPPX
Conservative Growth Lifestyle Fund	VGCLX
Core Bond Fund	VCBDX
Dividend Value Fund	VCIGX
Dynamic Allocation Fund	VDAFX
Emerging Economies Fund	VCGEX
Global Real Estate Fund	VGREX
Global Strategy Fund	VGLSX
Government Securities Fund	VCGSX
Growth Fund	VCULX
High Yield Bond Fund	VHYLX
Inflation Protected Fund	VCTPX
International Equities Index Fund	VCIEX
International Government Bond Fund	VCIFX
International Growth Fund	VCINX
International Opportunities Fund	VIOPX
International Socially Responsible Fund	VCSOX
International Value Fund	VCFVX
Large Capital Growth Fund	VLCGX
Mid Cap Index Fund	VMIDX
Mid Cap Strategic Growth Fund	VMSGX
Mid Cap Value Fund	VVMCX
Moderate Growth Lifestyle Fund	VLSMX
Nasdaq-100® Index Fund	VCNIX
Science & Technology Fund	VCSTX
Small Cap Growth Fund	VVSGX
Small Cap Index Fund	VCSLX
Small Cap Special Values Fund	VSSVX
Small Cap Value Fund	VVSCX
Stock Index Fund	VSTIX
Systematic Core Fund	VCGAX
Systematic Growth Fund	VCBCX
Systematic Value Fund	VBCVX
U.S Socially Responsible Fund	VSRDX

This Prospectus contains information you should know before investing, including information about risks. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") has not approved or disapproved these securities, nor has it determined that this Prospectus is accurate or complete. It is a criminal offense to state otherwise.

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Fund Summary: Aggressive Growth Lifestyle Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks growth.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** As an investor in the Fund, you pay the expenses of the Fund and indirectly pay a proportionate share of the expenses of the Underlying Funds. If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.10%
Other Expenses	0.04%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[1]	0.51%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1]	0.65%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[2]	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1,2]	0.62%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the Fund do not correlate to the ratio of net expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights table of the Fund's annual report, which reflects the net operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" include fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of investments in shares of one or more Underlying Funds.

[2] The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.07% of the Fund's average daily net assets. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include expense reimbursements for year one. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$63	$205	$359	$808

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund, which operates as a fund-of-funds, does not pay transaction costs when it buys and sells shares of the Underlying Funds (or "turns over" its portfolio). An Underlying Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it turns over its portfolio and 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 performance of both the Underlying Fund and the Fund.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 65% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

As a fund-of-funds, the Fund's principal investment strategy is to allocate assets among a combination of mutual funds ("Underlying Funds") that, in turn, invest directly in a wide range of portfolio securities (like stocks and bonds). The Fund uses asset allocation strategies to determine how much to invest in the Underlying Funds.

Generally, the Fund invests a larger portion of its assets in Underlying Funds that invest in securities with a greater opportunity for capital growth, such as stocks, and generally has a higher level of risk than the Moderate Growth Lifestyle Fund and the Conservative Growth Lifestyle Fund. The Fund's indirect holdings are primarily in equity securities of domestic and foreign companies of any market capitalization, and fixed-income securities of domestic issuers. A portion of the Fund's indirect holdings may also include fixed-income securities of foreign issuers, and money market securities. The Fund's indirect holdings in fixed-income securities may include high yielding, high risk fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds").

Asset allocation is the most critical investment decision that you make as an investor. Selecting the appropriate combination should be based on your personal investment

goals, time horizons and risk tolerance. The projected asset allocation ranges for the Fund are as follows:

- Domestic Equity Funds 40% - 70%
- Fixed-Income Funds 10% - 50%
- International Equity Funds 0% - 30%

This Fund is managed so that it can serve as a complete investment program for you or as a core part of your larger portfolio.

Although the Fund will generally maintain its assets within the allocations above, the Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents for various purposes, including for temporary defensive purposes.

The Underlying Funds have been selected to represent a reasonable spectrum of investment options for the Fund. The subadviser has based the target investment percentages for the Fund on the degree to which it believes the Underlying Funds, in combination, to be appropriate for the Fund's investment objective. The subadviser may change the asset allocation ranges from time to time. In selecting Underlying Funds, the subadviser may choose from other series of VALIC Company I and from unaffiliated money market funds that VALIC has designated available for investment for the Fund. The Underlying Funds includes funds subadvised by the subadviser. Consistent with the Fund's objective and strategies, the subadviser is permitted to invest in Underlying Funds it subadvises. When choosing among potential Underlying Funds, the subadviser faces a conflict of interest because it will receive additional fees when it selects Underlying Funds for which it also acts as subadviser. Please refer to the Fund's SAI for more information on the sub-adviser's conflicts of interest.

The Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities in an effort to achieve their investment objectives.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The risks of investing in the Fund include indirect risks associated with the Fund's investments in Underlying Funds. The value of your investment in the Fund may be affected by one or more of the following risks, which are described in more detail in the sections "Additional Information About the Funds' Investment Objectives, Strategies and Investment Risks" and the "Investment Glossary" in the Prospectus, any of which could cause the Fund's return, the price of the Fund's shares or the Fund's yield to fluctuate. Please note that there are many other circumstances that could adversely affect your investment and prevent the Fund from reaching its objective, which are not described here.

Active Trading Risk. The Underlying Funds may actively trade, which is associated with high portfolio turnover rates and which may result in higher transaction costs to the Underlying Funds. High portfolio turnover rates of the Underlying Funds can adversely affect the Fund's performance. Active trading tends to be more pronounced during periods of increased market volatility.

Affiliated Fund Risk. The subadviser is subject to conflicts of interest in the selection and allocation of the Fund's assets among Underlying Funds. The subadviser serves as subadviser to certain Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest. The subadviser will receive more revenue when it selects an Underlying Fund it subadvises for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio.

Equity Securities Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in equity securities, which are subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Call or Prepayment Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer may "call" a bond to repay it before its maturity date. An Underlying Fund may only be able to invest the bond's proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Underlying Fund's income.

Credit Risk. The Fund may suffer losses if the issuer of a fixed-income security owned by an Underlying Fund is unable to make interest or principal payments.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in foreign securities. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures.

U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Interest Rate Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in fixed-income securities. The value of fixed-income securities may decline when interest rates go up or increase when interest rates go down. The interest earned on fixed-income securities may decline when interest rates go down or increase when interest rates go up. Longer-term and lower coupon bonds tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Underlying Funds may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to these initiatives.

Fund-of-Funds Risk. The costs of investing in a fund-of-funds, may be higher than the costs of investing in a mutual fund that only invests directly in individual securities. An Underlying Fund may change its investment objective or policies without the Fund's approval, which could force the Fund to withdraw its investment from such Underlying Fund at a time that is unfavorable to the Fund. In addition, one Underlying Fund may buy the same securities that another Underlying Fund sells. Therefore, the Fund would indirectly bear the costs of these trades without accomplishing any investment purpose.

Underlying Funds Risk. The risks of the Fund owning the Underlying Funds generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities held by the Underlying Funds. Disruptions in the markets for the securities held by the Underlying Funds could result in losses on the Fund's investment in such securities. The Underlying Funds also have fees that increase their costs versus owning the underlying securities directly. For example, the Fund indirectly pays a portion of the expenses (including management fees and operating expenses) incurred by the Underlying Funds.

Large-Cap Companies Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in large-cap companies. Investing primarily in large-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion.

Junk Bond Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in high yielding, high risk fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"), which typically involve significantly greater credit risk, market risk and interest rate risk compared to higher rated fixed-income securities. Issuers of junk bonds are less secure financially and their securities are more sensitive to downturns in the economy. The market for junk bonds may not be as liquid as that for more highly rated securities.

Market Risk. The share price of the Underlying Funds and, as a result, the share price of the Fund can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's or an Underlying Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Underlying Funds invest. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Asset Allocation Risk. The Fund's risks will directly correspond to the risks of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. The Fund is subject to the risk that the selection of the Underlying Funds and the allocation and reallocation of the Fund's assets among the various asset classes and market sectors may not produce the desired result.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in mid-cap companies. Investing primarily in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with

investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Small-Cap Company Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in small-cap companies. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time before an Underlying Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

Underlying Fund Securities Lending Risk. Certain Underlying Funds may lend portfolio securities to generate additional income. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for an Underlying Fund's investments. An Underlying Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. An Underlying Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects such Underlying Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or an Underlying Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Underlying Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to an Underlying Fund on a timely basis and the Underlying Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price. If an Underlying Fund in which the Fund invests incurs losses as a result of its securities lending activities, the value of the Underlying Fund may decrease, which will have an adverse effect on the Fund.

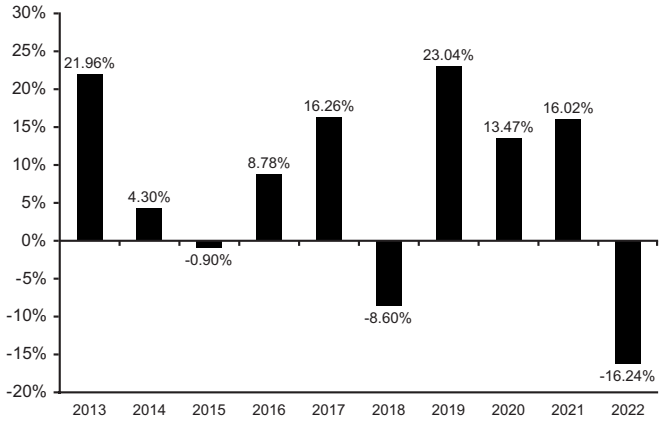
Performance Information

As a result of a reorganization which occurred on May 24, 2021(the "Reorganization"), the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Aggressive Growth Lifestyle Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of VALIC Company II. The Fund adopted the performance of the Predecessor Fund as a result of the Reorganization and returns presented for the Fund prior to that date reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The performance information below is based on the performance of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization. The Fund and the Predecessor Fund had substantially similar investment objectives and strategies and had the same portfolio management team as of the date of the Reorganization.

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the S&P 500® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and a blended index. The blended index is comprised of 56% Russell 3000® Index, 19% MSCI EAFE Index (net), and 25% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (the "Blended Index"). The Blended Index is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.("JPMIM") assumed subadvisory responsibility for the Fund effective

September 28, 2022. Prior to that, Pinebridge Investments LLC served as subadviser to the Fund and to the Predecessor Fund.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	15.26%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-19.27%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	10.14%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-16.24%	4.40%	7.06%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%
Blended Index	-16.52%	5.49%	8.09%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by JPMIM.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Gary Herbert, CFA Managing Director, U.S. Head of Global Tactical Asset Allocation, and Portfolio Manager	2022
Morgan Moriarty, CFA Executive Director, Portfolio Manager	2022
Navdeep S. Saini Vice President, Portfolio Manager	2022

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

Fund Summary: Asset Allocation Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks total return.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Other Expenses	0.24%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.74%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.69%

[1] The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.45% on the first $300 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.425% on the next $200 million of the Fund's average daily net assets and 0.40% on average daily net assets over $500 million. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include fee waivers for year one. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$70	$232	$407	$914

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 46% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund attempts to achieve its investment objective by investing in a diverse combination of equity and fixed income investments. Under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to invest approximately 60% of its assets in equity securities and approximately 40% of its assets in fixed income securities.

The equity securities in which the Fund primarily intends to invest include common stocks of large and medium capitalization U.S. companies included in the S&P 500® Index. Sector by sector, the Fund's weightings in its equity portion are similar to those of the S&P 500® Index. Within each sector, the Fund focuses on those equity securities that it considers most undervalued and seeks to outperform the S&P 500® Index through superior stock selection. By emphasizing undervalued equity securities, the Fund seeks to produce returns that exceed those of the S&P 500® Index. At the same time, by controlling the sector weightings of the Fund so they can differ only moderately from the sector weightings of the S&P 500® Index, the Fund seeks to limit its volatility to that of the overall market, as represented by this index. It will also look to identify companies that regularly pay dividends.

In managing the equity portion of the Fund, the subadviser employs a three-step process that combines research, valuation and stock selection. The subadviser takes an in-depth look at company prospects over a period as long as five years, which is designed to provide insight into a company's real growth potential. The research findings allow the subadviser to rank the companies in each sector group according to their relative value.

The subadviser then buys and sells equity securities, using the research and valuation rankings as a basis. In general, the subadviser buys equity securities that are identified as undervalued and considers selling them when they appear to be overvalued. Along with attractive

valuation, the subadviser often considers a number of other criteria:

- catalysts that could trigger a rise in a stock's price;
- high potential reward compared to potential risk; and
- temporary mispricings caused by apparent market overreactions.

The fixed income securities in which the Fund intends to invest include corporate bonds, U.S. treasury obligations, including treasury coupon strips and treasury principal strips, and other U.S. government and agency securities, and asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities included in the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. Mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities may be structured as collateralized mortgage obligations (agency and non-agency), stripped mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, mortgage pass-through securities and cash and cash equivalents. The Fund will invest only in fixed income securities that are investment grade at the time of purchase and may invest in fixed income securities of any maturity or duration.

All fixed income securities in which the Fund will invest will be U.S. dollar-denominated, although they may be issued by a foreign corporation or a U.S. affiliate of a foreign corporation or a foreign government or its agencies and instrumentalities. The subadviser may invest all or a significant portion of the assets of the Fund's fixed income portion in mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities in the subadviser's discretion. The Fund expects to invest no more than 10% of the fixed income portion's assets in "sub-prime" mortgage-related securities considered to be investment grade at the time of purchase.

In choosing fixed income securities, the subadviser buys and sells securities and investments for the Fund based on its view of individual securities and market sectors. Taking a long-term approach, the subadviser looks for individual fixed income investments that it believes will perform well over market cycles. The subadviser is value oriented and makes decisions to purchase and sell individual securities and instruments after performing a risk/reward analysis that includes an evaluation of interest rate risk, credit risk, duration, liquidity, legal provisions and the structure of the transaction.

The Fund may invest in derivatives, such as futures contracts. With respect to its fixed income allocations, the Fund may use futures contracts to manage and hedge interest rate risk associated with these investments, as well as to lengthen or shorten the duration of this portion of the portfolio. With respect to its equity and fixed income allocations, the Fund may use futures contracts to gain or reduce exposure to all or a portion of the stock or fixed income markets, respectively, and for cash management.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in equity securities are subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Large-Cap Companies Risk. Investing primarily in large-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of

larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Issuer Risk. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

Sector Risk. Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together in broad categories called sectors. Sector risk is the risk that securities of companies within specific sectors of the economy can perform differently than the overall market. This may be due to changes in such things as the regulatory or competitive environment or to changes in investor perceptions regarding a sector. Because the Fund may allocate relatively more assets to certain sectors than others, the Fund's performance may be more susceptible to any developments which affect those sectors emphasized by the Fund.

Dividend-paying Stocks Risk. There is no guarantee that the issuers of the stocks held by the Fund will declare dividends in the future or that, if dividends are declared, they will remain at their current levels or increase over time. Dividend-paying stocks may not participate in a broad market advance to the same degree as other stocks, and a sharp rise in interest rates or economic downturn could cause a company to unexpectedly reduce or eliminate its dividend.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed securities are similar to other debt securities in that they are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or may be non-guaranteed securities issued by private issuers. These securities are also subject to the risk that issuers will prepay the principal more quickly or more slowly than expected, which could cause the Fund to invest the proceeds in less attractive investments or increase the volatility of their prices. CMOs, which are a type of mortgage-backed security, may be less liquid and may exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage- and asset-backed securities.

Asset-backed securities are bonds or notes that are normally supported by a specific property. If the issuer fails to pay the interest or return the principal when the bond matures, then the issuer must give the property to the bondholders or noteholders. Examples of assets supporting asset-backed securities include credit card receivables, retail installment loans, home equity loans, auto loans, and manufactured housing loans.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government and are generally considered to have low credit risk. Unlike U.S. Treasury obligations, securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises, including FNMA and FHLMC, may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and are therefore subject to greater credit risk than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Foreign Sovereign Debt Risk. Foreign sovereign debt securities are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or to repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political, social and economic considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a governmental entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans.

Interest Rate Risk. Fixed income securities may be subject to volatility due to changes in interest rates. Duration is a measure of interest rate risk that indicates how price-sensitive a bond is to changes in interest rates. Longer-term and lower coupon bonds tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Federal Reserve has recently begun to raise the federal funds rate to address rising inflation. As interest rates rise from historically low levels, the Fund may face heightened interest rate risk. For example, a bond with a duration of three years will decrease in value by approximately 3% if interest rates increase by 1%. Any future changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates.

Credit Risk. The issuer of a fixed income security owned by the Fund may be unable to make interest or principal payments.

Call or Prepayment Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer may "call" a bond to repay it before its maturity date. The Fund may only be able to invest the bond's proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Derivatives Risk. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways due to the use of leverage and other factors and may result in increased volatility or losses. The Fund may not be able to terminate or sell derivative positions, and a liquid secondary market may not always exist for derivative positions.

Futures Risk. Futures are contracts involving the right to receive or the obligation to deliver assets or money depending on the performance of one or more underlying assets, instruments or a market or economic index. A futures contract is an exchange-traded legal contract to buy or sell a standard quantity and quality of a commodity, financial instrument, index, etc. at a specified future date and price. A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying commodity, security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile and futures contracts may lack liquidity. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of a futures contract and the price of the underlying commodity, security or financial index.

Active Trading Risk. High portfolio turnover rates that are associated with active trading may result in higher transaction costs, which can adversely affect the Fund's performance. Active trading tends to be more pronounced during periods of increased market volatility.

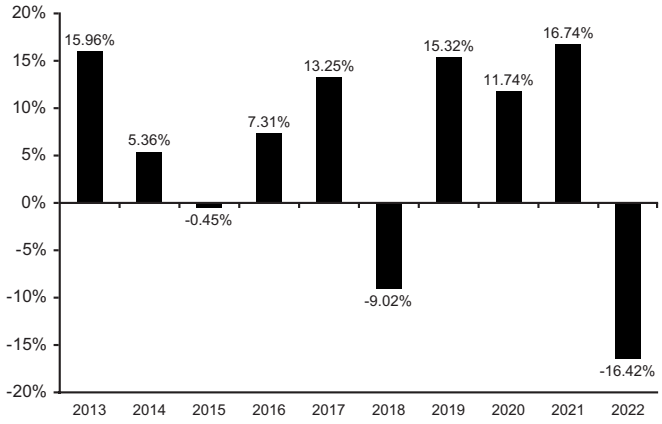
Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the S&P 500® Index (a broad-based securities market index), Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (a broad-based securities market index) and a blended index. The blended index is comprised of 60% S&P 500®

Index and 40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (the "Blended Index"). The Blended Index is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The Fund's returns prior to January 11, 2021, as reflected in the Bar Chart and Table, are the returns of the Fund when it followed different investment strategies. J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.("JPMIM") assumed subadvisory responsibility for the Fund effective January 11, 2021. Prior to that, Pinebridge Investments LLC served as subadviser to the Fund.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	December 31, 2020	12.72%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-17.48%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	10.98%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-16.42%	2.73%	5.39%
Blended Index	-15.79%	5.96%	8.08%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-13.01%	0.02%	1.06%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by JPMIM.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Jeffrey Geller, CFA Managing Director and Co-Lead Manager	2021
Gary Herbert, CFA Managing Director and Co-Lead Manager	2021
Morgan Moriarty, CFA Executive Director and Co-Lead Manager	2021

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: CAPITAL APPRECIATION FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in a broadly diversified portfolio of stocks and other equity securities of U.S. companies.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.55%
Other Expenses	0.25%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.80%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include expense reimbursements for year one. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$82	$255	$444	$990

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 42% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests in equity securities of large-sized U.S. companies similar in size, at the time of purchase, to those within the Russell 1000® Growth Index. As of July 31, 2023, the largest stock by market capitalization in the Russell 1000® Growth Index was approximately $1.33 billion to $3.11 trillion. The subadviser selects stocks using a unique, growth-oriented approach, focusing on high quality companies with sustainable earnings growth that are available at reasonable prices, which combines the use of proprietary analytical tools and the qualitative judgments of the investment team. In general, the subadviser believes companies that are undervalued relative to their fundamentals and exhibit improving investor interest outperform the market over full market cycles. As a result, the subadviser's investment process begins by using tools to rank stocks based on expected returns, construct preliminary portfolios with the use of fundamental factors, and manage risk. All purchases and sales of portfolio securities, however, are subjected ultimately to the investment team's qualitative judgments developed from their cumulative investment experience. The entire process is designed to focus on company fundamentals through both quantitative and qualitative analysis to balance return generation with risk management. Although the Fund typically invests in common stocks of domestic companies, the Fund may occasionally invest in the equity securities of foreign issuers (up to a maximum of 20% of total assets).

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the Fund may fail to produce the intended result. A subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in equity securities are subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Growth Style Risk. Generally, "growth" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes have anticipated earnings ranging from steady to accelerated growth. Many investors buy growth stocks because of anticipated superior earnings growth, but earnings disappointments often result in sharp price declines. Growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their own businesses so their stocks may lack the dividends that can cushion share prices in a down market. In addition, the value of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the value of other stocks, because growth stocks trade at higher prices relative to current earnings.

Large-Cap Companies Risk. Investing primarily in large-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Technology Sector Risk. Technology stocks historically have experienced unusually wide price swings. Earnings disappointments and intense competition for market share can result in sharp declines in the prices of technology stocks.

Sector Risk. Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together in broad categories called sectors. Sector risk is the risk that securities of companies within specific sectors of the economy can perform differently than the overall market. This may be due to changes in such things as the regulatory or competitive environment or to changes in investor perceptions regarding a sector. Because the Fund may allocate relatively more assets to certain sectors than others, the Fund's performance may be more susceptible to any developments which affect those sectors emphasized by the Fund.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral

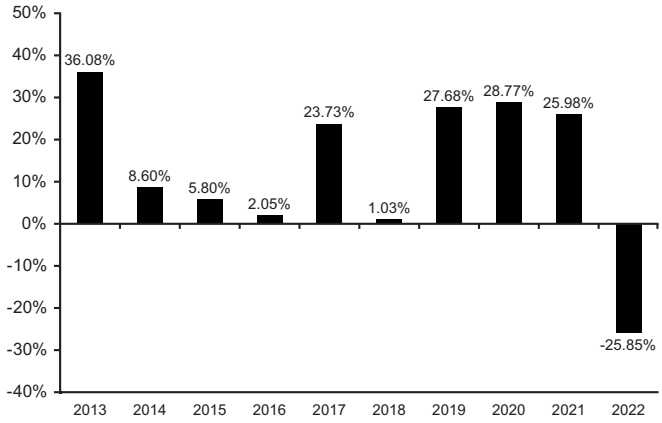
or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

As a result of a reorganization which occurred on May 24, 2021(the "Reorganization"), the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Capital Appreciation Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of VALIC Company II. The returns presented for the Fund reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The performance information below is based on the performance of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization. The Fund and the Predecessor Fund had substantially similar investment objectives and strategies and had the same portfolio management team as of the date of the Reorganization.

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the S&P 500® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the Russell 1000® Growth Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC ("Columbia") assumed subadvisory responsibility for the Fund effective December 16, 2021. Prior to that, BMO Asset Management Corp. served as subadviser, beginning on June 7, 2018. From December 5, 2011 through June 6, 2018, BNY Mellon Asset Management North America Corporation (formerly known as The Boston Company Asset Management, LLC) served as subadviser to the Predecessor Fund. From August 28, 2006 to December 2, 2011, Bridgeway Capital Management, Inc. served as subadviser to the Predecessor Fund.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	24.11%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2022	-18.27%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	24.78%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-25.85%	9.18%	11.85%
Russell 1000® Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-29.14%	10.96%	14.10%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%

FUND SUMMARY: CAPITAL APPRECIATION FUND

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by Columbia.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Ernesto Ramos, Ph.D. Senior Portfolio Manager and Head of Integrated Equities	January 2022
David Rosenblatt, CFA Senior Portfolio Manager	April 2023
Jason Hans, CFA Senior Portfolio Manager and Co-Portfolio Manager	January 2022

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

Fund Summary: Conservative Growth Lifestyle Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks current income and low to moderate growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** As an investor in the Fund, you pay the expenses of the Fund and indirectly pay a proportionate share of the expenses of the Underlying Funds. If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.10%
Other Expenses	0.06%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[1]	0.51%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1]	0.67%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[2]	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1,2]	0.64%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the Fund do not correlate to the ratio of net expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights table of the Fund's annual report, which reflects the net operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" include fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of investments in shares of one or more Underlying Funds.

[2] The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.07% of the Fund's average daily net assets. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include expense reimbursements for year one. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$65	$211	$370	$832

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund, which operates as a fund-of-funds, does not pay transaction costs when it buys and sells shares of the Underlying Funds (or "turns over" its portfolio). An Underlying Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it turns over its portfolio and 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 performance of both the Underlying Fund and the Fund.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 56% of the average value of the portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

As a fund-of-funds, the Fund's principal investment strategy is to allocate assets among a combination of mutual funds ("Underlying Funds") that, in turn, invest directly in a wide range of portfolio securities (like stocks and bonds). The Fund invests a larger portion of its assets in Underlying Funds that invest in securities that generate current income, and generally has a lower risk level than the Aggressive Growth Lifestyle Fund and Moderate Growth Lifestyle Fund.

The Fund's indirect holdings are primarily in fixed-income securities of domestic and foreign issuers and in equity securities of domestic companies. The Underlying Funds also invest, to a limited extent, in equity securities of foreign issuers, lower rated fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"), and money market securities.

Asset allocation is the most critical investment decision that you make as an investor. Selecting the appropriate

combination should be based on your personal investment goals, time horizons and risk tolerance. The projected asset allocation ranges for the Fund are as follows:

- Domestic Equity Funds 10% - 40%
- Fixed-Income Funds 55% - 90%
- International Equity Funds 0% - 20%

This Fund is managed so that it can serve as a complete investment program for you or as a core part of your larger portfolio.

Although the Fund will generally maintain its assets within the allocations above, the Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents for various purposes, including for temporary defensive purposes.

The Underlying Funds have been selected to represent a reasonable spectrum of investment options for the Fund. The subadviser has based the target investment percentages for the Fund on the degree to which it believes the Underlying Funds, in combination, to be appropriate for the Fund's investment objective. The subadviser may change the asset allocation ranges from time to time. In selecting Underlying Funds, the subadviser may choose from other series of VALIC Company I and from unaffiliated money market funds that VALIC has designated available for investment for the Fund. The Underlying Funds includes funds subadvised by the subadviser. Consistent with the Fund's objective and strategies, the subadviser is permitted to invest in Underlying Funds it subadvises. When choosing among potential Underlying Funds, the subadviser faces a conflict of interest because it will receive additional fees when it selects Underlying Funds for which it also acts as subadviser. Please refer to the Fund's SAI for more information on the sub-adviser's conflicts of interest.

The Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities in an effort to achieve their investment objectives.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The risks of investing in the Fund include indirect risks associated with the Fund's investments in Underlying Funds. The value of your investment in the Fund may be affected by one or more of the following risks, which are described in more detail in the sections "Additional Information About the Funds' Investment Objectives, Strategies and Investment Risks" and the "Investment Glossary" in the Prospectus, any of which could cause the Fund's return, the price of the Fund's shares or the Fund's yield to fluctuate. Please note that there are many other circumstances that could adversely affect your investment and prevent the Fund from reaching its objective, which are not described here.

Active Trading Risk. The Underlying Funds may actively trade, which is associated with high portfolio turnover rates and which may result in higher transaction costs to the Underlying Funds. High portfolio turnover rates of the Underlying Funds can adversely affect the Fund's performance. Active trading tends to be more pronounced during periods of increased market volatility.

Affiliated Fund Risk. The subadviser is subject to conflicts of interest in the selection and allocation of the Fund's assets among Underlying Funds. The subadviser serves as subadviser to certain Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest. The subadviser will receive more revenue when it selects an Underlying Fund it subadvises for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio.

Call or Prepayment Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer may "call" a bond to repay it before its maturity date. An Underlying Fund may only be able to invest the bond's proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Underlying Fund's income.

Credit Risk. The Fund may suffer losses if the issuer of a fixed-income security owned by an Underlying Fund is unable to make interest or principal payments.

Equity Securities Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in equity securities, which are subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in foreign securities. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting

standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Interest Rate Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in fixed-income securities. The value of fixed-income securities may decline when interest rates go up or increase when interest rates go down. The interest earned on fixed-income securities may decline when interest rates go down or increase when interest rates go up. Longer-term and lower coupon bonds tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Underlying Funds may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to these initiatives.

Fund-of-Funds Risk. The costs of investing in a fund-of-funds, may be higher than the costs of investing in a mutual fund that only invests directly in individual securities. An Underlying Fund may change its investment objective or policies without the Fund's approval, which could force the Fund to withdraw its investment from such Underlying Fund at a time that is unfavorable to the Fund. In addition, one Underlying Fund may buy the same securities that another Underlying Fund sells. Therefore, the Fund would indirectly bear the costs of these trades without accomplishing any investment purpose.

Underlying Funds Risk. The risks of the Fund owning the Underlying Funds generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities held by the Underlying Funds. Disruptions in the markets for the securities held by the Underlying Funds could result in losses on the Fund's investment in such securities. The Underlying Funds also have fees that increase their costs versus owning the underlying securities directly. For example, the Fund indirectly pays a portion of the expenses (including management fees and operating expenses) incurred by the Underlying Funds.

Junk Bond Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in high yielding, high risk fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"), which typically involve significantly greater credit risk, market risk and interest rate risk compared to higher rated fixed-income securities. Issuers of junk bonds are less secure financially and their securities are more sensitive to downturns in the economy. The market for junk bonds may not be as liquid as that for more highly rated securities.

Large-Cap Companies Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in large-cap companies. Investing primarily in large-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion.

Market Risk. The share price of the Underlying Funds and, as a result, the share price of the Fund can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's or an Underlying Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Underlying Funds invest. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Asset Allocation Risk. The Fund's risks will directly correspond to the risks of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. The Fund is subject to the risk that the selection of the Underlying Funds and the allocation and reallocation of the Fund's assets among the various asset classes and market sectors may not produce the desired result.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in mid-cap companies. Investing primarily in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market

conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Small-Cap Company Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in small-cap companies. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time before an Underlying Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

Underlying Fund Securities Lending Risk. Certain Underlying Funds may lend portfolio securities to generate additional income. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for an Underlying Fund's investments. An Underlying Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. An Underlying Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects such Underlying Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or an Underlying Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Underlying Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to an Underlying Fund on a timely basis and the Underlying Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price. If an Underlying Fund in which the Fund invests incurs losses as a result of its securities lending activities, the value of the Underlying Fund may decrease, which will have an adverse effect on the Fund.

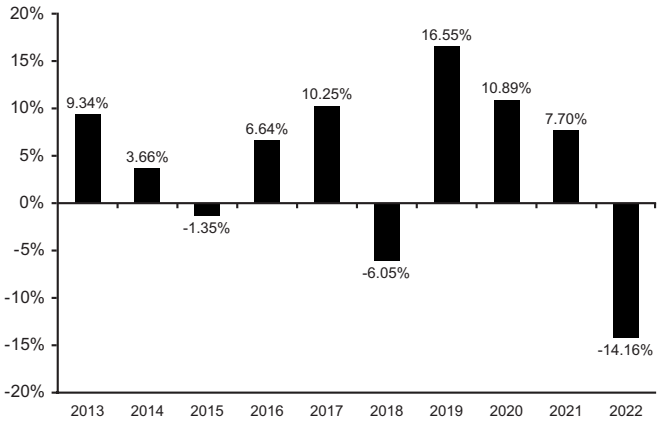
Performance Information

As a result of a reorganization which occurred on May 24, 2021(the "Reorganization"), the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Conservative Growth Lifestyle Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of VALIC Company II. The Fund adopted the performance of the Predecessor Fund as a result of the Reorganization and returns presented for the Fund prior to that date reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The performance information below is based on the performance of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization. The Fund and the Predecessor Fund had substantially similar investment objectives and strategies and had the same portfolio management team as of the date of the Reorganization.

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the S&P 500® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and a blended index. The blended index is comprised of 26% Russell 3000® Index, 9% MSCI EAFE Index (net) and 65% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (the "Blended Index"). The Blended Index is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.("JPMIM") assumed subadvisory responsibility for the Fund effective September 28, 2022. Prior to that, Pinebridge Investments LLC served as subadviser to the Fund and to the Predecessor Fund.

FUND SUMMARY: CONSERVATIVE GROWTH LIFESTYLE FUND



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	10.18%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-11.68%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	5.76%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-14.16%	2.34%	3.97%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%
Blended Index	-14.49%	2.74%	4.42%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by JPMIM.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Gary Herbert, CFA Managing Director, U.S. Head of Global Tactical Asset Allocation, and Portfolio Manager	2022
Morgan Moriarty, CFA Executive Director, Portfolio Manager	2022
Navdeep S. Saini Vice President, Portfolio Manager	2022

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: CORE BOND FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks the highest possible total return consistent with conservation of capital through investments in medium- to high-quality fixed-income securities.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.41%
Other Expenses	0.09%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.50%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include expense reimbursements for year one. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$51	$160	$280	$628

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 43% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in medium- to high-quality fixed-income securities, including corporate debt securities of domestic and foreign companies, or in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, mortgage-backed or non-mortgage asset-backed securities. A significant portion of the Fund's U.S. government securities may be issued or guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC") or the Government National Mortgage Association.

Although the Fund invests primarily in medium- to high-quality fixed-income securities, which are considered investment-grade, up to 20% of its net assets may be invested in lower-quality fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"), which are considered below investment-grade. A fixed-income security will be considered investment-grade if it is rated Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investor Services, Inc. or BBB– or higher by S&P Global Ratings or determined to be of comparable quality by the subadviser.

Up to 40% of the Fund's total assets may be invested in U.S. dollar-denominated fixed-income securities issued by foreign issuers, including fixed-income securities issued by issuers in emerging markets. These fixed-income securities are rated investment grade or higher at the time of investment. However, the subadviser is not required to dispose of a security if its rating is downgraded.

Up to 20% of the Fund's net assets may be invested in interest-bearing short-term investments, such as commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, and other cash equivalents and cash. Although the Fund does not routinely invest in equity securities, it may invest in equity securities from time-to-time up to 20% of the Fund's net assets.

The Fund's investment strategy relies on many short-term factors, including current information about a company, investor interest, price movements of a company's securities and general market and monetary conditions. Consequently, the Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities in an effort to achieve its investment objective.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the Fund may fail to produce the intended result. A subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Active Trading Risk. High portfolio turnover rates that are associated with active trading may result in higher transaction costs, which can adversely affect the Fund's performance. Active trading tends to be more pronounced during periods of increased market volatility.

Credit Risk. The Fund may suffer losses if the issuer of a fixed-income security owned by the Fund is unable to make interest or principal payments.

Call or Prepayment Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer may "call" a bond to repay it before its maturity date. The Fund may only be able to invest the bond's proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Emerging Markets Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investments in foreign securities, emerging market securities are subject to additional risks, which cause these securities generally to be more volatile than securities of issuers located in developed countries.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Interest Rate Risk. Fixed income securities may be subject to volatility due to changes in interest rates. Duration is a measure of interest rate risk that indicates how price-sensitive a bond is to changes in interest rates. Longer-term and lower coupon bonds tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Federal Reserve has recently begun to raise the federal funds rate to address rising inflation. As interest rates rise from historically low levels, the Fund may face heightened interest rate risk. For example, a bond with a duration of three years will decrease in value by approximately 3% if interest rates increase by 1%. Any future changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates.

Junk Bond Risk. High yielding, high risk fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds") may involve significantly greater credit risk, market risk and interest rate risk compared to higher rated fixed-income securities. Issuers of junk bonds are less secure financially and their securities are more sensitive to downturns in the economy. The market for junk bonds may not be as liquid as that for more highly rated securities.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and

component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed securities are similar to other debt securities in that they are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or may be non-guaranteed securities issued by private issuers. These securities are also subject to the risk that issuers will prepay the principal more quickly or more slowly than expected, which could cause the Fund to invest the proceeds in less attractive investments or increase the volatility of their prices.

Non-Mortgage Asset Backed Securities Risk. Certain non-mortgage asset-backed securities are issued by private parties rather than the U.S. Government or its agencies or government-sponsored entities. If a private issuer fails to pay interest or repay principal, the assets backing these securities may be insufficient to support the payments on the securities.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

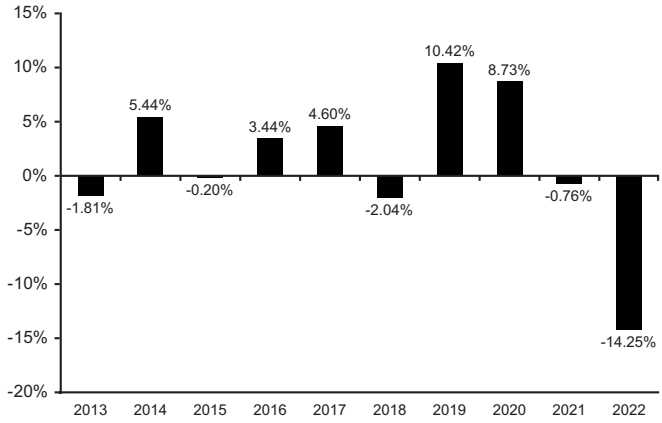
U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government and are generally considered to have low credit risk. Unlike U.S. Treasury obligations, securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises, including FNMA and FHLMC, may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and are therefore subject to greater credit risk than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

Performance Information

As a result of a reorganization which occurred on May 24, 2021(the "Reorganization"), the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Core Bond Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of VALIC Company II. The returns presented for the Fund reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The performance information below is based on the performance of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization. The Fund and the Predecessor Fund had the same investment objectives, strategies and portfolio management team as of the date of the Reorganization.

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (a broad-based securities market index), which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns

would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	4.89%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2022	-6.33%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	2.36%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-14.25%	0.02%	1.13%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-13.01%	0.02%	1.06%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by PineBridge Investments LLC.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Robert Vanden Assem, CFA Managing Director, Head of Developed Markets Investment Grade Fixed Income	2002
John Yovanovic, CFA Managing Director, Head of High Yield Portfolio Management	2007
Dana Burns Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager Investment Grade Fixed Income	2014

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: DIVIDEND VALUE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks capital growth by investing in common stocks. Income is a secondary objective.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.69%
Other Expenses	0.10%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.79%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.11%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.68%

1 The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.64% on the first $250 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.61% on the next $250 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.56% on the next $500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets and 0.51% on average daily net assets over $1 billion. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include fee waivers for one year. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$69	$241	$428	$968

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 44% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity securities including common stock, preferred stock and convertible securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in dividend paying equity securities. The Fund may invest in securities of companies with any market capitalization, but will generally focus on large cap securities. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in equity securities of foreign issuers, either directly or through depositary receipts. The foreign issuers in which the Fund may invest include issuers that are organized outside the United States and conduct their operations in the United States and other countries and other foreign issuers with market capitalizations generally of at least $10 billion.

In selecting portfolio securities, one of the Subadvisers will generally employ a value-oriented analysis, but may purchase equity securities based on a growth-oriented analysis when such securities pay dividends or the Subadviser believes such securities have particularly good prospects for capital appreciation. The other Subadviser typically emphasizes dividend paying equity securities with a focus placed upon current dividend levels as well as dividend growth over time and looks for potential for capital appreciation, sound or improving balance sheets and effective management teams that exhibit a desire to earn consistent returns for shareholders.

The Fund may also invest in non convertible preferred stock, securities of other investment companies and of real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), warrants and rights.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by

cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser 's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Dividend-paying Stocks Risk. The Fund's emphasis on dividend-paying stocks could cause the Fund to underperform similar funds that invest without consideration of a company's track record of paying dividends. There is no guarantee that the issuers of the stocks held by the Fund will declare dividends in the future or that, if dividends are declared, they will remain at their current levels or increase over time. Dividend-paying stocks may not participate in a broad market advance to the same degree as other stocks, and a sharp rise in interest rates or economic downturn could cause a company to unexpectedly reduce or eliminate its dividend.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests principally in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Value Style Risk. Generally, "value" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes are currently undervalued in the marketplace. A subadviser's judgment that a particular security is undervalued in relation to the company's fundamental economic value may prove incorrect and the price of the company's stock may fall or may not approach the value the subadviser has placed on it.

Growth Style Risk. Generally, "growth" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes have anticipated earnings ranging from steady to accelerated growth. Many investors buy growth stocks because of anticipated superior earnings growth, but earnings disappointments often result in sharp price declines. Growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their own businesses so their stocks may lack the dividends that can cushion share prices in a down market. In addition, the value of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the value of other stocks, because growth stocks trade at higher prices relative to current earnings.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible security values may be affected by market interest rates, issuer defaults and underlying common stock values; security values may fall if market interest rates rise and rise if market interest rates fall. Additionally, an issuer may have the right to buy back the securities at a time unfavorable to the Fund.

Preferred Stock Risk. Unlike common stock, preferred stock generally pays a fixed dividend from a company's earnings and may have a preference over common stock on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of bankruptcy or liquidation. Preferred stockholders' liquidation rights are subordinate to the company's debt holders and creditors. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive and the price of preferred stocks may decline. Preferred stockholders typically do not have voting rights.

Income Producing Stock Availability Risk. Income producing common stock meeting the Fund's investment criteria may not be widely available and/or may be highly concentrated in only a few market sectors, thus limiting the ability of the Fund to produce current income while remaining fully diversified.

Large-Cap Companies Risk. Investing primarily in large-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth

rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Small-Cap Company Risk. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time before the Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Depositary Receipts Risk. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. Depositary receipts may or may not be jointly sponsored by the underlying issuer. The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is considered material in the United States. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding the issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. Certain depositary receipts are not listed on an exchange and therefore may be considered to be illiquid securities.

Warrants and Rights Risk. Warrants and rights can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. Warrants and rights have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer other than a purchase option. Prices of warrants and rights do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of the underlying securities and therefore are highly volatile and speculative investments. Warrants and rights may lack a liquid secondary market for resale. They have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer other than a purchase option. If a warrant or right held by the Fund is not exercised by the date of its expiration, the Fund would lose the entire purchase price of the warrant or right.

Real Estate Investment Trusts Risk. REITs are trusts that invest primarily in commercial real estate, residential real estate or real estate related loans. The value of an interest in a REIT may be affected by the value and the cash flows of the properties owned or the quality of the mortgages held by the REIT. The performance of a REIT depends on current economic conditions and the types of real property in which it invests and how well the property is managed. If a REIT concentrates its investments in a geographic region or property type, changes in underlying

real estate values may have an exaggerated effect on the value of the REIT.

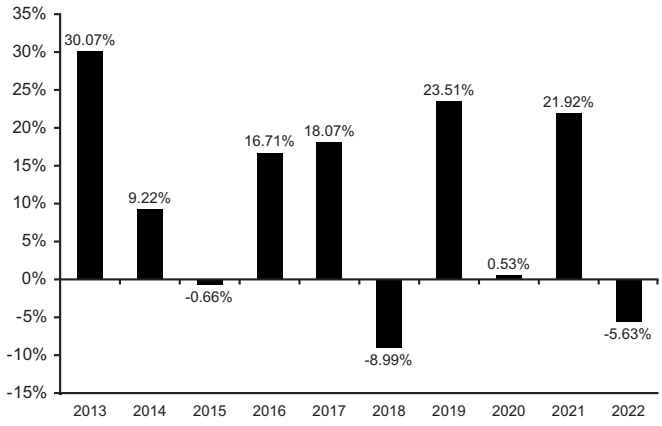
Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the S&P 500® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the Russell 1000® Value Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Prior to July 7, 2021, the Fund was subadvised by BlackRock Investment Management, LLC ("BlackRock") and SunAmerica Asset Management, LLC ("SunAmerica"). Effective July 7, 2021, ClearBridge Investments, LLC ("ClearBridge") replaced SunAmerica as a subadviser to the Fund.

The percentage of the Fund's assets that each subadviser manages may, at the adviser's discretion, change from time to time.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	December 31, 2020	15.14%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-25.14%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	6.84%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-5.63%	5.39%	9.72%
Russell 1000® Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-7.54%	6.67%	10.29%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by BlackRock and ClearBridge.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
BlackRock	
Tony DeSpirito Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2014
David Zhao Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2017
ClearBridge	
John Baldi Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2021
Michael Clarfeld, CFA Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2021
Peter Vanderlee, CFA Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2021

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: DYNAMIC ALLOCATION FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objectives are capital appreciation and current income while managing net equity exposure.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees. As an investor in the Fund, you pay the expenses of the Fund and indirectly pay a proportionate share of the expenses of the investment companies in which the Fund invests (the "Underlying Funds").

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

Management Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.11%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[1]	0.49%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1]	0.85%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[2]	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1,2]	0.81%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the Fund do not correlate to the ratio of net expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights table of the Fund's annual report, which reflects the gross operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" include fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of investments in shares of one or more mutual funds, hedge funds, private equity funds or other pooled investment vehicles.

[2] Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC") has contractually agreed to reimburse the expenses of the Fund until September 30, 2024, so that the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements do not exceed 0.32%. For purposes of the Expense Limitation Agreement, "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" shall not include extraordinary expenses (i.e., expenses that are unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence, such as litigation), or acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses relating to the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, interest, taxes and governmental fees, and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business. This agreement will be renewed annually for one-year terms unless terminated by the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I prior to any such renewal.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include fee waivers for one year. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$83	$267	$467	$1,045

Portfolio Turnover

The portion of the Fund that operates as a fund-of-funds does not pay transaction costs when it buys and sells shares of Underlying Funds (or "turns over" its portfolio). An Underlying Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it turns over its portfolio, and 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 performance of both the Underlying Funds and the Fund. The Fund does, however, pay transaction costs when it buys and sells the financial instruments held in the Overlay Component of the Fund (defined below).

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 22% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund seeks to achieve its objectives by investing under normal conditions approximately 70% to 90% of its assets in shares of the Underlying Funds, which are portfolios of VALIC Company I,(the "Fund-of-Funds Component") and 10% to 30% of its assets in a portfolio of derivative instruments, fixed income securities and short-term investments (the "Overlay Component").

The Fund-of-Funds Component will allocate approximately 50% to 80% of its assets to Underlying Funds investing primarily in equity securities and 20% to 50% of its assets to Underlying Funds investing primarily in fixed income securities and short-term investments, which may include mortgage- and asset-backed securities, to seek capital appreciation and generate income.

The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company is the Fund's investment adviser ("VALIC" or the "Adviser"). The Fund is sub-advised by SunAmerica Asset Management, LLC ("SunAmerica") and AllianceBernstein L.P.("AllianceBernstein"). The Adviser will determine the allocation between the Fund-of-Funds Component and the Overlay Component. SunAmerica is responsible for managing the Fund-of-Funds Component's investment in Underlying Funds, so it will determine the target allocation between Underlying Funds that invest primarily in equity securities and Underlying Funds that invest primarily in fixed income securities. SunAmerica performs an investment analysis of possible investments for the Fund and selects the universe of permitted Underlying Funds as well as the allocation to each Underlying Fund. The Adviser may change the Fund's asset allocation between the Fund-of-Funds Component and the Overlay Component from time to time without prior notice. SunAmerica may change the Fund-of-Funds Component's allocation among the Underlying Funds, and may invest in other funds not currently among the Underlying Funds, from time to time without prior notice to investors.

The Fund-of-Funds Component seeks to achieve capital appreciation primarily through its investments in Underlying Funds that invest in equity securities of both U.S. and non-U.S. companies of all market capitalizations, but expects to invest to a lesser extent in Underlying Funds that invest primarily in small- and mid-cap U.S. companies and foreign companies. The Fund normally does not expect to have more than 25% of its total assets allocated to Underlying Funds investing primarily in foreign securities, and no more than 5% of its total assets to Underlying Funds investing primarily in emerging markets (an emerging market is any country that is included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index). The Fund-of-Funds Component seeks to achieve current income through its investments in Underlying Funds that primarily invest in fixed income securities, including both U.S. and foreign investment grade securities, but the Fund normally does not expect to have more than 5% of total assets allocated to Underlying Funds investing primarily in high-yield, high-risk bonds (commonly known as "junk bonds"), which are considered speculative. Fund cash flows are expected to be used to maintain or move Underlying Fund exposure close to target allocations, but sales and purchases of Underlying Funds may also be used to change or remain near target allocations.

The Overlay Component comprises the remaining 10%-30% of the Fund's total assets. AllianceBernstein is responsible for managing the Overlay Component, which includes management of the derivative instruments, fixed income securities and short-term investments.

AllianceBernstein may invest the Overlay Component in derivative instruments to increase or decrease the Fund's overall net equity exposure and, therefore, its volatility and return potential. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of up and down fluctuations in the value of a financial instrument or index over time. High levels of volatility may result from rapid and dramatic price swings. Through its use of derivative instruments, AllianceBernstein may adjust the Fund's net equity exposure down to a minimum of 25% or up to a maximum of 100%, although the Fund's average net equity exposure over long term periods is expected to be approximately 60%-65%. The Fund's net equity exposure is primarily adjusted through the use of derivative instruments, such as stock index futures and stock index options, and to a lesser extent options on stock index futures and stock index swaps, as the allocation among Underlying Funds in the Fund-of-Funds Component is expected to remain fairly stable. For example, when the market is in a state of higher volatility, AllianceBernstein may decrease the Fund's net equity exposure by taking a short position in derivative instruments. A short sale involves the sale by the Fund of a security or instrument it does not own with the expectation of purchasing the same security or instrument at a later date at a lower price. The operation of the Overlay Component may therefore expose the Fund to leverage. Because derivative instruments may be purchased with a fraction of the assets that would be needed to purchase the equity securities directly, the remainder of the assets in the Overlay Component will be invested in a variety of fixed income securities.

The Fund's performance may be lower than similar Funds that do not seek to manage their equity exposure. If AllianceBernstein increases the Fund's net equity exposure and equity markets decline, the Fund may underperform traditional or static allocation funds. Likewise, if AllianceBernstein reduces the Fund's net equity exposure and equity markets rise, the Fund may also underperform traditional or static allocation funds. Efforts to manage the Fund's volatility may also expose the Fund to additional costs. In addition, AllianceBernstein will seek to reduce exposure to certain downside risks by purchasing equity index put options that aim to reduce the

Fund exposure to certain severe and unanticipated market events that could significantly detract from returns.

In addition to managing the Fund's overall net equity exposure as described above, AllianceBernstein will, within established guidelines, manage the Overlay Component in an attempt to generate income, manage Fund cash flows and liquidity needs, and manage collateral for the derivative instruments. AllianceBernstein will manage the fixed income investments of the Overlay Component by investing in securities rated investment grade or higher by a nationally recognized statistical ratings organization, or, if unrated, determined by AllianceBernstein to be of comparable quality. At least 50% of the Overlay Component's fixed income investments will be invested in U.S. Government securities, cash, repurchase agreements, and money market securities. A portion of the Overlay Component may be held in short-term investments as needed, in order to manage daily cash flows to or from the Fund or to serve as collateral. AllianceBernstein may also invest the Overlay Component in derivative instruments to generate income and manage Fund's cash flows and liquidity needs. The following chart sets forth the target allocations of the Fund on or about May 31, 2023, to equity and fixed income Underlying Funds and securities. These target allocations represent the Fund's current goal for the allocation of its assets and does not take into account any change in net equity exposure from use of derivatives in the Overlay Component. The Fund's actual allocations could vary substantially from the target allocations due to market valuation changes, changes in the target allocations and AllianceBernstein's management of the Overlay Component in response to volatility changes.

Asset Class	% of Fund-of-Fund	% of Total Fund
Equity	75%	60%
U.S. Large Cap	56.8%	45.5%
U.S. Small and Mid Cap	6.3%	5.0%
Foreign Equity	10.4%	8.3%
Alternatives (REITs)	1.5%	1.2%
Fixed Income	25%	20%
U.S. Investment Grade	23.5%	18.8%
U.S. High Yield and MultiSector	1.0%	0.8%
Foreign Fixed Income	0.5%	0.4%
	100.0%	80.0%

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objectives will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The risks of investing in the Fund include indirect risks associated with the Fund's investments in Underlying Funds. The risks of investing in the Fund include indirect risks associated with the Fund's investments in Underlying Funds. The value of your investment in the Fund may be affected by one or more of the following risks, which are described in more detail in the sections "Additional Information About the Funds' Investment Objectives, Strategies and Investment Risks" and the "Investment Glossary" in the Prospectus, any of which could cause the Fund's return, the price of the Fund's shares or the Fund's yield to fluctuate. Please note that there are many other circumstances that could adversely affect your investment and prevent the Fund from reaching its objective, which are not described here.

Market Risk. Market risk is both a direct and indirect risk of investing in the Fund. The Fund's or an Underlying Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings. The market as a whole can decline for many reasons, including adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling. The prospects for an industry or company may deteriorate because of a variety of factors, including disappointing earnings or changes in the competitive environment. In addition, the investment adviser's assessment of companies held in an Underlying Fund may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or poor performance even in a rising market. Finally, the Fund's or an Underlying Fund's investment approach could fall out of favor with the investing public, resulting in lagging performance versus other comparable portfolios.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's or an Underlying Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Underlying Funds invest. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives risk is both a direct and indirect risk of investing in the Fund. A derivative is any financial instrument whose value is based on, and determined by, another security, index or benchmark (i.e., stock option, futures, caps, floors, etc.). To the extent a derivative contract is used to hedge another position in the Fund or an Underlying Fund, the Fund or Underlying Fund will be exposed to the risks associated with hedging described below. To the extent an option, futures contract, swap, or other derivative is used to enhance return, rather than as a hedge, the Fund or Underlying Fund will be directly exposed to the risks of the contract. Gains or losses from non-hedging positions may be substantially greater than the cost of the position. By purchasing over-the-counter derivatives, the Fund or Underlying Fund is exposed to credit quality risk of the counterparty.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is both a direct and indirect risk of investing in the Fund. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a security, loan or derivative held by the Fund or an Underlying Fund becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties. The Fund or an Underlying Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding, and there may be no recovery or limited recovery in such circumstances.

Leverage Risk. Leverage risk is a direct risk of investing in the Fund. Certain managed futures instruments, and some other derivatives the Fund buys involve a degree of leverage. Leverage occurs when an investor has the right to a return on an investment that exceeds the return that the investor would be expected to receive based on the amount contributed to the investment. The Fund's use of certain economically leveraged futures and other derivatives can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the futures or other derivative itself. Certain futures and other derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. When the Fund uses futures and other derivatives for leverage, a shareholder's investment in the Fund will tend to be more volatile, resulting in larger gains or losses in response to the fluctuating prices of the Fund's investments.

Bonds Risk. This is both a direct and indirect risk of investing in the Fund. As with any fund that invests significantly in bonds, the value of an investment in the Fund or an Underlying Fund may go up or down in response to changes in interest rates or defaults (or even the potential for future defaults) by bond issuers.

Interest Rate Risk. Fixed income securities may be subject to volatility due to changes in interest rates. Duration is a measure of interest rate risk that indicates how price-sensitive a bond is to changes in interest rates. Longer-term and lower coupon bonds tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Federal Reserve has recently begun to raise the federal funds rate to address rising inflation. As interest rates rise from historically low levels, the Fund may face heightened interest rate risk. For example, a bond with a duration of three years will decrease in value by approximately 3% if interest rates increase by 1%. Any future changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is both a direct and indirect risk of investing in the Fund. Credit risk applies to most debt securities, but is generally not a factor for obligations backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government. The Fund or an Underlying Fund could lose money if the issuer of a debt security is unable or perceived to be unable to pay interest or repay principal when it becomes due. Various factors could affect the issuer's actual or perceived willingness or ability to make timely interest or principal payments, including changes in the issuer's financial condition or in general economic conditions.

Hedging Risk. Hedging risk is both a direct and indirect risk of investing in this Fund. A hedge is an investment made in order to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in a currency or other investment, by taking an offsetting position (often through a derivative, such as an option or forward). While hedging strategies can be very useful and inexpensive ways of reducing risk, they are sometimes ineffective due to the unexpected changes in the market. Hedging also involves the risk that changes in the value of the related security will not match those of the instruments being hedged as expected, in which case any losses on the instruments being hedged may not be reduced. For gross currency hedges by Underlying Funds, there is an additional risk, to the extent that these transactions create exposure to currencies in which an Underlying Fund's securities are not denominated.

Short Sales Risk. Short sale risk is both a direct and indirect risk of investing in the Fund. Short sales by the Fund or an Underlying Fund involve certain risks and special considerations. Possible losses from short sales differ from losses that could be incurred from a purchase of a security, because losses from short sales are potentially unlimited, whereas losses from purchases can be no greater than the total amount invested.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. This is both a direct and indirect risk of investing in the Fund. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government and are generally considered to have minimal credit risk. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. For example, securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Banks are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. Government; the securities may be supported only by the ability to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the credit of the issuing agency, authority, instrumentality or enterprise and, as a result, are subject to greater credit risk than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

Risk of Investing in Money Market Securities. This is both a direct and indirect risk of investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risk that the value of its investments in high-quality short-term obligations ("money market securities") may be subject to changes in interest rates, changes in the rating of any money market security and in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal.

Issuer Risk. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

Dynamic Allocation Risk. The Fund's risks will directly correspond to the risks of the Underlying Funds and other direct investments in which it invests. The Fund is subject to the risk that the investment process that will determine the selection of the Underlying Funds and the allocation and reallocation of the Fund's assets among the various asset classes may not produce the desired result. The Fund is also subject to the risk that AllianceBernstein may be prevented from trading certain derivatives effectively or in a timely manner.

Risk of Conflict with Insurance Company Interests. Managing the Fund's net equity exposure may serve to reduce the risk from equity market volatility to the affiliated insurance companies and facilitate their ability to provide guaranteed benefits associated with certain Variable Contracts. While the interests of Fund shareholders and the affiliated insurance companies providing guaranteed benefits associated with the Variable Contracts are generally aligned, the affiliated insurance companies (and the Adviser by virtue of its affiliation with the insurance companies) may face potential conflicts of interest. In particular, certain aspects of the Fund's management have the effect of mitigating the financial risks to which the affiliated insurance companies are subjected by providing

those guaranteed benefits. In addition, the Fund's performance may be lower than similar Funds that do not seek to manage their equity exposure.

Investment Company Risk. The risks of the Fund owning other investment companies, including the Underlying Funds, generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although lack of liquidity in these investments could result in it being more volatile than the underlying Fund of securities. Disruptions in the markets for the securities held by other investment company companies, including the Underlying Funds purchased or sold by the Fund could result in losses on the Fund's investment in such securities. The other investment company companies, including Underlying Funds also have fees that increase their costs versus owning the underlying securities directly.

Affiliated Fund Risk. In managing the portion of the Fund that invests in Underlying Funds, SunAmerica will have the authority to select and substitute the Underlying Funds. SunAmerica may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in allocating the Fund's assets among the various Underlying Funds because the fees payable to it by the Adviser for some of the Underlying Funds are higher than the fees payable by other Underlying Funds and because SunAmerica also is responsible for managing and administering certain of the Underlying Funds.

Other indirect principal risks of investing in the Fund (direct risks of investing in the Underlying Funds) include:

Large-Cap Companies Risk. Large-cap companies tend to be less volatile than companies with smaller market capitalizations. In exchange for this potentially lower risk, an Underlying Fund's value may not rise as much as the value of Funds that emphasize smaller companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion.

"Passively Managed" Strategy Risk. An Underlying Fund following a passively managed strategy will not deviate from its investment strategy. In most cases, it will involve a passively managed strategy utilized to achieve investment results that correspond to a particular market index. Such a Fund will not sell securities in its portfolio and buy different securities for other reasons, even if there are adverse developments concerning a particular security, company or industry. There can be no assurance that the strategy will be successful.

Small- and Medium-Sized Companies Risk. Securities of small- and medium-sized companies are usually more volatile and entail greater risks than securities of large companies.

Growth Stock Risk. Growth stocks are historically volatile, which will affect certain Underlying Funds.

Value Investing Risk. The investment adviser's judgments that a particular security is undervalued in relation to the company's fundamental economic value may prove incorrect, which will affect certain Underlying Funds.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign countries are subject to a number of risks. A principal risk is that fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies may negatively affect the value of an investment. In addition, there may be less publicly available information about a foreign company and it may not be subject to the same uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards as U.S. companies. Foreign governments may not regulate securities markets and companies to the same degree as the U.S. government. Foreign investments will also be affected by local political or economic developments and governmental actions by the United States or other governments. Consequently, foreign securities may be less liquid, more volatile and more difficult to price than U.S. securities. These risks are heightened for emerging markets issuers. Historically, the markets of emerging market countries have been more volatile than more developed markets; however, such markets can provide higher rates of return to investors.

Credit Quality Risk. The creditworthiness of an issuer is always a factor in analyzing fixed income securities. An issuer with a lower credit rating will be more likely than a higher rated issuer to default or otherwise become unable to honor its financial obligations. Issuers with low credit ratings typically issue junk bonds, which are considered speculative. In addition to the risk of default, junk bonds may be more volatile, less liquid, more difficult to value and more susceptible to adverse economic conditions or investor perceptions than investment grade bonds.

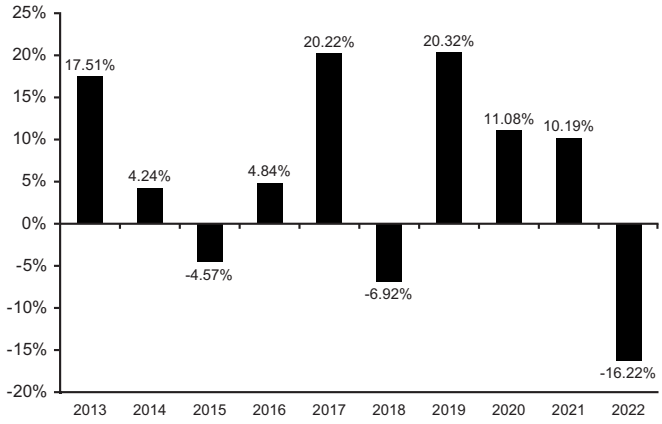
Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Asset-backed securities issued by trusts and special purpose corporations are backed by a pool of assets, such as credit card or automobile loan receivables representing the obligations of a number of different parties. Mortgage-backed securities directly or indirectly provide funds for

mortgage loans made to residential home buyers. These include securities that represent interests in pools of mortgage loans made by lenders such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers and others. They include mortgage pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"), commercial mortgage-backed securities, mortgage dollar rolls, CMO residuals, stripped mortgage-backed securities, non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities and other securities that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans or real property. The characteristics of these mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities differ from traditional fixed-income securities. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to "prepayment risk" and "extension risk." Prepayment risk is the risk that, when interest rates fall, certain types of obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. Extension risk is the risk that, when interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the S&P 500® Index and the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (each a broad-based securities market index), and a blended index. The blended index is comprised of 60% S&P 500® Index and 40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (the "Blended Index"). The Blended Index is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The percentage of the Fund's assets that each sub-adviser manages may, at the adviser's discretion, change from time to time.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2019	9.62%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	December 31, 2018	-10.10%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	7.63%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-16.22%	2.81%	5.40%
Blended Index	-15.79%	5.96%	8.08%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-13.01%	0.02%	1.06%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund-of-Funds Component is sub-advised by SunAmerica. The Overlay Component of the Fund is sub-advised by AllianceBernstein.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
SunAmerica	
Andrew Sheridan Senior Vice President and Lead Portfolio Manager	2021
Manisha Singh, CFA Senior Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager	2017
Robert Wu, CFA Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager	2021
AllianceBernstein	
Benjamin Sklar Portfolio Manager - Index Strategies, Lead Portfolio Manager	2012
Joshua Lisser Chief Investment Officer - Index Strategies, Lead Portfolio Manager	2012

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.77%
Other Expenses	0.19%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.96%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$98	$306	$531	$1,178

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 71% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of value of its net assets in equity securities of emerging market companies and other investments that are tied economically to emerging markets. Emerging markets include most countries in the world except Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States, and most of the countries of Western Europe. An emerging market company is one that is organized under the laws of, or has a principal place of business in an emerging market; where the principal securities market is in an emerging market; that derives at least 50% of its total revenues or profits from goods that are produced or sold, investments made, or services performed in an emerging market; or at least 50% of the assets of which are located in an emerging market. The Fund is not required to allocate its investments in any set percentages to any particular countries. The Fund is not constrained by company size or style limits and will invest across sectors. The Fund will invest in securities issued by companies of any size, although the Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in companies of a particular market capitalization size at the discretion of the Subadviser.

The Fund may overweight or underweight countries relative to its benchmark, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The Fund emphasizes securities that are ranked as undervalued, while underweighting or avoiding securities that appear overvalued. The Fund, from time to time, may invest a significant portion of its assets in one or more countries or regions.

The Fund may invest in securities denominated in U.S. dollars, other major reserve currencies, such as the euro, yen and pound sterling, and currencies of other countries in which it can invest. The Fund typically maintains full currency exposure to those markets in which it invests. However, the Fund may from time to time hedge a portion of its foreign currency exposure into the U.S. dollar. The Fund's equity securities generally consist of common and preferred stock. The Fund may also invest in depositary receipts.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of

any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Emerging Markets Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investments in foreign securities, emerging market securities are subject to additional risks, which cause these securities generally to be more volatile than securities of issuers located in developed countries.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Geographic Risk. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a limited number of countries, or a particular geographic region, it assumes the risk that economic, political and social conditions in those countries or that region may have a significant impact on its investment performance.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests principally in equity securities and is the subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Preferred Stock Risk. Unlike common stock, preferred stock generally pays a fixed dividend from a company's earnings and may have a preference over common stock on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of bankruptcy or liquidation. Preferred stockholders' liquidation rights are subordinate to the company's debt holders and creditors. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive and the price of preferred stocks may decline. Preferred stockholders typically do not have voting rights.

Depositary Receipts Risk. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. Depositary receipts may or may not be jointly sponsored by the underlying issuer. The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is considered material in the United States. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding the issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. Certain depositary receipts are not listed on an exchange and therefore may be considered to be illiquid securities.

Large-Cap Companies Risk. Large-cap companies tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions and tend to be less volatile than companies with smaller market capitalizations. In exchange for this potentially lower risk, the Fund's value may not rise as much as the value of funds that emphasize smaller capitalization companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Small-Cap Company Risk. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time before the Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

Derivatives Risk. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways due to the use of leverage and other factors and may result in increased volatility or losses. The Fund may not be able to terminate or sell derivative positions, and a liquid secondary market may not always exist for derivative positions.

Hedging Risk. A hedge is an investment made in order to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in a currency or other investment by taking an offsetting position (often through a derivative instrument, such as an option or forward contract). While hedging strategies can be very useful and inexpensive ways of reducing risk, they are sometimes ineffective due to unexpected changes in the market. Hedging also involves the risk that changes in the value of the related security will not match those of the instruments being hedged as expected, in which case any losses on the instruments being hedged may not be reduced.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Value Style Risk. Generally, "value" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes are currently undervalued in the marketplace. A subadviser's judgment that a particular security is undervalued in relation to the company's fundamental economic value may prove incorrect and the price of the company's stock may fall or may not approach the value the subadviser has placed on it.

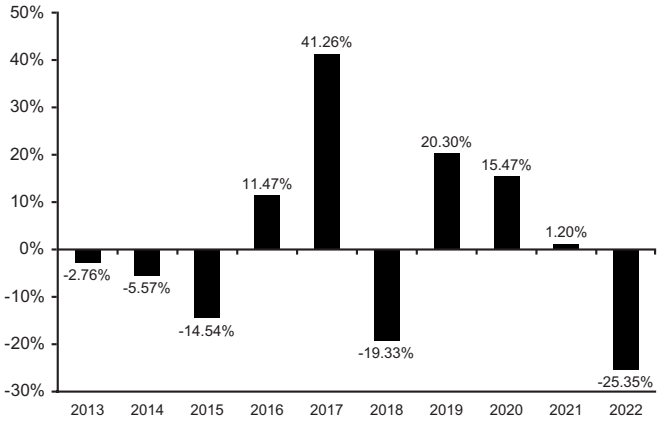
Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the MSCI ACWI-ex US Index (net) (a broad-based securities market index) and the MSCI Emerging

Markets Index (net), which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Effective October 1, 2011, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.("JPMIM") assumed sub-advisory responsibilities for the Fund. From September 11, 2009 through September 30, 2011, BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. sub-advised the Fund.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	December 31, 2020	18.34%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-24.25%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	8.28%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-25.35%	-3.28%	0.45%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)	-20.09%	-1.40%	1.44%
MSCI ACWI ex USA (net)	-16.00%	0.88%	3.80%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company.

The Fund is subadvised by JPMIM.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Anuj Arora Managing Director and Back-up Portfolio Manager	2011
Joyce Weng Executive Director and Lead Portfolio Manager	2017
Harold Yu, CFA, FRM Executive Director and Back-up Portfolio Manager	2022

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: GLOBAL REAL ESTATE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks high total return through long-term growth of capital and current income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.73%
Other Expenses	0.15%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.88%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$90	$281	$488	$1,084

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 77% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in a diversified portfolio of equity investments in real estate and real estate-related companies. A company is considered a "real estate company" or "real estate-related company" if at least 50% of its net assets, gross income or net profits are attributable to ownership, development, construction, financing, management or sale of commercial, industrial or residential real estate or interests therein. The Fund invests primarily in real estate investments trusts ("REITs") and equity securities, including common and preferred stocks and convertible securities. The Fund's investments in real estate and real estate-related companies may include real estate investment trusts, REIT-like structures, or real estate operating companies whose businesses and services are related to the real estate industry.

In complying with the 80% investment requirement, the Fund may include synthetic securities that have economic characteristics similar to the Fund's direct investments that are counted toward the 80% investment requirement.

The Fund may invest in foreign securities, including securities of issuers in emerging markets. The Fund expects to invest a substantial portion of its assets in foreign securities economically tied to Japan, the United Kingdom, Australia, Hong Kong, Singapore, China, Canada, and Continental Europe. The Fund considers an investment tied economically to a country if the investment is exposed to the economic risks and returns of such country. From time to time, the Fund's investments with respect to a particular country may comprise a substantial portion of its investment portfolio.

The Fund concentrates its investments in the real estate industry. The Fund's Subadviser generally focuses on investing the Fund's assets in equity real estate investment trusts (REITs) as well as similar entities formed under the laws of non-U.S. countries, but may also invest in mortgage REITs, hybrid REITs and other U.S. and foreign real estate-related investments, including emerging market real estate-related investments.

The Fund's Subadviser may invest the Fund's assets in real estate-related investments of any size. However, issuers of real estate-related investments tend to have small-to-medium capitalizations. The Fund's Subadviser normally allocates the Fund's investments across different REIT managers and property types but may from time to time focus the Fund's investments in any one or a few of these areas. In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and

other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Focused Fund Risk. The Fund, because it may invest in a limited number of companies, may have more volatility in its net asset value and is considered to have more risk than a portfolio that invests in a greater number of companies because changes in the value of a single security may have a more significant effect, either negative or positive, on the Fund's net asset value. To the extent the Fund invests its assets in fewer securities, the Fund is subject to greater risk of loss if any of those securities decline in price.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Real Estate Investments Risk. Securities of companies in the real estate industry are sensitive to several factors, such as changes in real estate values, interest rates, cash flow, occupancy rates, and greater company liabilities. Substantial investments in a particular industry or sector make the Fund's performance more susceptible to any single economic, market, political or regulatory occurrence affecting that particular industry, group of industries, or sector than a fund that invests more broadly.

Real Estate Investment Trusts Risk. REITs are trusts that invest primarily in commercial real estate, residential real estate or real estate related loans. The value of an interest in a REIT may be affected by the value and the cash flows of the properties owned or the quality of the mortgages held by the REIT. The performance of a REIT depends on current economic conditions and the types of real property in which it invests and how well the property is managed. If a REIT concentrates its investments in a geographic region or property type, changes in underlying real estate values may have an exaggerated effect on the value of the REIT.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests primarily in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Emerging Markets Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investments in foreign securities, emerging market securities are subject to additional risks, which cause these securities generally to be more volatile than securities of issuers located in developed countries.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Geographic Risk. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a limited number of countries, or a particular geographic region, it assumes the risk that economic, political and social conditions in those countries or that region may have a significant impact on its investment performance.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military

confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Small-Cap Company Risk. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time before the Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

Synthetic Securities Risk. Fluctuations in the values of synthetic securities may not correlate perfectly with the instruments they are designed to replicate and may be volatile. Synthetic securities may be subject to interest rate changes, market price fluctuations, counterparty risk and liquidity risk.

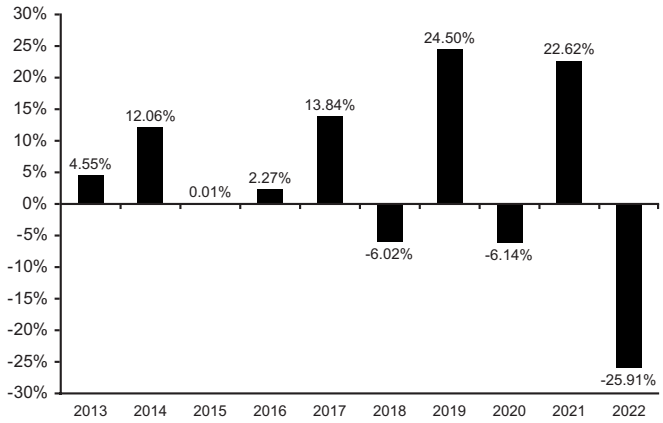
Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Short Position Risk. Because the Fund's potential loss on a short position arises from increases in the value of the asset sold short, the Fund will incur a loss on a short position, which is theoretically unlimited, if the price of the asset sold short increases from the short sale price. The counterparty to a short position or other market factors may prevent the Fund from closing out a short position at a desirable time or price and may reduce or eliminate any gain or result in a loss. In a rising market, the Fund's short positions will cause the Fund to underperform the overall market and its peers that do not engage in shorting. If the Fund holds both long and short positions, and both positions decline simultaneously, the short positions will not provide any buffer (hedge) from declines in value of the Fund's long positions. Certain types of short positions involve leverage, which may exaggerate any losses, potentially more than the actual cost of the investment, and will increase the volatility of the Fund's returns.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the MSCI ACWI Index (net) (a broad-based securities market index) and the Financial Times Stock Exchange European Public Real Estate Association / National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("FTSE EPRA NAREIT") Developed Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past

performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2019	15.21%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-24.41%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	1.41%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-25.91%	-0.05%	3.13%
FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Real Estate Index (net div) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-24.41%	0.69%	3.90%
MSCI ACWI (net)	-18.36%	5.23%	7.98%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company.

The Fund is subadvised by Duff & Phelps and MFS.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Duff & Phelps	
Geoffrey Dybas Executive Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager	2023
Frank Haggerty, Jr. Senior Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager	2023
MFS	
Rick Gable Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager	2023
Mark Syn Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager	2023

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: GLOBAL STRATEGY FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks high total return.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Other Expenses	0.27%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.77%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.06%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.71%

[1] The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.44% on the first $500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets and 0.40% on average daily net assets over $500 million. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include fee waivers for year one. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$73	$240	$422	$949

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 89% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests in equity securities of companies in any country, fixed income (debt) securities of companies and governments of any country, or other instruments with similar economic characteristics, and in money market securities. There are no minimum or maximum percentage targets for each asset class, though under normal market conditions, the subadviser will direct 50% to 80% of the Fund's assets to equity securities. The Fund's subadviser, Franklin Advisers, Inc.("Franklin Advisers"), manages the equity portion of the Fund's assets and allocates the remainder of the portfolio to be managed by its affiliate, Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC ("Brandywine Global"), the Fund's sub-subadviser. Although the Fund seeks investments across a number of countries and sectors, from time to time, based on economic conditions, the Fund may have significant positions in particular countries or sectors.

The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stock of large- and mid-capitalization companies included in the Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World Index (the "MSCI ACWI Index") and depositary receipts representing such stocks. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the MSCI ACWI Index was approximately $119.41 million to $3.11 trillion.

With respect to equity securities, the Fund seeks to achieve a lower level of risk and higher risk-adjusted performance than the MSCI ACWI Index over the long term through a multi-factor selection process employed by the Fund's subadviser. The subadviser's multi-factor selection process for equity securities is designed to select stocks for the Fund that have favorable exposure to three investment factors - quality, value and momentum. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will hold 450 to 600 of the common stocks, or depositary receipts representing such stocks, in the MSCI ACWI Index.

With respect to the Fund's fixed income securities, the Fund's sub-subadviser follows a value-driven, active, strategic approach to portfolio decisions that considers

duration, yield curve exposure, credit exposure, and sector weightings that are based upon the broad investment themes of its global macroeconomic research platform as they apply to fixed income markets.

The sub-subadviser has broad discretion to invest in multiple types of fixed income securities of any maturity and duration. The Fund can seek investment opportunities anywhere in the world. Under normal market conditions, the Fund's foreign currency exposure will be limited to 25% of the Fund's fixed income assets. Alternatively, the Fund could invest more than 25% of its fixed income securities in bonds denominated in non-U.S. currencies if it uses derivatives strategies to hedge the non-U.S. currency exposure back to the U.S. dollar so that the Fund would have no more than 25% of its fixed income portfolio exposed to non-U.S. currencies.

The Fund may invest in securities that are rated in any category or unrated. Up to 15% of the Fund's net assets may be invested in "high yield" or "junk" bonds (that is, securities rated below the Baa/BBB- categories or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable credit quality by the sub-subadviser), which are considered speculative.

The Fund may invest in asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities. The Fund will not invest more than 25% of its fixed income assets in asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities that are not issued or guaranteed by, or comprised of securities issued or guaranteed by, a U.S. government agency or U.S. government-sponsored entity.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund expects to invest at least 40% of its net assets in foreign securities, including foreign equity securities and foreign sovereign debt securities. The Fund considers an issuer to be from a particular country (including the United States) or geographic region if: (i) its principal securities trading market is in that country or geographic region; (ii) the company derives the majority of its annual revenue or earnings or assets from goods produced, sales made or services performed in that country or geographic region; or (iii) it is organized under the laws of, or has a principal office in, that country or geographic region. Although the Fund generally invests in securities of issuers located in developed countries, the Fund may invest up to 50% of its total assets in securities of issuers located in emerging markets.

The Fund may invest in derivative instruments such as foreign currency forwards, currency options, bond futures, interest rate futures, equity futures, equity index futures, swaps (including interest rate, total return and inflation swaps), credit default swaps, credit default swap index products, instruments involved in currency risk management strategies, options, options on futures, structured credit products and currency index futures contracts. The Fund may use derivatives to enhance total return, as a means of providing additional exposure to certain types of investments, to hedge against fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates or currency exchange rates, to change the effective duration of its portfolio, as a cash flow management technique or as a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities or currencies.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser and sub-subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser and sub-subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Emerging Markets Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investments in foreign securities, emerging market securities are subject to additional risks, which cause these securities generally to be more volatile than securities of issuers located in developed countries.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in

foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Geographic Risk. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a limited number of countries, or a particular geographic region, it assumes the risk that economic, political and social conditions in those countries or that region may have a significant impact on its investment performance.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in equity securities are subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Depositary Receipts Risk. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. Depositary receipts may or may not be jointly sponsored by the underlying issuer. The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is considered material in the United States. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding the issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. Certain depositary receipts are not listed on an exchange and therefore may be considered to be illiquid securities.

Factor-Based Investing Risk. With respect to a strategy that uses a factor-based process, there can be no assurance that the multi-factor selection process employed by the subadviser will enhance performance. Exposure to investment style factors may detract from performance in some market environments, which may continue for prolonged periods.

Disciplined Strategy Risk. The Fund will not deviate from its equity strategy (except to the extent necessary to comply with federal tax laws or other applicable laws). If the Fund is committed to a strategy that is unsuccessful, the Fund will not meet its investment goal. Because the Fund generally will not use certain techniques available to other mutual funds to reduce stock market exposure, the Fund may be more susceptible to general market declines than other mutual funds.

Credit Risk. The issuer of a fixed income security owned by the Fund may be unable to make interest or principal payments.

Interest Rate Risk. Fixed income securities may be subject to volatility due to changes in interest rates. Duration is a measure of interest rate risk that indicates how price-sensitive a bond is to changes in interest rates. Longer-term and lower coupon bonds tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Federal Reserve has recently begun to raise the federal funds rate to address rising inflation. As interest rates rise from historically low levels, the Fund may face heightened interest rate risk. For example, a bond with a duration of three years will decrease in value by approximately 3% if interest rates increase by 1%. Any future changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Derivatives Risk. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways due to the use of leverage and other factors and may result in increased volatility or losses. The Fund may not be able to terminate or sell derivative positions, and a liquid secondary market may not always exist for derivative positions. When currency forwards are used by the Fund for hedging purposes, there is a risk that due to imperfect correlations, the currency forwards will not fully hedge against adverse changes in foreign currency values or, under extreme market conditions, will not provide any hedging benefit. The successful use of currency forwards for non-hedging purposes usually depends on the portfolio managers' ability to forecast movements in foreign currency values and may be speculative. Should these values move in unexpected ways, the Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefit from using currency forwards, and it may realize losses, which could be significant.

Foreign Sovereign Debt Risk. Foreign sovereign debt securities are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or to repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political, social and economic considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a governmental entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans.

Futures Risk. A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying currency, security or financial index. The prices

of futures contracts can be volatile and futures contracts may lack liquidity. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of a futures contract and the price of the underlying currency, security or financial index.

Credit Default Swap Risk. A credit default swap is an agreement between two parties: a buyer of credit protection and a seller of credit protection. The buyer in a credit default swap agreement is obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the swap agreement. If no default or other designated credit event occurs, the seller of credit protection will have received a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the swap agreement. If a default or designated credit event does occur, the seller of credit protection must pay the buyer of credit protection the full value of the reference obligation. Credit default swaps increase counterparty risk when the Fund is the buyer. The absence of a central exchange or market for swap transactions has led, in some instances, to difficulties in trading and valuation, especially in the event of market disruptions. Recent legislation requires most swaps to be executed through a centralized exchange or regulated facility and be cleared through a regulated clearinghouse. The swap market could be disrupted or limited as a result of this legislation, which could adversely affect the Fund. Moreover, the establishment of a centralized exchange or market for swap transactions may not result in swaps being easier to trade or value.

Junk Bond Risk. High yielding, high risk fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds") may involve significantly greater credit risk, market risk and interest rate risk compared to higher rated fixed-income securities. Issuers of junk bonds are less secure financially and their securities are more sensitive to downturns in the economy. The market for junk bonds may not be as liquid as that for more highly rated securities.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed securities are similar to other debt securities in that they are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or may be non-guaranteed securities issued by private issuers. These securities are also subject to the risk that issuers will prepay the principal more quickly or more slowly than expected, which could cause the Fund to invest the proceeds in less attractive investments or increase the volatility of their prices.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-backed securities are bonds or notes that are normally supported by a specific property. If the issuer fails to pay the interest or return the principal when the bond matures, then the issuer must give the property to the bondholders or noteholders. Examples of assets supporting asset-backed securities include credit card receivables, installment loans, home equity loans, auto loans, and manufactured housing loans.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-backed securities are bonds or notes that are normally supported by a specific property. If the issuer fails to pay the interest or return the principal when the bond matures, then the issuer must give the property to the bondholders or noteholders. Examples of assets supporting asset-backed securities include credit card receivables, retail installment loans, home equity loans, auto loans, and manufactured housing loans.

Income Risk. Because the Fund can only distribute what it earns, the Fund's distributions to shareholders may decline when prevailing interest rates fall or when the Fund experiences defaults on debt securities it holds.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a security, loan or derivative held by the Fund becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties. The Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding, and there may be no recovery or limited recovery in such circumstances.

Liquidity Risk. If the active trading market for certain securities becomes limited or non-existent, it can become more difficult to sell the securities at or near their perceived value. This may cause the value of such securities and the Fund's share price to fall dramatically.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may

result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Large-Cap Companies Risk. Large-cap companies tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions and tend to be less volatile than companies with smaller market capitalizations. In exchange for this potentially lower risk, the Fund's value may not rise as much as the value of funds that emphasize smaller capitalization companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Money Market Securities Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risk that the value of its investments in high-quality short-term obligations ("money market securities") may be subject to changes in interest rates, changes in the rating of any money market security and in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

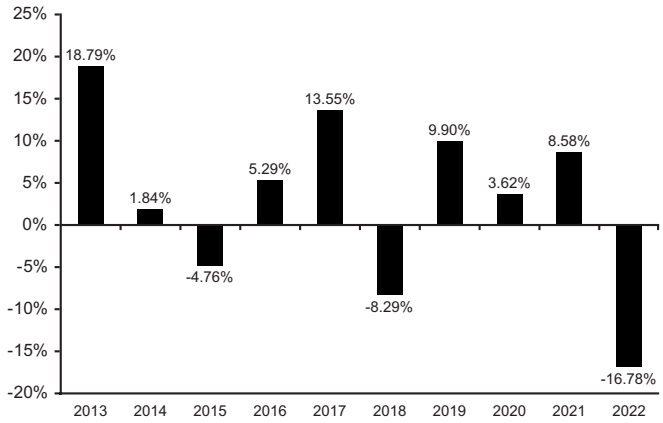
Currency Management Strategies Risk. Currency management strategies may substantially change the Fund's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Fund if currencies do not perform as the subadviser expects. In addition, currency management strategies, to the extent that they reduce the Fund's exposure to currency risks, may also reduce the Fund's ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates. Using currency management strategies for purposes other than hedging further increases the Fund's exposure to foreign investment losses. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets. In addition, currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time, and can reduce returns.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the MSCI ACWI Index (net) (a broad-based securities market index) and a blended index and its components. The blended index is comprised of the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (USD hedged) (40%) and the MSCI ACWI Index (net) (60%) (the "Blended Index"). The Blended Index and its components are relevant to the Fund because they share characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Effective December 7, 2021, Franklin Advisers manages the equity assets of the Fund and Brandywine Global manages the fixed income assets of the Fund. From January 29, 2020 through December 6, 2021, Franklin Advisers managed all of the assets of the Fund. Prior to January 29, 2020, Templeton Investment Counsel, LLC

managed the equity assets of the Fund and Franklin Advisers managed the fixed income assets of the Fund.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	8.89%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-14.67%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	7.93%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-16.78%	-1.15%	2.66%
MSCI ACWI (net)	-18.36%	5.23%	7.98%
Blended Index	-15.32%	3.59%	5.66%
Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (USD hedged) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-11.22%	0.36%	1.70%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by Franklin Advisers and sub-subadvised by Brandywine Global.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Franklin Advisers	
Chandra Seethamraju, Ph.D. Senior Vice President and Head Systematic Strategies Portfolio Management, Portfolio Manager – Equity Portion	2020
Sundaram Chettiappan, CFA Vice President and Portfolio Manager – Equity Portion	2020
Thomas A. Nelson, CFA, CAIA Senior Vice President and Head of Asset Allocation Portfolio Management, Portfolio Manager – Allocation Portion	2021
Berkeley Belknap Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager – Asset Allocation Portion	2021
Brandywine Global	
Michael Arno, CFA Portfolio Manager - Senior Research Analyst	2021
Tracy Chen, CFA, CAIA Portfolio Manager	2021
Brian L. Kloss, JD, CPA Portfolio Manager	2021
Renato Latini, CFA Portfolio Manager – Senior Research Analyst	2021
Jack P. McIntyre, CFA Portfolio Manager	2021
Anujeet Sareen, CFA Portfolio Manager	2021

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks high current income and protection of capital through investments in intermediate and long-term U.S. Government debt securities.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Other Expenses	0.17%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.67%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$68	$214	$373	$835

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 65% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests at least 80% of net assets in intermediate- and long-term U.S. Government and government-sponsored debt securities.

The Fund may also invest in mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, repurchase agreements, high quality corporate debt securities and high quality domestic money market securities. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in high quality foreign investments payable in U.S. dollars.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government and are generally considered to have low credit risk. Unlike U.S. Treasury obligations, securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and are therefore subject to greater credit risk than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

Credit Risk. The Fund may suffer losses if the issuer of a fixed income security owned by the Fund is unable to make interest or principal payments.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of fixed-income securities may decline when interest rates go up or increase when interest rates go down. The interest earned on fixed-income securities may decline when interest rates go down or increase when interest rates go up. Longer-term and lower coupon bonds tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to these initiatives.

Call or Prepayment Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer may "call" a bond to repay it before its maturity date. The Fund may only be able to invest the bond's proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed securities are similar to other debt securities in that they are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or may be non-guaranteed securities issued by private issuers. These securities are also subject to the risk that issuers will prepay the principal more quickly or more slowly than expected, which could cause the Fund to invest the proceeds in less attractive investments or increase the volatility of their prices.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-backed securities are bonds or notes that are normally supported by a specific property. If the issuer fails to pay the interest or return the principal when the bond matures, then the issuer must give the property to the bondholders or noteholders. Examples of assets supporting asset-backed securities include credit card receivables, retail installment loans, home equity loans, auto loans, and manufactured housing loans.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral

or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

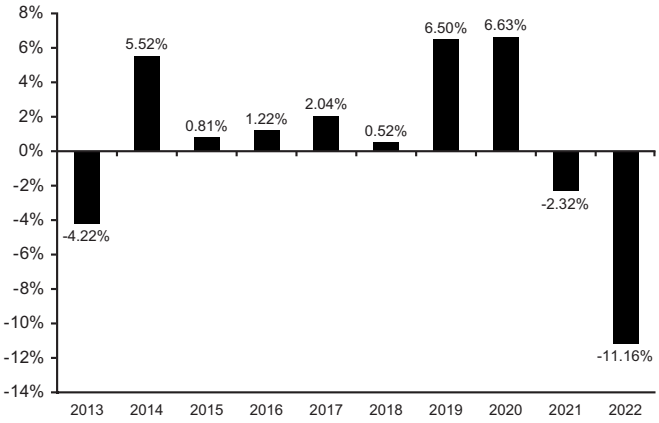
Money Market Securities Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risk that the value of its investments in high-quality short-term obligations ("money market securities") may be subject to changes in interest rates, changes in the rating of any money market security and in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal.

Repurchase Agreements Risk. Repurchase agreements are agreements in which the seller of a security to the Fund agrees to repurchase that security from the Fund at a mutually agreed upon price and date. Repurchase agreements carry the risk that the counterparty may not fulfill its obligations under the agreement. This could cause the Fund's income and the value of the Fund to decline.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the Bloomberg U.S. Government Bond Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Effective, August 5, 2013, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.("JPMIM") assumed management of the Fund. Prior to this time, the Fund was co-sub-advised by JPMIM and SunAmerica Asset Management, LLC ("SunAmerica").



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	5.31%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2022	-5.02%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	1.59%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-11.16%	-0.19%	0.42%
Bloomberg U.S. Government Bond (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-12.32%	-0.06%	0.60%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-13.01%	0.02%	1.06%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company.

The Fund is subadvised by JPMIM.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Michael Sais Managing Director and Co-Lead Manager	2011
Robert Manning Managing Director and Co-Lead Manager	2011

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: GROWTH FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term capital growth.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.70%
Other Expenses	0.11%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.81%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.65%

1 The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.57% on the first $500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.51% on the next $500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.48% on the next $500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, and 0.45% on average daily net assets over $1.5 billion. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include fee waivers for one year. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$66	$243	$434	$987

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 43% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund attempts to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in common stock of companies that are selected based on such factors as strong earnings, strong sales and revenue growth and capital appreciation potential. The Fund will emphasize common stock of companies with mid- to large-stock market capitalizations; however, the Fund also may invest in the common stock of small companies. The Fund generally invests at least 65% of its total assets in equity securities. Equity securities consist of common stock and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Fund may invest without limitation in the securities of foreign companies in the form of ADRs. In addition to ADRs, the Fund may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in securities of foreign companies, including companies located in emerging markets.

VALIC is the Fund's investment adviser. The Fund is managed by two subadvisers. The Fund's assets are not necessarily divided equally among the subadvisers. Approximately 25% of the Fund's assets will be allocated to one subadviser (the "Passive Manager") that will passively manage a portion of the assets allocated to it by seeking to track the S&P 500® Growth Index (the "Underlying Index"), and the remainder of the Fund's assets will be allocated to the other subadviser (the "Active Manager"). The Fund's target allocations among the subadvisers are subject to change at the discretion of VALIC, and actual allocations could vary substantially from the target allocations due to market valuation changes.

The Passive Manager primarily seeks to track its sleeve's Underlying Index by investing in all or substantially all of the stocks included in the Underlying Index, a strategy known as "replication." The Passive Manager may, however, utilize an "optimization" strategy in circumstances in which replication is difficult or impossible. The goal of optimization is to select stocks which ensure that characteristics such as industry

weightings, average market capitalizations and fundamental characteristics (e.g., price-to-book, price-to-earnings, debt-to-asset ratios and dividend yields) closely approximate those of the Underlying Index.

The Active Manager selects not less than 25 to not more than 45 companies through a process of both top-down macro-economic analysis of economic and business conditions, and bottom-up analysis of the business fundamentals of individual companies. Stocks are selected from a universe of companies that the Active Manager believes have above average growth potential. The Active Manager will make investment decisions based on judgments regarding several valuation parameters relative to anticipated rates of growth in earnings and potential rates of return on equity.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

The Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that it may invest in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Index Risk. In attempting to track the performance of the index, the Fund may be more susceptible to adverse developments concerning a particular security, company or industry because the Fund generally will not use any defensive strategies to mitigate its risk exposure.

Failure to Match Index Performance Risk. The ability of the Fund to match the performance of the Underlying Index may be affected by, among other things, changes in securities markets, the manner in which performance of the Underlying Index is calculated, changes in the composition of the Underlying Index, the amount and timing of cash flows into and out of the Fund, commissions, portfolio expenses, and any differences in the pricing of securities by the Fund and the Underlying Index. When the Fund employs an "optimization" strategy, the Fund is subject to an increased risk of tracking error, in that the securities selected in the aggregate for the Fund may perform differently than the Index.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Dividend-paying Stocks Risk. There is no guarantee that the issuers of the stocks held by the Fund will declare dividends in the future or that, if dividends are declared, they will remain at their current levels or increase over time. Dividend-paying stocks may not participate in a broad market advance to the same degree as other stocks, and a sharp rise in interest rates or economic downturn could cause a company to unexpectedly reduce or eliminate its dividend.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in equity securities are subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Depositary Receipts Risk. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be

converted. Depositary receipts may or may not be jointly sponsored by the underlying issuer. The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is considered material in the United States. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding the issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. Certain depositary receipts are not listed on an exchange and therefore may be considered to be illiquid securities.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investments in emerging markets are subject to all of the risks of investments in foreign securities, generally to a greater extent than in developed markets, and additional risks as well. Generally, the economic, social, legal, and political structures in emerging market countries are less diverse, mature and stable than those in developed countries. As a result, investments in emerging market securities tend to be more volatile than investments in developed countries. Unlike most developed countries, emerging market countries may impose restrictions on foreign investment. These countries may also impose confiscatory taxes on investment proceeds or otherwise restrict the ability of foreign investors to withdraw their money at will.

Focused Fund Risk. The Fund, because it may invest in a limited number of companies, may have more volatility in its net asset value and is considered to have more risk than a portfolio that invests in a greater number of companies because changes in the value of a single security may have a more significant effect, either negative or positive, on the Fund's net asset value. To the extent the Fund invests its assets in fewer securities, the Fund is subject to greater risk of loss if any of those securities decline in price.

Growth Style Risk. Generally, "growth" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes have anticipated earnings ranging from steady to accelerated growth. Many investors buy growth stocks because of anticipated superior earnings growth, but earnings disappointments often result in sharp price declines. Growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their own businesses so their stocks may lack the dividends that can cushion share prices in a down market. In addition, the value of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the value of other stocks, because growth stocks trade at higher prices relative to current earnings.

Large- and Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in large- and mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Small-Cap Company Risk. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time before the Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund may invest in a smaller number of issuers, its value may be affected to a greater extent by the performance of any one of those

issuers or by any single economic, political, market or regulatory event affecting any one of those issues than a fund that invests in a larger number of issuers.

Price Volatility Risk. The Fund's investment strategy may subject the Fund's portfolio to increased volatility. Volatility may cause the value of the Fund's portfolio to fluctuate significantly in the short term.

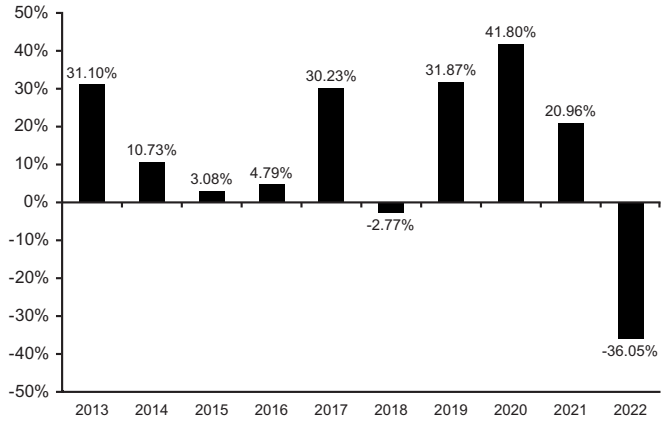
Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Sector Risk. Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together in broad categories called sectors. Sector risk is the risk that securities of companies within specific sectors of the economy can perform differently than the overall market. This may be due to changes in such things as the regulatory or competitive environment or to changes in investor perceptions regarding a sector. Because the Fund may allocate relatively more assets to certain sectors than others, the Fund's performance may be more susceptible to any developments which affect those sectors emphasized by the Fund.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the S&P® 500(a broad-based securities market index), the Russell 1000® Growth Index and S&P® 500 Growth Index, which are relevant to the Fund because they have characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

American Century Investment Management, Inc. served as subadviser of the Fund from its inception until September 30, 2019. BlackRock Investment Management, LLC ("BlackRock") and SunAmerica Asset Management, LLC ("SunAmerica") assumed subadvisory duties of the Fund on September 30, 2019.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	28.99%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2022	-22.49%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	32.75%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-36.05%	7.06%	11.13%
Russell 1000® Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-29.14%	10.96%	14.10%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%
S&P 500® Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-29.41%	10.28%	13.59%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by BlackRock and SunAmerica.

FUND SUMMARY: GROWTH FUND

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
SunAmerica	
Timothy Campion Senior Vice President and Lead Portfolio Manager	2019
Elizabeth Mauro Portfolio Manager and Co-Portfolio Manager	2019
BlackRock	
Philip H. Ruvinsky, CFA Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2020
Caroline Bottinelli Director and Portfolio Manager	2022

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: HIGH YIELD BOND FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks the highest possible total return and income consistent with conservation of capital through investment in a diversified portfolio of high yielding, high risk fixed-income securities.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.62%
Other Expenses	0.13%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.07%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.68%

[1] Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC") has contractually agreed to reimburse the expenses of the Fund until September 30, 2024, so that the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements do not exceed 0.68%. For purposes of the Expense Limitation Agreement, "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" shall not include extraordinary expenses (*i.e.,* expenses that are unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence, such as litigation), or acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses relating to the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, interest, taxes and governmental fees, and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business. This agreement will be renewed annually for one-year terms unless terminated by the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I prior to any such renewal.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include expense reimbursements for year one. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$69	$233	$410	$924

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 40% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

At least 80% of the Fund's net assets are invested, under normal circumstances, in high-yield, below-investment grade fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"). These securities are rated below Baa3 by Moody's Investor Services, Inc.("Moody's") or BBB– by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or determined to be of comparable quality by the subadviser. Up to 15% of the Fund's net assets can be rated below Caa3 by Moody's or CCC– by S&P or its equivalent rating by another Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organization. The Fund may also invest up to 35% of its net assets in below-investment grade foreign fixed-income securities.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its net assets in investment grade fixed-income securities, those rated Baa3 or higher by Moody's and BBB– or higher by S&P. Although the Fund does not routinely invest in equity securities, it may invest in equity securities from time-to-time up to 20% of the Fund's net assets.

The subadviser analyzes macroeconomic trends to develop an overall picture of a country, market, or market segment and combines that analysis with research on individual securities to achieve the Fund's objective.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These

loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the Fund may fail to produce the intended result. A subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Call or Prepayment Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer may "call" a bond to repay it before its maturity date. The Fund may only be able to invest the bond's proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

Credit Risk. The Fund may suffer losses if the issuer of a fixed-income security owned by the Fund is unable to make interest or principal payments.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of fixed-income securities may decline when interest rates go up or increase when interest rates go down. The interest earned on fixed-income securities may decline when interest rates go down or increase when interest rates go up. Longer-term and lower coupon bonds tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to these initiatives.

Junk Bond Risk. High yielding, high risk fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds") may involve significantly greater credit risk, market risk and interest rate risk compared to higher rated fixed-income securities. Issuers of junk bonds are less secure financially and their securities are more sensitive to downturns in the economy. The market for junk bonds may not be as liquid as that for more highly rated securities.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through

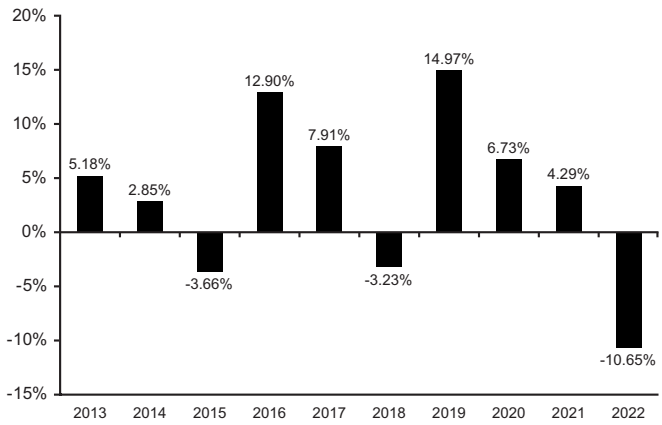
changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

As a result of a reorganization which occurred on May 24, 2021(the "Reorganization"), the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the High Yield Bond Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of VALIC Company II. The returns presented for the Fund reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The performance information below is based on the performance of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization. The Fund and the Predecessor Fund had the same investment objectives, strategies and portfolio management team as of the date of the Reorganization.

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the Bloomberg U.S. Universal Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the FTSE High-Yield Market Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	10.19%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-13.13%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	5.44%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-10.65%	2.04%	3.46%
FTSE High-Yield Market Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-11.00%	2.17%	3.77%
Bloomberg U.S. Universal Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-12.99%	0.18%	1.33%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by Wellington Management Company LLP.

Portfolio Manager

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Michael V. Barry Senior Managing Director and Fixed-Income Portfolio Manager	2021

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

Fund Summary: Inflation Protected Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks maximum real return.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.45%
Other Expenses	0.13%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.58%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.55%

[1] The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.47% on the first $250 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.42% on the next $250 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, and 0.37% on average daily net assets over $500 million. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of the VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include fee waivers for one year. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$56	$183	$321	$723

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 26% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in inflation-indexed fixed income securities issued by domestic and foreign governments (including those in emerging market countries), their agencies or instrumentalities, and corporations and in derivative instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities.

Inflation-indexed fixed income securities are structured to provide protection against the negative effects of inflation. The value of a fixed income security's principal or the interest income paid on the fixed income security is adjusted to track changes in an official inflation measure, usually the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers ("CPI-U") with respect to domestic issuers.

The Fund invests primarily in investment grade securities rated Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or BBB-or higher by S&P Global Ratings. The Fund also may invest up to 50% of its total assets in securities denominated in foreign currencies, and may invest beyond this limit in U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign and emerging market issuers. The Fund may invest in debt securities that are not inflation indexed, including mortgage- and asset-backed securities and collateralized loan obligations. The subadviser may consider, among other things, credit, interest rate and prepayment risks, as well as general market conditions, when deciding whether to buy or sell fixed income investments, and the Fund may invest in fixed income investments of any maturity and duration. The Fund generally intends to utilize currency forwards and futures to manage foreign currency risk. The Fund may also invest in derivative instruments, such as forwards, futures, contracts or swap agreements, as a substitute for directly investing in the above instruments or for risk management purposes. The subadviser may engage in frequent and

active trading of portfolio securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Inflation-Indexed Securities Risk. If the interest rate rises for reasons other than inflation, the value of inflation-indexed securities can be negatively impacted. In certain interest rate environments, such instruments may experience greater losses than other fixed income securities with similar durations.

Risks of Inflation Indexing Methodology. An inflation index may not accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services, whether for the U.S. or a foreign country. Market perceptions of adjustment times or a lag between the time a security is adjusted for inflation and the time interest is paid can each adversely affect an inflation-indexed security, particularly during periods of significant, rapid changes in inflation.

Interest Rate Risk. Fixed income securities may be subject to volatility due to changes in interest rates. Duration is a measure of interest rate risk that indicates how price-sensitive a bond is to changes in interest rates. Longer-term and lower coupon bonds tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Federal Reserve has recently begun to raise the federal funds rate to address rising inflation. As interest rates rise from historically low levels, the Fund may face heightened interest rate risk. For example, a bond with a duration of three years will decrease in value by approximately 3% if interest rates increase by 1%. Any future changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates.

Call or Prepayment Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer may "call" a bond to repay it before its maturity date. The Fund may only be able to invest the bond's proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

Credit Risk. The Fund may suffer losses if the issuer of a fixed income security owned by the Fund is unable to make interest or principal payments.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investments in emerging markets are subject to all of the risks of investments in foreign securities, generally to a greater extent than in developed markets, and additional risks as well. Generally, the economic, social, legal, and political structures in emerging market countries are less diverse, mature and stable than those in developed countries. As a result, investments in emerging market securities tend to be more volatile than investments in developed countries. Unlike most developed countries, emerging market countries may impose restrictions on foreign investment. These countries may also impose confiscatory taxes on investment proceeds or otherwise restrict the ability of foreign investors to withdraw their money at will.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may

fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government and are generally considered to have low credit risk. Unlike U.S. Treasury obligations, securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and are therefore subject to greater credit risk than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

Foreign Sovereign Debt Risk. Foreign sovereign debt securities are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or to repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political, social and economic considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a governmental entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed securities are similar to other debt securities in that they are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or may be non-guaranteed securities issued by private issuers. These securities are also subject to the risk that issuers will prepay the principal more quickly or more slowly than expected, which could cause the Fund to invest the proceeds in less attractive investments or increase the volatility of their prices. CMOs, which are a type of mortgage-backed security, may be less liquid and may exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage- and asset-backed securities.

Asset-backed securities are bonds or notes that are normally supported by a specific property. If the issuer fails to pay the interest or return the principal when the bond matures, then the issuer must give the property to the bondholders or noteholders. Examples of assets supporting asset-backed securities include credit card receivables, retail installment loans, home equity loans, auto loans, and manufactured housing loans.

Collateralized Loan Obligation Risk. A collateralized loan obligation is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. The cash flows from the trust are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The riskiest portion is the "equity" tranche which bears the bulk of defaults from the bonds or loans in the trust and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default in all but the most severe circumstances. Because it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche from a collateralized loan obligation trust typically has higher ratings and lower yields than its underlying securities, and can be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, collateralized loan obligation tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as aversion to collateralized loan obligation securities as a class.

Derivatives Risk. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways due to the use of leverage and other factors and may result in increased volatility or losses. The Fund may not be able to terminate or sell derivative positions, and a liquid secondary market may not always exist for derivative positions. When currency forwards are used by the Fund for hedging purposes, there is a risk that due to imperfect correlations, the currency forwards will not fully hedge against adverse changes in foreign currency values or, under extreme market conditions, will not provide any hedging benefit. The successful use of currency forwards for non-hedging purposes usually depends on the portfolio managers' ability to forecast movements in foreign currency values and may be speculative. Should these values move in unexpected ways, the Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefit

from using currency forwards, and it may realize losses, which could be significant.

Futures Risk. A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying currency, security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile and futures contracts may lack liquidity. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of a futures contract and the price of the underlying currency, security or financial index.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a security, loan or derivative held by the Fund becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties. The Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding, and there may be no recovery or limited recovery in such circumstances.

Hedging Risk. A hedge is an investment made in order to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in a currency or other investment by taking an offsetting position (often through a derivative instrument, such as an option or forward contract). While hedging strategies can be very useful and inexpensive ways of reducing risk, they are sometimes ineffective due to unexpected changes in the market. Hedging also involves the risk that changes in the value of the related security will not match those of the instruments being hedged as expected, in which case any losses on the instruments being hedged may not be reduced.

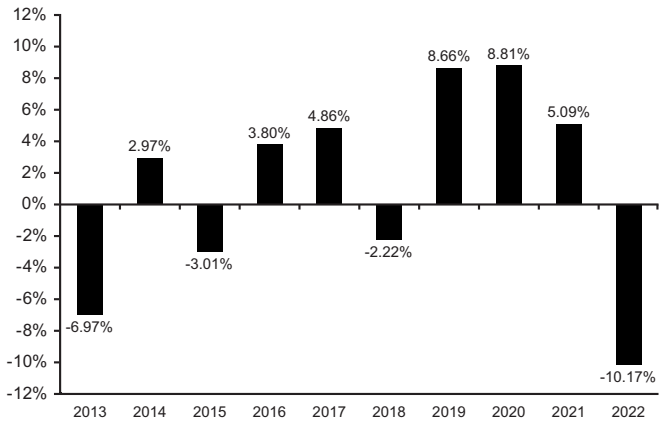
Active Trading Risk. High portfolio turnover rates that are associated with active trading may result in higher transaction costs, which can adversely affect the Fund's performance. Active trading tends to be more pronounced during periods of increased market volatility.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS") Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Effective September 28, 2020, Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management") assumed subadvisory responsibilities for the Fund. Prior to September 28, 2020, PineBridge Investments LLC subadvised the Fund.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	6.94%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2022	-6.92%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	2.36%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-10.17%	1.76%	0.99%
Bloomberg U.S. TIPS Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-11.85%	2.11%	1.12%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-13.01%	0.02%	1.06%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by Wellington Management.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Joseph F. Marvan, CFA Senior Managing Director and Fixed Income Portfolio Manager	2020
Jeremy Forster Managing Director and Fixed Income Portfolio Manager	2020

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: INTERNATIONAL EQUITIES INDEX FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term capital growth through investments in equity securities that, as a group, are expected to provide investment results closely corresponding to the performance of the MSCI EAFE Index (net) (the "Index").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.28%
Other Expenses	0.14%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[1]	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1]	0.43%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the Fund do not correlate to the ratio of net expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights table of the Fund's annual report, which reflects the gross operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" include fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of investments in shares of one or more mutual funds, hedge funds, private equity funds or other pooled investment vehicles.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$44	$138	$241	$542

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 9% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund is managed to seek to track the performance of the Index, which measures the stock performance of large- and mid-cap companies in developed countries outside the U.S. The Subadviser may endeavor to track the Index by purchasing every stock included in the Index, in the same proportions; or, in the alternative, the Subadviser may invest in a sampling of Index stocks by utilizing a statistical technique known as "optimization." The goal of optimization is to select stocks which ensure that various industry weightings, market capitalizations, and fundamental characteristics,(*e.g.*, price-to-book, price-to-earnings, debt-to-asset ratios and dividend yields) closely approximate those of the Index.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in stocks that are in the Index. Although the Fund seeks to track the performance of the Index, the performance of the Fund will not match that of the Index exactly because, among other reasons, the Fund incurs operating expenses and other investment overhead as part of its normal operations.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests principally in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Index Risk. In attempting to track the performance of the index, the Fund may be more susceptible to adverse developments concerning a particular security, company or industry because the Fund generally will not use any defensive strategies to mitigate its risk exposure.

Failure to Match Index Performance Risk. The ability of the Fund to match the performance of the Underlying Index may be affected by, among other things, changes in securities markets, the manner in which performance of the Underlying Index is calculated, changes in the composition of the Underlying Index, the amount and timing of cash flows into and out of the Fund, commissions, portfolio expenses, and any differences in the pricing of securities by the Fund and the Underlying Index. When the Fund employs an "optimization" strategy, the Fund is subject to an increased risk of tracking error, in that the securities selected in the aggregate for the Fund may perform differently than the Index.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Geographic Risk. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a limited number of countries, or a particular geographic region, it assumes the risk that economic, political and social conditions in those countries or that region may have a significant impact on its investment performance.

Large- and Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in large- and mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

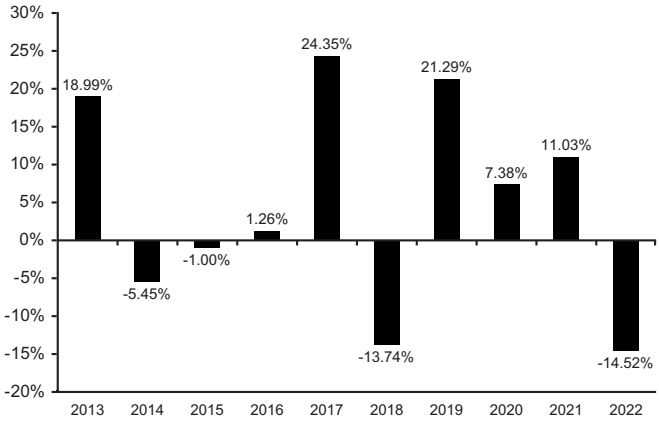
Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the

Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the MSCI EAFE Index (net) (a broad-based securities market index), which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

SunAmerica Asset Management, LLC ("SunAmerica") assumed sub-advisory responsibilities on June 16, 2014. Prior to this time, the Fund was sub-advised by PineBridge Investments LLC.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	December 31, 2022	18.18%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-22.83%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	11.40%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-14.52%	1.29%	4.11%
MSCI EAFE Index (net)	-14.45%	1.54%	4.67%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by SunAmerica.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Timothy Campion Senior Vice President and Lead Portfolio Manager	2014
Elizabeth Mauro Portfolio Manager and Co-Portfolio Manager	2019

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT BOND FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks high current income through investments primarily in investment grade debt securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governments.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Other Expenses	0.26%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.76%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$78	$243	$422	$942

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 60% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund aims to give you foreign investment opportunities primarily in investment grade government and government sponsored debt securities. Also, the Fund attempts to have all of its investments payable in foreign currencies. The Fund may also convert its cash to foreign currency.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets of the Fund must be government issued, sponsored, or guaranteed. The Fund invests at least 65% of total assets in investment grade debt securities. The Fund may invest up to 35% of total assets in below investment grade securities ("junk bonds"). Examples of Fund investments include foreign debt and foreign money market securities, high quality domestic money market securities and debt obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, and foreign currency exchange transactions.

Additionally, the Subadviser may attempt to hedge currency exposure, and may invest up to 50% of total assets in futures and options (derivatives), for currency hedging purposes. The Fund may invest significantly in government securities of emerging market countries.

The Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that it may invest in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Call or Prepayment Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer may "call" a bond to repay it before its maturity date. The Fund may only be able to invest the bond's proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

Credit Risk. The Fund may suffer losses if the issuer of a fixed income security owned by the Fund is unable to make interest or principal payments.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Derivatives Risk. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways due to the use of leverage and other factors and may result in increased volatility or losses. The Fund may not be able to terminate or sell derivative positions, and a liquid secondary market may not always exist for derivative positions.

Hedging Risk. A hedge is an investment made in order to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in a security, by taking an offsetting position (often through a derivative instrument, such as an option or a short sale). While hedging strategies can be very useful and inexpensive ways of reducing risk, they are sometimes ineffective due to unexpected changes in the market. Hedging also involves the risk that changes in the value of the related security will not match those of the instruments being hedged as expected, in which case any losses on the instruments being hedged may not be reduced.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Emerging Markets Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investments in foreign securities, emerging market securities are subject to additional risks, which cause these securities generally to be more volatile than securities of issuers located in developed countries.

Foreign Sovereign Debt Risk. Foreign sovereign debt securities are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or to repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political, social and economic considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a governmental entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of fixed-income securities may decline when interest rates go up or increase when interest rates go down. The interest earned on fixed-income securities may decline when interest rates go down or increase when interest rates go up. Longer-term and lower coupon bonds tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to these initiatives. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to these initiatives.

Junk Bond Risk. High yielding, high risk fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds") may involve significantly greater credit risk, market risk and interest rate risk compared to higher rated fixed-income securities. Issuers of junk bonds are less secure financially and their securities are more sensitive to downturns in the economy. The market for junk bonds may not be as liquid as that for more highly rated securities.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business

closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund may invest in a smaller number of issuers, its value may be affected to a greater extent by the performance of any one of those issuers or by any single economic, political, market or regulatory event affecting any one of those issues than a fund that invests in a larger number of issuers.

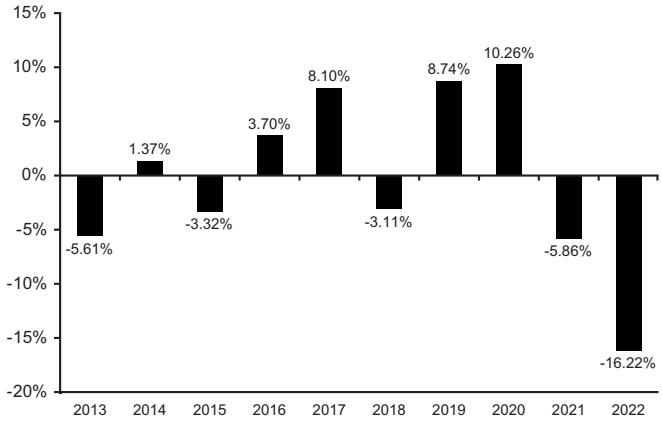
Money Market Securities Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risk that the value of its investments in high-quality short-term obligations ("money market securities") may be subject to changes in interest rates, changes in the rating of any money market security and in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government and are generally considered to have low credit risk. Unlike U.S. Treasury obligations, securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and are therefore subject to greater credit risk than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (USD hedged) (a broad-based securities market index), the FTSE World Government Bond Index (WGBI) (unhedged), the JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global Diversified Index and a blended index, which is composed of the FTSE WGBI (unhedged) (70%) and the JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index (30%) (the "Blended Index"), which are relevant to the Fund because they have characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	7.42%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2022	-8.68%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	1.76%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-16.22%	-1.73%	-0.51%
Blended Index	-18.06%	-2.09%	-0.33%
FTSE WGBI (unhedged) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.26%	-2.54%	-1.22%
JPMorgan EMBI Global Diversified Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-17.78%	-1.31%	1.59%
Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (USD hedged) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-11.22%	0.36%	1.70%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company.

The Fund is subadvised by PineBridge Investments LLC.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Anders Faergemann Managing Director and Senior Sovereign Portfolio Manager, Emerging Markets Fixed Income	2009
Dmitri Savin, CFA Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager, Emerging Markets Fixed Income	2016

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

Fund Summary: International Growth Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.93%
Other Expenses	0.15%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.08%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.20%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.88%

[1] The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.75% on the first $250 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.70% on the next $250 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.65% on the next $500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, and 0.60% on average daily net assets over $1 billion. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Fund, including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of the Fund as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include fee waivers for year one. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$90	$324	$576	$1,299

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 7% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund's subadviser uses a proprietary investment strategy to invest in companies that it believes will increase in value over time. Under normal market conditions, the subadviser seeks to achieve the Fund's objective by investing primarily in established companies on an international basis, with capitalizations within the range of companies included in the MSCI ACWI ex USA Index. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the MSCI ACWI ex USA Index was approximately $119.41 million to $442.92 billion.

The subadviser emphasizes a bottom-up stock selection process, seeking attractive investments on an individual company basis. In selecting securities for investment, the subadviser seeks high-quality, established companies that the subadviser believes are undervalued at the time of purchase. The subadviser typically favors companies it believes have sustainable competitive advantages that can be monetized through growth. The investment process integrates analysis of sustainability with respect to disruptive change, financial strength, environmental and social externalities and governance (also referred to as ESG). The subadviser generally considers selling a portfolio holding when it determines that the holding no longer satisfies its investment criteria because the quality of the company's business deteriorates or the price relative to the company's intrinsic value is no longer attractive. The subadviser views incorporating ESG-related potential risks and opportunities within the investment process as important to ensure long-term stewardship of capital. Over extended time horizons, the subadviser believes that ESG risks are more likely to materialize and externalities not borne by the company are more likely to be priced into the value of securities. Since ESG risks could potentially impact the risk and reward profile of investment opportunities, the subadviser typically engages company management in constructive

discussions on a range of ESG issues the subadviser deems materially important.

The Fund may invest in foreign securities, which may include emerging market securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 40% of its net assets in the securities of issuers from at least three countries outside of the United States. The Fund considers an issuer to be from a particular country (including the United States) or geographic region if: (i) its principal securities trading market is in that country or geographic region; (ii) alone or on a consolidated basis it derives 50% or more of its annual revenue or profits from goods produced, sales made or services performed in that country or geographic region or has at least 50% of its assets in that country or geographic region; or (iii) it is organized under the laws of, or has a principal office in, that country or geographic region. The Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets (excluding cash) in securities of issuers located in emerging market countries.

For purposes of maintaining exposure of at least 40% of the Fund's assets to equity securities of issuers located or operating outside the United States, the Fund may also invest in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and other types of depositary receipts with respect to issuers located or operating outside the United States. The equity securities in which the Fund invests are denominated in both U.S. and non-U.S. currencies and include common stock.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

ESG Investment Risk. The Fund's adherence to its ESG criteria and application of related analyses when selecting investments may impact the Fund's performance, including relative to similar funds that do not adhere to such criteria or apply such analyses. Additionally, the Fund's adherence to its ESG criteria and application of related analyses in connection with identifying and selecting investments may require subjective analysis and may be more difficult if data about a particular company or market is limited, such as with respect to issuers in emerging markets countries. The Fund may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor. Socially responsible norms differ by country and region, and a company's ESG practices or the subadviser's assessment of such may change over time.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk. Economies and financial markets are becoming more connected, which increases the likelihood that conditions in one country or region can adversely impact issuers in different countries and regions.

Focused Fund Risk. The Fund, because it may invest in a limited number of companies, may have more volatility in its net asset value and is considered to have more risk than a portfolio that invests in a greater number of companies because changes in the value of a single security may have a more significant effect, either negative or positive, on the Fund's net asset value. To the extent the Fund invests its assets in fewer securities, the Fund is subject to greater risk of loss if any of those securities decline in price.

Consumer Discretionary Risk. To the extent that the Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in the consumer discretionary sector, the Fund will be particularly susceptible to the risks associated with companies operating in such sector(s). Companies in the consumer discretionary sector are subject to risks, including fluctuations in the performance of the overall domestic and international economy, shipment and supply chain disruptions, interest rate changes, currency

exchange rates, increased competition and consumer confidence. Performance of such companies may also be adversely affected by factors such as reduced disposable household income, reduced consumer spending, and changing demographics and consumer tastes."

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Depositary Receipts Risk. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. Depositary receipts may or may not be jointly sponsored by the underlying issuer. The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is considered material in the United States. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding the issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. Certain depositary receipts are not listed on an exchange and therefore may be considered to be illiquid securities.

Emerging Markets Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investments in foreign securities, emerging market securities are subject to additional risks, which cause these securities generally to be more volatile than securities of issuers located in developed countries.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests primarily in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Large-Cap Companies Risk. Investing primarily in large-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. During periods when equity securities experience heightened volatility, such as during periods of market, economic or financial uncertainty or distress, the Fund's investments in equity securities may be subject to heightened risks. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Small-Cap Company Risk. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time before the Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

Growth Style Risk. Generally, "growth" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes have anticipated earnings ranging from steady to accelerated growth. Many investors buy growth stocks because of anticipated superior earnings growth, but earnings disappointments often result in sharp price declines. Growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their own businesses so their stocks may lack the dividends that can cushion share prices in a down market. In addition, the value of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the value of other stocks, because growth stocks trade at higher prices relative to current earnings.

Liquidity Risk. If the active trading market for certain securities becomes limited or non-existent, it can become more difficult to sell the securities at or near their perceived value. This may cause the value of such securities and the Fund's share price to fall dramatically. Illiquidity can be caused by, among other things, a drop in overall market trading volume, an inability to find a willing buyer, or legal restrictions on the securities' resale.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may

fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

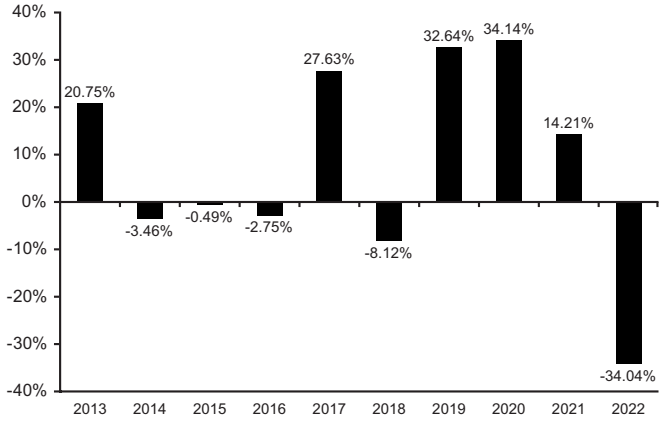
The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (net) (a broad-based securities market index), which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

American Century Investment Management, Inc. served as subadviser of the Fund from its inception until March 7, 2018. Invesco Advisers, Inc. and Massachusetts Financial Services Company have served as co-subadvisers from June 20, 2005 to March 7, 2018. Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.(”MSIM“) assumed sole subadvisory duties of the Fund on March 8, 2018.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	19.73%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2022	-20.31%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	21.59%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-34.04%	4.25%	5.89%
MSCI ACWI ex USA (net)	-16.00%	0.88%	3.80%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by MSIM.

FUND SUMMARY: INTERNATIONAL GROWTH FUND

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Kristian Heugh, CFA Managing Director and Lead Portfolio Manager	2018
Anil Agarwal Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	December 2022

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

Fund Summary: International Opportunities Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation through equity and equity-related investments of small to mid cap companies throughout the world, excluding the United States.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.82%
Other Expenses	0.20%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[1]	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1]	1.03%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[2]	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1,2]	1.00%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the Fund do not correlate to the ratio of net expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights table of the Fund's annual report, which reflects the gross operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" include fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of investments in shares of one or more mutual funds, hedge funds, private equity funds or other pooled investment vehicles.

[2] The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.87% on the first $100 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.77% on the next $650 million of the Fund's average daily net assets and 0.72% on the Fund's average daily net assets over $750 million. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include expense reimbursements for year one. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$102	$325	$566	$1,257

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 66% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in equity and equity-related securities of small- to mid-cap companies throughout the world, excluding the United States. The Fund will invest primarily in small- to mid-cap companies whose capitalization, at the time of purchase, range from the market capitalization of the smallest company included in the MSCI ACWI ex USA Small and Mid-Cap Index (net) (the "Index") to the market capitalization of the largest company in the Index during the most recent 12-month period. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalizations of companies included in the Index ranged from $10.36 million to $26.32 billion. For purposes of the Fund's 80% test above, the Fund may buy stocks and other equity securities of companies that are organized under the laws of a foreign country or that have a substantial portion of their operations or assets in a foreign country or countries, or that derive a substantial portion of their revenue or profits from businesses investments or sales outside of the United States, or whose "country of risk" is a foreign country as determined by a third party service provider. The Fund may hold foreign currencies and non-dollar denominated foreign securities. The Fund also invests in depositary receipts, which are instruments issued by a bank that represent an interest in a foreign issuer's securities.

The Fund is not limited in the amount it invests in any one country or region. The subadvisers will try to select a wide range of industries and companies and may invest in

developing or emerging market countries. Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities and, as noted above, depositary receipts. Although the Fund invests primarily in equity securities, it may invest in fixed-income securities from time-to-time up to 20% of the Fund's net assets.

The Fund does not employ a currency overlay strategy, but rather considers currency implications as a component in security selection.

Each of the Fund's subadvisers manages a portion of the Fund's assets using different investment approach.

One subadviser employs a bottom-up approach, selecting securities that it believes to represent above-average potential for capital appreciation, based on fundamental research and analysis. The subadviser seeks to develop a portfolio that is broadly diversified across issuers, countries, industries and styles (e.g., growth and value). Because the subadviser's process is driven primarily by individual stock selection, the overall portfolio's yield, price to earnings ratio, price-to-book ratio, growth rate and other characteristics will vary over time and, at any given time, may emphasize either growth stocks or value stocks.

The other subadviser also evaluates investment opportunities using a bottom-up investment approach. This approach includes fundamental analysis of a company's financial statements, management record and structure, operations, product development and industry competitive position. In addition, the subadviser may also look for companies with conservatively-capitalized balance sheets, high and consistent internal rates of return, and a favorable market position within healthy and growing industries. These factors may vary in particular cases and may change over time. The subadviser considers the effect of worldwide trends on the growth of particular business sectors and looks for companies that may benefit from those trends. The subadviser monitors individual issuers for changes in the factors above, which may trigger a decision to sell a security.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

The Fund is also subject to the following non-principal investment risks: Cybersecurity Risk, Active Trading Risk, Credit Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Investment Company Risk, Illiquidity Risk, Preferred Stock Risk and Participatory Notes Risk.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the Fund may fail to produce the intended result. A subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Emerging Markets Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investments in foreign securities, emerging market securities are subject to additional risks, which cause these securities generally to be more volatile than securities of issuers located in developed countries.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in equity securities are subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be

negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Depositary Receipts Risk. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. Depositary receipts may or may not be jointly sponsored by the underlying issuer. The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is considered material in the United States. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding the issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. Certain depositary receipts are not listed on an exchange and therefore are subject to illiquidity risk.

Geographic Risk. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a limited number of countries, or a particular geographic region, it assumes the risk that economic, political and social conditions in those countries or that region may have a significant impact on its investment performance.

Growth Style Risk. Generally, "growth" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes have anticipated earnings ranging from steady to accelerated growth. Many investors buy growth stocks because of anticipated superior earnings growth, but earnings disappointments often result in sharp price declines. Growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their own businesses so their stocks may lack the dividends that can cushion share prices in a down market. In addition, the value of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the value of other stocks, because growth stocks trade at higher prices relative to current earnings.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Small-Cap Company Risk. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time

before the Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

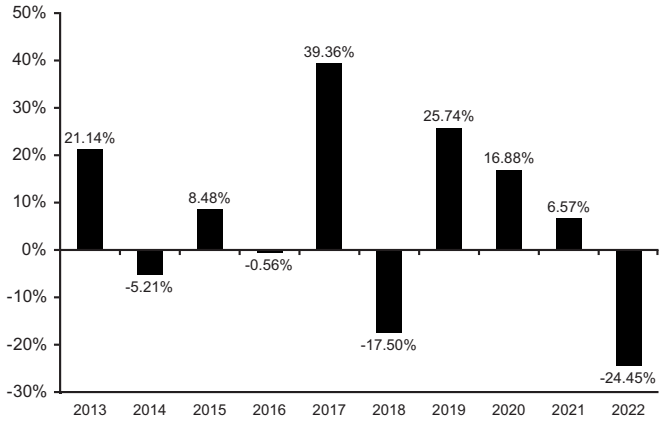
Sector Risk: Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together in broad categories called sectors. Sector risk is the risk that securities of companies within specific sectors of the economy can perform differently than the overall market. This may be due to changes in such things as the regulatory or competitive environment or to changes in investor perceptions regarding a sector. Because the Fund may allocate relatively more assets to certain sectors than others, the Fund's performance may be more susceptible to any developments which affect those sectors emphasized by the Fund.

Performance Information

As a result of a reorganization which occurred on May 24, 2021(the "Reorganization"), the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the International Opportunities Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of VALIC Company II. The returns presented for the Fund reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The performance information below is based on the performance of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization. The Fund and the Predecessor Fund had the same investment objectives, strategies and portfolio management team as of the date of the Reorganization.

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the MSCI ACWI-ex USA Index (net) (a broad-based securities market index) and the MSCI ACWI ex USA SMID Cap Index (net), which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Effective September 28, 2023, Invesco Advisers, Inc. ("Invesco") and Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management") assumed subadvisory responsibilities for the Fund. Prior to September 28, 2023, Delaware Investments Fund Advisers and Massachusetts Financial Services Company served as subadvisers to the Fund.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	24.04%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-24.77%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	4.90%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-24.45%	-0.48%	5.36%
MSCI ACWI ex USA SMID Cap Index (net)	-19.49%	0.16%	4.56%
MSCI ACWI ex USA (net)	-16.00%	0.88%	3.80%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

FUND SUMMARY: INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND

The Fund is subadvised by Invesco and Wellington Management..

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Invesco	
David Nadel Senior Portfolio Manager.....	2023
Wellington	
Mary L. Pryshlak, CFA Senior Managing Director, Head of Investment Research and Portfolio Manager ...	2023
Jonathan G. White, CFA Managing Director, Director of Research Portfolios and Portfolio Manager.....	2023

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

Fund Summary: International Socially Responsible Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to obtain growth of capital through investment, primarily in equity securities of companies which meet the social criteria established for the Fund.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.50%
Other Expenses	0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.66%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.61%

[1] The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC is equal to 0.450% on the first $500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.425% on the next $500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, and 0.400% on average daily net assets over $1 billion. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$62	$206	$363	$818

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 13% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in the equity securities of companies that meet the Fund's social criteria located in at least three different countries, with at least 40% of net assets in foreign securities, or if conditions are unfavorable, at least 30% of net assets in foreign securities. The Fund will generally invest in the equity securities of large- and mid-cap companies domiciled in Europe, Australasia and the Far East. To determine which companies meet the Fund's social criteria, the subadviser incorporates into its investment process research services from an independent social research service, MSCI ESG Research, LLC ("MSCI ESG Research"). The Fund does not invest in the securities of companies that do not meet its social criteria. The Fund's subadviser will generally assess whether a company continues to meet the social criteria on a monthly basis. The Fund may invest up to 20% of net assets in other securities of companies that meet the Fund's social criteria, including preferred stock, convertible securities, and high quality money market securities and warrants. The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

The principal investment technique of the Fund is to employ an enhanced index management strategy which seeks to modestly outperform the MSCI EAFE Index (net) (the "MSCI EAFE Index") over time while maintaining similar risk characteristics to the MSCI EAFE Index. The MSCI EAFE Index is an equity index which captures large and mid cap representation across 21 developed markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada.

The portfolio managers select securities from the MSCI EAFE Index that meet the Fund's social criteria, and by employing a statistical technique known as "optimization." Through this selection process, the portfolio managers seek to select a portfolio of securities that will modestly outperform the MSCI EAFE Index while maintaining similar risk characteristics to the MSCI EAFE Index.

Because the Fund uses an enhanced index strategy and also limits its selections to securities that meet its social criteria, not all of the securities in the MSCI EAFE Index are included in its portfolio, and the Fund's holdings may be underweight or overweight particular securities, sectors or industries within the MSCI EAFE Index.

The Fund's social criteria are as follows:

The Fund does not invest in companies that have significant revenue derived from:

- the manufacture or distribution of civilian firearms, military weapons or weapons delivery systems;
- the manufacture or distribution of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products;
- the operation of gambling-related businesses; and
- the production of nuclear energy.

The Fund's revenue criteria are established by the Fund's subadvisor and are applied based on MSCI ESG Research revenue calculations.

The Fund also excludes companies with low environmental, social and governance controversy scores, as determined and provided by MSCI ESG Research. MSCI ESG Research uses a rules based methodology to assess issuers on key environmental, social, and governance issues ("MSCI Controversy Case Score"), including: (1) environmental issues such as climate change, natural resources, pollution and waste, and environmental opportunities; (2) social issues such as human capital, product liability, stakeholder opposition and social opportunities; and (3) governance issues such as corporate governance and corporate behavior.

The Fund does not invest in companies that, based on low MSCI Controversy Case Scores:

- have a history of poor labor-management relations;
- engage in businesses or have products that have a severely negative impact on the environment;
- have significant business operations in countries whose governments pose human rights concerns; operate businesses that have a significantly adverse impact on the communities in which they are located;
- engage in businesses or have products that have a severely negative impact on their customers, which may include companies that have products that pose safety or health concerns, engage in practices that are anti-competitive or have marketing that is inappropriate or misleading; and
- have a history of poor business ethics, which may include companies that have incidents of bribery or fraud, or poor governance structures.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above. Since the Fund's definition of social criteria is not "fundamental," VC I's Board of Directors may change it without shareholder approval.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Enhanced Index Strategy Risk. A fund employing an enhanced index strategy related to a particular reference index may be underweight or overweight particular securities, sectors or industries within such reference index, and as a result, may underperform its index. By employing an enhanced index strategy, the Fund may be more susceptible to adverse developments concerning a particular security or industry because the Fund will select securities from those within such index and not use any defensive strategies to mitigate its risk exposure.

The ability of the Fund to outperform the performance of the index may be affected by, among other things, changes in securities markets, the manner in which performance of the index is calculated, changes in the composition of the index, the amount and timing of cash flows into and out of the Fund, commissions, portfolio expenses, and any differences in the pricing of securities by the Fund and the index. Since the Fund employs an "optimization" strategy, the Fund is subject to an increased risk of tracking error, in that the securities selected in the aggregate for the Fund may perform differently than the underlying index.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests primarily in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

ESG Investment Risk. The Fund's adherence to its social criteria and application of related analyses when selecting investments may negatively impact the Fund's performance, including relative to similar funds that use different criteria, or to funds that do not adhere to such criteria or apply such analyses. Social criteria screening limits the availability of investment opportunities for the Fund. If the Fund changes its social criteria or a company stops meeting the Fund's social criteria, the Fund will sell the affected investments even if this means the Fund loses money. The employment of an independent social research service to assess social criteria could also negatively impact the Fund's performance, as such service may cause different outcomes in assessing the Fund's social criteria than if the Fund were to not use such service or were to select a different research service. Additionally, the Fund's adherence to its social criteria and application of related analyses in connection with identifying and selecting investments may require subjective analysis and may be more difficult if data about a particular company or market is limited. The Fund's social criteria may be dependent upon information and data that may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. The Fund may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor. Socially responsible norms differ by country and region, and a company's practices or the Fund's assessment of such may change over time.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Large- and Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in large- and mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Geographic Risk. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a limited number of countries, or a particular geographic region, it assumes the risk that economic, political and social conditions in those countries or that region may have a significant impact on its investment performance.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not

recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible security values may be affected by market interest rates, issuer defaults and underlying common stock values; security values may fall if market interest rates rise and rise if market interest rates fall. Additionally, an issuer may have the right to buy back the securities at a time unfavorable to the Fund.

Preferred Stock Risk. Unlike common stock, preferred stock generally pays a fixed dividend from a company's earnings and may have a preference over common stock on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of bankruptcy or liquidation. Preferred stockholders' liquidation rights are subordinate to the company's debt holders and creditors. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive and the price of preferred stocks may decline. Preferred stockholders typically do not have voting rights.

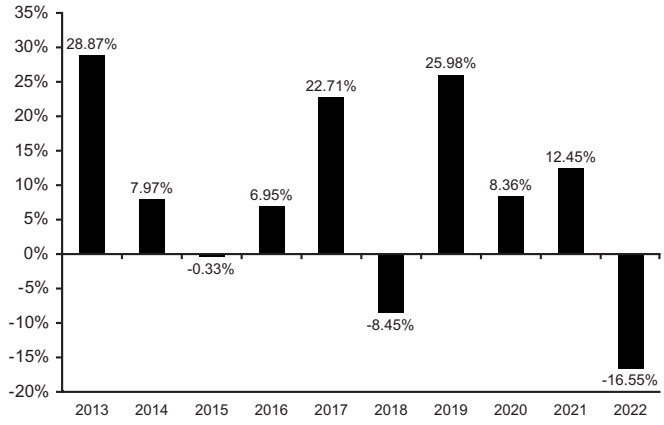
Money Market Securities Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risk that the value of its investments in high-quality short-term obligations ("money market securities") may be subject to changes in interest rates, changes in the rating of any money market security and in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal.

Warrant Risk. A warrant entitles the holder to purchase a specified amount of securities at a pre-determined price. Warrants may not track the value of the securities the holder is entitled to purchase and may expire worthless if the market price of the securities is below the exercise price of the warrant.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the MSCI EAFE Index (net) (a broad-based securities market index), which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

SunAmerica Asset Management, LLC ("SunAmerica") assumed sub-advisory responsibilities on June 16, 2014. Prior to this time, the Fund was sub-advised by PineBridge Investments LLC.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	December 31, 2022	18.68%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-22.35%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	11.61%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-16.55%	3.24%	7.88%
MSCI EAFE Index (net)	-14.45%	1.54%	4.67%

FUND SUMMARY: INTERNATIONAL SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE FUND

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company.

The Fund is subadvised by SunAmerica.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Timothy Campion Senior Vice President and Lead Portfolio Manager	2014
Elizabeth Mauro Portfolio Manager and Co-Portfolio Manager	2019

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: INTERNATIONAL VALUE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.70%
Other Expenses	0.15%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[1]	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1]	0.86%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[2]	0.07%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1,2]	0.79%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the Fund do not correlate to the ratio of net expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights table of the Fund's annual report, which reflects the net operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" include fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of investments in shares of one or more Underlying Funds.

[2] The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.66% on the first $250 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.61% on the next $250 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.56% on the next $500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets and 0.51% on average daily net assets over $1 billion. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Fund, including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of the Fund as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include fee waivers for one year. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$81	$267	$470	$1,054

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 60% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of foreign issuers. The Fund may also invest up to 30% of its total assets in emerging market equity securities. The Fund will invest in securities of at least three different countries, including the United States. The Fund normally invests in common stock, preferred stock, rights, warrants and American Depository Receipts (ADRs). The Subadviser considers equity securities of foreign issuers (or foreign securities) to be equity securities: (1) issued by companies with their principal place of business or principal office or both, as determined in their reasonable discretion, in a country other than the U.S.; or (2) issued by companies for which the principal securities trading market is a country other than the U.S.

The Subadviser uses bottom-up stock selection, based on in-depth fundamental research as the cornerstone of their investment process. During each stage of the process, it also considers the influence on the investment theses of top-down factors such as macroeconomic forecasts, real economic growth prospects, fiscal and monetary policy, currency issues, and demographic and political risks. Sector and country weights result from, rather than determine, their stock-selection decisions. The Subadviser's investment process seeks companies that it believes are undervalued in the marketplace compared to their intrinsic value. Additionally, the Subadviser seeks to identify catalysts that will unlock value, which will then be recognized by the market. The Subadviser may purchase securities across any market capitalization and may use forward foreign currency exchange rate contracts to hedge against the movement in the value of foreign currencies.

The Subadviser conducts ongoing review, research, and analysis of their portfolio holdings. The Fund may sell a stock if it achieves its investment objective for the position, if a stock's fundamentals or price change significantly, if they change their view of a country or sector, or if the stock no longer fits within the risk characteristics of the Fund's portfolio.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests predominantly in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Derivatives Risk. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways due to the use of leverage and other factors and may result in increased volatility or losses. The Fund may not be able to terminate or sell derivative positions, and a liquid secondary market may not always exist for derivative positions.

Large-Cap Companies Risk. Investing in large-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Small-Cap Company Risk. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time before the Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

Hedging Risk. A hedge is an investment made in order to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in a currency or other investment by taking an offsetting position (often through a derivative instrument, such as an option or forward contract). While hedging strategies can be very useful and inexpensive ways of reducing risk, they are sometimes ineffective due to unexpected changes in the market. Hedging also involves the risk that changes in the value of the related security will not match those of the instruments being hedged as expected, in which case any losses on the instruments being hedged may not be reduced.

Warrant Risk. A warrant entitles the holder to purchase a specified amount of securities at a pre-determined price. Warrants may not track the value of the securities the holder is entitled to purchase and may expire worthless if the market price of the securities is below the exercise price of the warrant.

Emerging Markets Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investments in foreign securities, emerging market securities are subject to additional risks, which cause these securities generally to be more volatile than securities of issuers located in developed countries.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Depositary Receipts Risk. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. Depositary receipts may or may not be jointly sponsored by the underlying issuer. The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is considered material in the United States. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding the issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. Certain depositary receipts are not listed on an exchange and therefore may be considered to be illiquid securities.

Geographic Risk. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a limited number of countries, or a particular geographic region, it assumes the risk that economic, political and social conditions in those countries or that region may have a significant impact on its investment performance.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Value Style Risk. Generally, "value" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes are currently undervalued in the marketplace. A subadviser's judgment that a particular security is undervalued in relation to the company's fundamental economic value may prove incorrect and the price of the company's stock may fall or may not approach the value the subadviser has placed on it.

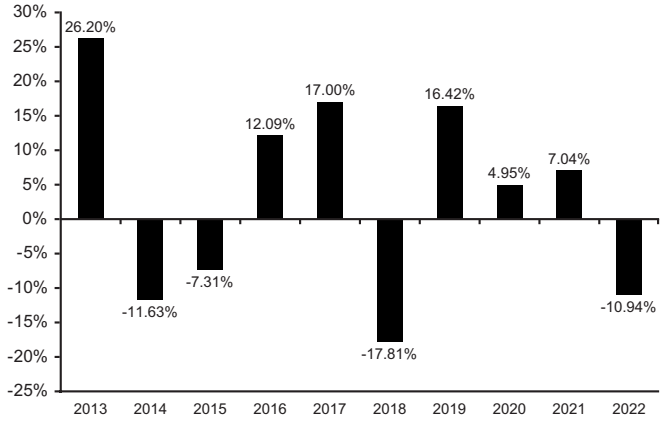
Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the

loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (net) (a broad-based securities market index), which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Effective in the fourth quarter of 2021, Wells Capital Management Incorporated ("WellsCap"), the Fund's subadviser, changed its name to Allspring Global Investments, LLC ("Allspring"). WellsCap assumed subadvisory duties on September 10, 2018. From inception through September 9, 2018, Templeton Global Advisors Limited was subadviser to the Fund.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	December 31, 2022	18.33%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-29.70%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	9.67%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-10.94%	-0.87%	2.64%
MSCI ACWI ex USA (net)	-16.00%	0.88%	3.80%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by Allspring.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Dale A. Winner, CFA Lead Portfolio Manager	2018
Venkateshwar (Venk) Lal Co-Portfolio Manager, Head of Focused Global Investment Risk and Strategy, Focused Global Equity.....	2018

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

Fund Summary: Large Capital Growth Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide long-term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.64%
Other Expenses	0.11%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same, The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$77	$240	$417	$930

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 27% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund seeks to meet its objective by investing, normally, at least 80% of its net assets in securities of large-cap companies. In complying with this 80% investment requirement, the Fund will invest primarily in common stocks.

Generally, large-cap companies will include companies whose market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, are equal to or greater than the market capitalization of the smallest company in the Russell 1000® Index during the most recent 12-month period. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 1000® Index was approximately $1.33 billion to $3.11 trillion.

The Fund's Subadviser focuses on investing the Fund's assets in the stocks of companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies. Growth companies tend to have stock prices that are high relative to their earnings, dividends, book value, or other financial measures.

The Fund's Subadviser uses an active bottom-up investment approach to buying and selling investments for the Fund. Investments are selected primarily based on fundamental analysis of individual issuers and their potential in light of their financial condition, and market, economic, political, and regulatory conditions. Factors considered may include analysis of an issuer's earnings, cash flows, competitive position, and management ability. The Subadviser may also consider environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors in its fundamental investment analysis where the Subadviser believes such factors could materially impact the economic value of an issuer. ESG factors considered may include, but are not limited to, climate change, resource depletion, an issuer's governance structure and practices, data protection and privacy issues, and diversity and labor practices. Quantitative screening tools that systematically evaluate an issuer's valuation, price and earnings momentum, earnings quality, and other factors may also be considered.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in foreign securities.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by

cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Dividend-paying Stocks Risk. There is no guarantee that the issuers of the stocks held by the Fund will declare dividends in the future or that, if dividends are declared, they will remain at their current levels or increase over time. Dividend-paying stocks may not participate in a broad market advance to the same degree as other stocks, and a sharp rise in interest rates or economic downturn could cause a company to unexpectedly reduce or eliminate its dividend.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests primarily in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

ESG Investment Risk. The Fund's adherence to its ESG criteria and application of related analyses when selecting investments may impact the Fund's performance, including relative to similar funds that do not adhere to such criteria or apply such analyses. Additionally, the Fund's adherence to its ESG criteria and application of related analyses in connection with identifying and selecting investments may require subjective analysis and may be more difficult if data about a particular company or market is limited, such as with respect to issuers in emerging markets countries. The Fund may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor. Socially responsible norms differ by country and region, and a company's ESG practices or the subadviser's assessment of such may change over time.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Focused Fund Risk. The Fund, because it may invest in a limited number of companies, may have more volatility in its net asset value and is considered to have more risk than a portfolio that invests in a greater number of companies because changes in the value of a single security may have a more significant effect, either negative or positive, on the Fund's net asset value. To the extent the Fund invests its assets in fewer securities, the Fund is subject to greater risk of loss if any of those securities decline in price.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Large-Cap Companies Risk. Investing primarily in large-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion.

Growth Stock Risk. A "Growth" philosophy is a strategy of investing in securities believed to offer the potential for capital appreciation. It focuses on securities of companies that are considered to have a historical record of above-average growth rate, significant growth potential, above-average earnings growth or value, the ability to sustain earnings growth, or that offer proven or unusual products

or services, or operate in industries experiencing increasing demand. Growth stocks can be volatile for several reasons. Since the issuers of growth stocks usually reinvest a high portion of earnings in their own business, growth stocks may lack the dividend yield associated with value stocks that can cushion total return in a bear market. Also, growth stocks normally carry a higher price/earnings ratio than many other stocks. Consequently, if earnings expectations are not met, the market price of growth stocks will often decline more than other stocks. However, the market frequently rewards growth stocks with price increases when expectations are met or exceeded.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

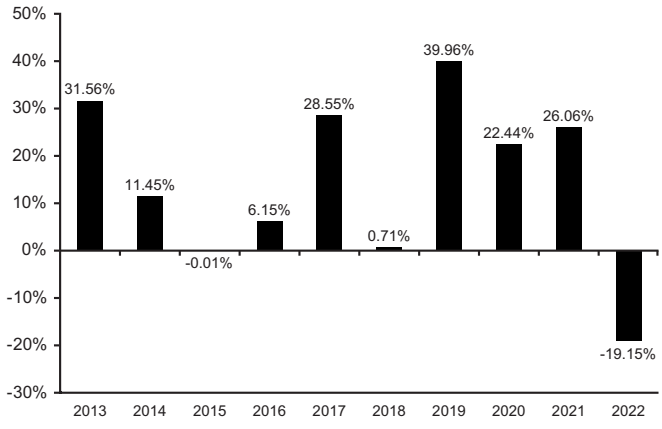
The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the S&P 500® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the Russell 1000® Growth Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

On September 16, 2013, Massachusetts Financial Services Company ("MFS") became the Fund's subadviser. Prior to such time, the Fund was sub-advised by SunAmerica Asset Management, LLC ("SunAmerica") and Invesco Advisers, Inc.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	20.77%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-17.87%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	16.66%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-19.15%	11.96%	13.41%
Russell 1000® Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-29.14%	10.96%	14.10%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company.

The Fund is subadvised by MFS.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Jeffrey Constantino Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager	2013
Joseph Skorski Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager	2019

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: MID CAP INDEX FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide growth of capital through investments primarily in a diversified portfolio of common stocks that, as a group, are expected to provide investment results closely corresponding to the performance of the S&P MidCap 400® Index (the "Index").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.27%
Other Expenses	0.09%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.36%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$37	$116	$202	$456

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 14% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund is managed to seek to track the performance of the Index, which measures the performance of the mid-capitalization sector of the U.S. equity market. The Subadviser may endeavor to track the Index by purchasing every stock included in the Index, in the same proportions; or, in the alternative, the Subadviser may invest in a sampling of Index stocks by utilizing a statistical technique known as "optimization." The goal of optimization is to select stocks which ensure that various industry weightings, market capitalizations, and fundamental characteristics,(*e.g.*, price-to-book, price-to-earnings, debt-to-asset ratios and dividend yields) closely approximate those of the Index.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets are invested in stocks that are in the Index. Although the Fund seeks to track the performance of the Index, the performance of the Fund will not match that of the Index exactly because, among other reasons, the Fund incurs operating expenses and other investment overhead as part of its normal operations.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Index Risk. In attempting to track the performance of the index, the Fund may be more susceptible to adverse

developments concerning a particular security, company or industry because the Fund generally will not use any defensive strategies to mitigate its risk exposure.

Failure to Match Index Performance Risk. The ability of the Fund to match the performance of the Underlying Index may be affected by, among other things, changes in securities markets, the manner in which performance of the Underlying Index is calculated, changes in the composition of the Underlying Index, the amount and timing of cash flows into and out of the Fund, commissions, portfolio expenses, and any differences in the pricing of securities by the Fund and the Underlying Index. When the Fund employs an "optimization" strategy, the Fund is subject to an increased risk of tracking error, in that the securities selected in the aggregate for the Fund may perform differently than the Index.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests principally in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

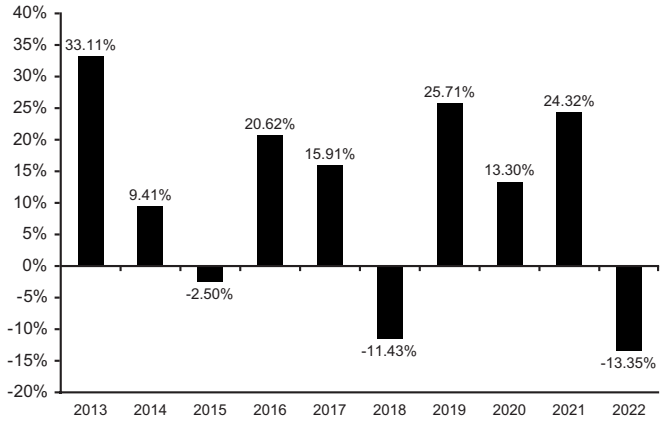
Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the Russell 3000® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the S&P MidCap 400® Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were

reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	December 31, 2020	24.33%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-29.76%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	8.64%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-13.35%	6.32%	10.43%
S&P MidCap 400® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-13.06%	6.71%	10.78%
Russell 3000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-19.21%	8.79%	12.13%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company.

The Fund is subadvised by SunAmerica Asset Management LLC.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Timothy Campion Senior Vice President and Lead Portfolio Manager	2012
Elizabeth Mauro Portfolio Manager and Co-Portfolio Manager	2019

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: MID CAP STRATEGIC GROWTH FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term capital growth.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.66%
Other Expenses	0.11%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.77%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$79	$246	$428	$954

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 67% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Subadvisers seek long-term capital growth by investing primarily in growth-oriented equity securities of domestic and foreign mid-cap companies.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in common stocks of mid-cap companies. Generally, mid-cap companies will include companies whose market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, range from the market capitalization of the smallest company included in the Russell Midcap® Growth Index to the market capitalization of the largest company in the Russell Midcap® Growth Index during the most recent 12-month period. As of July 31, 2023, the largest stock by market capitalization in the Russell Midcap® Growth Index was approximately $1.61 billion to $52.57 billion.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in securities of foreign issuers, which may include emerging market securities. The securities in which the Fund may invest may be denominated in U.S. dollars or in currencies other than U.S. dollars. The Fund may also invest in private placements.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result.

The subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests primarily in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Emerging Markets Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investments in foreign securities, emerging market securities are subject to additional risks, which cause these securities generally to be more volatile than securities of issuers located in developed countries.

Growth Style Risk. Generally, "growth" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes have anticipated earnings ranging from steady to accelerated growth. Many investors buy growth stocks because of anticipated superior earnings growth, but earnings disappointments often result in sharp price declines. Growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their own businesses so their stocks may lack the dividends that can cushion share prices in a down market. In addition, the value of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the value of other stocks, because growth stocks trade at higher prices relative to current earnings.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Privately Placed Securities Risk. The Fund's investments may also include privately placed securities, which are subject to resale restrictions. These securities will have the effect of increasing the level of Fund illiquidity to the extent the Fund may be unable to sell or transfer these securities due to restrictions on transfers or on the ability to find buyers interested in purchasing the securities. The illiquidity of the market, as well as the lack of publicly available information regarding these securities, may also adversely affect the ability to arrive at a fair value for certain securities at certain times and could make it difficult for the Fund to sell certain securities.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral

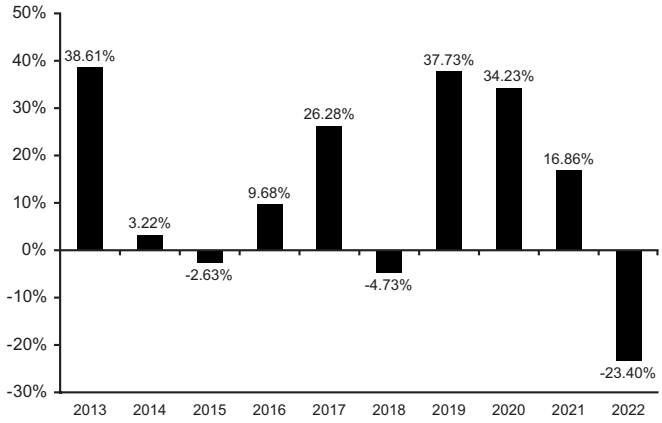
falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the Russell 3000® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the Russell Midcap® Growth Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.("Morgan Stanley") served as a subadviser from the Fund's inception through December 7, 2015. Janus Henderson Investors US LLC ("Janus") assumed sub-advisory duties of the Fund effective December 7, 2015. PineBridge Investments LLC served as a subadviser from the Fund's inception through March 22, 2011. Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC ("AllianzGI") served as a subadviser from March 22, 2011 through July 25, 2022. Voya Investment Management Co. LLC ("Voya IM") assumed sub-advisory duties of the Fund from AllianzGI effective July 25, 2022.

The percentage of the Fund's assets that each subadviser manages may, at the adviser's discretion, change from time to time.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	27.28%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-21.73%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	13.97%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-23.40%	9.53%	11.77%
Russell Midcap® Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-26.72%	7.64%	11.41%
Russell 3000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-19.21%	8.79%	12.13%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company.

The Fund is subadvised by Janus and Voya IM.

FUND SUMMARY: MID CAP STRATEGIC GROWTH FUND

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Janus	
Brian Demain, CFA Portfolio Manager	2015
Cody Wheaton, CFA Portfolio Manager	2016
Voya IM	
Jeffrey D. Parker, CFA Senior Portfolio Manager, Head of Thematic Equities, and Portfolio Manager	2020
Raymond F. Cunha, CFA Senior Vice President, Senior Portfolio Manager, Research Analyst - Equity, and Portfolio Manager	2020

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: MID CAP VALUE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks capital growth through investment in equity securities of medium capitalization companies using a value-oriented investment approach.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.70%
Other Expenses	0.12%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.82%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include expense reimbursements for year one. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$84	$262	$455	$1,014

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 65% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in equity securities of mid-cap companies. Generally, mid-cap companies will include companies whose market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, range from the market capitalization of the smallest company included in the Russell Midcap® Index to the market capitalization of the largest company in the Russell Midcap® Index during the most recent 12-month period. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell Midcap® Index was approximately $1.33 billion to $55.81 billion.

The subadvisers use value-oriented investment approaches to identify companies in which to invest the Fund's assets. Generally, the subadvisers select stocks that they believe meet one or more of the following criteria: (1) are undervalued relative to other securities in the same industry or market,(2) exhibit good or improving fundamentals, or (3) exhibit an identifiable catalyst (e.g., an event or company report that significantly affects the price of a security, such as an earnings report, new product launch, new legislation, or lawsuit) that could close the gap between market value and fair value over the next one to two years.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in foreign securities. The Fund may also invest in depositary receipts, which are instruments issued by a bank that represent an interest in a foreign issuer's securities.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the Fund may fail to produce the intended result. A subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Depositary Receipts Risk. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. Depositary receipts may or may not be jointly sponsored by the underlying issuer. The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is considered material in the United States. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding the issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. Certain depositary receipts are not listed on an exchange and therefore are subject to illiquidity risk.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in equity securities are subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Value Style Risk. Generally, "value" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes are currently undervalued in the marketplace. A subadviser's judgment

that a particular security is undervalued in relation to the company's fundamental economic value may prove incorrect and the price of the company's stock may fall or may not approach the value the subadviser has placed on it.

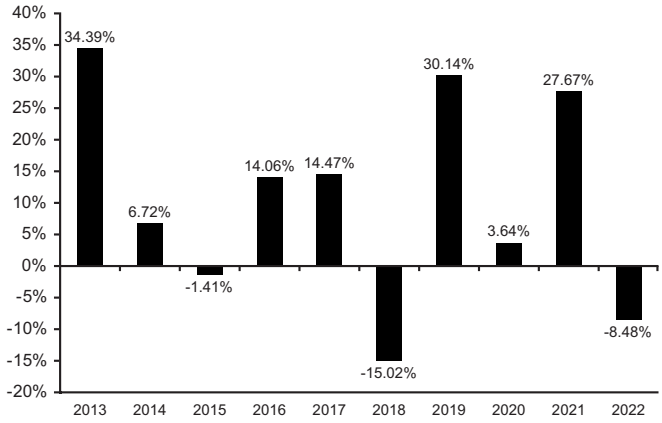
Performance Information

As a result of a reorganization which occurred on May 24, 2021(the "Reorganization"), the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Mid Cap Value Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of VALIC Company II. The returns presented for the Fund reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The performance information below is based on the performance of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization. The Fund and the Predecessor Fund had the same investment objectives, strategies and portfolio management team on the date of the Reorganization.

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the Russell 3000® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the Russell Midcap® Value Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management") assumed subadvisory duties on January 1, 2002. Boston Partners Global Investors, Inc. d/b/a Boston Partners ("Boston Partners") assumed co-subadvisory duties of the Predecessor Fund on December 5, 2011. From March 21, 2011 to March 13, 2015, the Predecessor Fund was co-subadvised by Tocqueville Asset Management LP. From November 7, 2005 to December 2, 2011, the Predecessor Fund was co-subadvised by Nuveen Asset Management, LLC, previously named FAF Advisors, Inc.

The percentage of the Fund's assets each subadviser manages may change from time-to-time at the discretion of the Fund's investment adviser, VALIC.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	December 31, 2020	24.58%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-31.68%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	8.04%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-8.48%	6.02%	9.47%
Russell Midcap® Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-12.03%	5.72%	10.11%
Russell 3000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-19.21%	8.79%	12.13%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by Boston Partners and Wellington Management.

FUND SUMMARY: MID CAP VALUE FUND

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Boston Partners	
Steven L. Pollack Portfolio Manager	2011
Joseph F. Feeney, Jr. Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer	2011
Timothy Collard Assistant Portfolio Manager	January 2023
Wellington Management	
Gregory J. Garabedian Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager	2018

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

Fund Summary: Moderate Growth Lifestyle Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks growth and current income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** As an investor in the Fund, you pay the expenses of the Fund and indirectly pay a proportionate share of the expenses of the Underlying Funds. If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.10%
Other Expenses	0.03%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[1]	0.50%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1]	0.63%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[2]	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1,2]	0.60%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the Fund do not correlate to the ratio of net expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights table of the Fund's annual report, which reflects the net operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" include fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of investments in shares of one or more Underlying Funds.

[2] The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.07% of the Fund's average daily net assets. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include expense reimbursements for year one. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$61	$199	$348	$783

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund, which operates as a fund-of-funds, does not pay transaction costs when it buys and sells shares of the Underlying Funds (or "turns over" its portfolio). An Underlying Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it turns over its portfolio and 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 performance of both the Underlying Fund and the Fund.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 61% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

As a fund-of-funds, the Fund's principal investment strategy is to allocate assets among a combination of mutual funds ("Underlying Funds") that, in turn, invest directly in a wide range of portfolio securities (like stocks and bonds). The Fund invests its assets in Underlying Funds that invest in securities that seek growth of capital, such as stocks, and securities that generate current income, such as bonds and U.S. government-issued securities. The Fund generally has a lower level of risk than the Aggressive Growth Lifestyle Fund but a greater level of risk than the Conservative Growth Lifestyle Fund.

The Fund's indirect holdings are primarily in domestic and foreign fixed-income securities and equity securities of domestic large-cap companies. The Fund's indirect holdings may also include foreign and domestic equity securities of medium- and small-cap companies, and lower rated fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"), and money market securities.

Asset allocation is the most critical investment decision that you make as an investor. Selecting the appropriate combination should be based on your personal investment

goals, time horizons and risk tolerance. The projected asset allocation ranges for the Fund are as follows:

- Domestic Equity Funds 25% - 55%
- Fixed-Income Funds 30% - 70%
- International Equity Funds 0% - 25%

This Fund is managed so that it can serve as a complete investment program for you or as a core part of your larger portfolio. The Underlying Funds have been selected to represent a reasonable spectrum of investment options for the Fund. The subadviser has based the target investment percentages for the Fund on the degree to which it believes the Underlying Funds, in combination, to be appropriate for the Fund's investment objective. The subadviser may change the asset allocation ranges from time to time. In selecting Underlying Funds, the subadviser may choose from other series of VALIC Company I and from unaffiliated money market funds that VALIC has designated available for investment for the Fund. The Underlying Funds includes funds subadvised by the subadviser. Consistent with the Fund's objective and strategies, the subadviser is permitted to invest in Underlying Funds it subadvises. When choosing among potential Underlying Funds, the subadviser faces a conflict of interest because it will receive additional fees when it selects Underlying Funds for which it also acts as subadviser. Please refer to the Fund's SAI for more information on the sub-adviser's conflicts of interest.

Although the Fund will generally maintain its assets within the allocations above, the Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents for various purposes, including for temporary defensive purposes.

The Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities in an effort to achieve their investment objectives.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The risks of investing in the Fund include indirect risks associated with the Fund's investments in Underlying Funds. The value of your investment in the Fund may be affected by one or more of the following risks, which are described in more detail in the sections "Additional Information About the Funds' Investment Objectives, Strategies and Investment Risks" and the "Investment Glossary" in the Prospectus, any of which could cause the Fund's return, the price of the Fund's shares or the Fund's yield to fluctuate. Please note that there are many other circumstances that could adversely affect your investment and prevent the Fund from reaching its objective, which are not described here.

Active Trading Risk. The Underlying Funds may actively trade, which is associated with high portfolio turnover rates and which may result in higher transaction costs to the Underlying Funds. High portfolio turnover rates of the Underlying Funds can adversely affect the Fund's performance. Active trading tends to be more pronounced during periods of increased market volatility.

Affiliated Fund Risk. The subadviser is subject to conflicts of interest in the selection and allocation of the Fund's assets among Underlying Funds. The subadviser serves as subadviser to certain Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest. The subadviser will receive more revenue when it selects an Underlying Fund it subadvises for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio.

Call or Prepayment Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer may "call" a bond to repay it before its maturity date. An Underlying Fund may only be able to invest the bond's proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Underlying Fund's income.

Credit Risk. The Fund may suffer losses if the issuer of a fixed-income security owned by an Underlying Fund is unable to make interest or principal payments.

Equity Securities Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in equity securities, which are subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in foreign securities. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or

securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Interest Rate Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in fixed-income securities. The value of fixed-income securities may decline when interest rates go up or increase when interest rates go down. The interest earned on fixed-income securities may decline when interest rates go down or increase when interest rates go up. Longer-term and lower coupon bonds tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Underlying Funds may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to these initiatives.

Fund-of-Funds Risk. The costs of investing in the Fund, as a fund-of-funds, may be higher than the costs of investing in a mutual fund that only invests directly in individual securities. An Underlying Fund may change its investment objective or policies without the Fund's approval, which could force the Fund to withdraw its investment from such Underlying Fund at a time that is unfavorable to the Fund. In addition, one Underlying Fund may buy the same securities that another Underlying Fund sells. Therefore, the Fund would indirectly bear the costs of these trades without accomplishing any investment purpose.

Underlying Funds Risk. The risks of the Fund owning the Underlying Funds generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities held by the Underlying Funds. Disruptions in the markets for the securities held by the Underlying Funds could result in losses on the Fund's investment in such securities. The Underlying Funds also have fees that increase their costs versus owning the underlying securities directly. For example, the Fund indirectly pays a portion of the expenses (including management fees and operating expenses) incurred by the Underlying Funds.

Large-Cap Companies Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in large-cap companies. Investing primarily in large-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion.

Junk Bond Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in high yielding, high risk fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"), which typically involve significantly greater credit risk, market risk and interest rate risk compared to higher rated fixed-income securities. Issuers of junk bonds are less secure financially and their securities are more sensitive to downturns in the economy. The market for junk bonds may not be as liquid as that for more highly rated securities.

Market Risk. The share price of the Underlying Funds and, as a result, the share price of the Fund can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's or an Underlying Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Underlying Funds invest. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Asset Allocation Risk. The Fund's risks will directly correspond to the risks of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. The Fund is subject to the risk that the selection of the Underlying Funds and the allocation and reallocation of the Fund's assets among the various asset classes and market sectors may not produce the desired result.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in mid-cap companies. Investing primarily in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market

conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Small-Cap Company Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in small-cap companies. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time before an Underlying Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

Underlying Fund Securities Lending Risk. Certain Underlying Funds may lend portfolio securities to generate additional income. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for an Underlying Fund's investments. An Underlying Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. An Underlying Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects such Underlying Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or an Underlying Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Underlying Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to an Underlying Fund on a timely basis and the Underlying Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price. If an Underlying Fund in which the Fund invests incurs losses as a result of its securities lending activities, the value of the Underlying Fund may decrease, which will have an adverse effect on the Fund.

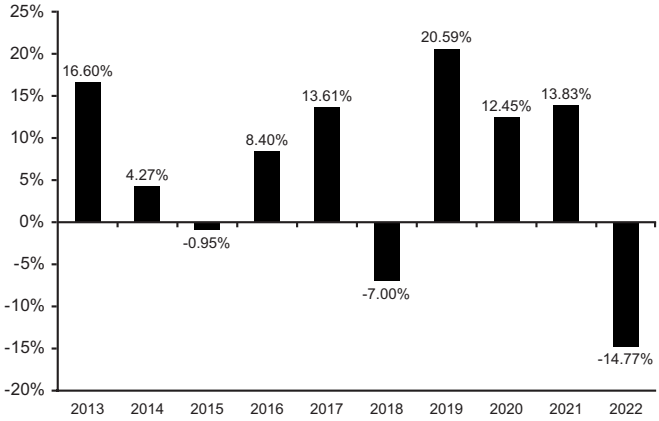
Performance Information

As a result of a reorganization which occurred on May 24, 2021(the "Reorganization"), the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Moderate Growth Lifestyle Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of VALIC Company II. The Fund adopted the performance of the Predecessor Fund and returns presented for the Fund prior to that date reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The performance information below is based on the performance of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization. The Fund and the Predecessor Fund had substantially similar investment objectives and strategies and had the same portfolio management team as of the date of the Reorganization.

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the S&P 500® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and a blended index. The blended index is comprised of 41% Russell 3000® Index, 14% MSCI EAFE Index (net) and 45% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (the "Blended Index"). The Blended Index is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.("JPMIM") assumed subadvisory responsibility for the Fund effective September 28, 2022. Prior to that, Pinebridge Investments LLC served as subadviser to the Fund and to the Predecessor Fund.

FUND SUMMARY: MODERATE GROWTH LIFESTYLE FUND



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	12.93%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-15.61%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	7.89%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-14.77%	4.12%	6.14%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%
Blended Index	-15.46%	4.17%	6.28%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by JPMIM.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Gary Herbert, CFA Managing Director, U.S. Head of Global Tactical Asset Allocation, and Portfolio Manager	2022
Morgan Moriarty, CFA Executive Director, Portfolio Manager	2022
Navdeep S. Saini Vice President, Portfolio Manager	2022

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: NASDAQ-100® INDEX FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term capital growth through investments in the stocks that are included in the Nasdaq-100® Index (the "Index").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.38%
Other Expenses	0.14%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.52%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.08%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.44%

[1] The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.32% on the first $250 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.30% on the next $250 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, and 0.28% on average daily net assets over $500 million. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of the VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$45	$159	$283	$645

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 7% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests in stocks that are included in the Index. The Index represents the largest and most active non-financial domestic and international securities listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market, based on market value (capitalization). This includes major industry groups, such as computer hardware and software, telecommunications, retail and wholesale trade and biotechnology.

The Subadviser invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets in companies that are listed in the Index. The Fund is managed to seek to track the performance of the Index. The Subadviser may endeavor to track the Index by purchasing every stock included in the Index, in the same proportions; or, in the alternative, the Subadviser may invest in a sampling of Index stocks by utilizing a statistical technique known as "optimization." The goal of optimization is to select stocks which ensure that various industry weightings, market capitalizations, and fundamental characteristics,(*e.g.*, price-to-book, price-to-earnings, debt-to-asset ratios and dividend yields) closely approximate those of the Index.

The Fund may also invest in some futures contracts in order to help the Fund's liquidity and to manage its cash position. If the market value of the futures contracts is close to the Fund's cash balance, then that helps to minimize the tracking errors, while helping to maintain liquidity. The Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that it will invest in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

The Fund may concentrate its investments (invest more than 25% of its total assets) in the technology sector, in the proportion consistent with the industry weightings in the Index.

Although the Fund seeks to track the performance of the Index, the performance of the Fund will not match that of the Index exactly because, among other reasons, the Fund incurs operating expenses and other investment overhead as part of its normal operations.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Technology Sector Risk. Technology stocks historically have experienced unusually wide price swings. Earnings disappointments and intense competition for market share can result in sharp declines in the prices of technology stocks.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests principally in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Index Risk. In attempting to track the performance of the index, the Fund may be more susceptible to adverse developments concerning a particular security, company or industry because the Fund generally will not use any defensive strategies to mitigate its risk exposure.

Failure to Match Index Performance Risk. The ability of the Fund to match the performance of the Underlying Index may be affected by, among other things, changes in securities markets, the manner in which performance of the Underlying Index is calculated, changes in the composition of the Underlying Index, the amount and timing of cash flows into and out of the Fund, commissions, portfolio expenses, and any differences in the pricing of securities by the Fund and the Underlying Index. When the Fund employs an "optimization" strategy, the Fund is subject to an increased risk of tracking error, in that the securities selected in the aggregate for the Fund may perform differently than the Index.

Derivatives Risk. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways due to the use of leverage and other factors and may result in increased volatility or losses. The Fund may not be able to terminate or sell derivative positions, and a liquid secondary market may not always exist for derivative positions.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

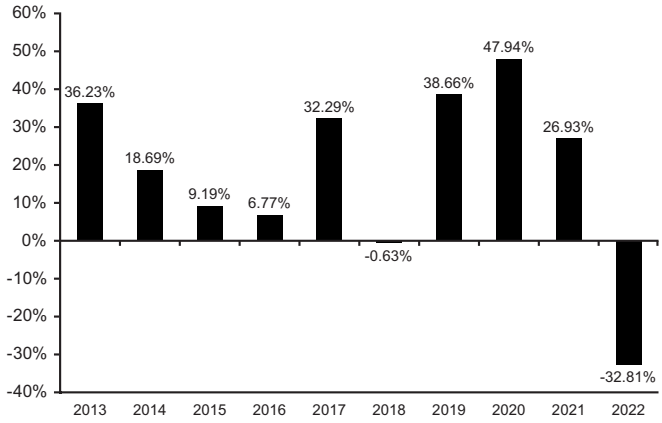
Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund may invest in a smaller number of issuers, its value may be affected to a greater extent by the performance of any one of those issuers or by any single economic, political, market or regulatory event affecting any one of those issues than a fund that invests in a larger number of issuers.

Sector Risk. Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together in broad categories called sectors. Sector risk is the risk that securities of companies within specific sectors of the economy can perform differently than the overall market. This may be due to changes in such things as the regulatory or competitive environment or to changes in investor perceptions regarding a sector. Because the Fund may allocate relatively more assets to certain sectors than others, the Fund's performance may be more susceptible to any developments which affect those sectors emphasized by the Fund.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the S&P 500® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the Nasdaq-100® Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	30.12%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2022	-22.47%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	39.06%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-32.81%	11.70%	15.80%
Nasdaq-100® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-32.38%	12.36%	16.45%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company.

FUND SUMMARY: NASDAQ-100® INDEX FUND

The Fund is subadvised by SunAmerica Asset Management LLC.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Timothy Campion Senior Vice President and Lead Portfolio Manager	2012
Elizabeth Mauro Portfolio Manager and Co-Portfolio Manager	2019

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.86%
Other Expenses	0.11%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.97%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.93%

[1] The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.86% on the first $500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets and 0.81% on average daily net assets over $500 million. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$95	$305	$532	$1,186

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 85% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in the common stocks of companies that are expected to benefit from the development, advancement, and use of science and/or technology.

Investments may also include companies that should benefit from technological advances even if they are not directly involved in research and development. The Fund may invest in suitable technology companies through initial public offerings ("IPOs"), and a portion of the Fund's returns may be attributable to the Fund's investments in IPOs. There is no guarantee that as the Fund's assets grow it will be able to experience significant improvement in performance by investing in IPOs.

The Fund may invest up to 50% of its total assets in foreign securities, which include non-dollar denominated securities traded outside the U.S. In addition, the Fund has the ability to invest up to 30% of its total assets in companies organized or headquartered in emerging market countries, but no more than 20% of its total assets may be invested in any one emerging market country. The Fund may also invest in privately placed securities.

The Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that it may invest in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

The Subadvisers may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Technology Sector Risk. Technology stocks historically have experienced unusually wide price swings. Earnings disappointments and intense competition for market share can result in sharp declines in the prices of technology stocks.

Dividend-paying Stocks Risk. There is no guarantee that the issuers of the stocks held by the Fund will declare dividends in the future or that, if dividends are declared, they will remain at their current levels or increase over time. Dividend-paying stocks may not participate in a broad market advance to the same degree as other stocks, and a sharp rise in interest rates or economic downturn could cause a company to unexpectedly reduce or eliminate its dividend.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests principally in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Emerging Markets Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investments in foreign securities, emerging market securities are subject to additional risks, which cause these securities generally to be more volatile than securities of issuers located in developed countries.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, the Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Geographic Risk. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a limited number of countries, or a particular geographic region, it assumes the risk that economic, political and social conditions in those countries or that region may have a significant impact on its investment performance.

IPO Risk. Share prices of newly-public companies may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through

changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund may invest in a smaller number of issuers, its value may be affected to a greater extent by the performance of any one of those issuers or by any single economic, political, market or regulatory event affecting any one of those issues than a fund that invests in a larger number of issuers.

Sector Risk. Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together in broad categories called sectors. Sector risk is the risk that securities of companies within specific sectors of the economy can perform differently than the overall market. This may be due to changes in such things as the regulatory or competitive environment or to changes in investor perceptions regarding a sector. Because the Fund may allocate relatively more assets to certain sectors than others, the Fund's performance may be more susceptible to any developments which affect those sectors emphasized by the Fund.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Privately Placed Securities Risk. The Fund's investments may also include privately placed securities, which are subject to resale restrictions. These securities will have the effect of increasing the level of Fund illiquidity to the extent the Fund may be unable to sell or transfer these securities due to restrictions on transfers or on the ability to find buyers interested in purchasing the securities. The illiquidity of the market, as well as the lack of publicly available information regarding these securities, may also adversely affect the ability to arrive at a fair value for certain securities at certain times and could make it difficult for the Fund to sell certain securities.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Small-Cap Company Risk. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time before the Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

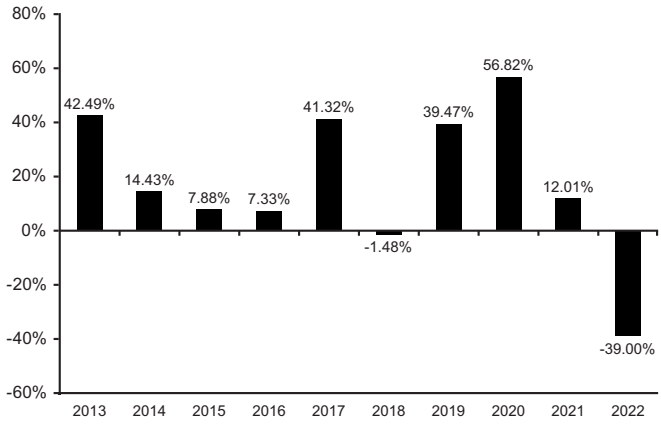
Active Trading Risk. High portfolio turnover rates that are associated with active trading may result in higher transaction costs, which can adversely affect the Fund's performance. Active trading tends to be more pronounced during periods of increased market volatility.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the S&P 500® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the S&P® North American Technology Sector Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were

reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The percentage of the Fund's assets that each subadviser manages may, at the adviser's discretion, change from time to time.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	34.34%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2022	-24.02%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	37.85%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-39.00%	8.05%	14.66%
S&P® North American Technology Sector Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-35.36%	11.73%	16.60%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company.

The Fund is subadvised by BlackRock Investment Management, LLC ("BlackRock"), Voya Investment Management Co. LLC ("Voya IM") and Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management").

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Voya IM	
Erik Swords Co-Lead Portfolio Manager, Managing Director - Head of Global Technology	2022
Justin Sumner Co-Lead Portfolio Manager, Senior Vice President, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Research Analyst - Equity	2022
Michael A. Seidenberg Senior Vice President, Senior Portfolio Manager - Equity, and Portfolio Manager	2018
BlackRock	
Tony Kim Managing Director, Portfolio Manager	2023
Reid Menge Managing Director, Portfolio Manager	2023
Wellington Management	
Jeffrey S. Wantman Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2019
Bruce L. Glazer Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2007
Eunhak Bae Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2019
Brian Barbetta Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2017

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide long-term capital growth.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.81%
Other Expenses	0.13%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.94%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.91%

[1] The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.82% on the first $100 million of the Fund's average daily net assets and 0.77% on average daily net assets over $100 million. This agreement will continue in effect from year to year thereafter and may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements for year one. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$93	$297	$517	$1,152

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 41% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of net assets in the equity securities of small-cap companies. Typically, the Fund invests in securities of companies with a history of above-average growth in revenues, earnings, cash flows and/or margin relative to peers, benchmarks or consensus expectations, as well as companies expected to have above-average growth.

A company will be considered a small-cap company if its market capitalization, at time of purchase, is equal to or less than the largest company in the Russell 2000® Index during the most recent 12-month period. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 2000® Index was approximately $48.36 million to $17.42 billion. The subadviser may continue to hold an investment for further capital growth opportunities even if, through market appreciation, the company's market cap value exceeds these small cap measures.

The Fund is managed by two subadvisers, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.("JPMIM") and T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.("T. Rowe Price").

In managing its portion of the Fund, JPMIM employs a process to identify companies that have a history of above-average growth or which JPMIM believes will achieve above-average growth in the future. Growth companies purchased for the Fund include those, in the opinion of JPMIM, with leading competitive positions, predictable and durable business models and management that can achieve sustained growth.

T. Rowe Price manages the Fund's investments in certain privately placed securities which will be transferred to the Fund as part of the Reorganization, but does not currently intend to invest in additional privately placed securities. Investments in privately placed securities are a non-principal investment strategy of the Fund.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the Fund may fail to produce the intended result. A subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in equity securities are subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Growth Style Risk. Generally, "growth" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes have anticipated earnings ranging from steady to accelerated growth. Many investors buy growth stocks because of anticipated superior earnings growth, but earnings disappointments often result in sharp price declines. Growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their own businesses so their stocks may lack the dividends that can cushion share prices in a down market. In addition, the value of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the value of other stocks, because growth stocks trade at higher prices relative to current earnings.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

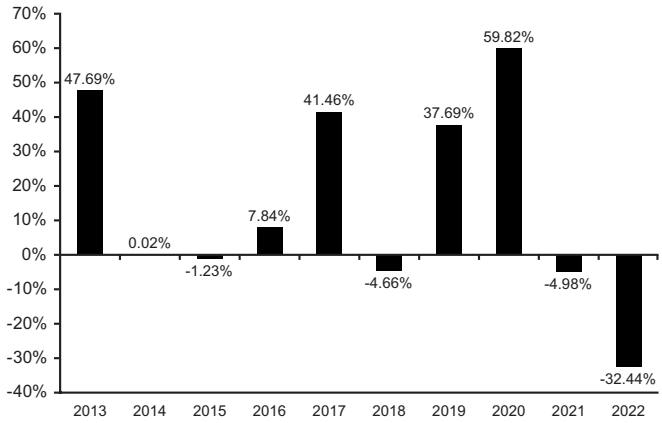
Small-Cap Company Risk. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market

conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time before the Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

Performance Information

As a result of a reorganization which occurred on May 24, 2021(the "Reorganization"), the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Small Cap Growth Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of VALIC Company II. The returns presented for the Fund reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The performance information below is based on the performance of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization. The Fund and the Predecessor Fund had substantially similar investment objectives and strategies, and JPMIM also served as the subadviser to the Predecessor Fund and had the same portfolio management team on the date of the Reorganization. T. Rowe Price is subadviser for the fund since May 24, 2021.

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the Russell 3000® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the Russell 2000® Growth Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	37.73%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2022	-21.72%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	13.27%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-32.44%	6.14%	11.60%
Russell 2000® Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-26.36%	3.51%	9.20%
Russell 3000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-19.21%	8.79%	12.13%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by JPMIM and T. Rowe Price and sub-subadvised by T. Rowe Price Investment Management, Inc.

FUND SUMMARY: SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
JPMIM	
Eytan M. Shapiro, CFA Managing Director and Lead Manager.....	2007
Matthew Cohen Managing Director and Co-Lead Manager..	2016
T. Rowe Price[*]	
Alexander Paul Roik Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager...	July 2023
Francisco M. Alonso Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager...	2016

* Effective July 1, 2023, Alexander Paul Roik joined Mr. Alonso as co-portfolio manager and cochair of the fund's Investment Advisory Committee and will become sole portfolio manager and chair of the committee on January 1, 2024 when Mr. Alonso steps down from portfolio management to take on a new role. Mr. Roik joined the firm in 2013.

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: SMALL CAP INDEX FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide growth of capital through investment primarily in a diversified portfolio of common stocks that, as a group, the subadviser believes may provide investment results closely corresponding to the performance of the Russell 2000® Index (the "Index").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.31%
Other Expenses	0.14%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.45%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.40%

[1] The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.30% on the first $500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.20% on the next $2.5 billion of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.15% on the next $2.0 billion of the Fund's average daily net assets, and 0.10% on average daily net assets over $5 billion. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$41	$139	$247	$562

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 13% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund is managed to seek to track the performance of the Index, which measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The Subadviser may endeavor to track the Index by purchasing every stock included in the Index, in the same proportions. Or, in the alternative, the Subadviser may invest in a sampling of Index stocks by utilizing a statistical technique known as "optimization." The goal of optimization is to select stocks which ensure that various industry weightings, market capitalizations, and fundamental characteristics (*e.g.*, price-to-book, price-to-earnings, debt-to-asset ratios and dividend yields) closely approximate those of the Index.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in stocks that are in the Index. Although the Fund seeks to track the performance of the Index, the performance of the Fund will not match that of the Index exactly because, among other reasons, the Fund incurs operating expenses and other investment overhead as part of its normal operations.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could

have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Index Risk. In attempting to track the performance of the index, the Fund may be more susceptible to adverse developments concerning a particular security, company or industry because the Fund generally will not use any defensive strategies to mitigate its risk exposure.

Failure to Match Index Performance Risk. The ability of the Fund to match the performance of the Underlying Index may be affected by, among other things, changes in securities markets, the manner in which performance of the Underlying Index is calculated, changes in the composition of the Underlying Index, the amount and timing of cash flows into and out of the Fund, commissions, portfolio expenses, and any differences in the pricing of securities by the Fund and the Underlying Index. When the Fund employs an "optimization" strategy, the Fund is subject to an increased risk of tracking error, in that the securities selected in the aggregate for the Fund may perform differently than the Index.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in equity securities are subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

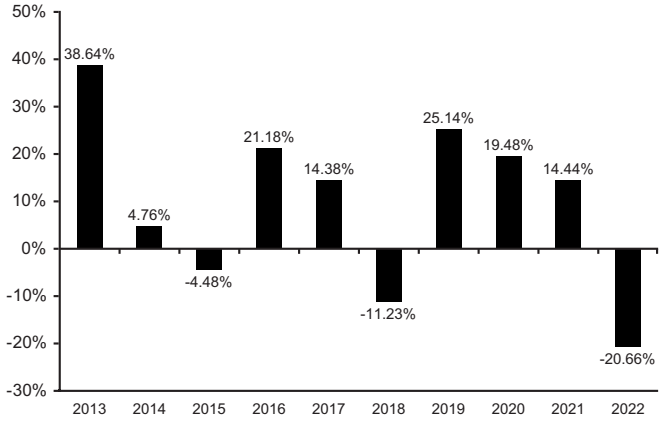
Small-Cap Company Risk. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time before the Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar

year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the Russell 3000® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the Russell 2000® Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	December 31, 2020	31.30%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-30.69%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	7.72%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-20.66%	3.80%	8.77%
Russell 2000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-20.44%	4.13%	9.01%
Russell 3000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-19.21%	8.79%	12.13%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company.

The Fund is subadvised by SunAmerica.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Timothy Campion Senior Vice President and Lead Portfolio Manager	2012
Elizabeth Mauro Portfolio Manager and Co-Portfolio Manager	2019

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: SMALL CAP SPECIAL VALUES FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to produce growth of capital by investing primarily in common stocks.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	0.14%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.89%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$91	$284	$493	$1,096

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 14% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in common stocks of domestic small-cap companies. Generally, small-cap companies will include companies whose market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, are equal to or less than the market capitalization of the largest company in the Russell 2000® Index during the most recent 12-month period. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 2000® Index was $48.36 million to $17.42 billion.

The Subadviser looks for undervalued companies that it believes have the potential for above-average capital appreciation with below-average risk. Rigorous fundamental research drives its search for companies with favorable reward-to-risk ratios and that possess a long-term competitive advantage provided by a durable asset base, strong balance sheets, and sustainable and superior cash flows. Typical investments include stocks of companies that are generally out of favor in the marketplace, or are undergoing reorganization or other corporate action that may create above-average price appreciation. The Subadviser regularly reviews the investments of the portfolio and may sell a portfolio holding when a stock nears its price target, downside risks increase considerably, the company's fundamentals have deteriorated, or the Subadviser identifies a more attractive investment opportunity.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests principally in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Small-Cap Company Risk. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time before the Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

Value Style Risk. Generally, "value" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes are currently undervalued in the marketplace. A subadviser's judgment that a particular security is undervalued in relation to the company's fundamental economic value may prove incorrect and the price of the company's stock may fall or may not approach the value the subadviser has placed on it.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

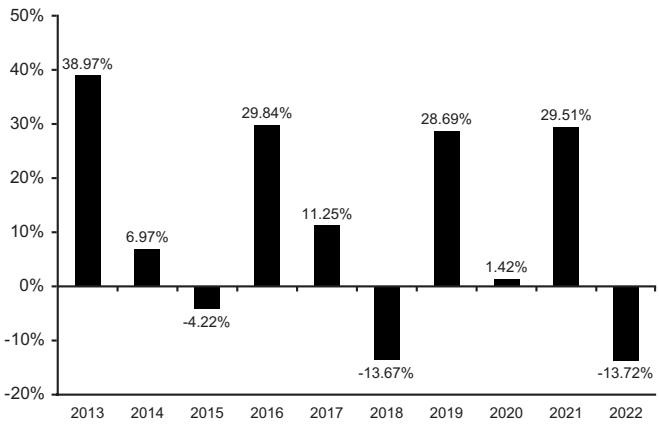
Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the Russell 3000® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the Russell 2000® Value Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

FUND SUMMARY: SMALL CAP SPECIAL VALUES FUND

Effective in the fourth quarter of 2021, Wells Capital Management Incorporated ("WellsCap"), the Fund's subadviser, changed its name to Allspring Global Investments, LLC ("Allspring"). WellsCap (and its predecessor) has sub-advised the Fund since its inception. Putnam Investment Management, LLC ("Putnam") served as a co-subadviser of the Fund from inception through September 11, 2009. Dreman Value Management, LLC ("Dreman") replaced Putnam as the co-subadviser of the Fund from September 11, 2009 through December 7, 2015. WellsCap, now Allspring, has served as the Fund's sole subadviser since December 7, 2015.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	December 31, 2020	28.56%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-33.63%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	8.49%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-13.72%	4.72%	9.98%
Russell 2000® Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-14.48%	4.13%	8.48%
Russell 3000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-19.21%	8.79%	12.13%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company.

The Fund is subadvised by Allspring.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
James M. Tringas, CFA Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager, Co-Lead Manager.....	2005
Bryant VanCronkhite, CFA Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager, Co-Lead Manager.....	2013
Brian Martin, CFA Co-Portfolio Manager	2020

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: SMALL CAP VALUE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide maximum long-term return, consistent with reasonable risk to principal, by investing primarily in securities of small-cap companies in terms of revenues and/or market capitalization.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.66%
Other Expenses	0.15%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.81%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include expense reimbursements for year one. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$83	$259	$450	$1,002

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 90% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of small-cap companies.

A company will be considered a small-cap company if its market capitalization, at time of purchase, is equal to or less than the largest company in the Russell 2000® Index during the most recent 12-month period. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 2000® Index was approximately $48.36 million to $17.42 billion.

The subadvisers use a value-oriented approach. Companies will be selected based upon valuation characteristics such as price-to-cash flow ratios which are at a discount to market averages. Although the Fund primarily invests in domestic issuers, the Fund is authorized to invest up to 25% of its assets in the securities of foreign issuers.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the Fund may fail to produce the intended result. A subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in equity securities are subject to the risk that stock prices will fall

and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Small-Cap Company Risk. Investing in small-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Small companies often are in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and managements lacking depth and experience, which may cause their stock prices to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small company stocks may be less liquid yet subject to abrupt or erratic price movements. It may take a substantial period of time before the Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

Value Style Risk. Generally, "value" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes are currently undervalued in the marketplace. A subadviser's judgment that a particular security is undervalued in relation to the company's fundamental economic value may prove incorrect and the price of the company's stock may fall or may not approach the value the subadviser has placed on it.

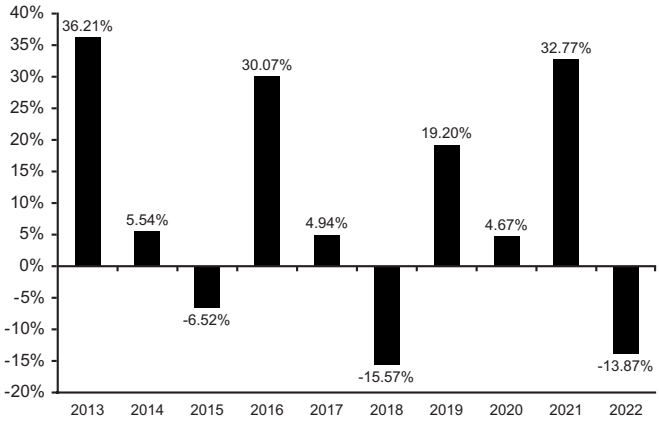
Performance Information

As a result of a reorganization which occurred on May 24, 2021(the "Reorganization"), the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Small Cap Value Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of VALIC Company II. The returns presented for the Fund reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The performance information below is based on the performance of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization. The Fund and the Predecessor Fund had the same investment objectives, strategies and portfolio management team on the date of the Reorganization.

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the Russell 3000® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the Russell 2000® Value Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were

reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.("JPMIM") (and its predecessors) assumed management of the Predecessor Fund on January 1, 2002. SunAmerica Asset Management, LLC was a co-subadviser of the Predecessor Fund from February 28, 2010 to December 14, 2012. From February 8, 2010 to October 28, 2016, Wells Capital Management Incorporated (f/k/a Metropolitan West Capital Management, LLC) was a co-subadviser of the Predecessor Fund. On October 29, 2016, JPMIM became the Predecessor Fund's sole subadviser.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	December 31, 2020	33.74%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-36.20%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	2.50%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-13.87%	3.79%	8.25%
Russell 2000® Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-14.48%	4.13%	8.48%
Russell 3000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-19.21%	8.79%	12.13%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by JPMIM.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Phillip Hart, CFA Managing Director, Head of U.S. Structured Equity Small and Mid Cap Team and Co-Lead Manager	2012
Wonseok Choi Managing Director, Head of U.S. Structured Equity Quantitative Research and Co-Lead Manager	2019
Robert A. Ippolito, CFA Executive Director, Fundamental Research and Co-Lead Manager	2022
Akash Gupta, CFA, FRM Executive Director, Fundamental Research and Co-Lead Manager	2019

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: STOCK INDEX FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term capital growth through investment in common stocks that, as a group, are expected to provide investment results closely corresponding to the performance of the S&P 500® Index (the "Index").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.24%
Other Expenses	0.09%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.33%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1,2]	0.08%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1,2]	0.25%

1 Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC") has contractually agreed to reimburse the expenses of the Fund until September 30, 2024, so that the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements do not exceed 0.26%. For purposes of the Expense Limitation Agreement, "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" shall not include extraordinary expenses (i.e., expenses that are unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence, such as litigation), or acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses relating to the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, interest, taxes and governmental fees, and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business. This agreement will be renewed annually for one-year terms unless terminated by the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I prior to any such renewal.

2 The Fund's investment adviser, VALIC, has also contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC is equal to 0.275% on the first $500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.175% on the next $2.5 billion of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.125% on the next $2 billion of the Fund's average daily net assets and 0.075% on average daily net assets over $5 billion. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include expense reimbursements for year one. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$26	$98	$177	$410

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 2% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund is managed to seek to track the performance of the Index, which measures the stock performance of 500 large- and mid-cap companies and is often used to indicate the performance of the overall stock market. The Subadviser may endeavor to track the Index by purchasing every stock included in the Index, in the same proportions. Or, in the alternative, the Subadviser may invest in a sampling of Index stocks by utilizing a statistical technique known as "optimization." The goal of optimization is to select stocks which ensure that various industry weightings, market capitalizations, and fundamental characteristics,(*e.g.*, price-to-book, price-to-earnings, debt-to-asset ratios and dividend yields) closely approximate those of the Index.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in stocks that are in the Index. Although the Fund seeks to track the performance of the Index, the performance of the Fund will not match that of the Index exactly because, among other reasons, the Fund incurs operating expenses and other investment overhead as part of its normal operations.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Index Risk. In attempting to track the performance of the index, the Fund may be more susceptible to adverse developments concerning a particular security, company or industry because the Fund generally will not use any defensive strategies to mitigate its risk exposure.

Failure to Match Index Performance Risk. The ability of the Fund to match the performance of the Underlying Index may be affected by, among other things, changes in securities markets, the manner in which performance of the Underlying Index is calculated, changes in the composition of the Underlying Index, the amount and timing of cash flows into and out of the Fund, commissions, portfolio expenses, and any differences in the pricing of securities by the Fund and the Underlying Index. When the Fund employs an "optimization" strategy, the Fund is subject to an increased risk of tracking error, in that the securities selected in the aggregate for the Fund may perform differently than the Index.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests primarily in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Large- and Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in large- and mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

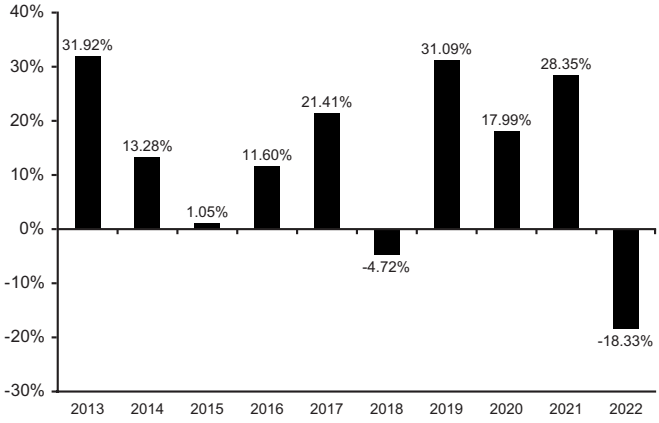
The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through

changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the S&P 500® Index (a broad-based securities market index), which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	20.48%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-19.70%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	16.68%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-18.33%	9.09%	12.20%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by SunAmerica Asset Management LLC.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Timothy Campion Senior Vice President and Lead Portfolio Manager	2012
Elizabeth Mauro Portfolio Manager and Co-Portfolio Manager	2019

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: SYSTEMATIC CORE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide long-term growth of capital through investment in common stocks.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	0.11%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.86%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.22%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.64%

1 The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.53% on the first $500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets and 0.505% on average daily net assets over $500 million. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include fee waivers for year one. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$65	$252	$455	$1,040

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 14% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund seeks to achieve a higher risk-adjusted performance than the Russell 1000® Index (the "Index") over the long term through a proprietary selection process employed by the Fund's Subadviser. The Fund primarily invests in common stock of U.S. large capitalization companies included in the Index. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 1000® Index was approximately $1.33 billion to $3.11 trillion. The size of the companies in the Index changes with market conditions and the composition of the Index. The size of the companies in which the Fund invests may be outside of this capitalization range and may change with market conditions as well.

The Subadviser uses a rules-based methodology that emphasizes quantitatively-based stock selection and portfolio construction and efficient implementation. The Fund seeks to capture common sources of active equity returns, including the following factors: value (i.e., how attractively a stock is priced relative to its "fundamentals," such as book value and free cash flow), momentum (i.e., whether a company's share price is trending up or down), quality (i.e., profitability) and low volatility (i.e., a relatively low degree of fluctuation in a company's share price over time). The Subadviser seeks to capitalize on the low correlations in returns across these factors by diversifying exposure to securities selected based on such factors. The Subadviser may, in its discretion, make changes to its quantitative techniques, or use other quantitative techniques that are based on the Subadviser's proprietary research.

The Subadviser constructs the Fund's portfolio by investing in the securities comprising the Index and adjusting the relative weight of each security based on the security's attractiveness when evaluated based on the factors as described above, subject to the Fund being constrained to long-only positions. Based on the

Subadviser's process, the Fund expects that its portfolio will be overweight with respect to certain securities (i.e., the Fund will hold a greater percentage of those securities than the Index) and underweight with respect to others (i.e., the Fund will hold a lesser percentage of those securities than the Index), and that such weightings may change over time. The percentage of the Fund's portfolio exposed to any single security will vary from time to time as the weightings of the securities within the Fund change. The degree to which components of the Fund represent certain sectors or industries may change over time.

The Subadviser will rebalance the Fund's portfolio according to the process set forth above on a quarterly basis, and it generally employs a strategy to continue to hold securities between quarterly rebalancings, even if there are adverse developments concerning a particular security, an industry, the economy or the stock market generally. The Subadviser may reduce the position size of a security or sell the security during quarterly rebalancings if the security no longer has favorable scores in one or more of the four factors.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Disciplined Strategy Risk. The Fund will generally not deviate from its strategy, even during adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions (except to the extent necessary to comply with federal tax laws or other applicable laws). If the Fund is committed to a strategy that is unsuccessful, the Fund will not meet its investment goal. Because the Fund generally will not use certain techniques available to other mutual funds to reduce stock market exposure, the Fund may be more susceptible to general market declines than other mutual funds.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in equity securities are subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Factor-Based Investing Risk. With respect to a strategy that uses a factor-based process, there can be no assurance that the multi-factor selection process employed by the subadviser will enhance performance. Exposure to investment style factors may detract from performance in some market environments, which may continue for prolonged periods.

Large-Cap Companies Risk. Large-cap companies tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions and tend to be less volatile than companies with smaller market capitalizations. In exchange for this potentially lower risk, the Fund's value may not rise as much as the value of funds that emphasize smaller capitalization companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

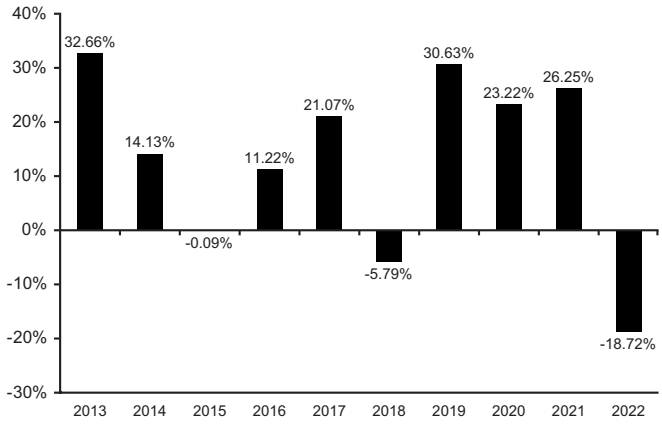
The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the Russell 1000® Index (a broad-based securities market index), which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Effective April 27, 2020, Goldman Sachs Asset Management L.P.("GSAM") assumed subadvisory responsibility for the Fund. From September 16, 2013 to April 26, 2020, the Fund was subadvised by J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc., and prior to September 16, 2013, the Fund was subadvised by SunAmerica Asset Management, LLC.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	23.30%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-19.58%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	14.73%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-18.72%	9.25%	12.23%
Russell 1000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-19.13%	9.13%	12.37%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by GSAM.

FUND SUMMARY: SYSTEMATIC CORE FUND

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Andrew Alford Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2023
Karhan E. Akcoglu, PhD Vice President and Portfolio Manager	2021

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: SYSTEMATIC GROWTH FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks total return.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.73%
Other Expenses	0.12%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.85%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.17%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.68%

[1] The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.58% on the first $250 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.555% on the next $250 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.53% on the next 300 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.505% on the next $200 million of the Fund's average daily net assets and 0.45% on the Fund's average daily net assets over $1 billion. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$69	$254	$455	$1,033

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 88% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests primarily in equity securities of issuers included in the Russell 1000® Growth Index (the "Index") at the time of purchase. The Index is comprised of U.S. large- and mid-cap companies that exhibit certain growth characteristics, as defined by the index provider. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Index was approximately $1.61 billion to $3.11 trillion. The size of the companies in the Index changes with market conditions and the composition of the Index. The size of the companies in which the Fund invests may be outside of this capitalization range and may change with market conditions as well.

The equity securities in which the Fund invests include common stock, preferred stock, convertible securities, rights, and warrants. The Fund may at times have significant exposure to one or more industries or sectors and may be overweight with respect to certain securities (i.e., the Fund will hold a greater percentage of those securities than the Index) and underweight with respect to others (i.e., the Fund will hold a lesser percentage of those securities than the Index). Such weightings may change over time.

Each of the Fund's subadvisers manages a portion of the Fund's assets using different investment strategies and techniques.

One subadviser employs a proprietary, dynamic multifactor approach to managing the Fund's assets that is based on quantitative and qualitative research and analysis. In selecting securities, the subadviser seeks to allocate its portion of the Fund's assets to equity securities the subadviser believes share complementary factor exposures. Factors are characteristics that are important in explaining the returns and risks of a group of securities. Among the factors that the subadviser uses to select equity securities for the Fund are: (1) mean reversion (e.g., stocks that are inexpensive relative to their historical fundamentals); (2) trend following (e.g., strong

momentum and higher growth potential); and (3) risk aversion (e.g., financially healthy, stable, and lower volatility companies). In exceptional circumstances, the subadviser may exclude, remove, or include an issuer or security in the Fund's portfolio where it believes the data available does not accurately reflect current events, or to adjust the risk profile of the Fund appropriately. The subadviser may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities with respect to its portion of the Fund's assets.

The other subadviser uses a rules-based methodology that emphasizes quantitatively based stock selection, portfolio construction, and efficient implementation to seek to capture common sources of active equity returns among factors. Among the factors that the subadviser's methodology employs are: (1) value (i.e., how attractively a stock is priced relative to its "fundamentals," such as book value and free cash flow); (2) momentum (i.e., whether a company's share price is trending up or down); (3) quality (i.e., profitability) and (4) low volatility (i.e., a relatively low degree of fluctuation in a company's share price over time). The subadviser seeks to capitalize on the low correlations in returns across these factors by diversifying exposure to securities selected based on such factors. The subadviser may, in its discretion, make changes to its quantitative techniques, or use other quantitative techniques that are based on the subadviser's proprietary research.

The subadviser constructs its portion of the Fund's portfolio by investing assets in the securities comprising the Index and adjusting the relative weight of each security based on the security's attractiveness when evaluated based on the factors as described above, subject to the Fund being constrained to long-only positions. The subadviser will rebalance its portion of the Fund's portfolio according to the process set forth above on a quarterly basis. The subadviser generally employs a strategy to continue to hold securities between quarterly rebalancings, even if there are adverse developments concerning a particular security, an industry, the economy, or the stock market generally. The subadviser may reduce the position size of a security or sell a security during quarterly rebalancings if the security no longer has favorable scores in one or more of the four factors.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

The Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that it may invest in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests principally in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Growth Style Risk. Generally, "growth" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes have anticipated earnings ranging from steady to accelerated growth. Many investors buy growth stocks because of anticipated superior earnings growth, but earnings disappointments often result in sharp price declines. Growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their own businesses so their stocks may lack the dividends that can cushion share prices in a down market. In addition, the value of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the value of other stocks, because growth stocks trade at higher prices relative to current earnings.

Factor-Based Investing Risk. There can be no assurance that the factor selection process employed by the portfolio managers will enhance performance. Exposure to factors may detract from performance in

some market environments, which may continue for prolonged periods.

Large- and Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in large- and mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Preferred Stock Risk. Unlike common stock, preferred stock generally pays a fixed dividend from a company's earnings and may have a preference over common stock on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of bankruptcy or liquidation. Preferred stockholders' liquidation rights are subordinate to the company's debt holders and creditors. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive and the price of preferred stocks may decline. Preferred stockholders typically do not have voting rights.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible security values may be affected by market interest rates, issuer defaults and underlying common stock values; security values may fall if market interest rates rise and rise if market interest rates fall. Additionally, an issuer may have the right to buy back the securities at a time unfavorable to the Fund.

Warrants and Rights Risk. Warrants and rights can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. Warrants and rights have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer other than a purchase option. Prices of warrants and rights do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of the underlying securities and therefore are highly volatile and speculative investments. Warrants and rights may lack a liquid secondary market for resale. They have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer other than a purchase option. If a warrant or right held by the Fund is not exercised by the date of its expiration, the Fund would lose the entire purchase price of the warrant or right.

Quantitative Investing Risk. The value of securities selected using quantitative analysis can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments from the market as a whole or securities selected using only fundamental analysis. The factors used in quantitative analysis and the weight placed on those factors may not be predictive of a security's value. In addition, factors that affect a security's value can change over time and these changes may not be reflected in the quantitative model.

Sector Risk. Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together in broad categories called sectors. Sector risk is the risk that securities of companies within specific sectors of the economy can perform differently than the overall market. This may be due to changes in such things as the regulatory or competitive environment or to changes in investor perceptions regarding a sector. Because the Fund may allocate relatively more assets to certain sectors than others, the Fund's performance may be more susceptible to any developments which affect those sectors emphasized by the Fund.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund may invest in a smaller number of issuers, its value may be affected to a greater extent by the performance of any one of those issuers or by any single economic, political, market or regulatory event affecting any one of those issues than a fund that invests in a larger number of issuers.

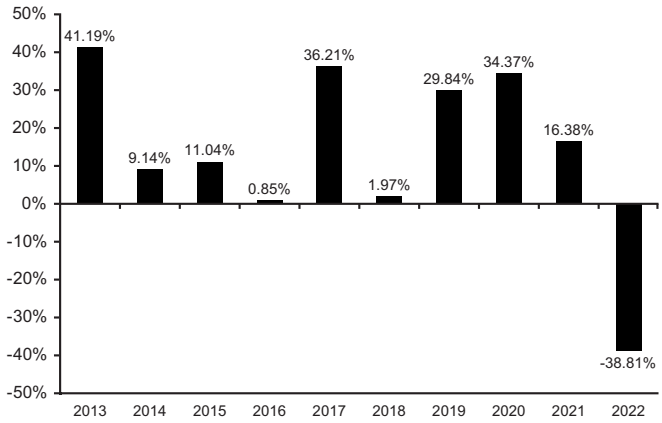
Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund

investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the S&P 500® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the Russell 1000® Growth Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Effective May 1, 2023, the Fund changed its benchmark index against which the Fund measures its performance from the S&P 500® Index to the Russell 1000® Growth Index. Fund management believes that the Russell 1000® Growth Index is more representative of the securities in which the Fund invests. The Fund's returns prior to May 1, 2023, as reflected in the bar chart and table, are the returns of the Fund when it followed different investment strategies under the name "Blue Chip Growth Fund." Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Effective May 1, 2023, Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.("GSAM") and Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management") assumed subadvisory responsibilities for the Fund. Prior to May 1, 2023, T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. served as subadviser to the Fund.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	27.59%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2022	-25.46%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	31.56%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-38.81%	4.84%	11.53%
Russell 1000® Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-29.14%	10.96%	14.10%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by GSAM and Wellington Management..

FUND SUMMARY: SYSTEMATIC GROWTH FUND

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
GSAM	
Andrew Alford Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2023
Karhan E. Akcoglu, PhD Vice President and Portfolio Manager	2021
Wellington Management	
Matthew J. Kyller, CFA Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2023
Thomas S. Simon, CFA, FRM Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2023

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: SYSTEMATIC VALUE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks total return through capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.68%
Other Expenses	0.11%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.79%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.30%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[1]	0.49%

1 The Fund's investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC"), has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee until September 30, 2024, so that the advisory fee payable by the Fund to VALIC equals 0.40% on the first $250 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.35% on the next $250 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, 0.30% on the next $500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets, and 0.25% on average daily net assets over $1 billion. This agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to such time only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I"), including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses include fee waivers for one year. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$50	$222	$409	$950

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 64% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in equity securities of U.S. large- and mid-cap companies. Companies are determined to be large- or mid-cap based on the inclusion of their equity securities in the Russell 1000® Value Index, whose constituents are companies that exhibit certain value qualities, as defined by the index provider, such as lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected growth values. As of July 31, 2023, the range of the Russell 1000 Value Index was $1.33 billion to $768.52 billion. The equity securities in which the Fund invests include common stock, preferred stock, convertible securities, rights and warrants.

The subadviser employs a proprietary, dynamic multi-factor approach to managing the Fund's assets that is based on quantitative and qualitative research and analysis. In selecting securities, the subadviser seeks to allocate the Fund's assets to equity securities that the subadviser believes share complementary factor exposures. Factors are characteristics that are important in explaining the returns and risks of a group of securities. Among the kinds of factors that the subadviser uses to select equity securities for the Fund are: (1) mean reversion (e.g., stocks that are inexpensive relative to their historical fundamentals); (2) trend following (e.g., strong momentum and higher growth potential); and (3) risk aversion (e.g., financially healthy, stable, and lower volatility companies). In exceptional circumstances, the subadviser may exclude, remove or include an issuer or security in the Fund where it believes the data available does not accurately reflect current events, or to adjust the risk profile of the Fund appropriately.

The subadviser may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The investment style or strategy used by the subadviser may fail to produce the intended result. The subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests principally in equity securities and is therefore subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

Preferred Stock Risk. Unlike common stock, preferred stock generally pays a fixed dividend from a company's earnings and may have a preference over common stock on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of bankruptcy or liquidation. Preferred stockholders' liquidation rights are subordinate to the company's debt holders and creditors. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive and the price of preferred stocks may decline. Preferred stockholders typically do not have voting rights.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible security values may be affected by market interest rates, issuer defaults and underlying common stock values; security values may fall if market interest rates rise and rise if market interest rates fall. Additionally, an issuer may have the right to buy back the securities at a time unfavorable to the Fund.

Warrant Risk. A warrant entitles the holder to purchase a specified amount of securities at a pre-determined price. Warrants may not track the value of the securities the holder is entitled to purchase and may expire worthless if the market price of the securities is below the exercise price of the warrant.

Large- and Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in large- and mid-cap companies carries the risk that due to current market conditions these companies may be out of favor with investors. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. Stocks of mid-cap companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other reasons, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Value Style Risk. Generally, "value" stocks are stocks of companies that the index provider believes are currently undervalued in the marketplace based on a combination of variables. The index provider's calculation to identify a particular security is undervalued in relation to the company's fundamental economic value may prove incorrect and the price of the company's stock may fall.

Quantitative Investing Risk. The value of securities selected using quantitative analysis can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments from the market as a whole or securities selected using only fundamental analysis. This may be the result of the factors used in building the quantitative analytical framework, the weights placed on each factor, and the accuracy of historical data supplied by third parties. In addition, factors that affect a security's value can change over time and these changes may not be reflected in the quantitative model.

Sector Risk. Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together in broad categories called sectors. Sector risk is the risk that securities of companies within specific sectors of the economy can perform differently than the overall market. This may be due to changes in such things as the regulatory or competitive environment or to changes in investor perceptions regarding a sector. Because the Fund may allocate relatively more assets to certain sectors than others, the Fund's performance may be more susceptible to any developments which affect those sectors emphasized by the Fund.

Active Trading Risk. High portfolio turnover rates that are associated with active trading may result in higher transaction costs, which can adversely affect the Fund's performance. Active trading tends to be more pronounced during periods of increased market volatility.

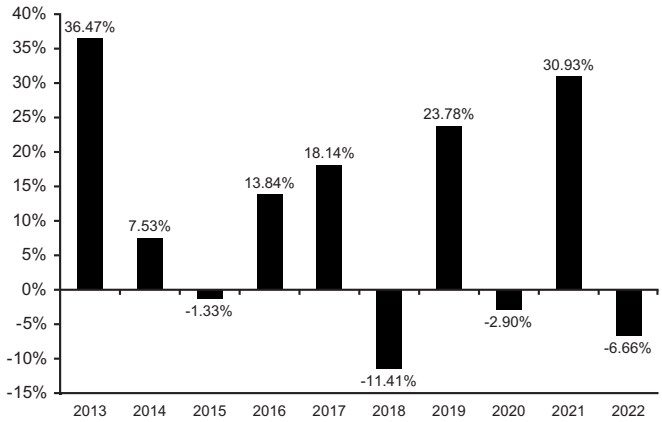
Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the S&P 500® Index (a broad-based securities market index) and the Russell 1000® Value Index, which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Effective October 1, 2019, the Fund's investment strategy changed from investing in a combination of U.S. and foreign equity securities to investing solely in U.S. equity securities.

Prior to October 1, 2019, the Fund was subadvised by Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney & Strauss, LLC. Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management") assumed subadvisory duties for the Fund on October 1, 2019.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	13.03%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-25.91%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	5.17%

FUND SUMMARY: SYSTEMATIC VALUE FUND

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-6.66%	5.41%	9.75%
Russell 1000® Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-7.54%	6.67%	10.29%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is VALIC.

The Fund is subadvised by Wellington Management.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Thomas S. Simon, CFA, FRM Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2019
Matthew J. Kyller, CFA Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	2021

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

FUND SUMMARY: U.S. SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to obtain growth of capital through investment, primarily in equity securities, in companies which meet the social criteria established for the Fund.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **The table and the example below do not reflect the separate account fees charged in the variable annuity or variable life insurance policy ("Variable Contracts") in which the Fund is offered.** If separate account fees were shown, the Fund's annual operating expenses would be higher. Please see your Variable Contract prospectus for more details on the separate account fees.

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

Management Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.11%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.36%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year. The Example does not reflect charges imposed by the Variable Contract. If the Variable Contract fees were reflected, the expenses would be higher. See the Variable Contract prospectus for information on such charges. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions and the net expenses shown in the fee table, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$37	$116	$202	$456

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 26% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in the equity securities of U.S. companies meeting the Fund's social criteria. To determine which companies meet the Fund's social criteria, the subadviser incorporates into its investment process research services from an independent social research service, MSCI ESG Research, LLC ("MSCI ESG Research"). The Fund does not invest in the securities of companies that do not meet its social criteria. The Fund's subadviser will generally assess whether a company continues to meet the social criteria on a monthly basis. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in the securities of other types of companies meeting the social criteria, including foreign securities, preferred stock and convertible securities. The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

The principal investment technique of the Fund is to employ an enhanced index management strategy which seeks to modestly outperform the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index (the "S&P 500 Index") over time while maintaining similar risk characteristics to the S&P 500 Index. The S&P 500 Index is a widely recognized, unmanaged index of common stock prices as determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a subsidiary of S&P Global, Inc.

The portfolio managers select securities from the S&P 500 Index that meet the Fund's social criteria, and by employing a statistical technique known as "optimization." Through this selection process, the portfolio managers seek to select a portfolio of securities that will modestly outperform the S&P 500 Index while maintaining similar risk characteristics to the S&P 500 Index. Because the Fund uses an enhanced index strategy and limits its selections to securities that meet its social criteria, not all of the securities in the S&P 500 Index are included in its portfolio, and the Fund's holdings may be underweight or overweight particular securities, sectors or industries within the S&P 500 Index.

The Fund's social criteria are as follows:

The Fund does not invest in companies that have significant revenue derived from:

- the manufacture or distribution of civilian firearms, military weapons or weapons delivery systems;
- the manufacture or distribution of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products;
- the operation of gambling-related businesses; and
- the production of nuclear energy.

The Fund's revenue criteria are established by the Fund's subadvisor and are applied based on MSCI ESG Research revenue calculations.

The Fund also excludes companies with low environmental, social and governance controversy scores, as determined and provided by MSCI ESG Research. MSCI ESG Research uses a rules based methodology to assess issuers on key environmental, social, and governance issues ("MSCI Controversy Case Score"), including: (1) environmental issues such as climate change, natural resources, pollution and waste, and environmental opportunities; (2) social issues such as human capital, product liability, stakeholder opposition and social opportunities; and (3) governance issues such as corporate governance and corporate behavior.

The Fund does not invest in companies that, based on low MSCI Controversy Case Scores:

- have a history of poor labor-management relations;
- engage in businesses or have products that have a severely negative impact on the environment;
- have significant business operations in countries whose governments pose human rights concerns; operate businesses that have a significantly adverse impact on the communities in which they are located;
- engage in businesses or have products that have a severely negative impact on their customers, which may include companies that have products that pose safety or health concerns, engage in practices that are anti-competitive or have marketing that is inappropriate or misleading; and
- have a history of poor business ethics, which may include companies that have incidents of bribery or fraud, or poor governance structures.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above. Since the Fund's definition of social criteria is not "fundamental," VC I's Board of Directors may change it without shareholder approval.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be met or that the net return on an investment in the Fund will exceed what could have been obtained through other investment or savings vehicles. Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by any bank, government entity or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.If the value of the assets of the Fund goes down, you could lose money.

The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible security values may be affected by market interest rates, issuer defaults and underlying common stock values; security values may fall if market interest rates rise and rise if market interest rates fall. Additionally, an issuer may have the right to buy back the securities at a time unfavorable to the Fund.

Enhanced Index Strategy Risk. A fund employing an enhanced index strategy related to a particular reference index may be underweight or overweight particular securities, sectors or industries within such reference index, and as a result, may underperform its index. By employing an enhanced index strategy, the Fund may be more susceptible to adverse developments concerning a particular security or industry because the Fund will select securities from those within such index and not use any defensive strategies to mitigate its risk exposure.

The ability of the Fund to outperform the performance of the index may be affected by, among other things, changes in securities markets, the manner in which performance of the index is calculated, changes in the composition of the index, the amount and timing of cash flows into and out of the Fund, commissions, portfolio expenses, and any differences in the pricing of securities by the Fund and the index. Since the Fund employs an "optimization" strategy, the Fund is subject to an increased

risk of tracking error, in that the securities selected in the aggregate for the Fund may perform differently than the underlying index.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in equity securities are subject to the risk that stock prices will fall and may underperform other asset classes. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may decline significantly. The prices of individual stocks may be negatively affected by poor company results or other factors affecting individual prices, as well as industry and/or economic trends and developments affecting industries or the securities market as a whole.

ESG Investment Risk. The Fund's adherence to its social criteria and application of related analyses when selecting investments may negatively impact the Fund's performance, including relative to similar funds that use different criteria, or to funds that do not adhere to such criteria or apply such analyses. Social criteria screening limits the availability of investment opportunities for the Fund. If the Fund changes its social criteria or a company stops meeting the Fund's social criteria, the Fund will sell the affected investments even if this means the Fund loses money. The employment of an independent social research service to assess social criteria could also negatively impact the Fund's performance, as such service may cause different outcomes in assessing the Fund's social criteria than if the Fund were to not use such service or were to select a different research service. Additionally, the Fund's adherence to its social criteria and application of related analyses in connection with identifying and selecting investments may require subjective analysis and may be more difficult if data about a particular company or market is limited. The Fund's social criteria may be dependent upon information and data that may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. The Fund may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor. Socially responsible norms differ by country and region, and a company's practices or the Fund's assessment of such may change over time.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities involves risks due to several factors, such as illiquidity, the lack of public information, changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, unfavorable political, social and legal developments, or economic and financial instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the U.S. accounting and financial reporting standards and may have riskier settlement procedures. U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations may be subject to foreign investment risk.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings or due to adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prices of individual securities may fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, from day to day. The prices of stocks and other equity securities tend to be more volatile than those of fixed-income securities.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Preferred Stock Risk. Unlike common stock, preferred stock generally pays a fixed dividend from a company's earnings and may have a preference over common stock on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of bankruptcy or liquidation. Preferred stockholders' liquidation rights are subordinate to the company's debt holders and creditors. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive and the price of preferred stocks may decline. Preferred stockholders typically do not have voting rights.

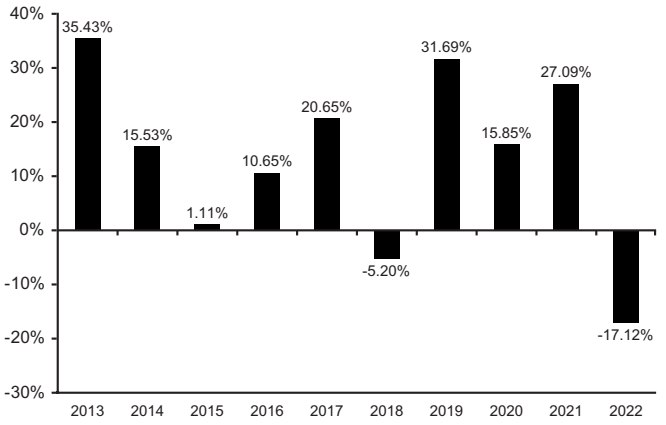
Securities Lending Risk. Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. The Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or the Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it

earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Performance Information

As a result of a reorganization which occurred on May 24, 2021(the "Reorganization"), the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the US Socially Responsible Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of VALIC Company II. The returns presented for the Fund reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The performance information below is based on the performance of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization. The Fund and the Predecessor Fund had the same investment objectives, strategies and portfolio management team on the date of the Reorganization.

The following Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from calendar year to calendar year and comparing the Fund's average annual returns to those of the S&P 500® Index (a broad-based securities market index) which is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategies. Fees and expenses incurred at the contract level are not reflected in the bar chart or table. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Of course, past performance of the Fund is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.



During the period shown in the bar chart:

Highest Quarterly Return:	June 30, 2020	20.33%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	March 31, 2020	-20.12%
Year to Date Most Recent Quarter:	June 30, 2023	11.81%

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund	-17.12%	8.79%	12.40%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company.

The Fund is subadvised by SunAmerica.

Portfolio Managers

Name and Title	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since
Timothy Campion Senior Vice President, Lead Portfolio Manager	2014
Elizabeth Mauro Portfolio Manager, Co-Portfolio Manager	2019

For important information about purchases and sales of Fund shares, taxes and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the section "Important Additional Information" on page 155.

Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares

Shares of the Funds may only be purchased or redeemed through Variable Contracts offered by the separate accounts of VALIC or other participating life insurance companies and through qualifying retirement plans ("Plans") and IRAs. Shares of each Fund may be purchased and redeemed each day the New York Stock Exchange is open, at the Fund's net asset value determined after receipt of a request in good order.

The Funds do not have any initial or subsequent investment minimums. However, your insurance company may impose investment or account value minimums. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your Variable Contract contains additional information about purchases and redemptions of the Funds' shares.

Tax Information

A Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax so long as it qualifies as a regulated investment company and distributes its income and gains each year to its shareholders. However, contractholders may be subject to federal income tax (and a federal Medicare tax of 3.8% that applies to net income, including taxable annuity payments, if applicable) upon withdrawal from a Variable Contract. Contractholders should consult the prospectus (or other offering document) for the Variable Contract for additional information regarding taxation.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Funds are not sold directly to the general public but instead are offered to registered and unregistered separate accounts of VALIC and its affiliates and to Plans and IRAs. The Funds and their related companies may make payments to the sponsoring insurance company or its affiliates for recordkeeping and distribution. These payments may create a conflict of interest as they may be a factor that the insurance company considers in including the Funds as underlying investment options in a variable contract. Visit your sponsoring insurance company's website for more information.

Additional Information About the Funds' Investment Objectives, Strategies and Risks

The Funds' investment objectives, principal investment strategies and principal risks are summarized in their respective Fund Summaries. In addition to the principal strategies summarized therein, a Fund may from time-to-time invest in other securities and use other investment techniques. A full description of the Funds' principal investment strategies and principal risks is included below. The risk of these non-principal securities and other investment techniques, as well as a full description of a Funds' principal risks, are included in the section "Investment Risks" below. In addition to the securities and investment techniques described in this Prospectus, there are other securities and investment techniques in which the Funds may invest in limited instances. These other securities and investment techniques are listed in the SAI, which you may obtain free of charge (see back cover).

From time to time, certain Funds may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with their principal investment strategies, in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. There is no limit on a Fund's investments in money market securities for temporary defensive purposes. If a Fund takes such a temporary defensive position, it may not achieve its investment objective. The following Funds may not take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with their principal investment strategies: International Equities Index Fund, Mid Cap Index Fund, Nasdaq-100 Index® Fund, Small Cap Index Fund, Stock Index Fund and Systematic Core Fund. Additionally, there is no limit on each of the Lifestyle Funds' investments in cash or cash equivalents.

The investment objective and principal strategies for each of the Funds in this Prospectus are non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Directors of VALIC Company I ("VC I") without investor approval. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to a Fund's 80% policy. References to "net assets" in the Fund Summaries take into account any borrowings for investment purposes by a Fund. Unless stated otherwise, all percentages are calculated as of the time of purchase.

The Funds enter into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Funds' investment adviser, The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC" or the "Adviser"), which provide services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (or "third-party") beneficiaries, of those contractual arrangements and those contractual arrangements cannot be enforced by shareholders.

This Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") provide information concerning the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Funds. The Funds may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this Prospectus nor the SAI is intended to give rise to any contract rights or other rights in any shareholder, other than any rights conferred by federal or state securities laws.

Lifestyle Funds. VC I offers three Lifestyle Funds: the Aggressive Growth Lifestyle Fund, the Moderate Growth Lifestyle Fund, and the Conservative Growth Lifestyle Fund. Each of the Lifestyle Funds is a fund-of-funds. Fund-of-funds is a term used to describe a mutual fund that pursues its objective by investing in other mutual funds (the "Underlying Funds"), rather than in individual stocks or bonds. An investor in a Lifestyle Fund pays the expenses of the Lifestyle Fund and indirectly pays a proportionate share of the expenses of the Underlying Funds. Appendix A to this Prospectus lists the Underlying Funds in which the Lifestyle Funds may invest their assets, as of the date of this Prospectus, along with their investment goals and principal strategies, risks and investment techniques. The subadvisers may add new Underlying Fund investments or replace existing Underlying Fund investments for the Lifestyle Funds at any time from the funds VALIC has designated available for investment for the Fund. In addition, the investment goal and principal strategies, risks and investment techniques of an Underlying Fund held by a Lifestyle Fund may change over time. Additional information regarding the Underlying Funds is included in the summary prospectuses and statutory prospectuses of each Underlying Fund.

In determining which Lifestyle Fund is appropriate for you, you should consider your risk tolerance, investment goals, investment time horizon and financial circumstances. You should reconsider these factors from time-to-time to determine whether another one of the Lifestyle Funds more accurately reflects your then-current investment style and life stage. The allocation to stocks and bonds in each Lifestyle Fund reflects its greater or lesser emphasis on pursuing current income or capital growth and its risk tolerance. The Aggressive Growth Lifestyle Fund primarily invests in Underlying Funds that invest in common stocks, which may provide capital growth, but may expose the Fund to greater market risk and higher volatility than the other Lifestyle Funds. The Conservative Growth Lifestyle Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in Underlying Funds that invest in fixed-income securities (such as bonds, U.S. government issued securities, and mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities), which are more likely to generate current income, and may expose the Fund to less risk and volatility and less opportunity for capital growth than the other Lifestyle Funds. The Moderate

Growth Lifestyle Fund invests in Underlying Funds that invest in both equity securities and fixed-income securities, which may expose the Fund to a moderate level of risk when compared to the other Lifestyle Funds.

VALIC, as the investment adviser of the Funds, initially allocates the assets of certain Funds that have more than one Subadviser in a manner designed to maximize investment efficiency as well as properly reflect the investment style and provide complementary fit within the Funds. VALIC allocates subscriptions and redemptions equally among the multiple Subadvisers, unless VALIC determines that a different allocation of assets would be in the best interest of the respective Fund and its shareholders. VALIC periodically reviews the asset allocation in each Fund to determine the extent to which a portion of assets managed by a Subadviser differs from that portion initially allocated to the Subadviser. If VALIC determines that the difference is significant, VALIC may effect a re-balancing of a Fund's assets and adjustment of the Fund's allocation of cash flows among Subadvisers. However, VALIC reserves the right to reallocate assets from one Subadviser to another when it would be in the best interests of a Fund and its shareholders to do so. VALIC makes such determination based on a number of factors including to maintain a consistent investment style and to better reflect a Fund's benchmark or its peers. In some instances, the effect of the reallocation will be to shift assets from a better performing Subadviser to a portion of the Fund with a relatively lower total return.

Aggressive Growth Lifestyle Fund

The Fund seeks growth.

As a fund-of-funds, the Fund's principal investment strategy is to allocate assets among a combination of mutual funds ("Underlying Funds") that, in turn, invest directly in a wide range of portfolio securities (like stocks and bonds). The Fund uses asset allocation strategies to determine how much to invest in the Underlying Funds.

Generally, the Fund invests a larger portion of its assets in Underlying Funds that invest in securities with a greater opportunity for capital growth, such as stocks, and generally has a higher level of risk than the Moderate Growth Lifestyle Fund and the Conservative Growth Lifestyle Fund. The Fund's indirect holdings are primarily in equity securities of domestic and foreign companies of any market capitalization, and fixed-income securities of domestic issuers. A portion of the Fund's indirect holdings may also include fixed-income securities of foreign issuers, and money market securities. The Fund's indirect holdings in fixed-income securities may include high yielding, high risk fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds").

Asset allocation is the most critical investment decision that you make as an investor. Selecting the appropriate combination should be based on your personal investment goals, time horizons and risk tolerance. The projected asset allocation ranges for the Fund are as follows:

- Domestic Equity Funds 40% - 70%
- Fixed-Income Funds 10% - 50%
- International Equity Funds 0% - 30%

This Fund is managed so that it can serve as a complete investment program for you or as a core part of your larger portfolio.

Although the Fund will generally maintain its assets within the allocations above, the Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents for various purposes, including for temporary defensive purposes.

The Underlying Funds have been selected to represent a reasonable spectrum of investment options for the Fund. The subadviser has based the target investment percentages for the Fund on the degree to which it believes the Underlying Funds, in combination, to be appropriate for the Fund's investment objective. The subadviser may change the asset allocation ranges from time to time. In selecting Underlying Funds, the subadviser may choose from other series of VALIC Company I and from unaffiliated money market funds that VALIC has designated available for investment for the Fund. The Underlying Funds includes funds subadvised by the subadviser. Consistent with the Fund's objective and strategies, the subadviser is permitted to invest in Underlying Funds it subadvises. When choosing among potential Underlying Funds, the subadviser faces a conflict of interest because it will receive additional fees when it selects Underlying Funds for which it also acts as subadviser. Please refer to the Fund's SAI for more information on the sub-adviser's conflicts of interest.

The Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities in an effort to achieve their investment objectives.

Please see the section titled "Investment Glossary – Investment Risks" for a discussion of the following additional risk of the Fund: Cybersecurity Risk.

Asset Allocation Fund

The Fund seeks total return.

The Fund attempts to achieve its investment objective by investing in a diverse combination of equity and fixed income investments. Under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to invest approximately 60% of its assets in equity securities and approximately 40% of its assets in fixed income securities.

The equity securities in which the Fund primarily intends to invest include common stocks of large and medium capitalization U.S. companies included in the S&P 500® Index. Sector by sector, the Fund's weightings in its equity portion are similar to those of the S&P 500® Index. Within each sector, the Fund focuses on those equity securities that it considers most undervalued and seeks to outperform the S&P 500® Index through superior stock selection. By emphasizing undervalued equity securities, the Fund seeks to produce returns that exceed those of the S&P 500® Index. At the same time, by controlling the sector weightings of the Fund so they can differ only moderately from the sector weightings of the S&P 500® Index, the Fund seeks to limit its volatility to that of the overall market, as represented by this index. It will also look to identify companies that regularly pay dividends.

In managing the equity portion of the Fund, the subadviser employs a three-step process that combines research, valuation and stock selection. The subadviser takes an in-depth look at company prospects over a period as long as five years, which is designed to provide insight into a company's real growth potential. The research findings allow the subadviser to rank the companies in each sector group according to their relative value.

The subadviser then buys and sells equity securities, using the research and valuation rankings as a basis. In general, the subadviser buys equity securities that are identified as undervalued and considers selling them when they appear to be overvalued. Along with attractive valuation, the subadviser often considers a number of other criteria:

- catalysts that could trigger a rise in a stock's price;
- high potential reward compared to potential risk; and
- temporary mispricings caused by apparent market overreactions.

The fixed income securities in which the Fund intends to invest include corporate bonds, U.S. treasury obligations, including treasury coupon strips and treasury principal strips, and other U.S. government and agency securities, and asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities included in the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. Mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities may be structured as collateralized mortgage obligations (agency and non-agency), stripped mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, mortgage pass-through securities and cash and cash equivalents. The Fund will invest only in fixed income securities that are investment grade at the time of purchase and may invest in fixed income securities of any maturity or duration.

All fixed income securities in which the Fund will invest will be U.S. dollar-denominated, although they may be issued by a foreign corporation or a U.S. affiliate of a foreign corporation or a foreign government or its agencies and instrumentalities. The subadviser may invest all or a significant portion of the assets of the Fund's fixed income portion in mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities in the subadviser's discretion. The Fund expects to invest no more than 10% of the fixed income portion's assets in "sub-prime" mortgage-related securities considered to be investment grade at the time of purchase.

In choosing fixed income securities, the subadviser buys and sells securities and investments for the Fund based on its view of individual securities and market sectors. Taking a long-term approach, the subadviser looks for individual fixed income investments that it believes will perform well over market cycles. The subadviser is value oriented and makes decisions to purchase and sell individual securities and instruments after performing a risk/reward analysis that includes an evaluation of interest rate risk, credit risk, duration, liquidity, legal provisions and the structure of the transaction.

The Fund may invest in derivatives, such as futures contracts. With respect to its fixed income allocations, the Fund may use futures contracts to manage and hedge interest rate risk associated with these investments, as well as to lengthen or shorten the duration of this portion of the portfolio. With respect to its equity and fixed income allocations, the Fund may use futures contracts to gain or reduce exposure to all or a portion of the stock or fixed income markets, respectively, and for cash management.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

In addition to the Fund's principal investment strategies described above, as a part of its investment process in managing the equity portion of the Fund, the subadviser seeks to assess the impact of environmental, social and governance factors (including accounting and tax policies, disclosure and investor communication, shareholder

rights and remuneration policies) on the cash flows of many companies in which it may invest to identify issuers that the subadviser believes will be negatively impacted by such factors relative to other issuers within the Fund's investment universe. These determinations may not be conclusive and securities of such issuers may be purchased and retained by the Fund.

Capital Appreciation Fund

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in a broadly diversified portfolio of stocks and other equity securities of U.S. companies.

The Fund invests in equity securities of large-sized U.S. companies similar in size, at the time of purchase, to those within the Russell 1000® Growth Index. As of July 31, 2023, the largest stock by market capitalization in the Russell 1000® Growth Index was approximately $1.33 billion to $3.11 trillion. The subadviser selects stocks using a unique, growth-oriented approach, focusing on high quality companies with sustainable earnings growth that are available at reasonable prices, which combines the use of proprietary analytical tools and the qualitative judgments of the investment team. In general, the subadviser believes companies that are undervalued relative to their fundamentals and exhibit improving investor interest outperform the market over full market cycles. As a result, the subadviser's investment process begins by using tools to rank stocks based on expected returns, construct preliminary portfolios with the use of fundamental factors, and manage risk. All purchases and sales of portfolio securities, however, are subjected ultimately to the investment team's qualitative judgments developed from their cumulative investment experience. The entire process is designed to focus on company fundamentals through both quantitative and qualitative analysis to balance return generation with risk management. Although the Fund typically invests in common stocks of domestic companies, the Fund may occasionally invest in the equity securities of foreign issuers (up to a maximum of 20% of total assets).

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Please see the section titled "Investment Glossary – Investment Risks" for a discussion of the following additional risks of the Fund: Cybersecurity Risk, Active Trading Risk and Foreign Investment Risk.

Conservative Growth Lifestyle Fund

The Fund seeks current income and low to moderate growth of capital.

As a fund-of-funds, the Fund's principal investment strategy is to allocate assets among a combination of mutual funds ("Underlying Funds") that, in turn, invest directly in a wide range of portfolio securities (like stocks and bonds). The Fund invests a larger portion of its assets in Underlying Funds that invest in securities that generate current income, and generally has a lower risk level than the Aggressive Growth Lifestyle Fund and Moderate Growth Lifestyle Fund.

The Fund's indirect holdings are primarily in fixed-income securities of domestic and foreign issuers and in equity securities of domestic companies. The Underlying Funds also invest, to a limited extent, in equity securities of foreign issuers, lower rated fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"), and money market securities.

Asset allocation is the most critical investment decision that you make as an investor. Selecting the appropriate combination should be based on your personal investment goals, time horizons and risk tolerance. The projected asset allocation ranges for the Fund are as follows:

- Domestic Equity Funds 10% - 40%
- Fixed-Income Funds 55% - 90%
- International Equity Funds 0% - 20%

This Fund is managed so that it can serve as a complete investment program for you or as a core part of your larger portfolio.

Although the Fund will generally maintain its assets within the allocations above, the Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents for various purposes, including for temporary defensive purposes.

The Underlying Funds have been selected to represent a reasonable spectrum of investment options for the Fund. The subadviser has based the target investment percentages for the Fund on the degree to which it believes the Underlying Funds, in combination, to be appropriate for the Fund's investment objective. The subadviser may change the asset allocation ranges from time to time. In selecting Underlying Funds, the subadviser may choose from other series of VALIC Company I and from unaffiliated money market funds that VALIC has designated available for investment for the Fund. The Underlying Funds includes funds subadvised by the subadviser. Consistent with the Fund's objective and strategies, the subadviser is permitted to invest in

Underlying Funds it subadvises. When choosing among potential Underlying Funds, the subadviser faces a conflict of interest because it will receive additional fees when it selects Underlying Funds for which it also acts as subadviser. Please refer to the Fund's SAI for more information on the sub-adviser's conflicts of interest.

The Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities in an effort to achieve their investment objectives.

Please see the section titled "Investment Glossary – Investment Risks" for a discussion of the following additional risk of the Fund: Cybersecurity Risk.

Core Bond Fund

The Fund seeks the highest possible total return consistent with conservation of capital through investments in medium- to high-quality fixed-income securities.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in medium- to high-quality fixed-income securities, including corporate debt securities of domestic and foreign companies, or in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, mortgage-backed or non-mortgage asset-backed securities. A significant portion of the Fund's U.S. government securities may be issued or guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC") or the Government National Mortgage Association.

Although the Fund invests primarily in medium- to high-quality fixed-income securities, which are considered investment-grade, up to 20% of its net assets may be invested in lower-quality fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"), which are considered below investment-grade. A fixed-income security will be considered investment-grade if it is rated Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investor Services, Inc. or BBB– or higher by S&P Global Ratings or determined to be of comparable quality by the subadviser.

Up to 40% of the Fund's total assets may be invested in U.S. dollar-denominated fixed-income securities issued by foreign issuers, including fixed-income securities issued by issuers in emerging markets. These fixed-income securities are rated investment grade or higher at the time of investment. However, the subadviser is not required to dispose of a security if its rating is downgraded.

Up to 20% of the Fund's net assets may be invested in interest-bearing short-term investments, such as commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, and other cash equivalents and cash. Although the Fund does not routinely invest in equity securities, it may invest in equity securities from time-to-time up to 20% of the Fund's net assets.

The Fund's investment strategy relies on many short-term factors, including current information about a company, investor interest, price movements of a company's securities and general market and monetary conditions. Consequently, the Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities in an effort to achieve its investment objective.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

The Fund may invest significantly in U.S. Government securities, which are securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities. Some U.S. Government securities are issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. They are of the highest possible credit quality. While these securities are subject to variations in market value due to fluctuations in interest rates, they will be paid in full if held to maturity. Other U.S. Government securities are neither direct obligations of, nor guaranteed by, the U.S. Treasury. However, they involve federal sponsorship in one way or another.

For example, some are backed by specific types of collateral; some are supported by the issuer's right to borrow from the Treasury; some are supported by the discretionary authority of the Treasury to purchase certain obligations of the issuer; and others are supported only by the credit of the issuing government agency or instrumentality.

Equity securities include common or preferred stocks, convertible securities, and warrants.

Please see the section titled "Investment Glossary – Investment Risks" for a discussion of the following additional risks of the Fund: Cybersecurity Risk, Equity Securities Risk, Preferred Stock Risk, Convertible Securities Risk and Warrant Risk.

Dividend Value Fund

The Fund seeks capital growth by investing in common stocks. Income is a secondary objective.

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity securities including common stock, preferred stock and convertible securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in dividend paying equity securities. The Fund may invest in securities of companies with any market capitalization, but will generally focus on large cap securities. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in equity securities of foreign issuers, either directly or through depositary receipts. The foreign issuers in which the Fund may invest include issuers that are organized outside the United States and conduct their operations in the United States and other countries and other foreign issuers with market capitalizations generally of at least $10 billion.

In selecting portfolio securities, one of the Subadvisers will generally employ a value-oriented analysis, but may purchase equity securities based on a growth-oriented analysis when such securities pay dividends or the Subadviser believes such securities have particularly good prospects for capital appreciation. The other Subadviser typically emphasizes dividend paying equity securities with a focus placed upon current dividend levels as well as dividend growth over time and looks for potential for capital appreciation, sound or improving balance sheets and effective management teams that exhibit a desire to earn consistent returns for shareholders.

The Fund may also invest in non convertible preferred stock, securities of other investment companies and of real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), warrants and rights.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

ClearBridge Investments, LLC believes that high quality companies with strong balance sheets coupled with strong dividend profiles are attractive candidates for long-term investment. The portfolio managers look for companies that they believe have assets or earnings power that are either unrecognized or undervalued. The portfolio managers typically emphasize dividend-paying equity securities with a focus placed upon current dividend levels as well as dividend growth over time. The portfolio managers also look for potential for capital appreciation, sound or improving balance sheets and effective management teams that exhibit a desire to earn consistent returns for shareholders. The portfolio managers may also consider the companies' past growth rates, future earnings prospects, technological innovation and recognized industry leadership, as well as general market and economic factors. The portfolio managers will reassess any company held by the Fund that reduces or terminates its dividend payments to determine whether the Fund will continue to hold the security.

ClearBridge's portfolio managers utilize the subadviser's fundamental research analysts who, using their industry expertise, determine the material ESG (environmental, social and governance) factors facing both individual companies and industry sectors and engage with company management regarding the extent to which they promote best practices of such factors. ESG factors may include, but are not necessarily limited to, environmentally-friendly product initiatives, labor audits of overseas supply chains and strong corporate governance. The choice of ESG factors for any particular company reflects the specific industry.

The Fund is also subject to the following additional risk: Cybersecurity Risk.

Dynamic Allocation Fund

The Fund's investment objectives are capital appreciation and current income while managing net equity exposure.

The Fund seeks to achieve its objectives by investing under normal conditions approximately 70% to 90% of its assets in shares of the Underlying Funds, which are portfolios of VALIC Company I,(the "Fund-of-Funds Component") and 10% to 30% of its assets in a portfolio of derivative instruments, fixed income securities and short-term investments (the "Overlay Component").

The Fund-of-Funds Component will allocate approximately 50% to 80% of its assets to Underlying Funds investing primarily in equity securities and 20% to 50% of its assets to Underlying Funds investing primarily in fixed income securities and short-term investments, which may include mortgage- and asset-backed securities, to seek capital appreciation and generate income.

The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company is the Fund's investment adviser ("VALIC" or the "Adviser"). The

Fund is sub-advised by SunAmerica Asset Management, LLC ("SunAmerica") and AllianceBernstein L.P.("AllianceBernstein"). The Adviser will determine the allocation between the Fund-of-Funds Component and the Overlay Component. SunAmerica is responsible for managing the Fund-of-Funds Component's investment in Underlying Funds, so it will determine the target allocation between Underlying Funds that invest primarily in equity securities and Underlying Funds that invest primarily in fixed income securities. SunAmerica performs an investment analysis of possible investments for the Fund and selects the universe of permitted Underlying Funds as well as the allocation to each Underlying Fund. The Adviser may change the Fund's asset allocation between the Fund-of-Funds Component and the Overlay Component from time to time without prior notice. SunAmerica may change the Fund-of-Funds Component's allocation among the Underlying Funds, and may invest in other funds not currently among the Underlying Funds, from time to time without prior notice to investors.

The Fund-of-Funds Component seeks to achieve capital appreciation primarily through its investments in Underlying Funds that invest in equity securities of both U.S. and non-U.S. companies of all market capitalizations, but expects to invest to a lesser extent in Underlying Funds that invest primarily in small- and mid-cap U.S. companies and foreign companies. The Fund normally does not expect to have more than 25% of its total assets allocated to Underlying Funds investing primarily in foreign securities, and no more than 5% of its total assets to Underlying Funds investing primarily in emerging markets (an emerging market is any country that is included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index). The Fund-of-Funds Component seeks to achieve current income through its investments in Underlying Funds that primarily invest in fixed income securities, including both U.S. and foreign investment grade securities, but the Fund normally does not expect to have more than 5% of total assets allocated to Underlying Funds investing primarily in high-yield, high-risk bonds (commonly known as "junk bonds"), which are considered speculative. Fund cash flows are expected to be used to maintain or move Underlying Fund exposure close to target allocations, but sales and purchases of Underlying Funds may also be used to change or remain near target allocations.

The Overlay Component comprises the remaining 10%-30% of the Fund's total assets. AllianceBernstein is responsible for managing the Overlay Component, which includes management of the derivative instruments, fixed income securities and short-term investments.

AllianceBernstein may invest the Overlay Component in derivative instruments to increase or decrease the Fund's overall net equity exposure and, therefore, its volatility and return potential. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of up and down fluctuations in the value of a financial instrument or index over time. High levels of volatility may result from rapid and dramatic price swings. Through its use of derivative instruments, AllianceBernstein may adjust the Fund's net equity exposure down to a minimum of 25% or up to a maximum of 100%, although the Fund's average net equity exposure over long term periods is expected to be approximately 60%-65%. The Fund's net equity exposure is primarily adjusted through the use of derivative instruments, such as stock index futures and stock index options, and to a lesser extent options on stock index futures and stock index swaps, as the allocation among Underlying Funds in the Fund-of-Funds Component is expected to remain fairly stable. For example, when the market is in a state of higher volatility, AllianceBernstein may decrease the Fund's net equity exposure by taking a short position in derivative instruments. A short sale involves the sale by the Fund of a security or instrument it does not own with the expectation of purchasing the same security or instrument at a later date at a lower price. The operation of the Overlay Component may therefore expose the Fund to leverage. Because derivative instruments may be purchased with a fraction of the assets that would be needed to purchase the equity securities directly, the remainder of the assets in the Overlay Component will be invested in a variety of fixed income securities.

The Fund's performance may be lower than similar Funds that do not seek to manage their equity exposure. If AllianceBernstein increases the Fund's net equity exposure and equity markets decline, the Fund may underperform traditional or static allocation funds. Likewise, if AllianceBernstein reduces the Fund's net equity exposure and equity markets rise, the Fund may also underperform traditional or static allocation funds. Efforts to manage the Fund's volatility may also expose the Fund to additional costs. In addition, AllianceBernstein will seek to reduce exposure to certain downside risks by purchasing equity index put options that aim to reduce the Fund exposure to certain severe and unanticipated market events that could significantly detract from returns.

In addition to managing the Fund's overall net equity exposure as described above, AllianceBernstein will, within established guidelines, manage the Overlay Component in an attempt to generate income, manage Fund cash flows and liquidity needs, and manage

collateral for the derivative instruments. AllianceBernstein will manage the fixed income investments of the Overlay Component by investing in securities rated investment grade or higher by a nationally recognized statistical ratings organization, or, if unrated, determined by AllianceBernstein to be of comparable quality. At least 50% of the Overlay Component's fixed income investments will be invested in U.S. Government securities, cash, repurchase agreements, and money market securities. A portion of the Overlay Component may be held in short-term investments as needed, in order to manage daily cash flows to or from the Fund or to serve as collateral. AllianceBernstein may also invest the Overlay Component in derivative instruments to generate income and manage Fund's cash flows and liquidity needs. The following chart sets forth the target allocations of the Fund on or about May 31, 2023, to equity and fixed income Underlying Funds and securities. These target allocations represent the Fund's current goal for the allocation of its assets and does not take into account any change in net equity exposure from use of derivatives in the Overlay Component. The Fund's actual allocations could vary substantially from the target allocations due to market valuation changes, changes in the target allocations and AllianceBernstein's management of the Overlay Component in response to volatility changes.

Asset Class	% of Fund-of-Fund	% of Total Fund
Equity.....	75%	60%
U.S. Large Cap.....	56.8%	45.5%
U.S. Small and Mid Cap.....	6.3%	5.0%
Foreign Equity	10.4%	8.3%
Alternatives (REITs)	1.5%	1.2%
Fixed Income	25%	20%
U.S. Investment Grade	23.5%	18.8%
U.S. High Yield and MultiSector .	1.0%	0.8%
Foreign Fixed Income.....	0.5%	0.4%
	100.0%	80.0%

Understanding the Fund

The Fund's design is based on well-established principles of asset allocation and diversification, combined with an overlay strategy designed to adjust the Fund's net equity exposure to maintain a relatively constant exposure to equity market volatility over time. The Fund has two separate components: the Fund-of-Funds Component and the Overlay Component.

The Fund-of-Funds Component (70%-90%)

The Fund's Fund-of-Funds Component will invest substantially all of its assets in Underlying Funds that are series of VC I.

SunAmerica establishes a target allocation between the two broad asset classes (equity and fixed income) within a range of 50% to 80% of the Fund-of-Funds Component's assets allocated to Underlying Funds that invest primarily in equities and 20% to 50% of its assets to fixed income securities or instruments through Underlying Funds and direct investments.

SunAmerica considers a variety of factors, including the relationships between the various asset classes and their long-term outlook for risk and return characteristics, to determine the target allocations between the following asset classes: large cap, mid cap, small cap, foreign equity, and fixed income securities. In selecting the Underlying Funds through which to achieve the asset allocation targets, SunAmerica considers, among other factors, the Underlying Funds' investment objectives, policies, investment processes, historic performance, expenses, investment teams, reputation of the sub-advisers, and any diversification benefit to the overall Fund's holdings. The Fund-of-Funds Component is designed to include allocations to Underlying Funds that vary with respect to sub-advisers, investment process, and investment style (such as deep value versus relative value), and in some cases may include index funds or funds with passively-managed components.

SunAmerica may add new Underlying Funds, replace existing Underlying Funds or change the Fund's asset allocation among the Underlying Funds, without notice to investors, depending upon, among other factors, changing market environment, changes to target asset allocations, changes to the investment personnel, investment process, performance or criteria for holdings of the Underlying Funds, or the availability of other Underlying Funds that may provide a better diversification benefit to the Fund. If a new Underlying Fund is selected or the allocation to an existing Underlying Fund is adjusted by SunAmerica, a corresponding shift of allocations among the remaining Underlying Funds generally will result. While the Fund retains the ability to invest in an Underlying Fund that holds only money market securities, it does not anticipate doing so for liquidity purposes, but it may so invest to manage interest rate risks. The Fund may use daily cash flows to maintain the Underlying Funds'

weights near the target or to change target allocations. In some cases, sales and purchases of Underlying Funds may be used to move Underlying Fund weights towards the target more quickly. Sales and purchases of Underlying Funds by the Fund may lead to increased portfolio turnover within the Underlying Funds. In the event of such redemptions or investments, the Underlying Fund could be required to sell securities or to invest cash at a time when it is not advantageous for the Underlying Fund to do so.

Appendix A to this Prospectus lists the Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest its assets, as of the date of this Prospectus, along with their investment goal and principal strategies, risks and investment techniques. SunAmerica may add new Underlying Fund investments or replace existing Underlying Fund investments for the Fund at any time without prior notice to shareholders. In addition, the investment goal and principal strategies, risks and investment techniques of the Underlying Funds held by the Fund may change over time. In addition, the investment goal and principal strategies, risks and investment techniques of the Underlying Funds held by the Fund may change over time. Additional information regarding the Underlying Funds is included in this Prospectus and in statutory prospectuses dated October 1, 2023. Copies of this Prospectus and the summary prospectuses may be obtained free of charge by calling or writing VC I at the telephone number or address on the back cover page of this Prospectus.

The Fund may invest in any or all of the Underlying Funds, but will not normally invest in every Underlying Fund at any particular time. There may be limits on the amount of cash inflows some Underlying Funds may accept from investors, including the Fund. VALIC may take into account these capacity considerations when allocating investments among the Underlying Funds. In some instances, VALIC may allocate capacity in certain Underlying Funds to other investors, which may have the effect of limiting the Fund's opportunity to invest in the Underlying Fund.

Although the Fund-of-Funds Component's investments in the Underlying Funds attempt to achieve the target allocation to equity and fixed income Underlying Funds, as set forth in the Fund Summary, the actual allocations may be different from the target. Actual allocations may differ from target allocations due to, among other things, changes to the Underlying Funds' asset values due to market movements or because of a recent change in the target allocation. Fund cash flows may be used to maintain or move Underlying Funds towards the target allocation, although SunAmerica may, from time to time, rebalance allocations to correspond to the target allocations through either, purchases and sales of Underlying Funds, or through allocating Fund cash flows below or above the target allocations. When SunAmerica rebalances the Underlying Funds to its target allocation (whether through cash flow allocations or purchases or sales), it does so based on the most recent value of the Underlying Funds, which may be higher or lower than the value on the date of purchase.

The Fund-of-Funds Component seeks capital appreciation primarily through its investments in Underlying Funds that invest in equity securities. These investments may include Underlying Funds that invest in equity securities of both U.S. and non-U.S. companies of all market capitalizations with above average growth potential, but are expected to include to a lesser extent Underlying Funds that invest primarily in small- and mid-cap U.S. companies and foreign companies. The Fund normally does not expect to have more than 25% of its total assets allocated to Underlying Funds investing primarily in foreign securities, and no more than 5% of its total assets to Underlying Funds investing primarily in emerging markets. The Fund-of-Funds Component seeks to achieve current income through its investments in Underlying Funds that primarily invest in fixed income securities, including both U.S. and foreign investment grade securities, but no more than 5% of the Fund's total assets are expected to be invested in Underlying Funds investing primarily in high-yield, high-risk bonds (commonly known as "junk bonds"). Please note that the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of the Underlying Funds, as set forth in the Fund Summary, could change as the Underlying Funds' asset values change or through the addition or deletion of Underlying Funds. Because of the costs incurred by the Fund in connection with its investment in the Underlying Funds, the costs of investing in the Underlying Funds through the Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing in an Underlying Fund directly. The Fund, as a shareholder, will pay its share of the Underlying Funds' expenses as well as the Fund's own expenses. Therefore, an investment in the Fund may result in the duplication of certain expenses. Investors may be able to realize lower aggregate expenses by investing directly in the Underlying Funds instead of the Fund. An investor who chooses to invest directly in the Underlying Funds would not, however, receive the asset allocation services provided by SunAmerica or the services of the Subadviser in connection with the Overlay

Component. In addition, certain Underlying Funds may not be available as investment options under your Variable Contract.

The Overlay Component (10%-30%)

The Overlay Component comprises the remaining 10% to 30% of the Fund's total assets. The Overlay Component will invest in fixed income securities to generate current income and to serve as collateral for derivatives transactions. The Overlay Component will also invest in short-term investments to manage the overall Fund's daily cash flows and liquidity needs and to serve as collateral for derivative transactions. The Overlay Component may also increase or reduce the Fund's net equity exposure through stock index futures, stock index options, options on stock index futures, and stock index swaps ("Stock Index Instruments"). If AllianceBernstein determines that the Stock Index Instruments are not being accurately priced by the market in relation to the price of the actual stocks in the S&P 500® Index, AllianceBernstein may invest in stock positions directly to emulate the index until such time as the Stock Index Instruments' valuations return to fair value.

The Fund's investment in derivative instruments will be used to increase or decrease the Fund's overall net equity exposure, and therefore, its volatility and return potential. High levels of volatility may result from rapid and dramatic price swings. Through the use of derivative instruments, AllianceBernstein may adjust the Fund's net equity exposure down to a minimum of 25% or up to a maximum of 100%, although the Fund's average net equity exposure over long-term periods is expected to be approximately 60%-65%. For example, when the market is in a state of higher volatility, AllianceBernstein may decrease the Fund's net equity exposure by taking a short position in derivative instruments. The use of derivatives in this manner may expose the Fund to leverage when the Fund's index futures position is larger than the collateral backing it. Trading in the Overlay Component will be managed in accordance with established guidelines in an attempt to maintain a relatively stable exposure to equity market volatility over time, subject to minimum and maximum net equity exposure ranges.

The Fund's performance may be lower than similar funds that do not seek to manage their equity exposure. If AllianceBernstein increases the Fund's net equity exposure and equity markets decline, the Fund may underperform traditional or static allocation funds. Likewise, if AllianceBernstein reduces the Fund's net equity exposure and equity markets rise, the Fund may also underperform traditional or static allocation funds. Efforts to manage the Fund's volatility may also expose the Fund to additional costs. In addition, AllianceBernstein will seek to reduce exposure to certain downside risks by purchasing equity index put options that aim to reduce the Fund exposure to certain severe and unanticipated market events that could significantly detract from returns.

In addition to managing the Fund's net equity exposure as described above, AllianceBernstein will, within established guidelines, manage the Overlay Component in an attempt to generate income, manage Fund cash flows and liquidity needs, and manage collateral for the derivative instruments. AllianceBernstein will manage the fixed income investments of the Overlay Component by investing only in securities rated investment grade or higher by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or, if unrated, determined by AllianceBernstein to be of comparable quality. A portion of the Overlay Component may be held in short-term investments as needed, in order to manage daily cash flows to or from the Fund or to serve as collateral.

AllianceBernstein uses a proprietary system to help it estimate the Fund's expected volatility. The proprietary system used by AllianceBernstein may perform differently than expected and may negatively affect performance and the ability of the Fund to maintain its volatility within its target volatility level for various reasons, including errors in using or building the system, technical issues implementing the system, data issues and various non-quantitative factors (e.g., market or trading system dysfunctions, and investor fear or over-reaction).

Emerging Economies Fund

The Fund seeks capital appreciation.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of value of its net assets in equity securities of emerging market companies and other investments that are tied economically to emerging markets. Emerging markets include most countries in the world except Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States, and most of the countries of Western Europe. An emerging market company is one that is organized under the laws of, or has a principal place of business in an emerging market; where the principal securities market is in an emerging market; that derives at least 50% of its total revenues or profits from goods that are produced or sold, investments made, or services performed in an emerging market; or at least 50% of the assets of which are located in an emerging market. The Fund is not required to allocate its investments in any set percentages to any particular countries. The Fund is not constrained by company size or style limits and will invest across sectors. The Fund will invest in securities issued by

companies of any size, although the Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in companies of a particular market capitalization size at the discretion of the Subadviser.

The Fund may overweight or underweight countries relative to its benchmark, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The Fund emphasizes securities that are ranked as undervalued, while underweighting or avoiding securities that appear overvalued. The Fund, from time to time, may invest a significant portion of its assets in one or more countries or regions.

The Fund may invest in securities denominated in U.S. dollars, other major reserve currencies, such as the euro, yen and pound sterling, and currencies of other countries in which it can invest. The Fund typically maintains full currency exposure to those markets in which it invests. However, the Fund may from time to time hedge a portion of its foreign currency exposure into the U.S. dollar. The Fund's equity securities generally consist of common and preferred stock. The Fund may also invest in depositary receipts.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

The Subadviser believes that emerging markets are generally inefficient as demonstrated by the high and variable volatility of many emerging markets and individual companies in these markets. Corporate disclosure and transparency can vary widely thereby exacerbating the inefficiency of these markets and offering opportunities to experienced, well-informed active investors.

In managing the Fund, the Subadviser adheres to a disciplined process for stock selection and portfolio construction. A proprietary multi-factor model is used to quantitatively rank securities in the Fund's investment universe, which the Subadviser uses to select securities. Securities held in the Fund that the Subadviser believes have become over-valued and/or whose factor signals have deteriorated materially may be sold and are generally replaced with more attractive securities, on the basis of the Subadviser's disciplined investment process.

The portfolio construction process controls for sector and industry weights, number of stocks held, and position size. Risk or factor exposures are actively managed through portfolio construction.

The Fund has access to the Subadviser's currency specialists in determining the extent and nature of the Fund's exposure to various foreign currencies. The Fund may also use participatory notes in the management of portfolio assets. Participatory notes are participation interest notes that are issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to offer a return linked to a particular underlying equity, debt, currency or market. The Subadviser typically uses participatory notes to access foreign markets to which the Fund lacks direct access. The Fund may also use exchange-traded futures to manage the Fund's cash position.

The Fund is also subject to the following additional risks: Participatory Notes Risk and Cybersecurity Risk.

Global Real Estate Fund

The Fund seeks high total return through long-term growth of capital and current income.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in a diversified portfolio of equity investments in real estate and real estate-related companies. A company is considered a "real estate company" or "real estate-related company" if at least 50% of its net assets, gross income or net profits are attributable to ownership, development, construction, financing, management or sale of commercial, industrial or residential real estate or interests therein. The Fund invests primarily in real estate investments trusts ("REITs") and equity securities, including common and preferred stocks and convertible securities. The Fund's investments in real estate and real estate-related companies may include real estate investment trusts, REIT-like structures, or real estate operating companies whose businesses and services are related to the real estate industry.

In complying with the 80% investment requirement, the Fund may include synthetic securities that have economic characteristics similar to the Fund's direct investments that are counted toward the 80% investment requirement.

The Fund may invest in foreign securities, including securities of issuers in emerging markets. The Fund expects to invest a substantial portion of its assets in foreign securities economically tied to Japan, the United Kingdom, Australia, Hong Kong, Singapore, China, Canada, and Continental Europe. The Fund considers an

investment tied economically to a country if the investment is exposed to the economic risks and returns of such country. From time to time, the Fund's investments with respect to a particular country may comprise a substantial portion of its investment portfolio.

The Fund concentrates its investments in the real estate industry. The Fund's Subadviser generally focuses on investing the Fund's assets in equity real estate investment trusts (REITs) as well as similar entities formed under the laws of non-U.S. countries, but may also invest in mortgage REITs, hybrid REITs and other U.S. and foreign real estate-related investments, including emerging market real estate-related investments.

The Fund's Subadviser may invest the Fund's assets in real estate-related investments of any size. However, issuers of real estate-related investments tend to have small-to-medium capitalizations. The Fund's Subadviser normally allocates the Fund's investments across different REIT managers and property types but may from time to time focus the Fund's investments in any one or a few of these areas. In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Duff & Phelps invests a portion of the Fund's assets in equity securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. companies of any capitalization that are principally engaged in the real estate industry, including common stock, preferred stock and other equity securities issued by real estate companies, such as REITs and similar REIT-like entities. Under normal market conditions, the portion of the Fund subadvised by Duff & Phelps intends to invest at least 35% of its assets in non-U.S. issuers, unless market conditions outside of the U.S. are deemed less favorable by the portfolio managers, in which case the subadviser may invest in the securities of U.S. issuers to a greater degree. Duff & Phelps normally invests in real estate-related securities of issuers in developed countries but may also invest in real estate-related securities of issuers in emerging market countries.

MFS invests a portion of the Fund's assets using an active bottom-up investment approach to buying and selling investments for the Fund. Investments are selected primarily based on fundamental analysis of individual issuers and their potential in light of their financial condition, and market, economic, political, and regulatory conditions.

Factors considered in selecting investments for the Fund may include an issuer's management ability, cash flows, price/funds from operations ratio, dividend yield and payment history, price/net asset value ratio, market price, and the ability of an issuer to grow from operations. MFS may also consider environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors in its fundamental investment analysis where MFS believes such factors could materially impact the economic value of an issuer. ESG factors considered may include, but are not limited to, an issuer's governance structure and practices, social issues such as diversity and labor practices, and environmental issues such as climate change impact.

The fund is subject to the following additional risks: Cybersecurity Risk and Liquidity Risk.

Global Strategy Fund

The Fund seeks high total return.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests in equity securities of companies in any country, fixed income (debt) securities of companies and governments of any country, or other instruments with similar economic characteristics, and in money market securities. There are no minimum or maximum percentage targets for each asset class, though under normal market conditions, the subadviser will direct 50% to 80% of the Fund's assets to equity securities. The Fund's subadviser, Franklin Advisers, Inc.("Franklin Advisers"), manages the equity portion of the Fund's assets and allocates the remainder of the portfolio to be managed by its affiliate, Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC ("Brandywine Global"), the Fund's sub-subadviser. Although the Fund seeks investments across a number of countries and sectors, from time to time, based on economic conditions, the Fund may have significant positions in particular countries or sectors.

The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stock of large- and mid-capitalization companies included in the Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World Index (the "MSCI ACWI Index") and depositary receipts representing such stocks. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the MSCI ACWI Index was approximately $119.41 million to $3.11 trillion.

With respect to equity securities, the Fund seeks to achieve a lower level of risk and higher risk-adjusted performance than the MSCI ACWI Index over the long

term through a multi-factor selection process employed by the Fund's subadviser. The subadviser's multi-factor selection process for equity securities is designed to select stocks for the Fund that have favorable exposure to three investment factors - quality, value and momentum. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will hold 450 to 600 of the common stocks, or depositary receipts representing such stocks, in the MSCI ACWI Index.

With respect to the Fund's fixed income securities, the Fund's sub-subadviser follows a value-driven, active, strategic approach to portfolio decisions that considers duration, yield curve exposure, credit exposure, and sector weightings that are based upon the broad investment themes of its global macroeconomic research platform as they apply to fixed income markets.

The sub-subadviser has broad discretion to invest in multiple types of fixed income securities of any maturity and duration. The Fund can seek investment opportunities anywhere in the world. Under normal market conditions, the Fund's foreign currency exposure will be limited to 25% of the Fund's fixed income assets. Alternatively, the Fund could invest more than 25% of its fixed income securities in bonds denominated in non-U.S. currencies if it uses derivatives strategies to hedge the non-U.S. currency exposure back to the U.S. dollar so that the Fund would have no more than 25% of its fixed income portfolio exposed to non-U.S. currencies.

The Fund may invest in securities that are rated in any category or unrated. Up to 15% of the Fund's net assets may be invested in "high yield" or "junk" bonds (that is, securities rated below the Baa/BBB- categories or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable credit quality by the sub-subadviser), which are considered speculative.

The Fund may invest in asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities. The Fund will not invest more than 25% of its fixed income assets in asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities that are not issued or guaranteed by, or comprised of securities issued or guaranteed by, a U.S. government agency or U.S. government-sponsored entity.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund expects to invest at least 40% of its net assets in foreign securities, including foreign equity securities and foreign sovereign debt securities. The Fund considers an issuer to be from a particular country (including the United States) or geographic region if: (i) its principal securities trading market is in that country or geographic region; (ii) the company derives the majority of its annual revenue or earnings or assets from goods produced, sales made or services performed in that country or geographic region; or (iii) it is organized under the laws of, or has a principal office in, that country or geographic region. Although the Fund generally invests in securities of issuers located in developed countries, the Fund may invest up to 50% of its total assets in securities of issuers located in emerging markets.

The Fund may invest in derivative instruments such as foreign currency forwards, currency options, bond futures, interest rate futures, equity futures, equity index futures, swaps (including interest rate, total return and inflation swaps), credit default swaps, credit default swap index products, instruments involved in currency risk management strategies, options, options on futures, structured credit products and currency index futures contracts. The Fund may use derivatives to enhance total return, as a means of providing additional exposure to certain types of investments, to hedge against fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates or currency exchange rates, to change the effective duration of its portfolio, as a cash flow management technique or as a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities or currencies.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

In choosing equity securities, Franklin Advisers, the Fund's subadviser, seeks to achieve a lower level of risk and higher risk-adjusted performance than the MSCI ACWI Index over the long term through a multi-factor selection process. Franklin Advisers selects stocks from the MSCI ACWI Index for the Fund that it believes have favorable exposure to the following three investment factors:

Quality: This factor utilizes traditional financial statement analysis in an attempt to capture companies with high profitability, strong balance sheets, low earnings variability and efficiency in use of assets.

Value: This factor seeks to identify companies that are attractively valued and poised for strong performance by incorporating measurements such as price to earnings, price to forward earnings, price to book value and dividend yield.

Momentum: This factor seeks to identify investment trends and seeks to avoid value traps by incorporating measurements such as 6-month risk adjusted price momentum and 12-month risk-adjusted price momentum.

During the stock selection process, Franklin Advisers assigns weights to each of the investment style factors as follows to construct the Fund's portfolio: 40% to Quality; 30% to Value; and 30% to Momentum. These factor weights are then used to score each stock in the MSCI ACWI Index. In general, only stocks that score high overall, subject to certain risk considerations, will be included in the Fund's portfolio. The subadviser may change the composition of the portfolio intra quarter if it believes there are adverse developments concerning a particular stock, industry, the economy or the stock market generally. The subadviser may reduce the position size of a stock or sell the stock at the time of the quarterly selection process or intra quarter if it believes there are adverse development as detailed above. Adjustments to the portfolio are made if the stock no longer has favorable exposure to the three investment factors in the subadviser's analysis.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will hold 450 to 600 of the common stocks, or depositary receipts representing such stocks, in the MSCI ACWI Index. The subadviser will generally select such stocks on a quarterly basis. The subadviser will make intra-quarter adjustments to the portfolio to reduce, replace or add new security positions when the subadviser believes either there are adverse developments or compelling new opportunities concerning a particular stock, industry, the economy or the stock market generally. Adjustments may also be made during the quarter when the subadviser believes that a particular security's exposure to the three investment factors has materially changed.

With respect to the Fund's fixed income securities, the Fund's sub-subadviser follows a value driven, active, strategic approach to portfolio decisions that considers duration, yield curve exposure, credit exposure, and sector weightings that are based upon the broad investment themes of its global macroeconomic research platform as they apply to fixed income markets. As part of its investment process, the sub-subadviser develops an outlook for macroeconomic variables such as inflation, growth, and unemployment in the United States as well as in other countries that may impact fixed income sectors. The sub-subadviser then develops a viewpoint on the business cycle and positions the Fund's fixed income portfolio portion's duration, sector weighting and credit exposures accordingly.

The sub-subadviser may purchase a debt security when it believes the security is undervalued or will provide highly competitive rate yields. Conversely, the sub-subadviser may consider selling a debt security when it believes the security has become fully valued due to either its price appreciation or changes in the issuer's fundamentals, or when the sub-subadviser believes another security is a more attractive investment opportunity. Many debt securities of non-U.S. issuers, and especially emerging market issuers, are rated below investment grade or are unrated so that their selection depends on the sub-subadviser's internal analysis.

In choosing debt investments, the Fund's sub-subadviser primarily invests the Fund's fixed income assets in foreign and domestic debt obligations and allocates the Fund's assets among issuers, geographic regions, and currencies based upon its assessment of relative interest rates among currencies, the sub-subadviser's outlook for changes in interest rates, and credit risks. The Fund may invest in securities that are rated in any category or unrated. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in debt securities that are rated below investment grade (i.e., securities rated below the Baa/BBB- categories) or, if unrated, determined by the sub-adviser to be of comparable credit quality, including high yield debt securities and debt securities that are in default at the time of purchase.

The sub-subadviser has broad discretion to invest in multiple types of fixed income securities of any maturity and duration including, but not limited to, sovereign debt, emerging markets debt, corporate debt, high yield debt, bank loans, supranational issues, Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities ("STRIPS"), inflation-linked securities and hybrid securities. The Fund may invest in fixed income securities issued in foreign currencies and U.S. dollar denominated securities. The Fund can seek investment opportunities anywhere in the world. Under normal market conditions, the Fund's foreign currency exposure will be limited to 25% of the Fund's fixed income assets. For example, the Fund would be in compliance with this limitation if it invests 75% of its fixed income assets in U.S. dollar-denominated bonds and 25% in bonds denominated in non-U.S. currencies. Alternatively, the Fund could invest more than 25% of its fixed income securities in bonds denominated in non-U.S. currencies if it uses derivatives strategies to hedge the non-U.S. currency exposure back to the U.S. dollar so that the Fund would have no more than 25% of its fixed income portfolio exposed to non-U.S. currencies.

The Fund may invest in asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities. Asset-backed securities may include securities backed by automobile loans, student loans, credit card receivables or other types of collateral. Mortgage-backed securities may be backed by pools of residential or commercial mortgage loans and may be issued by U.S government agencies or U.S. government sponsored entities or by private issuers. The Fund will not

invest more than 25% of its fixed income assets in asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities that are not issued or guaranteed by, or comprised of securities issued or guaranteed by, a U.S. government agency or U.S. government-sponsored entity.

The Fund may use a portion of its cash and cash equivalents as collateral for derivatives.

The Fund is also subject to the following additional risks: Asset Allocation Risk, Call or Prepayment Risk, Convertible Securities Risk, Credit Quality Risk, Cybersecurity Risk, Hedging Risk, Liquidity Risk for Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities and Non-Hedging Foreign Currency Trading Risk. A description of these risks can be found in the "Investment Risks" section.

Government Securities Fund

The Fund seeks high current income and protection of capital through investments in intermediate and long-term U.S. Government debt securities.

The Fund invests at least 80% of net assets in intermediate- and long-term U.S. Government and government-sponsored debt securities.

The Fund may also invest in mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, repurchase agreements, high quality corporate debt securities and high quality domestic money market securities. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in high quality foreign investments payable in U.S. dollars.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

U.S. Government securities are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities. Some U.S. Government securities are issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. Such securities are high quality debt securities. While these securities are subject to variations in market value due to fluctuations in interest rates, they will be paid in full if held to maturity. Other U.S. Government securities are neither direct obligations of, nor guaranteed by, the U.S. Treasury. However, they involve federal sponsorship in one way or another. For example, some are backed by specific types of collateral; some are supported by the issuer's right to borrow from the Treasury; some are supported by the discretionary authority of the Treasury to purchase certain obligations of the issuer; and others are supported only by the credit of the issuing government agency or instrumentality.

The Fund is also subject to the following additional risks: Derivatives Risk and Cybersecurity Risk.

Growth Fund

The Fund seeks long-term capital growth.

The Fund attempts to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in common stock of companies that are selected based on such factors as strong earnings, strong sales and revenue growth and capital appreciation potential. The Fund will emphasize common stock of companies with mid- to large-stock market capitalizations; however, the Fund also may invest in the common stock of small companies. The Fund generally invests at least 65% of its total assets in equity securities. Equity securities consist of common stock and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Fund may invest without limitation in the securities of foreign companies in the form of ADRs. In addition to ADRs, the Fund may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in securities of foreign companies, including companies located in emerging markets.

VALIC is the Fund's investment adviser. The Fund is managed by two subadvisers. The Fund's assets are not necessarily divided equally among the subadvisers. Approximately 25% of the Fund's assets will be allocated to one subadviser (the "Passive Manager") that will passively manage a portion of the assets allocated to it by seeking to track the S&P 500® Growth Index (the "Underlying Index"), and the remainder of the Fund's assets will be allocated to the other subadviser (the "Active Manager"). The Fund's target allocations among the subadvisers are subject to change at the discretion of VALIC, and actual allocations could vary substantially from the target allocations due to market valuation changes.

The Passive Manager primarily seeks to track its sleeve's Underlying Index by investing in all or substantially all of the stocks included in the Underlying Index, a strategy known as "replication." The Passive Manager may, however, utilize an "optimization" strategy in circumstances in which replication is difficult or impossible. The goal of optimization is to select stocks which ensure that characteristics such as industry weightings, average market capitalizations and fundamental characteristics (e.g., price-to-book, price-to-

earnings, debt-to-asset ratios and dividend yields) closely approximate those of the Underlying Index.

The Active Manager selects not less than 25 to not more than 45 companies through a process of both top-down macro-economic analysis of economic and business conditions, and bottom-up analysis of the business fundamentals of individual companies. Stocks are selected from a universe of companies that the Active Manager believes have above average growth potential. The Active Manager will make investment decisions based on judgments regarding several valuation parameters relative to anticipated rates of growth in earnings and potential rates of return on equity.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

The Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that it may invest in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

The Passive Manager primarily seeks to track its sleeve's Underlying Index by investing in all or substantially all of the stocks included in the Underlying Index,(i.e., S&P 500® Growth Index) a strategy known as "replication." The Passive Manager may, however, utilize an "optimization" strategy in circumstances in which replication is difficult or impossible, such as if the Fund has low asset levels and cannot replicate, to reduce trading costs or to gain exposure to securities that the Fund cannot access directly. The goal of optimization is to select stocks which ensure that characteristics such as industry weightings, average market capitalizations and fundamental characteristics (e.g., price-to-book, price-to-earnings, debt-to-asset ratios and dividend yields) closely approximate those of the Underlying Index. Stocks not in the Underlying Index may be held before or after changes in the composition of the Underlying Index or if they have characteristics similar to stocks in the Underlying Index. Because the Fund may not always hold all of the stocks included in the Underlying Index, and because the Fund has expenses and the Underlying Index does not, the passively managed portion of the Fund will not duplicate the Underlying Index's performance precisely. However, the Passive Manager believes there should be a close correlation between the Underlying Index's performance and that of the sleeve of the Fund that tracks the performance of the Underlying Index, in both rising and falling markets.

Companies in the actively managed sleeve of the Fund's portfolio are selected through a process of both top-down macro-economic analysis of economic and business conditions, and bottom-up analysis of the business fundamentals of individual companies. The Fund will emphasize common stock of companies with mid to large stock market capitalizations; however, the Fund also may invest in the common stock of small companies. The stocks are selected from a universe of companies that Fund management believes have above average growth potential. Fund management will make investment decisions based on judgments regarding several valuation parameters relative to anticipated rates of growth in earnings and potential rates of return on equity.

The Fund may invest to a limited extent in the following types of investments: convertible securities, preferred stocks, rights and warrants, fixed-income securities, other investment companies including ETFs, illiquid securities, privately placed and restricted securities and repurchase agreements and purchase and sale contracts.

The Fund may also use futures contracts for both hedging and non-hedging purposes including, for example, to hedge its portfolio against market, interest rate and currency risks, to enhance Fund returns and to manage its cash position. The Fund currently intends to use futures contracts in non-principal amounts.

The Fund is also subject to the following additional risks: Credit Risk, Interest Rate Risk, U.S. Government Obligations Risk, Foreign Sovereign Debt Risk, Derivatives Risk, Hedging Risk, Counterparty Risk, Convertible Securities Risk, Investment Company Risk, Privately Placed Securities Risk, Risks of Leverage, Liquidity Risk, Repurchase Agreements and Purchase and Sale Contracts Risk, Preferred Stock Risk, Warrant Risk and Cybersecurity Risk.

High Yield Bond Fund

The Fund seeks the highest possible total return and income consistent with conservation of capital through investment in a diversified portfolio of high yielding, high risk fixed-income securities.

At least 80% of the Fund's net assets are invested, under normal circumstances, in high-yield, below-investment grade fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"). These securities are rated below Baa3 by Moody's Investor Services, Inc.("Moody's") or BBB– by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or determined to be of comparable quality by the subadviser. Up to 15% of the Fund's net assets can be rated below Caa3 by Moody's or CCC– by S&P or its equivalent rating by another

Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organization. The Fund may also invest up to 35% of its net assets in below-investment grade foreign fixed-income securities.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its net assets in investment grade fixed-income securities, those rated Baa3 or higher by Moody's and BBB– or higher by S&P. Although the Fund does not routinely invest in equity securities, it may invest in equity securities from time-to-time up to 20% of the Fund's net assets.

The subadviser analyzes macroeconomic trends to develop an overall picture of a country, market, or market segment and combines that analysis with research on individual securities to achieve the Fund's objective.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Although the Fund does not routinely invest in equity securities, it may invest in equity securities from time-to-time up to 20% of the Fund's net assets. Equity securities include common or preferred stocks, convertible securities, and warrants. In addition, the Fund may also invest up to 15% of the Fund's net assets in bank loans and up to 10% of the Fund's net assets in credit derivatives (single name credit default swaps and credit default swap indexes). Credit derivatives may be used by the Fund for various purposes, including managing credit risk (*i.e.,* hedging), enhancing returns, a substitute for physical securities or speculation.

Please see the section titled "Investment Glossary – Investment Risks" for a discussion of the following additional risks of the Fund: Cybersecurity Risk, Credit Default Swap Risk, Loan Risk, Derivatives Risk, Hedging Risk, Counterparty Risk, Equity Securities Risk, Preferred Stock Risk, Convertible Securities Risk and Warrant Risk.

Inflation Protected Fund

The Fund seeks maximum real return.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in inflation-indexed fixed income securities issued by domestic and foreign governments (including those in emerging market countries), their agencies or instrumentalities, and corporations and in derivative instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities.

Inflation-indexed fixed income securities are structured to provide protection against the negative effects of inflation. The value of a fixed income security's principal or the interest income paid on the fixed income security is adjusted to track changes in an official inflation measure, usually the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers ("CPI-U") with respect to domestic issuers.

The Fund invests primarily in investment grade securities rated Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or BBB-or higher by S&P Global Ratings. The Fund also may invest up to 50% of its total assets in securities denominated in foreign currencies, and may invest beyond this limit in U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign and emerging market issuers. The Fund may invest in debt securities that are not inflation indexed, including mortgage- and asset-backed securities and collateralized loan obligations. The subadviser may consider, among other things, credit, interest rate and prepayment risks, as well as general market conditions, when deciding whether to buy or sell fixed income investments, and the Fund may invest in fixed income investments of any maturity and duration. The Fund generally intends to utilize currency forwards and futures to manage foreign currency risk. The Fund may also invest in derivative instruments, such as forwards, futures, contracts or swap agreements, as a substitute for directly investing in the above instruments or for risk management purposes. The subadviser may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Inflation-indexed fixed income securities issued by a foreign government or foreign corporation are adjusted to reflect an inflation index comparable to the CPI-U calculated by that government.

Repayment of the original principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation protected bonds ("TIPS"), even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of

the fixed income security is not guaranteed, and will fluctuate. Inflation-indexed fixed income securities, other than TIPS, may not provide a similar guarantee and are supported only by the credit of the issuing entity. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the fixed income security repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

Inflation-indexed fixed income securities issued by corporations may be similar to TIPS, but are subject to the risk of the corporation's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the credit-worthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity. There are many different types of corporate bonds, and each bond issue has specific terms.

The Fund's share price and total return may fluctuate within a wide range, similar to the fluctuations of the overall fixed income securities market. The value of inflation-indexed fixed income securities is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed fixed income securities. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increased at a faster rate than inflation, then real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed fixed income securities.

"Real return" equals total return less the estimated rate of inflation, which is typically measured by the change in an official inflation measure. "Nominal interest rate" equals the sum of the real interest rate and the expected rate of inflation.

The subadviser may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

In addition to the principal strategies discussed above, the Fund may also invest to a limited extent in high yield debt securities ("junk bonds"), non-inflation linked securities issued by global governments and their agencies or instrumentalities, hybrid instruments, bank loans, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, when-issued and delayed delivery securities, and short-term investments.

The Fund is also subject to the following non-principal investment risks: Cybersecurity Risk, Junk Bond Risk, Liquidity Risk, Bank Loan Risk, Repurchase Agreements and Purchase and Sale Contracts Risk, When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions Risk and Risk of Investing in Money Market Securities.

International Equities Index Fund

The Fund seeks long-term capital growth through investments in equity securities that, as a group, are expected to provide investment results closely corresponding to the performance of the MSCI EAFE Index (the "Index").

The Fund is managed to seek to track the performance of the Index, which measures the stock performance of large- and mid-cap companies in developed countries outside the U.S. The Subadviser may endeavor to track the Index by purchasing every stock included in the Index, in the same proportions; or, in the alternative, the Subadviser may invest in a sampling of Index stocks by utilizing a statistical technique known as "optimization." The goal of optimization is to select stocks which ensure that various industry weightings, market capitalizations, and fundamental characteristics,(*e.g.*, price-to-book, price-to-earnings, debt-to-asset ratios and dividend yields) closely approximate those of the Index.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in stocks that are in the Index. Although the Fund seeks to track the performance of the Index, the performance of the Fund will not match that of the Index exactly because, among other reasons, the Fund incurs operating expenses and other investment overhead as part of its normal operations.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Unlike the Fund, the Index is an unmanaged group of securities, so it does not incur operating expenses and other investment overhead. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. Factors that contribute to differences in performance between an index fund and its index are called tracking differences. An index fund seeks to minimize tracking error versus the benchmark.

The tracking difference is reviewed periodically by the Subadviser. If the Fund does not accurately track the Index, the Subadviser will rebalance the Fund's portfolio by selecting securities which will provide a more

representative sampling of the securities in the Index as a whole or the sector diversification within the Index, as appropriate.

The Fund may also invest in futures contracts and other derivatives in order to help the Fund's liquidity and to manage its cash position. If the market value of the futures contracts is close to the Fund's cash balance, then that helps to minimize the tracking error, while helping to maintain liquidity. The Fund currently intends to use futures and other derivatives in non-principal amounts.

The Fund is subject to the following additional risks: Derivatives Risk and Cybersecurity Risk.

International Government Bond Fund

The Fund seeks high current income through investments primarily in investment grade debt securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governments.

The Fund aims to give you foreign investment opportunities primarily in investment grade government and government sponsored debt securities. Also, the Fund attempts to have all of its investments payable in foreign currencies. The Fund may also convert its cash to foreign currency.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets of the Fund must be government issued, sponsored, or guaranteed. The Fund invests at least 65% of total assets in investment grade debt securities. The Fund may invest up to 35% of total assets in below investment grade securities ("junk bonds"). Examples of Fund investments include foreign debt and foreign money market securities, high quality domestic money market securities and debt obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, and foreign currency exchange transactions.

Additionally, the Subadviser may attempt to hedge currency exposure, and may invest up to 50% of total assets in futures and options (derivatives), for currency hedging purposes. The Fund may invest significantly in government securities of emerging market countries.

The Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that it may invest in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Futures and options include covered put and call options on foreign currencies, listed put and call options on currencies, and listed and unlisted foreign currency futures contracts.

The Fund uses a blend of the FTSE World Government Bond Index and the JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index as a guide for choosing countries in which to invest, though the Fund may invest in securities in other countries not represented in either benchmark.

International Growth Fund

The Fund seeks capital appreciation.

The Fund's subadviser uses a proprietary investment strategy to invest in companies that it believes will increase in value over time. Under normal market conditions, the subadviser seeks to achieve the Fund's objective by investing primarily in established companies on an international basis, with capitalizations within the range of companies included in the MSCI ACWI ex USA Index. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the MSCI ACWI ex USA Index was approximately $119.41 million to $442.92 billion.

The subadviser emphasizes a bottom-up stock selection process, seeking attractive investments on an individual company basis. In selecting securities for investment, the subadviser seeks high-quality, established companies that the subadviser believes are undervalued at the time of purchase. The subadviser typically favors companies it believes have sustainable competitive advantages that can be monetized through growth. The investment process integrates analysis of sustainability with respect to disruptive change, financial strength, environmental and social externalities and governance (also referred to as ESG). The subadviser generally considers selling a portfolio holding when it determines that the holding no longer satisfies its investment criteria because the quality of the company's business deteriorates or the price relative to the company's intrinsic value is no longer attractive. The subadviser views incorporating ESG-related potential risks and opportunities within the investment process as important to ensure long-term stewardship of capital. Over extended time horizons, the subadviser believes that ESG risks are more likely to materialize and externalities not borne by the company are more likely to be priced into the value of securities. Since ESG risks could potentially impact the risk and reward profile of investment opportunities, the subadviser

typically engages company management in constructive discussions on a range of ESG issues the subadviser deems materially important.

The Fund may invest in foreign securities, which may include emerging market securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 40% of its net assets in the securities of issuers from at least three countries outside of the United States. The Fund considers an issuer to be from a particular country (including the United States) or geographic region if: (i) its principal securities trading market is in that country or geographic region; (ii) alone or on a consolidated basis it derives 50% or more of its annual revenue or profits from goods produced, sales made or services performed in that country or geographic region or has at least 50% of its assets in that country or geographic region; or (iii) it is organized under the laws of, or has a principal office in, that country or geographic region. The Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets (excluding cash) in securities of issuers located in emerging market countries.

For purposes of maintaining exposure of at least 40% of the Fund's assets to equity securities of issuers located or operating outside the United States, the Fund may also invest in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and other types of depositary receipts with respect to issuers located or operating outside the United States. The equity securities in which the Fund invests are denominated in both U.S. and non-U.S. currencies and include common stock.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

The Fund's subadviser utilizes fundamental research to drive the investment process. The subadviser studies on an ongoing basis company developments, including business strategy and financial results.

The Fund may also invest in privately placed and restricted securities. In addition, the Fund may invest in currency options to enhance returns or hedge against the decline in the value of a currency. Derivative instruments used by the Fund will be counted toward the Fund's exposure in the types of securities listed in the Fund Summary to the extent that they have economic characteristics similar to such securities. The Fund will not concentrate its assets in any single industry but may from time to time invest a higher percentage of its assets in companies conducting business in various industries within an economic sector.

The Fund is subject to the following additional risks: Derivatives Risk, Counterparty Risk, Non-Hedging Foreign Currency Trading Risk, Privately Placed Securities Risk, Sector Risk and Cybersecurity Risk.

International Opportunities Fund

The Fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation through equity and equity-related investments of small to mid cap companies throughout the world, excluding the United States.

Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in equity and equity-related securities of small- to mid-cap companies throughout the world, excluding the United States. The Fund will invest primarily in small- to mid-cap companies whose capitalization, at the time of purchase, range from the market capitalization of the smallest company included in the MSCI ACWI ex USA Small and Mid-Cap Index (net) (the "Index") to the market capitalization of the largest company in the Index during the most recent 12-month period. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalizations of companies included in the Index ranged from $10.36 million to $26.32 billion. For purposes of the Fund's 80% test above, the Fund may buy stocks and other equity securities of companies that are organized under the laws of a foreign country or that have a substantial portion of their operations or assets in a foreign country or countries, or that derive a substantial portion of their revenue or profits from businesses investments or sales outside of the United States, or whose "country of risk" is a foreign country as determined by a third party service provider. The Fund may hold foreign currencies and non-dollar denominated foreign securities. The Fund also invests in depositary receipts, which are instruments issued by a bank that represent an interest in a foreign issuer's securities.

The Fund is not limited in the amount it invests in any one country or region. The subadvisers will try to select a wide range of industries and companies and may invest in developing or emerging market countries. Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities and, as noted above, depositary receipts. Although the Fund

invests primarily in equity securities, it may invest in fixed-income securities from time-to-time up to 20% of the Fund's net assets.

The Fund does not employ a currency overlay strategy, but rather considers currency implications as a component in security selection.

Each of the Fund's subadvisers manages a portion of the Fund's assets using different investment approach.

One subadviser employs a bottom-up approach, selecting securities that it believes to represent above-average potential for capital appreciation, based on fundamental research and analysis. The subadviser seeks to develop a portfolio that is broadly diversified across issuers, countries, industries and styles (e.g., growth and value). Because the subadviser's process is driven primarily by individual stock selection, the overall portfolio's yield, price to earnings ratio, price-to-book ratio, growth rate and other characteristics will vary over time and, at any given time, may emphasize either growth stocks or value stocks.

The other subadviser also evaluates investment opportunities using a bottom-up investment approach. This approach includes fundamental analysis of a company's financial statements, management record and structure, operations, product development and industry competitive position. In addition, the subadviser may also look for companies with conservatively-capitalized balance sheets, high and consistent internal rates of return, and a favorable market position within healthy and growing industries. These factors may vary in particular cases and may change over time. The subadviser considers the effect of worldwide trends on the growth of particular business sectors and looks for companies that may benefit from those trends. The subadviser monitors individual issuers for changes in the factors above, which may trigger a decision to sell a security.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

The Fund is also subject to the following non-principal investment risks: Cybersecurity Risk, Active Trading Risk, Credit Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Investment Company Risk, Illiquidity Risk, Preferred Stock Risk and Participatory Notes Risk.

International Socially Responsible Fund

The Fund seeks to obtain growth of capital through investment, primarily in equity securities of companies which meet the social criteria established for the Fund.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in the equity securities of companies that meet the Fund's social criteria located in at least three different countries, with at least 40% of net assets in foreign securities, or if conditions are unfavorable, at least 30% of net assets in foreign securities. The Fund will generally invest in the equity securities of large- and mid-cap companies domiciled in Europe, Australasia and the Far East. To determine which companies meet the Fund's social criteria, the subadviser incorporates into its investment process research services from an independent social research service, MSCI ESG Research, LLC ("MSCI ESG Research"). The Fund does not invest in the securities of companies that do not meet its social criteria. The Fund's subadviser will generally assess whether a company continues to meet the social criteria on a monthly basis. The Fund may invest up to 20% of net assets in other securities of companies that meet the Fund's social criteria, including preferred stock, convertible securities, and high quality money market securities and warrants. The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

The principal investment technique of the Fund is to employ an enhanced index management strategy which seeks to modestly outperform the MSCI EAFE Index (net) (the "MSCI EAFE Index") over time while maintaining similar risk characteristics to the MSCI EAFE Index. The MSCI EAFE Index is an equity index which captures large and mid cap representation across 21 developed markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada.

The portfolio managers select securities from the MSCI EAFE Index that meet the Fund's social criteria, and by employing a statistical technique known as "optimization." Through this selection process, the portfolio managers seek to select a portfolio of securities that will modestly outperform the MSCI EAFE Index while maintaining similar risk characteristics to the MSCI EAFE Index. Because the Fund uses an enhanced index strategy and also limits its selections to securities that meet its social criteria, not all of the securities in the MSCI EAFE Index are included in its portfolio, and the Fund's holdings may be underweight or overweight particular securities, sectors or industries within the MSCI EAFE Index.

The Fund's social criteria are as follows:

The Fund does not invest in companies that have significant revenue derived from:

- the manufacture or distribution of civilian firearms, military weapons or weapons delivery systems;
- the manufacture or distribution of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products;
- the operation of gambling-related businesses; and
- the production of nuclear energy.

The Fund's revenue criteria are established by the Fund's subadvisor and are applied based on MSCI ESG Research revenue calculations.

The Fund also excludes companies with low environmental, social and governance controversy scores, as determined and provided by MSCI ESG Research. MSCI ESG Research uses a rules based methodology to assess issuers on key environmental, social, and governance issues ("MSCI Controversy Case Score"), including: (1) environmental issues such as climate change, natural resources, pollution and waste, and environmental opportunities; (2) social issues such as human capital, product liability, stakeholder opposition and social opportunities; and (3) governance issues such as corporate governance and corporate behavior.

The Fund does not invest in companies that, based on low MSCI Controversy Case Scores:

- have a history of poor labor-management relations;
- engage in businesses or have products that have a severely negative impact on the environment;
- have significant business operations in countries whose governments pose human rights concerns; operate businesses that have a significantly adverse impact on the communities in which they are located;
- engage in businesses or have products that have a severely negative impact on their customers, which may include companies that have products that pose safety or health concerns, engage in practices that are anti-competitive or have marketing that is inappropriate or misleading; and
- have a history of poor business ethics, which may include companies that have incidents of bribery or fraud, or poor governance structures.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above. Since the Fund's definition of social criteria is not "fundamental," VC I's Board of Directors may change it without shareholder approval.

Since the Fund's definition of social criteria is not "fundamental," VC I's Board of Directors may change it without shareholder approval. When deciding to make changes to the criteria, the Board will consider, among other things, new or revised state laws that govern or affect the investments of public funds.

International Value Fund

The Fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of foreign issuers. The Fund may also invest up to 30% of its total assets in emerging market equity securities. The Fund will invest in securities of at least three different countries, including the United States. The Fund normally invests in common stock, preferred stock, rights, warrants and American Depository Receipts (ADRs). The Subadviser considers equity securities of foreign issuers (or foreign securities) to be equity securities: (1) issued by companies with their principal place of business or principal office or both, as determined in their reasonable discretion, in a country other than the U.S.; or (2) issued by companies for which the principal securities trading market is a country other than the U.S.

The Subadviser uses bottom-up stock selection, based on in-depth fundamental research as the cornerstone of their investment process. During each stage of the process, it also considers the influence on the investment theses of top-down factors such as macroeconomic forecasts, real economic growth prospects, fiscal and monetary policy, currency issues, and demographic and political risks. Sector and country weights result from, rather than determine, their stock-selection decisions. The Subadviser's investment process seeks companies that it believes are undervalued in the marketplace compared to their intrinsic value. Additionally, the Subadviser seeks to identify catalysts that will unlock value, which will then be recognized by the market. The Subadviser may purchase securities across any market capitalization and may use forward foreign currency exchange rate contracts to

hedge against the movement in the value of foreign currencies.

The Subadviser conducts ongoing review, research, and analysis of their portfolio holdings. The Fund may sell a stock if it achieves its investment objective for the position, if a stock's fundamentals or price change significantly, if they change their view of a country or sector, or if the stock no longer fits within the risk characteristics of the Fund's portfolio.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

The Fund may use futures or forward foreign currency contracts to manage risk or to enhance return.

The Fund is also subject to the following additional risks: Credit Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Foreign Sovereign Debt Risk, Non-Hedging Foreign Currency Trading Risk, U.S. Government Securities Risk and Cybersecurity Risk.

Large Capital Growth Fund

The Fund seeks to provide long-term growth of capital.

The Fund seeks to meet its objective by investing, normally, at least 80% of its net assets in securities of large-cap companies. In complying with this 80% investment requirement, the Fund will invest primarily in common stocks.

Generally, large-cap companies will include companies whose market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, are equal to or greater than the market capitalization of the smallest company in the Russell 1000® Index during the most recent 12-month period. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 1000® Index was approximately $1.33 billion to $3.11 trillion.

The Fund's Subadviser focuses on investing the Fund's assets in the stocks of companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies. Growth companies tend to have stock prices that are high relative to their earnings, dividends, book value, or other financial measures.

The Fund's Subadviser uses an active bottom-up investment approach to buying and selling investments for the Fund. Investments are selected primarily based on fundamental analysis of individual issuers and their potential in light of their financial condition, and market, economic, political, and regulatory conditions. Factors considered may include analysis of an issuer's earnings, cash flows, competitive position, and management ability. The Subadviser may also consider environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors in its fundamental investment analysis where the Subadviser believes such factors could materially impact the economic value of an issuer. ESG factors considered may include, but are not limited to, climate change, resource depletion, an issuer's governance structure and practices, data protection and privacy issues, and diversity and labor practices. Quantitative screening tools that systematically evaluate an issuer's valuation, price and earnings momentum, earnings quality, and other factors may also be considered.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in foreign securities.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

The Fund may also invest to a lesser extent in preferred stock and convertible securities.

The Fund will not concentrate its assets in any single industry but may from time to time invest a higher percentage of its assets in companies conducting business in various industries within an economic sector.

The Fund is subject to the following additional risks: Preferred Stock, Convertible Securities, Sector Risk, Cybersecurity Risk, and Liquidity Risk.

Mid Cap Index Fund

The Fund seeks to provide growth of capital through investments primarily in a diversified portfolio of common stocks that, as a group, are expected to provide investment results closely corresponding to the

performance of the S&P MidCap 400® Index (the "Index").

The Fund is managed to seek to track the performance of the Index, which measures the performance of the mid-capitalization sector of the U.S. equity market. The Subadviser may endeavor to track the Index by purchasing every stock included in the Index, in the same proportions; or, in the alternative, the Subadviser may invest in a sampling of Index stocks by utilizing a statistical technique known as "optimization." The goal of optimization is to select stocks which ensure that various industry weightings, market capitalizations, and fundamental characteristics,(*e.g.*, price-to-book, price-to-earnings, debt-to-asset ratios and dividend yields) closely approximate those of the Index.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets are invested in stocks that are in the Index. Although the Fund seeks to track the performance of the Index, the performance of the Fund will not match that of the Index exactly because, among other reasons, the Fund incurs operating expenses and other investment overhead as part of its normal operations.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Because the companies whose stocks are owned by the Fund are mid-cap companies, they have more potential to grow than large-cap stocks, which means the value of their stock may increase. An index fund holding nearly all of the 400 stocks in the Index avoids the risk of individual stock selection and seeks to provide the return of the mid-cap company sector of the market. On average that return has been positive over many years but can be negative at certain times. There is no assurance that a positive return will occur in the future.

Unlike the Fund, the Index is an unmanaged group of securities, so it does not incur operating expenses and other investment overhead. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. Factors that contribute to differences in performance between an index fund and its index are called tracking differences.

If the Fund does not accurately track the Index, the Subadviser will rebalance the Fund's portfolio by selecting securities which will provide a more representative sampling of the securities in the Index as a whole or the sector diversification within the Index, as appropriate.

The Fund may invest up to 33 13% of total assets in futures and options, and up to 20% of net assets in equity securities that are not in the Index, high quality money market securities, and illiquid securities. The Fund currently uses futures to manage its cash position but currently has no intention to invest more than a non-principal amount of total assets in such derivatives.

The Fund is also subject to the following additional risks: Derivatives Risk, Preferred Stock Risk, Convertible Securities Risk, Risks of Investing in Money Market Securities, Liquidity Risk and Cybersecurity Risk.

Mid Cap Strategic Growth Fund

The Fund seeks long-term capital growth.

The Subadvisers seek long-term capital growth by investing primarily in growth-oriented equity securities of domestic and foreign mid-cap companies.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in common stocks of mid-cap companies. Generally, mid-cap companies will include companies whose market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, range from the market capitalization of the smallest company included in the Russell Midcap® Growth Index to the market capitalization of the largest company in the Russell Midcap® Growth Index during the most recent 12-month period. As of July 31, 2023, the largest stock by market capitalization in the Russell Midcap® Growth Index was approximately $1.61 billion to $52.57 billion.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in securities of foreign issuers, which may include emerging market securities. The securities in which the Fund may invest may be denominated in U.S. dollars or in currencies other than U.S. dollars. The Fund may also invest in private placements.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

The Subadvisers' investment process follows a flexible investment program in seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective. The Subadvisers seek to invest in established and emerging high quality companies they believe have sustainable competitive advantages and the ability to redeploy capital at high rates of return. The Subadvisers typically favor companies with rising returns on invested capital, above average business visibility, strong free cash flow generation and an attractive risk/reward. A Subadviser generally considers selling a portfolio holding when it determines that the holding no longer satisfies its investment criteria.

The Fund may purchase and sell options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts for hedging purposes.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). The Fund may invest in fixed income securities and initial public offerings ("IPOs").

The Fund may invest in privately placed securities. In addition, the Fund may invest in convertible securities.

The Fund may utilize foreign currency forward exchange contracts, which are derivatives, in connection with its investments in foreign securities.

The Fund is also subject to the following additional risks: Convertible Securities Risk, Credit Risk, Currency Risk, Derivatives Risk, Hedging Risk, Interest Rate Risk, IPO Risk, Liquidity Risk, Non-Hedging Foreign Currency Trading Risk, REITs Risk and Cybersecurity Risk.

Mid Cap Value Fund

The Fund seeks capital growth through investment in equity securities of medium capitalization companies using a value-oriented investment approach.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in equity securities of mid-cap companies. Generally, mid-cap companies will include companies whose market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, range from the market capitalization of the smallest company included in the Russell Midcap® Index to the market capitalization of the largest company in the Russell Midcap® Index during the most recent 12-month period. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell Midcap® Index was approximately $1.33 billion to $55.81 billion.

The subadvisers use value-oriented investment approaches to identify companies in which to invest the Fund's assets. Generally, the subadvisers select stocks that they believe meet one or more of the following criteria: (1) are undervalued relative to other securities in the same industry or market,(2) exhibit good or improving fundamentals, or (3) exhibit an identifiable catalyst (e.g., an event or company report that significantly affects the price of a security, such as an earnings report, new product launch, new legislation, or lawsuit) that could close the gap between market value and fair value over the next one to two years.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in foreign securities. The Fund may also invest in depositary receipts, which are instruments issued by a bank that represent an interest in a foreign issuer's securities.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Generally, the subadvisers select stocks that they believe meet one or more of the following criteria:

- are undervalued relative to other securities in the same industry or market;
- exhibit good or improving fundamentals; or
- exhibit an identifiable catalyst (*e.g.*, an event or company report that significantly affects the price of a security, such as an earnings report, new product launch, new legislation, or lawsuit) that could close the gap between market value and fair value over the next one to two years.

In determining whether a company is exhibiting good or improving fundamentals, each subadviser conducts extensive research, which generally consists of reviewing a company's business prospects, including its financial strength, business plans, industry, position and/or management experience. Each subadviser's valuation techniques are a key component to the Fund's investment approach.

From time to time, certain of the Fund's subadvisers may invest in small or large-cap companies, preferred stock and real estate investment trusts ("REITs").

Please see the section titled "Investment Glossary – Investment Risks" for a discussion of the following additional risks of the Fund: Cybersecurity Risk, Large-

Cap Company Risk, Small-Cap Company Risk, Preferred Stock Risk and REITs Risk.

Moderate Growth Lifestyle Fund

The Fund seeks growth and current income.

As a fund-of-funds, the Fund's principal investment strategy is to allocate assets among a combination of mutual funds ("Underlying Funds") that, in turn, invest directly in a wide range of portfolio securities (like stocks and bonds). The Fund invests its assets in Underlying Funds that invest in securities that seek growth of capital, such as stocks, and securities that generate current income, such as bonds and U.S. government-issued securities. The Fund generally has a lower level of risk than the Aggressive Growth Lifestyle Fund but a greater level of risk than the Conservative Growth Lifestyle Fund.

The Fund's indirect holdings are primarily in domestic and foreign fixed-income securities and equity securities of domestic large-cap companies. The Fund's indirect holdings may also include foreign and domestic equity securities of medium- and small-cap companies, and lower rated fixed-income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"), and money market securities.

Asset allocation is the most critical investment decision that you make as an investor. Selecting the appropriate combination should be based on your personal investment goals, time horizons and risk tolerance. The projected asset allocation ranges for the Fund are as follows:

- Domestic Equity Funds 25% - 55%
- Fixed-Income Funds 30% - 70%
- International Equity Funds 0% - 25%

This Fund is managed so that it can serve as a complete investment program for you or as a core part of your larger portfolio. The Underlying Funds have been selected to represent a reasonable spectrum of investment options for the Fund. The subadviser has based the target investment percentages for the Fund on the degree to which it believes the Underlying Funds, in combination, to be appropriate for the Fund's investment objective. The subadviser may change the asset allocation ranges from time to time. In selecting Underlying Funds, the subadviser may choose from other series of VALIC Company I and from unaffiliated money market funds that VALIC has designated available for investment for the Fund. The Underlying Funds includes funds subadvised by the subadviser. Consistent with the Fund's objective and strategies, the subadviser is permitted to invest in Underlying Funds it subadvises. When choosing among potential Underlying Funds, the subadviser faces a conflict of interest because it will receive additional fees when it selects Underlying Funds for which it also acts as subadviser. Please refer to the Fund's SAI for more information on the sub-adviser's conflicts of interest.

Although the Fund will generally maintain its assets within the allocations above, the Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents for various purposes, including for temporary defensive purposes.

The Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities in an effort to achieve their investment objectives.

The percentage of the Fund's assets invested in the Underlying Funds will change from time-to-time and the subadviser may re-allocate the Fund's assets among these asset categories and the Underlying Funds.

Please see the section titled "Investment Glossary – Investment Risks" for a discussion of the following additional risk of the Fund: Cybersecurity Risk.

Nasdaq-100® Index Fund

The Fund seeks long-term capital growth through investments in the stocks that are included in the Nasdaq-100® Index (the "Index").

The Fund invests in stocks that are included in the Index. The Index represents the largest and most active non-financial domestic and international securities listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market, based on market value (capitalization). This includes major industry groups, such as computer hardware and software, telecommunications, retail and wholesale trade and biotechnology.

The Subadviser invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets in companies that are listed in the Index. The Fund is managed to seek to track the performance of the Index. The Subadviser may endeavor to track the Index by purchasing every stock included in the Index, in the same proportions; or, in the alternative, the Subadviser may invest in a sampling of Index stocks by utilizing a statistical technique known as "optimization." The goal of optimization is to select stocks which ensure that various industry weightings, market capitalizations, and fundamental characteristics,(*e.g.*, price-to-book, price-to-earnings, debt-to-asset ratios and dividend yields) closely approximate those of the Index.

The Fund may also invest in some futures contracts in order to help the Fund's liquidity and to manage its cash position. If the market value of the futures contracts is close to the Fund's cash balance, then that helps to minimize the tracking errors, while helping to maintain

liquidity. The Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that it will invest in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

The Fund may concentrate its investments (invest more than 25% of its total assets) in the technology sector, in the proportion consistent with the industry weightings in the Index.

Although the Fund seeks to track the performance of the Index, the performance of the Fund will not match that of the Index exactly because, among other reasons, the Fund incurs operating expenses and other investment overhead as part of its normal operations.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Unlike the Fund, the Index is an unmanaged group of securities, so it does not incur operating expenses and other investment overhead. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. Factors that contribute to differences in performance between an index fund and its index are called tracking differences.

If the Fund does not accurately track the Index, the Subadviser will rebalance the Fund's portfolio by selecting securities which will provide a more representative sampling of the securities in the Index as a whole or the sector diversification within the Index, as appropriate.

Science & Technology Fund

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in the common stocks of companies that are expected to benefit from the development, advancement, and use of science and/or technology.

Investments may also include companies that should benefit from technological advances even if they are not directly involved in research and development. The Fund may invest in suitable technology companies through initial public offerings ("IPOs"), and a portion of the Fund's returns may be attributable to the Fund's investments in IPOs. There is no guarantee that as the Fund's assets grow it will be able to experience significant improvement in performance by investing in IPOs.

The Fund may invest up to 50% of its total assets in foreign securities, which include non-dollar denominated securities traded outside the U.S. In addition, the Fund has the ability to invest up to 30% of its total assets in companies organized or headquartered in emerging market countries, but no more than 20% of its total assets may be invested in any one emerging market country. The Fund may also invest in privately placed securities.

The Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that it may invest in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

The Subadvisers may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Some of the industries likely to be included in the Fund's portfolio are:

- Information technology, including software, services, hardware, semiconductors and technology equipment;
- Telecommunication equipment and services;
- Health care, including pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, life sciences, and health care equipment and services;
- Professional services;
- Media, including advertising, broadcasting, cable and satellite, movies and entertainment, and publishing;
- Internet commerce and advertising;
- Alternative energy;
- Aerospace and defense; and
- Materials and chemicals.

The Fund's holdings can range from small, unseasoned companies developing new technologies to large firms with established track records of developing and marketing technology.

Generally, the Fund's Subadvisers seek to identify companies with earnings and sales growth. In addition,

the Subadvisers have the discretion to purchase some securities that do not meet their normal investment criteria when they perceive an opportunity for substantial appreciation. These situations might arise when the Fund's Subadvisers believe a security could increase in value for a variety of reasons, including a change in management, an extraordinary corporate event, a new product introduction or innovation, or a favorable competitive development.

The Fund may sell securities for a variety of reasons, such as to secure gains, limit losses, or re-deploy assets into more promising opportunities.

The Fund is also subject to the following additional risks: Special Situations Risk and Cybersecurity Risk.

Small Cap Growth Fund

The Fund seeks to provide long-term capital growth.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of net assets in the equity securities of small-cap companies. Typically, the Fund invests in securities of companies with a history of above-average growth in revenues, earnings, cash flows and/or margin relative to peers, benchmarks or consensus expectations, as well as companies expected to have above-average growth.

A company will be considered a small-cap company if its market capitalization, at time of purchase, is equal to or less than the largest company in the Russell 2000® Index during the most recent 12-month period. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 2000® Index was approximately $48.36 million to $17.42 billion. The subadviser may continue to hold an investment for further capital growth opportunities even if, through market appreciation, the company's market cap value exceeds these small cap measures.

The Fund is managed by two subadvisers, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.("JPMIM") and T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.("T. Rowe Price").

In managing its portion of the Fund, JPMIM employs a process to identify companies that have a history of above-average growth or which JPMIM believes will achieve above-average growth in the future. Growth companies purchased for the Fund include those, in the opinion of JPMIM, with leading competitive positions, predictable and durable business models and management that can achieve sustained growth.

T. Rowe Price manages the Fund's investments in certain privately placed securities which will be transferred to the Fund as part of the Reorganization, but does not currently intend to invest in additional privately placed securities. Investments in privately placed securities are a non-principal investment strategy of the Fund.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

JPMIM makes specific purchase decisions based on a number of quantitative factors, including valuation and improving fundamentals, as well as the stock and industry insights of JPMIM's research and portfolio management teams. A disciplined, systematic portfolio construction process is employed to minimize uncompensated risks relative to the benchmark.

JPMIM may sell a security due to a change in the company's fundamentals, a change in the original reason for purchase of an investment, or an emergence of new investment opportunities with higher expected returns to displace existing portfolio holdings with lower expected returns. JPMIM may also sell a security, which it no longer considers reasonably valued. The frequency with which the Fund buys and sells securities will vary from year to year, depending on market conditions.

In addition to the Fund's principal investment strategies described above, as a non-principal investment strategy, JPMIM seeks to assess the impact of environmental, social and governance factors (including accounting and tax policies, disclosure and investor communication, shareholder rights and remuneration policies) on the cash flows of many companies in which it may invest to identify issuers that JPMIM believes will be negatively impacted by such factors relative to other issuers within the Fund's investment universe. These determinations may not be conclusive and securities of such issuers may be purchased and retained by the Fund.

T. Rowe Price manages the Fund's investments in certain privately placed securities which will be transferred to the Fund as part of the Reorganization, but does not currently intend to invest in additional privately placed securities. Investments in privately placed securities are a non-principal investment strategy of the Fund.

Please see the section titled "Investment Glossary – Investment Risks" for a discussion of the following additional risk of the Fund: Cybersecurity Risk.

Small Cap Index Fund

The Fund seeks to provide growth of capital through investment primarily in a diversified portfolio of common stocks that, as a group, the subadviser believes may provide investment results closely corresponding to the performance of the Russell 2000® Index (the "Index").

The Fund is managed to seek to track the performance of the Index, which measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The Subadviser may endeavor to track the Index by purchasing every stock included in the Index, in the same proportions. Or, in the alternative, the Subadviser may invest in a sampling of Index stocks by utilizing a statistical technique known as "optimization." The goal of optimization is to select stocks which ensure that various industry weightings, market capitalizations, and fundamental characteristics (*e.g.*, price-to-book, price-to-earnings, debt-to-asset ratios and dividend yields) closely approximate those of the Index.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in stocks that are in the Index. Although the Fund seeks to track the performance of the Index, the performance of the Fund will not match that of the Index exactly because, among other reasons, the Fund incurs operating expenses and other investment overhead as part of its normal operations.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

The Fund, which holds a large sampling of the 2,000 stocks in the Russell 2000® Index, seeks to avoid the risks of individual stock selection and to provide the return of the smaller-sized company sector of the market. On average that return has been positive over the years but has also been negative at certain times. There is no assurance that a positive return will occur in the future. Because the companies whose stocks the Fund owns are small, their stock prices may fluctuate more over the short-term, but they have more potential to grow than large- or mid-cap stocks. This means their stock value may offer greater potential for appreciation.

Unlike the Fund, the Index is an unmanaged group of securities, so it does not incur operating expenses and other investment overhead. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. Factors that contribute to differences in performance between an index fund and its index are called tracking differences.

If the Fund does not accurately track the Index, the Subadviser will rebalance the Fund's portfolio by selecting securities which will provide a more representative sampling of the securities in the Index as a whole or the sector diversification within the Index, as appropriate.

The Fund may invest up to 20% in assets that are not part of the Index. These investments will generally consist of common stock, illiquid securities, and high quality money market securities. The Fund may also invest up to 33 13% in futures and options to manage the Fund's cash position.

The Fund is also subject to the following additional risks: Derivatives Risk, Liquidity Risk, Risks of Investing in Money Market Securities and Cybersecurity Risk.

Small Cap Special Values Fund

The Fund seeks to produce growth of capital by investing primarily in common stocks.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in common stocks of domestic small-cap companies. Generally, small-cap companies will include companies whose market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, are equal to or less than the market capitalization of the largest company in the Russell 2000® Index during the most recent 12-month period. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 2000® Index was $48.36 million to $17.42 billion.

The Subadviser looks for undervalued companies that it believes have the potential for above-average capital appreciation with below-average risk. Rigorous fundamental research drives its search for companies with favorable reward-to-risk ratios and that possess a long-term competitive advantage provided by a durable asset base, strong balance sheets, and sustainable and superior cash flows. Typical investments include stocks of companies that are generally out of favor in the marketplace, or are undergoing reorganization or other corporate action that may create above-average price appreciation. The Subadviser regularly reviews the

investments of the portfolio and may sell a portfolio holding when a stock nears its price target, downside risks increase considerably, the company's fundamentals have deteriorated, or the Subadviser identifies a more attractive investment opportunity.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

Typical investments of the Fund include stocks of companies that have low price-to-earnings ratios, are generally out of favor in the marketplace, are selling significantly below their stated or replacement book value or are undergoing reorganizations or other corporate action that may create above-average price appreciation.

While the Fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets in common stocks of U.S. companies, the Fund may invest the remaining 20% of its net assets in other types of securities including those that fall outside the range of the Russell 2000® Index. The Fund intends to invest in such instruments only to a limited extent. Such investments and the limitations in such investments are as follows: foreign securities, including securities of emerging market issuers (20%), investment grade fixed income securities (20%), depositary receipts (20%), other investment companies including ETFs (10%), derivatives such as futures, options and equity swaps (20%) and convertible securities and preferred stocks (20%).

The Fund is subject to additional risks: Convertible Securities Risk, Currency Risk, Foreign Investment Risk, Emerging Markets Risk, Credit Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Depositary Receipts Risk, Investment Company Risk, Derivatives Risk, Preferred Stock Risk and Cybersecurity Risk.

Small Cap Value Fund

The Fund seeks to provide maximum long-term return, consistent with reasonable risk to principal, by investing primarily in securities of small-cap companies in terms of revenues and/or market capitalization.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of small-cap companies.

A company will be considered a small-cap company if its market capitalization, at time of purchase, is equal to or less than the largest company in the Russell 2000® Index during the most recent 12-month period. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 2000® Index was approximately $48.36 million to $17.42 billion.

The subadvisers use a value-oriented approach. Companies will be selected based upon valuation characteristics such as price-to-cash flow ratios which are at a discount to market averages. Although the Fund primarily invests in domestic issuers, the Fund is authorized to invest up to 25% of its assets in the securities of foreign issuers.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

The subadvisers invest in companies that are attractively valued relative to their peers, with conservative management teams, high quality earnings and strong momentum characteristics. Stocks that are deemed unattractive based on their value, quality or momentum characteristics become candidates for sale. The frequency with which the Fund buys and sells securities will vary from year to year, depending on market conditions.

The subadvisers regularly use exchange-traded futures to manage the Fund's cash.

Please see the section titled "Investment Glossary – Investment Risks" for a discussion of the following additional risks of the Fund: Cybersecurity Risk, Active Trading Risk, Foreign Investment Risk, Investment Company Risk and Derivatives Risk.

Stock Index Fund

The Fund seeks long-term capital growth through investment in common stocks that, as a group, are expected to provide investment results closely corresponding to the performance of the S&P 500® Index (the "Index").

The Fund is managed to seek to track the performance of the Index, which measures the stock performance of 500 large- and mid-cap companies and is often used to indicate the performance of the overall stock market. The Subadviser may endeavor to track the Index by purchasing every stock included in the Index, in the same proportions. Or, in the alternative, the Subadviser may invest in a sampling of Index stocks by utilizing a statistical technique known as "optimization." The goal of optimization is to select stocks which ensure that various industry weightings, market capitalizations, and fundamental characteristics,(*e.g.*, price-to-book, price-to-earnings, debt-to-asset ratios and dividend yields) closely approximate those of the Index.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in stocks that are in the Index. Although the Fund seeks to track the performance of the Index, the performance of the Fund will not match that of the Index exactly because, among other reasons, the Fund incurs operating expenses and other investment overhead as part of its normal operations.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above.

The Fund seeks to avoid the risk of individual stock selection and to provide the return of the large company sector of the market. In the past that return has been positive over many years but can be negative at certain times. There is no assurance that a positive return will occur in the future. The Index includes the stocks of many large, well-established companies. These companies usually have the financial strength to weather difficult financial times. However, the value of any stock can rise and fall over short and long periods of time.

Unlike the Fund, the Index is an unmanaged group of securities, so it does not have to incur operating expenses and other investment overhead. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. Factors that can contribute to differences in performance between an index fund and its index are called tracking differences.

If the Fund does not accurately track the Index, the Subadviser will rebalance the Fund's portfolio by selecting securities which will provide a more representative sampling of the securities in the Index as a whole or the sector diversification within the Index, as appropriate. The Fund may invest up to 20% in assets that are not in the Index, including common stock and high quality money market securities. The Fund may also invest up to 33 13% in futures and options to manage its cash position.

The Fund is subject to the following additional risks: Risks of Investing in Money Market Securities and Derivatives Risk and Cybersecurity Risk.

Systematic Core Fund

The Fund seeks to provide long-term growth of capital through investment in common stocks.

The Fund seeks to achieve a higher risk-adjusted performance than the Russell 1000® Index (the "Index") over the long term through a proprietary selection process employed by the Fund's Subadviser. The Fund primarily invests in common stock of U.S. large capitalization companies included in the Index. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 1000® Index was approximately $1.33 billion to $3.11 trillion. The size of the companies in the Index changes with market conditions and the composition of the Index. The size of the companies in which the Fund invests may be outside of this capitalization range and may change with market conditions as well.

The Subadviser uses a rules-based methodology that emphasizes quantitatively-based stock selection and portfolio construction and efficient implementation. The Fund seeks to capture common sources of active equity returns, including the following factors: value (i.e., how attractively a stock is priced relative to its "fundamentals," such as book value and free cash flow), momentum (i.e., whether a company's share price is trending up or down), quality (i.e., profitability) and low volatility (i.e., a relatively low degree of fluctuation in a company's share price over time). The Subadviser seeks to capitalize on the low correlations in returns across these factors by diversifying exposure to securities selected based on such factors. The Subadviser may, in its discretion, make changes to its quantitative techniques, or use other quantitative techniques that are based on the Subadviser's proprietary research.

The Subadviser constructs the Fund's portfolio by investing in the securities comprising the Index and adjusting the relative weight of each security based on the security's attractiveness when evaluated based on the factors as described above, subject to the Fund being constrained to long-only positions. Based on the Subadviser's process, the Fund expects that its portfolio will be overweight with respect to certain securities (i.e., the Fund will hold a greater percentage of those securities

than the Index) and underweight with respect to others (i.e., the Fund will hold a lesser percentage of those securities than the Index), and that such weightings may change over time. The percentage of the Fund's portfolio exposed to any single security will vary from time to time as the weightings of the securities within the Fund change. The degree to which components of the Fund represent certain sectors or industries may change over time.

The Subadviser will rebalance the Fund's portfolio according to the process set forth above on a quarterly basis, and it generally employs a strategy to continue to hold securities between quarterly rebalancings, even if there are adverse developments concerning a particular security, an industry, the economy or the stock market generally. The Subadviser may reduce the position size of a security or sell the security during quarterly rebalancings if the security no longer has favorable scores in one or more of the four factors.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

The Fund seeks to achieve a higher risk-adjusted performance than the Index over the long term through a proprietary selection process employed by the Fund's Subadviser. The Fund primarily invests in common stock of U.S. large capitalization companies included in the Index. In managing the Fund, GSAM uses a rules-based methodology that involves two steps.

Step One

In the first step, individual factor portfolios are constructed at the same level of targeted tracking error to the Index. GSAM assigns all securities in the Index a "factor score" that is derived from the measurements described below to create four factor portfolios.

- Value: The value measurement is a composite of three valuation measures, which consist of book value-to-price, sales-to-price and free cash flow-to-price (earnings-to-price ratios are used for financial stocks or where free cash flow data are not available).
- Momentum: The momentum measurement is based on beta- and volatility-adjusted daily returns over an 11-month period ending one month prior to the rebalance date.
- Quality: The quality measurement is gross profit divided by total assets or return on equity for financial stocks or when gross profit is not available.
- Low Volatility: The volatility measurement is defined as the inverse of the standard deviation of past 12-month daily total stock returns.

The securities are ranked and scored on each factor measurement independently. Based on these scores, securities with a favorable factor score will be generally overweight in the factor portfolio relative to the Index and securities with an unfavorable factor score will be generally underweight in the factor portfolio relative to the Index. Securities in each factor portfolio are also subject to minimum and maximum weights, depending on the securities' relative weight in the Index. The Fund's portfolio only includes long positions (*i.e.*, short positions are impermissible).

Step Two

In the second step, GSAM combines the factor portfolios in equal weights to create the Fund's portfolio. As part of this combination, offsetting security positions are calculated and netted across the factor portfolios. As part of this netting process, trades are generally reduced across factor portfolios by offsetting trades in one factor portfolio against weights in another factor portfolio, subject to all security weights remaining within the upper and lower bounds around the target weight.

GSAM will rebalance the Fund's portfolio according to the process set forth above on a quarterly basis, and it generally employs a strategy to continue to hold securities between quarterly rebalancings, even if there are adverse developments concerning a particular security, an industry, the economy or the stock market generally. GSAM may reduce the position size of a security or sell the security during quarterly rebalancings if the security no longer has favorable scores in one or more of the four factors. GSAM may, in its discretion, make changes to its quantitative techniques or investment approach, including with respect to intra-quarter actions, from time to time.

Systematic Growth Fund

The Fund seeks total return.

The Fund invests primarily in equity securities of issuers included in the Russell 1000® Growth Index (the "Index") at the time of purchase. The Index is comprised of U.S. large- and mid-cap companies that exhibit certain growth

characteristics, as defined by the index provider. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Index was approximately $1.61 billion to $3.11 trillion. The size of the companies in the Index changes with market conditions and the composition of the Index. The size of the companies in which the Fund invests may be outside of this capitalization range and may change with market conditions as well.

The equity securities in which the Fund invests include common stock, preferred stock, convertible securities, rights, and warrants. The Fund may at times have significant exposure to one or more industries or sectors and may be overweight with respect to certain securities (i.e., the Fund will hold a greater percentage of those securities than the Index) and underweight with respect to others (i.e., the Fund will hold a lesser percentage of those securities than the Index). Such weightings may change over time.

Each of the Fund's subadvisers manages a portion of the Fund's assets using different investment strategies and techniques.

One subadviser employs a proprietary, dynamic multifactor approach to managing the Fund's assets that is based on quantitative and qualitative research and analysis. In selecting securities, the subadviser seeks to allocate its portion of the Fund's assets to equity securities the subadviser believes share complementary factor exposures. Factors are characteristics that are important in explaining the returns and risks of a group of securities. Among the factors that the subadviser uses to select equity securities for the Fund are: (1) mean reversion (e.g., stocks that are inexpensive relative to their historical fundamentals); (2) trend following (e.g., strong momentum and higher growth potential); and (3) risk aversion (e.g., financially healthy, stable, and lower volatility companies). In exceptional circumstances, the subadviser may exclude, remove, or include an issuer or security in the Fund's portfolio where it believes the data available does not accurately reflect current events, or to adjust the risk profile of the Fund appropriately. The subadviser may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities with respect to its portion of the Fund's assets.

The other subadviser uses a rules-based methodology that emphasizes quantitatively based stock selection, portfolio construction, and efficient implementation to seek to capture common sources of active equity returns among factors. Among the factors that the subadviser's methodology employs are: (1) value (i.e., how attractively a stock is priced relative to its "fundamentals," such as book value and free cash flow); (2) momentum (i.e., whether a company's share price is trending up or down); (3) quality (i.e., profitability) and (4) low volatility (i.e., a relatively low degree of fluctuation in a company's share price over time). The subadviser seeks to capitalize on the low correlations in returns across these factors by diversifying exposure to securities selected based on such factors. The subadviser may, in its discretion, make changes to its quantitative techniques, or use other quantitative techniques that are based on the subadviser's proprietary research.

The subadviser constructs its portion of the Fund's portfolio by investing assets in the securities comprising the Index and adjusting the relative weight of each security based on the security's attractiveness when evaluated based on the factors as described above, subject to the Fund being constrained to long-only positions. The subadviser will rebalance its portion of the Fund's portfolio according to the process set forth above on a quarterly basis. The subadviser generally employs a strategy to continue to hold securities between quarterly rebalancings, even if there are adverse developments concerning a particular security, an industry, the economy, or the stock market generally. The subadviser may reduce the position size of a security or sell a security during quarterly rebalancings if the security no longer has favorable scores in one or more of the four factors.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

The Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that it may invest in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

Systematic Value Fund

The Fund seeks total return through capital appreciation.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in equity securities of U.S. large- and mid-cap companies. Companies are determined to be large- or mid-cap based on the inclusion of their equity securities in the Russell 1000® Value Index, whose constituents are companies that exhibit certain value qualities, as defined by the index provider, such as lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected growth values. As of July 31, 2023, the range of the Russell 1000 Value Index was $1.33 billion to $768.52 billion. The equity securities in which the Fund invests include common

stock, preferred stock, convertible securities, rights and warrants.

The subadviser employs a proprietary, dynamic multi-factor approach to managing the Fund's assets that is based on quantitative and qualitative research and analysis. In selecting securities, the subadviser seeks to allocate the Fund's assets to equity securities that the subadviser believes share complementary factor exposures. Factors are characteristics that are important in explaining the returns and risks of a group of securities. Among the kinds of factors that the subadviser uses to select equity securities for the Fund are: (1) mean reversion (e.g., stocks that are inexpensive relative to their historical fundamentals); (2) trend following (e.g., strong momentum and higher growth potential); and (3) risk aversion (e.g., financially healthy, stable, and lower volatility companies). In exceptional circumstances, the subadviser may exclude, remove or include an issuer or security in the Fund where it believes the data available does not accurately reflect current events, or to adjust the risk profile of the Fund appropriately.

The subadviser may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

The Fund may also invest in equity securities of U.S. small cap companies. In addition, it may invest in futures contracts and exchange-traded funds to manage the Fund's cash position and real estate investment trusts.

The Fund is also subject to the following additional risks: Cybersecurity Risk, Derivatives Risk, Investment Company Risk, REITs Risk and Small-Cap Company Risk.

U.S. Socially Responsible Fund

The Fund seeks to obtain growth of capital through investment, primarily in equity securities, in companies which meet the social criteria established for the Fund.

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in the equity securities of U.S. companies meeting the Fund's social criteria. To determine which companies meet the Fund's social criteria, the subadviser incorporates into its investment process research services from an independent social research service, MSCI ESG Research, LLC ("MSCI ESG Research"). The Fund does not invest in the securities of companies that do not meet its social criteria. The Fund's subadviser will generally assess whether a company continues to meet the social criteria on a monthly basis. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in the securities of other types of companies meeting the social criteria, including foreign securities, preferred stock and convertible securities. The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

The principal investment technique of the Fund is to employ an enhanced index management strategy which seeks to modestly outperform the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index (the "S&P 500 Index") over time while maintaining similar risk characteristics to the S&P 500 Index. The S&P 500 Index is a widely recognized, unmanaged index of common stock prices as determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a subsidiary of S&P Global, Inc.

The portfolio managers select securities from the S&P 500 Index that meet the Fund's social criteria, and by employing a statistical technique known as "optimization." Through this selection process, the portfolio managers seek to select a portfolio of securities that will modestly outperform the S&P 500 Index while maintaining similar risk characteristics to the S&P 500 Index. Because the Fund uses an enhanced index strategy and limits its selections to securities that meet its social criteria, not all of the securities in the S&P 500 Index are included in its portfolio, and the Fund's holdings may be underweight or overweight particular securities, sectors or industries within the S&P 500 Index.

The Fund's social criteria are as follows:

The Fund does not invest in companies that have significant revenue derived from:

- the manufacture or distribution of civilian firearms, military weapons or weapons delivery systems;
- the manufacture or distribution of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products;
- the operation of gambling-related businesses; and

- the production of nuclear energy.

The Fund's revenue criteria are established by the Fund's subadvisor and are applied based on MSCI ESG Research revenue calculations.

The Fund also excludes companies with low environmental, social and governance controversy scores, as determined and provided by MSCI ESG Research. MSCI ESG Research uses a rules based methodology to assess issuers on key environmental, social, and governance issues ("MSCI Controversy Case Score"), including: (1) environmental issues such as climate change, natural resources, pollution and waste, and environmental opportunities; (2) social issues such as human capital, product liability, stakeholder opposition and social opportunities; and (3) governance issues such as corporate governance and corporate behavior.

The Fund does not invest in companies that, based on low MSCI Controversy Case Scores:

- have a history of poor labor-management relations;
- engage in businesses or have products that have a severely negative impact on the environment;
- have significant business operations in countries whose governments pose human rights concerns; operate businesses that have a significantly adverse impact on the communities in which they are located;
- engage in businesses or have products that have a severely negative impact on their customers, which may include companies that have products that pose safety or health concerns, engage in practices that are anti-competitive or have marketing that is inappropriate or misleading; and
- have a history of poor business ethics, which may include companies that have incidents of bribery or fraud, or poor governance structures.

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions provided that the value of the loaned securities does not exceed 30% of the Fund's total assets. These loans earn income for the Fund and are collateralized by cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Investors will be given at least 60 days' written notice in advance of any change to the Fund's 80% investment policy set forth above. Since the Fund's definition of social criteria is not "fundamental," VC I's Board of Directors may change it without shareholder approval.

Since the Fund's definition of social criteria is not "fundamental," VC I's Board of Directors may change it without shareholder approval. When deciding to make changes to the criteria, the Board of Directors will consider, among other things, new or revised state laws that govern or affect the investments in public funds.

Please see the section titled "Investment Glossary – Investment Risks" for a discussion of the following additional risk of the Fund: Cybersecurity Risk.

Investment Risks

Active Trading Risk. A strategy used whereby a Fund may engage in frequent trading of portfolio securities in an effort to achieve its investment objective. Active trading may result in high portfolio turnover and correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, which will be borne directly by the Fund. During periods of increased market volatility, active trading may be more pronounced. In the "Financial Highlights" section, each Fund's portfolio turnover rate is provided for each of the last five years.

Affiliated Fund Risk. In managing the portion of a Fund that invests in Underlying Funds, SunAmerica will have the authority to select and substitute the Underlying Funds. SunAmerica may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in allocating a Fund's assets among the various Underlying Funds because the fees payable to it by the Adviser for some of the Underlying Funds are higher than the fees payable by other Underlying Funds and because SunAmerica also is responsible for managing and administering certain of the Underlying Funds.

The subadviser to the Lifestyle Funds chooses the Underlying Funds in which the Lifestyle Funds invest. As a result, the subadviser may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in selecting the Underlying Funds because the fees payable to it by the adviser for subadvising some Underlying Funds are higher than the fees payable to the subadviser by the adviser for subadvising other Underlying Funds. However, the subadviser is subject to the adviser's oversight and has a fiduciary duty to act in the Fund's best interests when selecting the Underlying Funds.

Asset Allocation Risk. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends in part on the Subadviser's skill in determining the Fund's investment strategy allocations. Although allocation among different investment strategies generally reduces risk and exposure to any one strategy, the risk remains that the Subadviser may favor an investment strategy that performs poorly relative to other investment strategies.

The risks of a Fund that invests all or substantially all of its assets in Underlying Funds will directly correspond to the risks of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. Such a Fund is subject to the risk that the selection of the Underlying Funds and the allocation and reallocation of its assets among the various asset classes and market sectors may not produce the desired result.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-backed securities are bonds or notes that are normally supported by a specific property. If the issuer fails to pay the interest or return the principal when the bond matures, then the issuer must give the property to the bondholders or noteholders. Examples of assets supporting asset-backed securities include credit card receivables, retail installment loans, home equity loans, auto loans, and manufactured housing loans.

Non-mortgage asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Certain non-mortgage asset-backed securities are not issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or government-sponsored entities. In the event of a failure of these securities or of mortgage related securities issued by private issuers to pay interest or repay principal, the assets backing these securities such as automobiles or credit card receivables may be insufficient to support the payments on the securities.

Bank Loan Risk. Bank loans are subject to the credit risk of nonpayment of principal or interest. Economic downturns or increases in interest rates may cause an increase in defaults, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. Bank loans may or may not be collateralized at the time of acquisition, and any collateral may lack liquidity or lose all or substantially all of its value subsequent to investment. In the event of bankruptcy of a borrower, a Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing a loan.

A Fund may invest in certain commercial bank loans, including loans generally known as "syndicated bank loans," by acquiring participations or assignments in such loans. The lack of a liquid secondary market for such securities may have an adverse impact on the value of the securities and a Fund's ability to dispose of particular assignments or participations when necessary to meet redemptions of shares or to meet the Fund's liquidity needs. When purchasing a participation, a Fund may be subject to the credit risks of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the participation. When purchasing a loan assignment, a Fund acquires direct rights against the borrowers, but only to the extent of those held by the assigning lender. Investment in loans through a direct assignment from the financial institutions interests with respect to a loan may involve additional risks. Junior loans, which have a lower place in the borrower's capital structure than senior loans and may be unsecured, involve a higher degree of overall risk than senior loans of the same borrower. Second lien loans are secured by the assets of the issuer. In a typical structure, the claim on collateral and right of payment of second lien loans are junior to those of first-lien loans. Subordinated bridge

loans are loans that are intended to provide short-term financing to provide a "bridge" to an asset sale, bond offering, stock offering, or divestiture. Generally, bridge loans are provided by arrangers as part of an overall financing package. Typically, the issuer will agree to increasing interest rates if the loan is not repaid as expected. A subordinated bridge loan is junior to a senior bridge loan in right of payment.

Transactions in bank loans may settle on a delayed basis, resulting in the proceeds from the sale of a loan not being available to make additional investments or to meet a Fund's redemption obligations. To the extent the extended settlement process gives rise to short-term liquidity needs, a Fund may hold additional cash, sell investments or temporarily borrow from banks or other lenders.

Collateralized Loan Obligation Risk. A collateralized loan obligation is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. Collateralized loan obligations may charge management and other administrative fees. The cash flows from the trust are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The riskiest portion is the "equity" tranche which bears the bulk of defaults from the bonds or loans in the trust and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default in all but the most severe circumstances. Because it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche from a collateralized loan obligation trust typically has higher ratings and lower yields than its underlying securities, and can be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, collateralized loan obligation tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as aversion to collateralized loan obligation securities as a class. The risks of an investment in a collateralized loan obligation depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the collateralized loan obligation in which a Fund invests. Normally, collateralized loan obligations are privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in collateralized loan obligations may lack liquidity. However, an active dealer market may exist for collateralized loan obligations, allowing a collateralized loan obligation to qualify under the Rule 144A "safe harbor" from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 for resales of certain securities to qualified institutional buyers.

Loan Assignments. Loan assignments are purchased from a lender and typically result in the purchaser succeeding to all rights and obligations under the loan agreement between the assigning lender and the borrower. However, loan assignments may be arranged through private negotiations, and the rights and obligations acquired by the purchaser of a loan assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning lender.

*Loan Participations.*Loan participations are interests in loans acquired from a lender or from other owners of loan participations (a "Participant"). In either case, the purchaser does not establish any direct contractual relationship with the borrower. The purchaser of a loan participation is required to rely on the lender or the Participant that sold the loan participation not only for the enforcement of its rights under the loan agreement against the borrower but also for the receipt and processing of payments due under the loan. Therefore, the owner of a loan participation is subject to the credit risk of both the borrower and a lender or Participant.

Risk of Conflict with Insurance Company Interests. Managing a Fund's net equity exposure may serve to reduce the risk from equity market volatility to the affiliated insurance companies and facilitate their ability to provide guaranteed benefits associated with certain Variable Contracts. While the interests of Fund shareholders and the affiliated insurance companies providing guaranteed benefits associated with the Variable Contracts are generally aligned, the affiliated insurance companies (and the Adviser by virtue of its affiliation with the insurance companies) may face potential conflicts of interest. In particular, certain aspects of a Fund's management have the effect of mitigating the financial risks to which the affiliated insurance companies are subjected by providing those guaranteed benefits. In addition, a Fund's performance may be lower than similar Funds that do not seek to manage their equity exposure.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a security, loan or derivative held by a Fund becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties. A Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding, and there may be no recovery or limited recovery in such circumstances.

Cybersecurity Risk. Intentional cybersecurity breaches include: unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices (such as through "hacking" activity); infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. In addition, unintentional incidents can occur, such as the inadvertent release of confidential information (possibly resulting in the violation of applicable privacy laws).

A cybersecurity breach could result in the loss or theft of customer data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems ("denial of services"), loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system, or costs associated with system repairs. Such incidents could cause a Fund, the Adviser, a subadviser, or other service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs, or financial loss. In addition, such incidents could affect issuers in which a Fund invests, and thereby cause a Fund's investments to lose value.

Depositary Receipts Risk. Depositary receipts, which are generally considered foreign securities, include American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and others. ADRs are certificates issued by a U.S. bank or trust company and represent the right to receive securities of a foreign issuer deposited in a domestic bank or foreign branch of a U.S. bank. EDRs (issued in Europe) and GDRs (issued throughout the world) each evidence a similar ownership arrangement. ADRs in which a Fund may invest may be sponsored or unsponsored. There may be less information available about foreign issuers of unsponsored ADRs. Depositary receipts, such as ADRs and other depositary receipts, including GDRs and EDRs, are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. Depositary receipts may or may not be jointly sponsored by the underlying issuer. The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is considered material in the United States. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding these issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. Certain depositary receipts are not listed on an exchange and therefore are subject to illiquidity risk. Depositary Receipts are not necessarily denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities to which they may be connected.

Derivatives Risk. Unlike stocks and bonds that represent actual ownership of a stock or bond, derivatives are instruments that "derive" their value from securities issued by a company, government, or government agency, such as futures and options. In certain cases, derivatives may be purchased for non-speculative investment purposes or to protect ("hedge") against a change in the price of the underlying security. There are some investors who take higher risk ("speculate") and buy derivatives to profit from a change in price of the underlying security. The Funds may purchase derivatives to hedge their investment portfolios and to earn additional income in order to help achieve their objectives. Generally, the Funds do not buy derivatives to speculate. Futures contracts and options may not always be successful hedges their prices can be highly volatile using them could lower Fund total return and the potential loss from the use of futures can exceed a Fund's initial investment in such contracts.

The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Derivatives can significantly increase a Fund's exposure to market and credit risk. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by a Fund will not correlate with the underlying instruments or such Fund's other investments. A small investment in derivatives can have a potentially large impact on a Fund's performance. Derivative instruments also involve the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of the counterparty to the derivative instruments to make required payments or otherwise comply with the derivative instruments' terms. Certain types of derivatives involve greater risks than the underlying obligations because, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk and credit risk.

Credit Risk. The use of many derivative instruments involves the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of another party to the contract (usually referred to as a "counterparty") to make required payments or otherwise comply with the contract's terms. Additionally, credit default swaps could result in losses if the subadviser does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of the company on which the credit default swap is based.

Forward Currency Contracts Risk. A forward foreign currency contract or "currency forward" is an agreement between parties to exchange a specified amount of currency at a specified future time at a specified rate. Currency forwards are generally used to protect against uncertainty in the level of future exchange rates. Currency forwards do not eliminate fluctuations in the prices of the underlying securities a Fund owns or intends to acquire, but they do fix a rate of exchange in advance. Currency forwards limit the risk of loss due to a decline in the value

of the hedged currencies, but at the same time they limit any potential gain that might result should the value of the currencies increase. The use of forward contracts involves the risk of mismatching a Fund's objective under a forward contract with the value of securities denominated in a particular currency. Such transactions reduce or preclude the opportunity for gain if the value of the currency should move in the direction opposite to the position taken. There is an additional risk to the effect that currency contracts create exposure to currencies in which a Fund's securities are not denominated. Unanticipated changes in currency prices may result in poorer overall performance for a Fund than if it had not entered into such contracts.

Forwards Risk. Forwards are not exchange-traded and therefore no clearinghouse or exchange stands ready to meet the obligations of the contracts. Thus, a Fund faces the risk that its counterparties may not perform their obligations. Forward contracts on many commodities are not regulated by the CFTC and therefore, a Fund will not receive any benefit of CFTC or SEC regulation when trading forwards on those commodities. Forwards on currencies are subject to certain CFTC regulations including, when the forwards are cash-settled, rules applicable to swaps.

Hedging Risk. A hedge is an investment made in order to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in a currency or other investment, by taking an offsetting position (often through a derivative instrument, such as an option or forward contract). While hedging strategies can be very useful and inexpensive ways of reducing risk, they are sometimes ineffective due to unexpected changes in the market. Hedging also involves the risk that changes in the value of the related security will not match those of the instruments being hedged as expected, in which case any losses on the instruments being hedged may not be reduced.

Hybrid Instruments Risk. Hybrid instruments, such as indexed or structured securities, can combine the characteristics of securities, futures, and options. For example, the principal amount, redemption, or conversion terms of a security could be related to the market price of some commodity, currency, or securities index. Such securities may bear interest or pay dividends at below market (or even relatively nominal) rates. Under certain conditions, the redemption value of such an investment could be zero. In addition, another type of hybrid instrument is a participatory note, which is issued by banks or broker-dealers and is designed to offer a return linked to a particular underlying equity, debt, currency or market.

Illiquidity Risk. Illiquidity risk exists when a particular derivative instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid (as is the case with many privately negotiated derivatives), it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price.

Lack of Availability Risk. Because the markets for certain derivative instruments (including markets located in foreign countries) are relatively new and still developing, suitable derivatives transactions may not be available in all circumstances for risk management or other purposes. Upon the expiration of a particular contract, the subadviser may wish to retain a Fund's position in the derivative instrument by entering into a similar contract, but may be unable to do so if the counterparty to the original contract is unwilling to enter into the new contract and no other suitable counterparty can be found. There is no assurance that the Fund will engage in derivatives transactions at any time or from time to time. A Fund's ability to use derivatives may also be limited by certain regulatory and tax considerations.

Leverage Risk. Because many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. When a Fund uses derivatives for leverage, investments in the Fund will tend to be more volatile, resulting in larger gains or losses in response to market changes. A Fund may not be able to terminate or sell a derivative under some market conditions, which could result in substantial losses. Pursuant to Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, a Fund must either use derivatives in a limited manner or comply with an outer limit on the amount of leverage-related risk that the Fund may obtain based on value-at-risk, among other things.

Management Risk. Derivative products are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis that in many cases are different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions.

Market and Other Risks. Like most other investments, derivative instruments are subject to the risk that the market value of the instrument will change in a way

detrimental to a Fund's interest. If the subadviser incorrectly forecasts the values of securities, currencies or interest rates or other economic factors in using derivatives for a Fund, the Fund might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all. While some strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other Fund investments. A Fund may also have to buy or sell a security at a disadvantageous time or price because the Fund is legally required to maintain offsetting positions or asset coverage in connection with certain derivatives transactions.

Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indexes. Many derivatives, in particular privately negotiated derivatives, are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to a Fund. Also, the value of derivatives may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the value of the assets, reference rates or indexes they are designed to track. For example, a swap agreement on an ETF may not correlate perfectly with the index upon which the ETF is based because a Fund's return is net of fees and expenses.

Options and Futures are contracts involving the right to receive or the obligation to deliver assets or money depending on the performance of one or more underlying assets, instruments or a market or economic index. An option gives its owner the right, but not the obligation, to buy ("call") or sell ("put") a specified amount of a security at a specified price within a specified time period. Certain Funds may purchase listed options on various indices in which the Fund may invest. A futures contract is an exchange-traded legal contract to buy or sell a standard quantity and quality of a commodity, financial instrument, index, etc. at a specified future date and price. Certain Funds may also purchase and write (sell) option contracts on swaps, commonly referred to as swaptions. A swaption is an option to enter into a swap agreement. Like other types of options, the buyer of a swaption pays a non-refundable premium for the option and obtains the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an underlying swap on agreed-upon terms. The seller of a swaption, in exchange for the premium, becomes obligated (if the option is exercised) to enter into an underlying swap on agreed-upon terms. When a Fund purchases an OTC swaption, it increases its credit risk exposure to the counterparty.

Futures Risk. Futures are contracts involving the right to receive or the obligation to deliver assets or money depending on the performance of one or more underlying assets, instruments or a market or economic index. A futures contract is an exchange-traded legal contract to buy or sell a standard quantity and quality of a commodity, financial instrument, index, etc. at a specified future date and price. A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying commodity, security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile and futures contracts may lack liquidity. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of a futures contract and the price of the underlying commodity, security or financial index.

Options Risk. Options are subject to sudden price movements and are highly leveraged, in that payment of a relatively small purchase price, called a premium, gives the buyer the right to acquire an underlying security or reference asset that has a face value substantially greater than the premium paid. The buyer of an option risks losing the entire purchase price of the option. The writer, or seller, of an option risks losing the difference between the purchase price received for the option and the price of the security or reference asset underlying the option that the writer must purchase or deliver upon exercise of the option. There is no limit on the potential loss.

A Fund may buy or sell put and call options that trade on U.S. or foreign exchanges. A Fund may also buy or sell OTC options, which subject the Fund to the risk that a counterparty may default on its obligations. In selling (referred to as "writing") a put or call option, there is a risk that, upon exercise of the option, the Fund may be required to buy (for written puts) or sell (for written calls) the underlying investment at a disadvantageous price. A Fund may write call options on a security or other investment that the Fund owns (referred to as "covered calls"). If a covered call sold by a Fund is exercised on an investment that has increased in value above the call price, the Fund will be required to sell the investment at the call price and will not be able to realize any profit on the investment above the call price. Options purchased on futures contracts on foreign exchanges may be exposed to the risk of foreign currency fluctuations against the U.S. dollar.

Regulatory Risk. Derivative contracts, including, without limitation, futures, swaps and currency forwards, are subject to regulation under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank Act") in the United States and under comparable regimes in Europe, Asia and other non-U.S. jurisdictions. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, with respect to uncleared swaps, swap dealers are required to collect variation margin from the Fund and may be required by applicable regulations to

collect initial margin from the Fund. Both initial and variation margin may be comprised of cash and/or securities, subject to applicable regulatory haircuts. Shares of investment companies (other than money market funds) may not be posted as collateral under these regulations. In addition, regulations adopted by global prudential regulators that are now in effect require certain bank-regulated counterparties and certain of their affiliates to include in certain financial contracts, including many derivatives contracts, terms that delay or restrict the rights of counterparties, such as a Fund, to terminate such contracts, foreclose upon collateral, exercise other default rights or restrict transfers of credit support in the event that the counterparty and/or its affiliates are subject to certain types of resolution or insolvency proceedings. The implementation of these requirements with respect to derivatives, along with additional regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act regarding clearing and mandatory trading and trade reporting of derivatives, generally have increased the costs of trading in these instruments and, as a result, may affect returns to investors in a Fund.

Swaps Risk. Swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a "notional amount" (i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate or in a particular foreign currency), or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. The absence of a central exchange or market for swap transactions may lead, in some instances, to difficulties in trading and valuation, especially in the event of market disruptions. CFTC rules require certain interest rate and credit default swaps to be executed through a centralized exchange or regulated facility and be cleared through a regulated clearinghouse. Although this clearing mechanism is designed to reduce counterparty credit risk, in some cases it may disrupt or limit the swap market and may not result in swaps being easier to trade or value. As certain swaps become more standardized, the CFTC may require other swaps to be centrally cleared and traded, which may make it more difficult for a Fund to use swaps to meet its investment needs. A Fund also may not be able to find a clearinghouse willing to accept a swap for clearing. In a cleared swap, a central clearing organization will be the counterparty to the transaction. The Fund will assume the risk that the clearinghouse may be unable to perform its obligations. There are several different types of swaps:

Credit Swaps involve the receipt of floating or fixed rate payments in exchange for assuming potential credit losses of an underlying security. Credit swaps give one party to a transaction the right to dispose of or acquire an asset (or group of assets), or the right to receive or make a payment from the other party upon the occurrence of specified credit events.

Currency Swaps involve the exchange of the parties' respective rights to make or receive payments in specified currencies.

Equity Swaps allow the parties to a swap agreement to exchange the dividend income or other components of return on an equity investment (for example, a group of equity securities or an index) for a component of return on another non-equity or equity investment.

Interest Rate or *Inflation Swaps* are contracts between two counterparties who agree to swap cash flows based on the inflation rate against fixed cash flows.

Mortgage Swaps are similar to interest-rate swaps in that they represent commitments to pay and receive interest. The notional principal amount, upon which the value of the interest payments is based, is tied to a reference pool or pools of mortgages.

Total Return Swaps are contracts that obligate a party to pay or receive interest in exchange for the payment by the other party of the total return generated by a security, a basket of securities, an index or an index component.

Credit Default Swaps Risk. A credit default swap is an agreement between two parties: a buyer of credit protection and a seller of credit protection. The buyer in a credit default swap agreement is obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the swap agreement. If no default or other designated credit event occurs, the seller of credit protection will have received a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the swap agreement. If a default or designated credit event does occur, the seller of credit protection must pay the buyer of credit protection the full value of the reference obligation. Credit default swaps increase counterparty risk when a Fund is the buyer. Commodity Futures Trading Commission rules require that certain credit default swaps be executed through a centralized exchange or regulated facility and be cleared through a regulated clearinghouse.

As a general matter, these rates have increased costs in connection with trading these instruments.

Interest Rate Swaps and Related Derivatives Risk. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by a Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, such as an exchange of fixed-rate payments for floating rate payments. The purchase of an interest rate cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate, to receive payment of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling such interest rate cap. The purchase of an interest rate floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling the interest rate floor. An interest rate collar is the combination of a cap and a floor that preserves a certain return within a predetermined range of interest rates.

Tax Risk. The use of certain derivatives may cause a Fund to realize higher amounts of ordinary income or short-term capital gain, to suspend or eliminate holding periods of positions, and/or to defer realized losses, potentially increasing the amount of taxable distributions, and of ordinary income distributions in particular. A Fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of a Fund as a regulated investment company. The tax treatment of derivatives may be affected by changes in legislation, regulations or other legal authority that could affect the character, timing and amount of a Fund's taxable income or gains and distributions to shareholders.

Disciplined Strategy Risk. The Fund will generally not deviate from its strategy, even during adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions (except to the extent necessary to comply with federal tax laws or other applicable laws). If the Fund is committed to a strategy that is unsuccessful, the Fund will not meet its investment goal. Because the Fund generally will not use certain techniques available to other mutual funds to reduce stock market exposure, the Fund may be more susceptible to general market declines than other mutual funds.

Diversification Risk. Each Fund's diversification policy limits the amount that the Fund may invest in certain securities. Each Fund's diversification policy is also designed to comply with the diversification requirements of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") as well as the 1940 Act. Except as noted in the Fund Summaries, all of the Funds are diversified under the 1940 Act. All of the Funds are expected to satisfy the Code's diversification requirements.

Non-Diversification Risk. A Fund that is considered a non-diversified investment company may invest a larger portion of its assets in the stock of a single company than a diversified investment company, and thus can invest in a smaller number of securities. As a result, such Fund's value will be affected to a greater extent by the performance of any one company than would be a diversified investment company.

Dividend-paying Stocks Risk. There is no guarantee that the issuers of the stocks held by the Fund will declare dividends in the future or that, if dividends are declared, they will remain at their current levels or increase over time. Dividend-paying stocks may not participate in a broad market advance to the same degree as other stocks, and a sharp rise in interest rates or economic downturn could cause a company to unexpectedly reduce or eliminate its dividend.

Dynamic Allocation Risk. A Fund's risks will directly correspond to the risks of any Underlying Funds and other direct investments in which it invests. A Fund is subject to the risk that the investment process that will determine the selection of any Underlying Funds and the allocation and reallocation of the Fund's assets among the various asset may not produce the desired result. A Fund is also subject to the risk that its managers may be prevented from trading certain derivatives effectively or in a timely manner.

Enhanced Index Strategy Risk. A fund employing an enhanced index strategy related to a particular reference index may be underweight or overweight particular securities, sectors or industries within such reference index, and as a result, may underperform its index. By employing an enhanced index strategy, a Fund may be more susceptible to adverse developments concerning a particular security or industry because the Fund will select securities from those within such index and not use any defensive strategies to mitigate its risk exposure.

The ability of a Fund to outperform the performance of the index may be affected by, among other things, changes in securities markets, the manner in which performance of the index is calculated, changes in the composition of the index, the amount and timing of cash flows into and out of a Fund, commissions, portfolio expenses, and any differences in the pricing of securities by the Fund and the index. Since the Fund employs an "optimization" strategy, the Fund is subject to an increased risk of tracking error, in that the securities selected in the aggregate for the Fund may perform differently than the underlying index.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities represent an ownership position in a company. The prices of equity securities fluctuate based on changes in the financial condition of the issuing company and on market and economic conditions. If you own an equity security, you

own a part of the company that issued it. Companies sell equity securities to get the money they need to grow.

Stocks are one type of equity security. Generally, there are three types of stocks:

- *Common stock* — Each share of common stock represents a part of the ownership of the company. The holder of common stock participates in the growth of the company through increasing stock price and receipt of dividends. If the company runs into difficulty, the stock price can decline and dividends may not be paid.
- *Preferred stock* — Each share of preferred stock usually allows the holder to get a set dividend before the common stock shareholders receive any dividends on their shares.
- *Convertible preferred stock* — A stock with a set dividend which the holder may exchange for a certain amount of common stock.

Stocks are not the only type of equity security. Other equity securities include but are not limited to convertible securities, depositary receipts, warrants, rights and partially paid shares, investment company securities, real estate securities, convertible bonds and ADRs, EDRs and GDRs. More information about these equity securities is included elsewhere in this Prospectus or contained in the SAI.

Equity Securities are subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Although the stock market has historically outperformed other asset classes over the long term, the stock market tends to move in cycles. Individual stock prices fluctuate from day-to-day and may underperform other asset classes over an extended period of time. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, the performance of different types of equity securities may rise or decline under varying market conditions — for example, "value" stocks may perform well under circumstances in which the prices of "growth" stocks in general have fallen, or vice versa.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities are securities (such as bonds or preferred stocks) that may be converted into common stock of the same or a different company. A convertible security is only considered an equity security if the exercise price of the convertible security is less than the fair market value of the security issuable upon conversion of such convertible security. The values of the convertible securities in which a Fund may invest also will be affected by market interest rates, the risk that the issuer may default on interest or principal payments and the value of the underlying common stock into which these securities may be converted. Specifically, since these types of convertible securities pay fixed interest and dividends, their values may fall if market interest rates rise and rise if market interest rates fall. At times a convertible security may be more susceptible to fixed-income security related risks, while at other times such a security may be more susceptible to equity security related risks. Additionally, an issuer may have the right to buy back certain of the convertible securities at a time and a price that is unfavorable to a Fund.

Preferred Stock Risk. Unlike common stock, preferred stock generally pays a fixed dividend from a company's earnings and may have a preference over common stock on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of bankruptcy or liquidation. Preferred stockholders' liquidation rights are subordinate to the company's debt holders and creditors. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive and the price of preferred stocks may decline. Preferred stock usually does not require the issuer to pay dividends and may permit the issuer to defer dividend payments. Deferred dividend payments could have adverse tax consequences for the Fund and may cause the preferred stock to lose substantial value. Preferred stock usually does not require the issuer to pay dividends and may permit the issuer to defer dividend payments.

Warrants and Rights Risk. Rights represent a preemptive right of stockholders to purchase additional shares of a stock at the time of a new issuance before the stock is offered to the general public, as in the case of a corporate action. Warrants are rights to buy common stock of a company at a specified price during the life of the warrant. Warrants and rights can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. Warrants and rights have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer other than a purchase option. Prices of warrants and rights do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of the underlying securities and therefore are highly volatile and speculative investments. Warrants and rights may lack a liquid secondary market for resale. If a warrant or right is not exercised by the date of its expiration, it may expire worthless if the market price of the securities is below the exercise price of the warrant.

ESG Investment Risk. A Fund's adherence to its social criteria and application of related analyses when selecting investments may negatively impact the Fund's performance, including relative to similar funds that use

different criteria, or to funds that do not adhere to such criteria or apply such analyses. Social criteria screening limits the availability of investment opportunities for the Fund. If the Fund changes its social criteria or a company stops meeting the Fund's social criteria, the Fund will sell the affected investments even if this means the Fund loses money. The employment of an independent social research service to assess social criteria could also negatively impact a Fund's performance, as such service may cause different outcomes in assessing the Fund's social criteria than if the Fund were to not use such service or were to select a different research service. Additionally, a Fund's adherence to its social criteria and application of related analyses in connection with identifying and selecting investments may require subjective analysis and may be more difficult if data about a particular company or market is limited. A Fund's social criteria may be dependent upon information and data that may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. A Fund may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor. Socially responsible norms differ by country and region, and a company's practices or a Fund's assessment of such may change over time.

Factor-Based Investing Risk. There can be no assurance that the multi-factor selection process employed by the subadviser will enhance performance. Exposure to investment style factors may detract from performance in some market environments, which may continue for prolonged periods.

Failure to Match Index Performance Risk. The ability of the Fund to match the performance of the Underlying Index may be affected by, among other things, changes in securities markets, the manner in which performance of the Underlying Index is calculated, changes in the composition of the Underlying Index, the amount and timing of cash flows into and out of the Fund, commissions, portfolio expenses, and any differences in the pricing of securities by the Fund and the Underlying Index. When the Fund employs an "optimization" strategy, the Fund is subject to an increased risk of tracking error, in that the securities selected in the aggregate for the Fund may perform differently than the Underlying Index or the Index.

Focused Fund Risk. The Fund, because it may invest in a limited number of companies, may have more volatility in its net asset value and is considered to have more risk than a portfolio that invests in a greater number of companies because changes in the value of a single security may have a more significant effect, either negative or positive, on the Fund's net asset value. To the extent the Fund invests its assets in fewer securities, the Fund is subject to greater risk of loss if any of those securities decline in price.

Foreign Investment Risk. Foreign investments are investments of issuers that are economically tied to a non-U.S. country. Except as otherwise described in a Fund's principal investment strategies or as determined by a Fund's subadviser, a Fund will deem an issuer to be economically tied to a non-U.S. country by looking at a number of factors, including the domicile of the issuer's senior management, the primary stock exchange on which the issuer's security trades, the country from which the issuer produced the largest portion of its revenue, and its reporting currency. Foreign investments include, but are not limited to, securities issued by foreign governments or their agencies and instrumentalities, foreign corporate and government bonds, foreign equity securities, securities issued by foreign investment companies and passive foreign investment companies, and ADRs or other similar securities that represent interests in foreign equity securities, such as EDRs and GDRs. A Fund's investments in foreign securities may also include securities from emerging market issuers.

Investments in foreign countries are subject to a number of risks. Investments in foreign securities involve risks in addition to those associated with investments in domestic securities due to changes in currency exchange rates, unfavorable political, social and legal developments or economic and financial instability, for example. A principal risk is that fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies may negatively affect the value of an investment. In addition, there may be less publicly available information about a foreign company and it may not be subject to the same uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. Foreign governments may not regulate securities markets and companies to the same degree as the U.S government. Foreign investments will also be affected by local political or economic developments and governmental actions by the United States or other governments. Consequently, foreign securities may be less liquid, more volatile and more difficult to price or sell than U.S. securities, which means a subadviser may at times be unable to sell foreign investments at desirable prices. Foreign settlement procedures may also involve additional risks. Certain of these risks may also apply to U.S. investments that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or to securities of U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations. These risks are heightened for emerging markets issuers. Historically, the markets of emerging market countries have been more volatile than more

developed markets; however, such markets can provide higher rates of return to investors. A Fund investing in foreign securities may also be subject to the following risks:

Brexit Risk. On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom (the "UK") withdrew from the European Union (commonly referred to as "Brexit"). This historic event is widely expected to have consequences that are both profound and uncertain for the economic and political future of the UK and the European Union, and those consequences include significant legal and business uncertainties pertaining to an investment in the Fund. The full scope and nature of the consequences of Brexit are not at this time known and are unlikely to be known for a significant period of time. At the same time, it is reasonable to assume that the significant uncertainty in the business, legal and political environment engendered by this event has resulted in immediate and longer term risks that would not have been applicable had the UK not sought to withdraw from the European Union.

Emerging Markets Risk. An emerging market country is generally one with a low or middle income economy that is in the early stages of its industrialization cycle. For fixed income investments, an emerging market includes those where the sovereign credit rating is below investment grade. Emerging market countries may change over time depending on market and economic conditions and the list of emerging market countries may vary by VALIC or subadviser. An "emerging market" country is generally any country that is included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The risks associated with investments in foreign securities are heightened in connection with investments in the securities of issuers in developing or "emerging market" countries. Generally, the economic, social, legal, and political structures in emerging market countries are less diverse, mature and stable than those in developed countries. Unlike most developed countries, emerging market countries may impose restrictions on foreign investment. These countries may also impose confiscatory taxes on investment proceeds or otherwise restrict the ability of foreign investors to withdraw their money at will. In addition, there may be less publicly available information about emerging market issuers due to differences in regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial recordkeeping standards and available information may be unreliable or outdated.

Emerging market countries may be more likely to experience political turmoil or rapid changes in economic conditions than developed countries. The securities markets in emerging market countries tend to be smaller and less mature than those in developed countries, and they may experience lower trading volumes. As a result, investments in emerging market securities may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than investments in developed countries. The fiscal and monetary policies of emerging market countries may result in high levels of inflation or deflation or currency devaluation. As a result, investments in emerging market securities may be subject to abrupt and severe price changes. Investments in emerging market securities may be more susceptible to investor sentiment than investments in developed countries. Emerging market securities may be adversely affected by negative perceptions about an emerging market country's stability and prospects for continued growth.

Risks associated with investments in emerging markets may include delays in settling portfolio securities transactions; currency and capital controls; greater sensitivity to interest rate changes; pervasive corruption and crime; exchange rate volatility; inflation, deflation or currency devaluation; violent military or political conflicts; confiscations and other government restrictions by the United States or other governments, and government instability. As a result, investments in emerging market securities tend to be more volatile than investments in developed countries. A Fund may be exposed to emerging market risks directly (through certain futures contracts and other derivatives whose values are based on emerging market indices or securities).

Foreign Currency Risk. Currency transactions include the purchase and sale of currencies to facilitate the settlement of securities transactions and forward currency contracts, which are used to hedge against changes in currency exchange rates or to enhance returns. Funds buy foreign currencies when they believe the value of the currency will increase. If it does increase, they sell the currency for a profit. If it decreases, they will experience a loss. A Fund may also buy foreign currencies to pay for foreign securities bought for the Fund or for hedging purposes. Because a Fund's foreign investments are generally held in foreign currencies, a Fund could experience gains or losses based solely on changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Such gains or losses may be substantial.

A Fund may not fully benefit from or may lose money on forward currency transactions if changes in currency exchange rates do not occur as anticipated or do not correspond accurately to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings. A Fund's ability to use forward foreign currency transactions successfully depends on a number of factors, including the forward foreign currency transactions being available at prices that are not too costly, the availability of liquid markets and the ability of the Fund managers to accurately predict the direction of

changes in currency exchange rates. Currency exchange rates may be volatile and may be affected by, among other factors, the general economics of a country, the actions of U.S. and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls and speculation. A security may be denominated in a currency that is different from the currency where the issuer is domiciled. Currency transactions are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation.

The value of a Fund's foreign investments may fluctuate due to changes in currency exchange rates. A decline in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar generally can be expected to depress the value of a Fund's non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities.

In addition, currency management strategies, to the extent that they reduce the Fund's exposure to currency risks, may also reduce the Fund's ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates. Using currency management strategies for purposes other than hedging further increases the Fund's exposure to foreign investment losses. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets. In addition, currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time, and can reduce returns.

Foreign Sovereign Debt Risk. To the extent a Fund invests in foreign sovereign debt securities, it may be subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political, social and economic considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a governmental entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans.

Geographic Risk. If a Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a limited number of countries, or a particular geographic region, it assumes the risk that economic, political and social conditions in those countries or that region may have a significant impact on its investment performance.

Japan Exposure Risk. The Japanese economy faces a number of long-term problems, including massive government debt, the aging and shrinking of the population, an unstable financial sector and low domestic consumption. Japan has experienced natural disasters of varying degrees of severity, and the risks of such phenomena, and damage resulting therefrom, continue to exist. Japan has a growing economic relationship with China and other Southeast Asian countries, and thus Japan's economy may also be affected by economic, political or social instability in those countries (whether resulting from local or global events).

Fixed-Income Securities Risk. Fixed-income securities include a broad array of short-, medium- and long-term obligations, including notes and bonds. Fixed-income securities may have fixed, variable, or floating rates of interest, including rates of interest that vary inversely at a multiple of a designated or floating rate, or that vary according to changes in relative values of currencies. Fixed-income securities represent indebtedness of the issuer and generally involve an obligation of the issuer to pay interest on either a current basis or at the maturity of the security and to repay the principal amount of the security at maturity. Others do not provide for repayment of a principal amount. The issuer of a senior fixed income security is obligated to make payments on this security ahead of other payments to security holders.

Fixed-income securities include, but are not limited to, U.S. and foreign corporate fixed-income securities, including convertible securities (bonds, debentures, notes and other similar instruments) and corporate commercial paper, mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities; inflation-indexed bonds issued by both governments and corporations; structured notes, including hybrid or "indexed" securities, preferred or preference stock, catastrophe bonds, and loan participations; bank certificates of deposit, fixed time deposits and bankers' acceptances; repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements; fixed-income securities issued by states or local governments and their agencies, authorities and other instrumentalities; obligations of foreign governments or their subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities; and obligations of international agencies or supranational entities. Short-term investments include money market securities, such as short-term U.S. government obligations, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances and certificates of deposit. These securities provide a Fund with sufficient liquidity to meet redemptions and cover expenses. Commercial paper is a specific type of corporate or short-term note payable in less than 270 days. Most commercial paper matures in 50 days or less. Fixed-income securities may be acquired with warrants attached. For more information about specific income securities see the SAI.

Investments in fixed-income securities include U.S. Government securities. U.S. Government securities are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities. Some U.S. Government securities are issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the

U.S. Treasury. While these securities are subject to variations in market value due to fluctuations in interest rates, they will be paid in full if held to maturity. Other U.S. Government securities are neither direct obligations of, nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury; however, they involve federal sponsorship. For example, some are backed by specific types of collateral; some are supported by the issuer's right to borrow from the Treasury; some are supported by the discretionary authority of the Treasury to purchase certain obligations of the issuer; and others are supported only by the credit of the issuing government agency or instrumentality. For more information about mortgage-backed fixed-income securities see "Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities" below.

In addition to those discussed above, investments in fixed-income securities may also include:

- *Agency Discount Notes* are high credit quality, short term debt instruments issued by federal agencies and government sponsored enterprises. These securities are issued at a discount to their par value.
- *Asset-Backed Securities* issued by trusts and special purpose corporations are backed by a pool of assets, such as credit card or automobile loan receivables representing the obligations of a number of different parties.
- *Corporate Debt Instruments (Bonds, Notes and Debentures)* are securities representing a debt of a corporation. The issuer is obligated to repay a principal amount of indebtedness at a stated time in the future and in most cases to make periodic payments of interest at a stated rate.
- *Municipal Securities* are debt obligations issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the U.S. and District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities. Municipal securities may be affected by uncertainties regarding their tax status, legislative changes or rights of municipal-securities holders.
- *Zero-Coupon Bonds, Deferred Interest Bonds and PIK Bonds.* Zero coupon and deferred interest bonds are debt obligations issued or purchased at a significant discount from face value. A step-coupon bond is one in which a change in interest rate is fixed contractually in advance. PIK bonds are debt obligations that provide that the issuer thereof may, at its option, pay interest on such bonds in cash or in the form of additional debt obligations.
- *Preferred Stocks* receive dividends at a specified rate and have preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of assets.

Recent market conditions have resulted in fixed-income instruments experiencing unusual liquidity issues, increased price volatility and, in some cases, credit downgrades and increased likelihood of default. These events have reduced the willingness of some lenders to extend credit, and have made it more difficult for borrowers to obtain financing on attractive terms, if at all. As a result, the value of many types of debt securities has been reduced, including, but not limited to, asset-backed securities. Because the situation in the markets is widespread and largely unprecedented, it may be unusually difficult to identify both risks and opportunities, or to predict the duration of these market events. Mortgage-backed securities have been especially affected by these events. Some financial institutions may have large (but still undisclosed) exposures to such securities, which could have a negative effect on the broader economy. Securities in which a Fund invests may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions. In some cases, traditional market participants have been less willing to make a market in some types of debt instruments, which has affected the liquidity of those instruments. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if a Fund is forced to sell such investments to meet redemptions or for other cash needs, such Fund may suffer a loss.

Bonds Risk. Bonds are one type of fixed-income security and are sold by governments on the local, state, and federal levels, and by companies. There are many different kinds of bonds. For example, each bond issue has specific terms. U.S. Government bonds are guaranteed by the federal government to pay interest and principal. Revenue bonds are usually only paid from the revenue of the issuer. An example of that would be an airport revenue bond. Debentures are a very common type of corporate bond (a bond sold by a company). Payment of interest and return of principal is subject to the company's ability to pay. Convertible bonds are corporate bonds that can be exchanged for stock.

Investing in a bond is like making a loan for a fixed period of time at a fixed interest rate. During the fixed period, the bond pays interest on a regular basis. At the end of the fixed period, the bond matures and the investor usually gets back the principal amount of the bond. Fixed periods

to maturity are categorized as short term (generally less than 12 months), intermediate (one to 10 years), and long term (10 years or more).

Investment grade bonds are bonds that are rated at least BBB– by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P®") or Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"), or Baa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.("Moody's") or, if unrated, are determined by the subadviser to be of comparable quality at the time of purchase. The SAI has more detail about ratings.

Bonds that are rated Baa by Moody's or BBB by S&P® or Fitch have speculative characteristics. Bonds that are unrated or rated below Baa3 by Moody's or BBB– by S&P® or Fitch have speculative characteristics. Bonds that do not meet the credit quality standards of an investment grade security (commonly referred to as high yield, high risk or junk bonds) are regarded, on balance, as predominantly speculative. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to weaken the issuer's capacity to pay interest and principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation than is the case with higher rated bonds. While such bonds may have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by uncertainties or risk exposures to adverse conditions. Lower rated bonds may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and individual corporate developments than would investment grade bonds. For example, a projected economic downturn or the possibility of an increase in interest rates could cause a decline in high-yield, high-risk bond prices because such an event might lessen the ability of highly leveraged high yield issuers to meet their principal and interest payment obligations, meet projected business goals, or obtain additional financing. In addition, the secondary trading market for lower-medium and lower-quality bonds may be less liquid than the market for investment grade bonds. This potential lack of liquidity may make it more difficult to accurately value certain of these lower-grade portfolio securities.

Call or Prepayment Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer may "call"—or repay—its high-yielding bonds before their maturity date. Typically, such repayments will occur during periods of falling interest rates requiring a Fund to invest in new securities with lower interest rates. This will reduce the stream of cash payments that flow through a Fund and result in a decline in a Fund's income. Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when prevailing interest rates decline, and have greater potential for loss when interest rates rise. The impact of prepayments on the price of a security may be difficult to predict and may increase the volatility of the price.

Credit Risk. The value of a fixed-income security is directly affected by an issuer's ability to pay principal and interest on time. If a Fund invests in fixed-income securities, the value of your investment may be adversely affected if a security's credit rating is downgraded; an issuer of an investment held by a Fund fails to pay an obligation on a timely basis, otherwise defaults; or is perceived by other investors to be less creditworthy. Various factors could affect the issuer's actual or perceived willingness or ability to make timely interest or principal payments, including changes in the issuer's financial condition or in general economic conditions. Debt securities backed by an issuer's taxing authority may be subject to legal limits on the issuer's power to increase taxes or otherwise raise revenue, or may be dependent on legislative appropriation or government aid. Certain debt securities are backed only by revenues derived from a particular project or source, rather than by an issuer's taxing authority, and thus may have a greater risk of default. Credit risk applies to most debt securities, but is generally not a factor for obligations backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government.

The creditworthiness of an issuer is always a factor in analyzing fixed income securities. "High quality" instruments have a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal; they reflect the issuers' high creditworthiness and low risk of default. An issuer with a lower credit rating will be more likely than a higher rated issuer to default or otherwise become unable to honor its financial obligations. Issuers with low credit ratings typically issue junk bonds. In addition to the risk of default, junk bonds may be more volatile, less liquid, more difficult to value and more susceptible to adverse economic conditions or investor perceptions than other bonds.

*Extension Risk.*The risk that an issuer will exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation held by a Fund (such as a mortgage-backed security) later than expected. This may happen when there is a rise in interest rates. Under these circumstances the value of the obligation will decrease, and a Fund will also suffer from the inability to invest in higher yielding securities.

Interest Rate Risk. The volatility of fixed-income securities is due principally to changes in interest rates. The market value of money market securities and other fixed-income securities usually tends to vary inversely with the level of interest rates. Duration is a measure of interest rate risk that indicates how price-sensitive a bond is to changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise the value of such securities typically falls, and as interest rates fall, the value of such securities typically rises. For example, a bond with a duration of three years will decrease in value by

approximately 3% if interest rates increase by 1%. The interest earned on fixed-income securities may decline when interest rates go down or increase when interest rates go up. Longer-term and lower coupon bonds tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Federal Reserve has recently begun to raise the federal funds rate to address rising inflation. Any future changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates.

Junk Bonds Risk. A portion of a Fund's investments may be invested in high yielding, high risk fixed income securities, commonly known as junk bonds. These securities can range from those for which the prospect for repayment of principal and interest is predominantly speculative to those which are currently in default on principal or interest payments or whose issuers are in bankruptcy. Investments in junk bonds involve significantly greater credit risk, market risk and interest rate risk compared to higher rated fixed income securities because issuers of junk bonds are less secure financially, are more likely to default on their obligations, and their securities are more sensitive to interest rate changes and downturns in the economy. Accordingly, these investments could decrease in value and therefore negatively impact a Fund. In addition, the secondary market for junk bonds may not be as liquid as that for higher rated fixed income securities. As a result, a Fund may find it more difficult to value junk bonds or sell them and may have to sell them at prices significantly lower than the values assigned to them by a Fund.

Fund-of-Funds Risk. The costs of investing in a fund-of-funds, may be higher than the costs of investing in a mutual fund that only invests directly in individual securities. An Underlying Fund may change its investment objective or policies without the Fund's approval, which could force the Fund to withdraw its investment from such Underlying Fund at a time that is unfavorable to the Fund. In addition, one Underlying Fund may buy the same securities that another Underlying Fund sells. Therefore, the Fund would indirectly bear the costs of these trades without accomplishing any investment purpose.

Illiquidity Risk. An illiquid investment is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment.

When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult to sell the securities at or near their perceived value. In such a market, the value of such securities and a Fund's share price may fall dramatically. Moreover, a Fund may have to hold such securities longer than it would like and may have to forego other investment opportunities. The inability of a Fund to dispose of securities promptly or at a reasonable price could impair a Fund's ability to raise cash for redemptions or other purposes. Funds that invest in non-investment grade fixed income securities and emerging market country issuers will be especially subject to the risk that during certain periods, the liquidity of particular issuers or industries, or all securities within a particular investment category, will shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions. Derivatives may also be subject to illiquidity risk.

Liquidity Risk for Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities. In recent years, the market for mortgage-backed securities has experienced substantially, often dramatically, lower valuations and greatly reduced liquidity. Markets for other asset-backed securities have similarly been affected. These instruments are increasingly subject to liquidity constraints, price volatility, credit downgrades and unexpected increases in default rates, and therefore may be more difficult to value and more difficult to dispose of than previously. As noted above, a Fund may invest in mortgage- and asset-backed securities and therefore may be exposed to these increased risks.

Income Producing Stock Availability Risk. Income producing common stock meeting the Fund's investment criteria may not be widely available and/or may be highly concentrated in only a few market sectors, thus limiting the ability of the Fund to produce current income while remaining fully diversified.

Income Risk. Income is interest payments from bonds or dividends from stocks. The ability of a Fund's equity securities to generate income generally depends on the earnings and the continuing declaration of dividends by the issuers of such securities. The interest income on debt securities generally is affected by prevailing interest rates, which can vary widely over the short- and long-term. If dividends are reduced or discontinued or interest rates drop, distributions to shareholders from a Fund may drop as well.

Index Risk. Certain Funds are managed to track an index, which will result in a Fund's performance being closely tied to the performance of the index. As a result, a Fund generally will not sell securities in its portfolio and buy different securities over the course of a year other than in conjunction with changes in its target index, even if there are adverse developments concerning a particular security, company or industry. As a result, you may suffer losses that you would not experience with an actively

managed mutual fund. In addition, a Fund's returns may deviate from those of the index it seeks to track as a result of, among other factors, fund operating expenses, transaction costs and delays in investing cash.

Inflation Indexing Methodology Risk. An inflation index may not accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services, whether for the U.S. or a foreign country. Market perceptions of adjustment times or a lag between the time a security is adjusted for inflation and the time interest is paid can each adversely affect an inflation-indexed security, particularly during periods of significant, rapid changes in inflation.

Information Risk. When the quantitative models ("Models") and information and data ("Data") used in managing a Fund prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any investment decisions made in reliance on the Models and Data may not produce the desired results and a Fund may realize losses. In addition, any hedging based on faulty Models and Data may prove to be unsuccessful. Furthermore, the success of Models that are predictive in nature is dependent largely on the accuracy and reliability of the supplies historical data. All models are susceptible to input errors that may cause the resulting information to be incorrect.

Inflation-Indexed Securities Risk. Inflation-indexed securities are debt instruments whose principal is indexed to an official or designated measure of inflation, such as the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") in the United States. Inflation-indexed securities issued by a foreign government or foreign corporation are adjusted to reflect a comparable inflation index, calculated by that government. Inflation-indexed securities are sensitive to changes in the real interest rates, which is the nominal interest rate minus the expected rate of inflation. The price of an inflation-indexed security will increase if real interest rates decline, and decrease if real interest rates increase. If the interest rate rises for reasons other than inflation, the value of such instruments can be negatively impacted. Interest income will vary depending on changes to the principal amount of the security. In certain interest rate environments, such as when real interest rates are rising faster than nominal interest rates, inflation-indexed securities may experience greater losses than other fixed income securities with similar durations.

For U.S. tax purposes, both interest payments and inflation adjustments to principal are treated as interest income subject to taxation when received or accrued, and inflation adjustments to principal are subject to taxation when the adjustment is made and not when the instrument matures.

Investment Company Risk. An ETF or investment company may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategy effectively, which may adversely affect the performance of a Fund investing in these instruments. Investments in ETFs and investment companies involve substantially the same risks as investing directly in the instruments held by these entities. However, the total return from such investments will be reduced by the operating expenses and fees of the ETF or investment company. In addition, a Fund that invests in shares of an ETF or another investment company bears a proportionate share of the ETF or other investment company's expenses. In addition, an ETF may fail to accurately track the market segment or index that underlies its investment objective. The price of an ETF can fluctuate, and the Fund could lose money investing in an ETF.

Disruptions in the markets for the securities held by the other investment companies purchased or sold by the Fund could result in losses on the Fund's investment in such securities. Other investment companies also have fees that increase their costs versus owning the underlying securities directly.

Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs") Risk. ETFs are a type of investment company bought and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF trades like common stock. While some ETFs are passively-managed and seek to replicate the performance of a particular market index or segment, other ETFs are actively-managed and do not track a particular market index or segment, thereby subjecting investors to active management risk. A Fund could purchase an ETF to gain exposure to a portion of the U.S. or a foreign market while awaiting purchase of underlying securities. The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the securities underlying the ETF, although an ETF has management fees which increase its cost. A Fund's ability to invest in ETFs is limited by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

Most ETFs are investment companies whose shares are purchased and sold on a securities exchange. An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional fund (*i.e.*, one that is not exchange-traded) that has the same investment objectives, strategies and policies. However, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional mutual funds: (i) the market price of an ETF's shares may trade at a premium or a discount to its net asset value; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; and (iii) there is no assurance that the requirements of the exchange necessary to maintain the listing of an ETF will continue to be met or remain unchanged. In addition, a passively-managed ETF may fail to accurately track the market

segment or index that underlies its investment objective. The price of an ETF can fluctuate, and a Fund could lose money investing in an ETF. See "Investment Company Risk."

IPO Risk. A Fund's purchase of shares issued as part of, or a short period after a company's initial public offering ("IPO") exposes it to risks associated with companies that have little operating history as public companies, as well as to the risks inherent in those sectors of the market where these new issuers operate. The market for IPO issuers has been volatile, and share prices of newly-public companies have fluctuated in significant amounts over short periods of time.

Issuer Risk. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

Unseasoned Issuer Risk. Unseasoned companies are generally considered more speculative and entail greater risk than do investments in companies with an established operating record. The level of risk will be increased to the extent that a Fund has significant exposure to smaller or unseasoned companies (generally those with less than a three-year operating history together with their predecessors and newly public companies). These companies may not have established products, more experienced management, or an earnings history and their stocks may lack liquidity and be very volatile.

Lending Fund Securities Risk. Each Fund, other than the Lifestyle Funds, may make secured loans of its portfolio securities for purposes of realizing additional income. No lending may be made with any companies affiliated with VALIC. The Funds will only make loans to broker-dealers and other financial institutions deemed by State Street Bank and Trust Company (the "securities lending agent") to be creditworthy. The securities lending agent also holds the cash and the portfolio securities of VC I. Each loan of portfolio securities will be continuously secured by collateral in an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned. Such collateral will be cash and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. As with other extensions of credit, securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. A Fund may lose money if the Fund does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral or the value of investments made with cash collateral falls. Such events may also trigger adverse tax consequences for a Fund. To the extent that either the value of the cash collateral or a Fund's investments of the cash collateral declines below the amount owed to a borrower, such Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. Engaging in securities lending could also have a leveraging effect, which may intensify the market risk, credit risk and other risks associated with investments in a Fund.

Engaging in securities lending could increase the market and credit risk for Fund investments. A Fund may lose money if it does not recover borrowed securities, the value of the collateral falls, or the value of investments made with cash collateral declines. The Fund's loans will be collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, which subjects the Fund to the credit risk of the U.S. Government or the issuing federal agency or instrumentality. If the value of either the cash collateral or a Fund's investments of the cash collateral falls below the amount owed to a borrower, the Fund also may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. Securities lending also involves the risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or possible loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower fails. Another risk of securities lending is the risk that the loaned portfolio securities may not be available to a Fund on a timely basis and a Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

Leverage Risk. Certain ETFs, managed futures instruments, and some other derivatives a Fund buys involve a degree of leverage. Leverage occurs when an investor has the right to a return on an investment that exceeds the return that the investor would be expected to receive based on the amount contributed to the investment. A Fund's use of certain economically leveraged futures and other derivatives can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the futures or other derivative itself. Certain futures and other derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. When a Fund uses futures and other derivatives for leverage, a shareholder's investment in the Fund will tend to be more volatile, resulting in larger gains or losses in response to the fluctuating prices of the Fund's investments.

Loan Risk. Declines in prevailing interest rates may increase prepayments of loans and may expose a Fund to a lower rate of return if it reinvests the repaid principal in loans with lower yields. No active trading market may exist for certain loans, which may impair the ability of a Fund to realize the full value of such loans in the event of the need to liquidate such assets. Moreover, adverse

market conditions may impair the liquidity of some actively traded loans.

Management Risk. Different investment styles and strategies tend to shift in and out of favor depending upon market and economic conditions, as well as investor sentiment. The investment style or strategy used by each Fund may fail to produce the intended result. Moreover, a Fund may outperform or underperform funds that employ a different investment style or strategy. A subadviser's assessment of a particular security or company may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or underperformance.

Generally, stocks with growth characteristics can have relatively wide price swings as a result of their potentially high valuations, while stocks with value characteristics carry the risk that investors will not recognize their intrinsic value for a long time or that they are actually appropriately priced at a low level. The share price of a Fund that holds stocks with growth and value characteristics may be negatively affected by either set of risks, as discussed in more detail below.

- *Growth Style Risk.* Generally, "growth" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes have anticipated earnings ranging from steady to accelerated growth. They may be volatile for several reasons. Many investors buy growth stocks because of anticipated superior earnings growth, but earnings disappointments often result in sharp price declines. Growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their own businesses so their stocks may lack the dividends that can cushion share prices in a down market. In addition, the value of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the value of other stocks, because growth stocks trade at higher prices relative to current earnings. Consequently, if earnings expectations are not met, the market price of growth stocks will often decline more than other stocks.
- *Value Style Risk.* Generally, "value" stocks are stocks of companies that a subadviser believes are currently undervalued in the marketplace. A subadviser's judgments that a particular security is undervalued in relation to the company's fundamental economic value may prove incorrect and the price of the company's stock may fall or may not approach the value the subadviser has placed on it.
- For the Systematic Value Fund, "value" stocks are stocks of companies that the index provider believes are currently undervalued in the marketplace based on a combination of variables. The index provider's calculation to identify a particular security that is undervalued in relation to the company's fundamental economic value may prove incorrect and the price of the company's stock may fall.

Market Capitalization Risk. Companies are determined to be large-cap companies, mid-cap companies, or small-cap companies based upon the total market value of the outstanding common stock (or similar securities) of the company at the time of purchase. The market capitalization of the companies in which the Funds invest, and in the indexes described below, change over time. The Funds determine relative market capitalizations using U.S. standards. Accordingly, a Fund's non-U.S. investments may have large capitalizations relative to market capitalizations of companies based outside the United States. A Fund will not automatically sell or cease to purchase stock of a company that it already owns just because the company's market capitalization grows or falls outside this range. With respect to all Funds, except as noted in a Fund Summary or in the section entitled "Additional Information About the Funds' Investment Objectives, Strategies and Risks":

Large-Cap companies will generally include companies whose market capitalizations are equal to or greater than the market capitalization of the smallest company in the Russell 1000® Index during the most recent 12-month period. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 1000® Index was approximately $1.33 billion to $3.11 trillion.

Mid-Cap companies will generally include companies whose market capitalizations range from the market capitalization of the smallest company included in the S&P MidCap 400 and Russell Midcap® Indices to the market capitalization of the largest company in the S&P MidCap 400 and Russell Midcap® Indices during the most recent 12-month period. As of August 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the S&P MidCap 400 Index was approximately $1.44 billion to $18.59 billion. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell Midcap® Index was approximately $1.33 billion to $55.81 billion.

Small-Cap companies will generally include companies whose market capitalizations are equal to or less than the market capitalization of the largest company in the Russell 2000® Index

during the most recent 12-month period. As of July 31, 2023, the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 2000® Index was approximately $48.36 million to $17.42 billion.

Large-Cap Company Risk. Large-cap companies tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. Large-cap companies tend to be less volatile than companies with smaller market capitalizations. In exchange for this potentially lower risk, a Fund's value may not rise as much as the value of funds that emphasize smaller capitalization companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, particularly during extended periods of economic expansion.

Micro-Cap Companies Risk. Micro-cap companies are generally subject to the same risks as small-cap companies. However, the prices of micro-cap companies are generally more volatile. In addition, because micro-cap securities tend to have significantly lower trading volumes, a Fund may have difficulty selling holdings or may only be able to sell holdings at prices substantially lower than the subadviser believes they are worth. Therefore, a Fund may involve considerably more risk of loss and its returns may differ significantly from Funds investing in larger-cap companies or other asset classes. For more information about the risks of investing in small-cap companies please see Small-Cap Company Risk.

Mid-Cap Companies Risk. The risk that mid-cap companies, which usually do not have as much financial strength as very large companies, may not be able to do as well in difficult times. Investing in mid-cap companies may be subject to special risks associated with narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, fewer experienced managers, dependence on a few key employees, and a more limited trading market for their stocks, as compared with larger companies. Securities of mid-cap companies are also subject to the risks of small-cap companies, to a lesser extent.

Small-Cap Companies Risk. Investing in small companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with larger companies. Stocks of small companies are subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than larger company stocks. Small companies often are in the early stages of development and have limited product lines, operating histories, market access for products, financial resources, access to new capital, or depth and experience in management. Such companies seldom pay significant dividends that could cushion returns in a falling market. In addition, these companies may be more affected by intense competition from larger companies, and the trading markets for their securities may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of larger companies. This means that a Fund could have greater difficulty selling a security of a small-cap issuer at an acceptable price, especially in periods of market volatility. Also, it may take a substantial period of time before a Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

Market Risk. A Fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings. The market as a whole can decline for many reasons, including adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling and other conditions or events (including, for example, military confrontations, war, terrorism, disease/virus, outbreaks and epidemics). The prospects for an industry or company may deteriorate because of a variety of factors, including disappointing earnings or changes in the competitive environment. In addition, a Subadviser's assessment of companies held in a Fund may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or poor performance even in a rising market. Markets tend to move in cycles with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. Like markets generally, the investment performance of a Fund will fluctuate, so an investor may lose money over short or even long periods.

The coronavirus pandemic and the related governmental and public responses have had and may continue to have an impact on the Fund's investments and net asset value and have led and may continue to lead to increased market volatility and the potential for illiquidity in certain classes of securities and sectors of the market. Preventative or protective actions that governments may take in respect of pandemic or epidemic diseases may result in periods of business disruption, business closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, and reduced or disrupted operations for the issuers in which the Fund invests. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence and pendency of such diseases could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide.

Model Risk. The risk that the asset allocation model fails to produce the optimal allocation.

Money Market Securities Risk. All of the Funds may invest part of their assets in high quality money market

securities payable in U.S. dollars. A money market security is a high quality, short-term debt obligation that is eligible for inclusion in money market fund portfolios, in accordance with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act.

These high quality money market securities include:

- Securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.
- Certificates of deposit and other obligations of domestic banks having total assets in excess of $1 billion.
- Commercial paper sold by corporations and finance companies.
- Corporate debt obligations with remaining maturities of 13 months or less.
- Repurchase agreements, money market securities of foreign issuers if payable in U.S. dollars, asset-backed securities, loan participations, adjustable rate securities, and variable rate demand notes.

An investment in a Fund is subject to the risk that the value of its investments in high-quality short-term obligations ("money market securities") may be subject to changes in interest rates, changes in the rating of any money market security and in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed securities include, but are not limited to, mortgage pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and commercial mortgage-backed securities.

Mortgage pass-through securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgage loans secured by residential or commercial real property. Payments of interest and principal on these securities are generally made monthly, in effect "passing through" monthly payments made by the individual borrowers on the mortgage loans which underlie the securities (net of fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of the securities). Mortgage-backed securities are subject to interest rate risk and prepayment risk.

Payment of principal and interest on some mortgage pass-through securities may be guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government (*i.e.*, securities guaranteed by Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA")) or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government (*i.e.*, securities guaranteed by FNMA or FHLMC, which are supported only by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency's obligations). Mortgage-backed securities created by non-governmental issuers (such as commercial banks, private mortgage insurance companies and other secondary market issuers) may be supported by various forms of insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance and letters of credit, which may be issued by governmental entities, private insurers or the mortgage poolers.

Collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") are hybrid mortgage-backed instruments. CMOs may be collateralized by whole mortgage loans or by portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities guaranteed by GNMA, FHLMC, or FNMA. CMOs are structured into multiple classes, with each class bearing a different stated maturity. CMOs that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or by any of its agencies or instrumentalities will be considered U.S. Government securities by the Funds, while other CMOs, even if collateralized by U.S. Government securities, will have the same status as other privately issued securities for purposes of applying a Fund's diversification tests.

Commercial mortgage-backed securities include securities that reflect an interest in, and are secured by, mortgage loans on commercial real property. Many of the risks of investing in commercial mortgage-backed securities reflect the risks of investing in the real estate securing the underlying mortgage loans. These risks reflect the effects of local and other economic conditions on real estate markets, the ability of tenants to make loan payments, and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants. Commercial mortgage-backed securities may be less liquid and exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities include mortgage pass-through securities described above and securities that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property, such as mortgage dollar rolls, CMO residuals or stripped mortgage-backed securities. These securities may be structured in classes with rights to receive varying proportions of principal and interest.

Mortgage-backed securities may be issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or may be issued by private issuers and as such are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Like other debt securities, changes in interest rates generally affect the value of a mortgage-backed security. These securities are also subject to the risk that issuers will prepay the principal more quickly or more slowly than expected, which could cause a Fund to invest the proceeds in less attractive investments or increase the volatility of their prices. Additionally, some mortgage-backed securities may be structured so that

they may be particularly sensitive to interest rates. See also "Liquidity Risk for Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities."

Mortgage-backed securities are subject to "prepayment risk" and "extension risk." Prepayment risk is the risk that, when interest rates fall, certain types of obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated and a Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. Extension risk is the risk that, when interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

Non-Hedging Foreign Currency Trading Risk. A Fund may engage in forward foreign currency transactions for speculative purposes. A Fund may purchase or sell foreign currencies through the use of forward contracts based on the subadviser's judgment regarding the direction of the market for a particular foreign currency or currencies. In pursuing this strategy, the subadviser seeks to profit from anticipated movements in currency rates by establishing "long" and/or "short" positions in forward contracts on various foreign currencies. Foreign exchange rates can be extremely volatile and a variance in the degree of volatility of the market or in the direction of the market from the subadviser's expectations may produce significant losses for the Fund. Some of the transactions may also be subject to interest rate risk.

Participatory Notes Risk. Participatory notes are issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to replicate the performance of certain securities or markets. Participatory notes are a type of equity-linked derivative which generally are traded over-the-counter. The performance results of participatory notes will not replicate exactly the performance of the securities or markets that the notes seek to replicate due to transaction costs and other expenses. Investments in participatory notes involve the same risks associated with a direct investment in the shares of the companies the notes seek to replicate. Participatory notes constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them, and a fund is relying on the creditworthiness of such banks or broker-dealers and has no rights under a participatory note against the issuers of the securities underlying such participatory notes.

"Passively Managed" Strategy Risk. An Underlying Fund following a passively managed strategy will not deviate from its investment strategy. In most cases, it will involve a passively managed strategy utilized to achieve investment results that correspond to a particular market index. Such an Underlying Fund will not sell securities in its portfolio and buy different securities for other reasons, even if there are adverse developments concerning a particular security, company or industry. There can be no assurance that the strategy will be successful.

Price Volatility Risk. The Fund's investment strategy may subject the Fund's portfolio to increased volatility. Volatility may cause the value of the Fund's portfolio to fluctuate significantly in the short term.

Privately Placed Securities Risk. Certain Funds' investments may also include privately placed securities, which are subject to resale restrictions. These securities will have the effect of increasing the level of Fund illiquidity to the extent a Fund may be unable to sell or transfer these securities due to restrictions on transfers or on the ability to find buyers interested in purchasing the securities. The illiquidity of the market, as well as the lack of publicly available information regarding these securities, may also adversely affect the ability to arrive at a fair value for certain securities at certain times and could make it difficult for a Fund to sell certain securities.

Quantitative Investing Risk. The value of securities selected using quantitative analysis can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments from the market as a whole or securities selected using only fundamental analysis. The factors used in quantitative analysis and the weight placed on those factors may not be predictive of a security's value. In addition, factors that affect a security's value can change over time and these changes may not be reflected in the quantitative model.

Real Estate Investments Risk. Real estate investments are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. In addition, securities of companies in the real estate industry are sensitive to factors such as changes in real estate values, property taxes, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, occupancy rates, government regulations affecting zoning, land use, and rents, and the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. Companies in the real estate industry may also be subject to liabilities under environmental and hazardous waste laws, among others. Changes in underlying real estate values may have an exaggerated effect to the extent that companies in the real estate industry concentrate

investments in particular geographic regions or property types.

REITs Risk. Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") pool investors' funds for investments primarily in commercial real estate properties. Like mutual funds, REITs have expenses, including advisory and administration fees that are paid by their shareholders. As a result, shareholders will absorb an additional layer of fees when a Fund invests in REITs. The performance of any Fund's REITs holdings ultimately depends on the types of real property in which the REITs invest and how well the property is managed. A general downturn in real estate values also can hurt REITs performance. When a REIT focuses its investments in particular sub-sectors of the real estate industry or particular geographic regions, the REIT's performance would be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affected those particular sub-sectors or geographic regions. Due to their dependence on the management skills of their managers, REITs may underperform if their managers are incorrect in their assessment of particular real estate investments. In addition, REITs are subject to certain provisions under federal tax law. The failure of a company to qualify as a REIT could have adverse consequences for a Fund, including significantly reducing the return to a Fund on its investment in such company.

Repurchase Agreements Risk. Repurchase agreements are agreements in which the seller of a security to a Fund agrees to repurchase that security from a Fund at a mutually agreed upon price and date. Repurchase agreements carry the risk that the counterparty may not fulfill its obligations under the agreement. This could cause a Fund's income and the value of a Fund to decline. A repurchase agreement requires the seller of the security to buy it back at a set price at a certain time. If a Fund enters into a repurchase agreement, it is really making a short-term loan (usually for one day to one week). The Funds may enter into repurchase agreements only with well-established securities dealers or banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System. All the Funds in this Prospectus may invest in repurchase agreements.

The risk in a repurchase agreement is the failure of the seller to be able to buy the security back. If the value of the security declines, a Fund may have to sell at a loss.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements, Dollar Rolls and Borrowings Risk. A reverse repurchase agreement involves the sale of a security by a Fund and its agreement to repurchase the instrument at a specified time and price. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund continues to receive any principal and interest payments on the underlying security during the term of the agreement.

In a dollar roll transaction, a Fund sells mortgage-backed or other securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contracts to purchase substantially similar securities on a specified future date. The time period from the date of sale to the date of purchase under a dollar roll is known as the roll period. A Fund foregoes principal and interest paid during the roll period on the securities sold in a dollar roll. However, a Fund receives an amount equal to the difference between the current sales price and the lower price for the future purchase as well as any interest earned on the proceeds of the securities sold.

If a Fund's positions in reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls or similar transactions are not covered by liquid assets, such transactions would be subject to the Fund's limitations on borrowings. Apart from such transactions, a Fund will not borrow money, except as provided in its investment restrictions. See "Investment Restrictions" in the SAI for a complete listing of each Fund's investment restrictions.

Sector Risk. Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together in broad categories called sectors. Sector risk is the risk that securities of companies within specific sectors of the economy can perform differently than the overall market. This may be due to changes in such things as the regulatory or competitive environment or to changes in investor perceptions regarding a sector. Because a Fund may allocate relatively more assets to certain sectors than others, a Fund's performance may be more susceptible to any developments which affect those sectors emphasized by such a Fund.

At times, a Fund may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies conducting business in a broadly related group of industries within an economic sector. Companies in the same economic sector may be similarly affected by economic or market events, making such a Fund more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in that economic sector than funds that invest more broadly.

Substantial investments in a particular market, industry, group of industries, country, region, group of countries, asset class or sector make the Fund's performance more susceptible to any single economic, market, political or regulatory occurrence affecting that particular market, industry, group of industries, country, region, group of countries, asset class or sector than a fund that invests more broadly.

Real Estate Sector Risk. Certain Funds may invest substantially in securities related to the real estate industry. Substantial investments in a particular industry or sector make such Fund's performance more susceptible to any single economic, market, political or regulatory occurrence affecting that particular industry, group of industries, or sector than a Fund that invests more broadly.

Technology Sector Risk. Technology stocks historically have experienced unusually wide price swings, both up and down. The potential for wide variation in performance reflects the special risks common to companies in the rapidly changing field of technology. For example, products and services that at first appear promising may not prove to be commercially successful or may become obsolete quickly. Earnings disappointments and intense competition for market share can result in sharp price declines.

Risks associated with technology stocks include, but are not limited to, the risks of short production cycles and rapid obsolescence of products and services, competition from new and existing companies, significant losses and/or limited earnings, security price volatility, limited operating histories and management experience and patent and other intellectual property considerations.

Short Sales Risk. Short sales by a Fund involve certain risks and special considerations. Possible losses from short sales differ from losses that could be incurred from a purchase of a security, because losses from short sales are potentially unlimited, whereas losses from purchases can be no greater than the total amount invested.

Short Sales involve certain risks and special considerations. Possible losses from short sales differ from losses that could be incurred from a purchase of a security because losses from short sales are potentially unlimited, whereas losses from purchases can be no greater than the total amount invested.

Special Situations Risk. A special situation arises when, in the opinion of the adviser or subadviser, the securities of a particular issuer will be recognized and appreciate in value due to a specific development with respect to the issuer. Developments creating a special situation might include, among others, a new product or process, a technological breakthrough, a management change or other extraordinary corporate events, or differences in market supply of and demand for the security. Investment in special situations may carry an additional risk of loss in the event that the anticipated development does not occur or does not attract the expected attention.

Small companies and emerging growth companies are often involved in "special situations." Securities of special situation companies may decline in value and hurt the fund's performance if the anticipated benefits of the special situation do not materialize.

Synthetic Securities Risk. Fluctuations in the values of synthetic securities may not correlate perfectly with the instruments they are designed to replicate. Synthetic securities may be subject to interest rate changes, market price fluctuations, counterparty risk and liquidity risk.

Tax Risk. The use of certain derivatives may cause a Fund to realize higher amounts of ordinary income or short-term capital gain, to suspend or eliminate holding periods of positions, and/or to defer realized losses, potentially increasing the amount of taxable distributions, and of ordinary income distributions in particular. A Fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of a Fund as a regulated investment company. The tax treatment of derivatives may be affected by changes in legislation, regulations or other legal authority that could affect the character, timing and amount of a Fund's taxable income or gains and distributions to shareholders.

Temporary Defensive Investment Strategy Risk. From time to time, the Funds may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with their principal investment strategies, in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. There is no limit on Fund investments in money market securities for temporary defensive purposes. If the Funds take such a temporary defensive position, they may not achieve their investment objectives.

Underlying Funds Risk. The risks of the Lifestyle Funds generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities held by the Underlying Funds, although lack of liquidity could result in an investment in the Underlying Funds being more volatile than an investment in an Underlying Fund's portfolio of securities. Disruptions in the markets for the securities held by the Underlying Funds could result in losses on the Fund's investment in such securities. The Underlying Funds also have fees that increase their costs versus owning the underlying securities directly.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government and are generally considered to have low credit risk. Unlike U.S. Treasury obligations, securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. For example, securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association and the

Federal Home Loan Banks are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. Government. These securities may be supported by the ability to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the credit of the issuing agency, authority, instrumentality or enterprise and, as a result, are subject to greater credit risk than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

When-Issued Securities, Delayed Delivery and Forward Commitment Transactions Risk. The Funds may purchase or sell when-issued securities that have been authorized but not yet issued in the market. In addition, a Fund may purchase or sell securities on a forward commitment basis. A forward commitment involves entering into a contract to purchase or sell securities, typically on an extended settlement basis, for a fixed price at a future date. The Funds may engage in when-issued or forward commitment transactions in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price and yield at the time of entering into the obligation. The purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis involves a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines before the settlement date. Conversely, the sale of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis involves the risk that the value of the securities sold may increase before the settlement date. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, a Fund may lose both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price.

A **firm commitment** is a buy order for delayed delivery in which a Fund agrees to purchase a security from a seller at a future date, stated price, and fixed yield. The agreement binds the seller as to delivery and binds the purchaser as to acceptance of delivery.

About the Indices

Unlike mutual funds, the indices do not incur expenses. If expenses were deducted, the actual returns of the indices would be lower.

The **Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (USD hedged)** is a flagship measure of global investment grade debt from twenty-four local currency markets. This multi-currency benchmark includes treasury, government-related, corporate and securitized fixed-rate bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers.

The **Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index** is an unmanaged index that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market, including Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, mortgage- and asset-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities.

The **Bloomberg U.S. Government Bond Index** is a market-value weighted index of U.S. Government and government agency securities (other than mortgage securities) with maturities of one year or more.

The ***Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) Index*** measures the performance of fixed income securities with fixed-rate coupon payments that adjust for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

The ***Bloomberg U.S. Universal Index*** measures the total U.S.-dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, taxable-bond market. The index includes investment-grade and non-investment-grade corporate, government, and securitized bonds with a maturity of one year or longer.

The ***FTSE High-Yield Market Index*** measures the performance of below investment grade debt issued by corporations domiciled in the U.S. or Canada. All of the bonds in such index are publicly placed, have a fixed coupon, and are nonconvertible.

The ***FTSE World Government Bond Index (unhedged) (WGBI)*** is an unmanaged index of debt securities of major foreign government bond markets.

The ***FTSE EPRA NAREIT Developed Index*** is a global market capitalization weighted index composed of listed real estate securities in the North American, European and Asian real estate markets.

The ***FTSE Treasury Bill 3 Month Index*** measures monthly performance of 90-day U.S. Treasury Bills.

The ***JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI)*** Plus tracks total returns for traded external debt instruments in the emerging markets. The instruments include external- currency-denominated Brady bonds, loans and Eurobonds, as well as U.S. dollar local markets instruments.

The ***JPMorgan EMBI Global Diversified Index*** tracks total returns for U.S. dollar-denominated debt instruments (Eurobonds, loans, etc.) issued by emerging markets sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities. The EMBI Global Diversified is uniquely-weighted and limits the weights of

the countries with larger debt stocks by only including specified portions of these countries' eligible current face amounts of debt outstanding.

The ***MSCI ACWI Index (net)**** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. The MSCI ACWI consists of 47 country indexes comprising 23 developed and 24 emerging market country indexes. The developed market country indexes included are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The emerging market country indexes included are: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.

The ***MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (net)**** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets, excluding the United States. The term "free float" represents the portion of shares outstanding that are deemed to be available for purchase in the public equity markets by investors. The performance of the Index is listed in U.S. dollars and assumes reinvestment of net dividends.

The ***MSCI ACWI ex USA SMID Cap Index (net)**** captures mid and small cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Market (DM) countries (excluding the US) and 24 Emerging Markets countries. The index covers approximately 28% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The **MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)^{SM}*** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index consists of the following 24 emerging market country indexes: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.

The ***MSCI EAFE Index (Europe, Australasia, Far East) (net)**** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the US & Canada. The MSCI EAFE Index consists of the following 21 developed market country indexes: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

The ***Nasdaq-100® Index*** includes 100 of the largest domestic and international non-financial securities listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market based on market capitalization. The Index reflects companies across major industry groups including computer hardware and software, telecommunications, retail/wholesale trade and biotechnology. It does not contain securities of financial companies including investment companies.

The ***Russell Midcap® Index*** measures performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000® Index.

The **Russell Midcap® Growth Index** measures the performance of those Russell Midcap® companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The stocks are also members of the Russell 1000® Growth Index.

The ***Russell Midcap® Value Index*** measures the performance of the mid-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell Midcap® Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The Russell Midcap® Value Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer of the mid-cap value market. The Index is completely reconstituted annually to ensure larger stocks do not distort the performance and characteristics of the true mid-cap value market.

The ***Russell 1000® Index*** is a market capitalization-weighted benchmark index made up of the 1000 largest U.S. stocks in the Russell 3000® Index.

The ***Russell 1000® Growth Index*** measures the performance of those Russell 1000® companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

The **Russell 1000® Value Index** measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

The **Russell 2000® Growth Index** measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

The ***Russell 2000® Index*** measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000® Index,

which represents approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000® Index.

The **Russell 2000® Value Index** measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

The ***Russell 3000® Index*** follows the 3,000 largest U.S. companies, based on total market capitalization.

The ***S&P MidCap 400® Index*** is an index of the stocks of 400 domestic stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group representation. It is a market-value weighted index, with each stock's percentage in the Index in proportion to its market value.

The ***S&P 500® Index*** is an index of the stocks of 500 major large-cap U.S. corporations, chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group representation. It is a market-value weighted index, with each stock's percentage in the Index in proportion to its market value.

The **S&P 500® Growth Index** measures growth stocks using three factors: sales growth, the ratio of earnings change to price, and momentum.

The ***S&P® North American Technology Sector Index*** measures the performance of U.S.-traded stocks of technology-related companies in the U.S. and Canada. The Index includes companies in the following categories: producers of sophisticated computer-related devices; communications equipment and internet services; producers of computer and internet software; consultants for information technology; providers of computer services; and semiconductor equipment manufacturers.

* The net total return indexes reinvest dividends after the deduction of withholding taxes, using (for international indexes) a tax rate applicable to non-resident institutional investors who do not benefit from double taxation treaties.

Additional Information about the Nasdaq-100® Index. The Nasdaq-100® Index Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the Nasdaq Stock Market Inc.(including its affiliates) (Nasdaq®, with its affiliates, are referred to as the "Corporations"). The Corporations have not passed on the legality or suitability of, or the accuracy or adequacy of descriptions and disclosures relating to, the Fund. The Corporations make no representation or warranty, express or implied to the owners of the Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly, or the ability of the Nasdaq-100® Index to track general stock market performance. The Corporations' only relationship to the VC I (Licensee) is the licensing of the Nasdaq-100®, Nasdaq-100® Index, and Nasdaq® trademarks or service marks, and certain trade names of the Corporations and the use of the Nasdaq-100® Index which is determined, composed and calculated by Nasdaq® without regard to Licensee or the Fund. Nasdaq® has no obligation to take the needs of the Licensee or the owners of the Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Nasdaq-100® Index. The Corporations are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Fund to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Fund is to be converted into cash. The Corporations have no liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund.

The Corporations do not guarantee the accuracy and/or uninterrupted calculation of the Nasdaq-100® Index or any data included herein. The Corporations make no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by Licensee, owners of the Fund, or any other person or entity from the use of the Nasdaq-100® Index or any data included therein. The Corporations make no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaim all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Nasdaq-100® Index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Corporations have any liability for any lost profits or special, incidental, punitive, indirect, or consequential damages, even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Additional Information About the Russell 2000® Index. The Russell 2000® Index is a trademark/service mark of the Frank Russell Trust Company. The Small Cap Index Fund is not promoted, sponsored or endorsed by, nor in any way affiliated with Frank Russell Company. Frank Russell Company is not responsible for and has not reviewed the Fund or any associated literature or publications and makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to their accuracy, or completeness, or otherwise.

Additional Information About the S&P Indexes. "Standard & Poor's®," "S&P®," "S&P 500®" and "S&P MidCap 400®" are trademarks of S&P. The Mid Cap Index Fund and Stock Index Fund are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P, and S&P makes no representation regarding the advisability of investment in such Funds.

VC I Shares

VC I is an open-end management investment company and may offer shares of the Funds for sale at any time. However, VC I offers shares of the Funds only to registered and unregistered separate accounts of VALIC and its affiliates and to qualifying retirement plans (previously defined as the "Plans") and IRAs.

Buying and Selling Shares

As a participant in a Variable Contract, Plan, or IRA, you do not directly buy shares of the Funds that make up VC I. Instead, you buy units in either a registered or unregistered separate account of VALIC or of its affiliates or through a trust or custodial account under a Plan or an IRA. When you buy these units, you specify the Funds in which you want the separate account, trustee or custodian to invest your money. The separate account, trustee or custodian in turn, buys the shares of the Funds according to your instructions. After you invest in a Fund, you participate in Fund earnings or losses in proportion to the amount of money you invest. When you provide instructions to buy, sell, or transfer shares of a Fund, the separate account, trustee or custodian does not pay any sales or redemption charges related to these transactions. The value of such transactions is based on the next calculation of net asset value after the orders are placed with the Fund.

For certain investors, there may be rules or procedures regarding the following:

- any minimum initial investment amount and/or limitations on periodic investments;
- how to purchase, redeem or exchange your interest in the Funds;
- how to obtain information about your account, including account statements; and
- any fees applicable to your account.

For more information on such rules or procedures, you should review your Variable Contract prospectus, Plan document or custodial agreement. The Funds do not currently foresee any disadvantages to participants arising out of the fact that they may offer their shares to separate accounts of various insurance companies to serve as the investment medium for their variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts. Nevertheless, the Board of Directors intends to monitor events in order to identify any material irreconcilable conflicts which may possibly arise and to determine what action, if any, should be taken in response to such conflicts. If such a conflict were to occur, one or more insurance companies' separate accounts might be required to withdraw their investments in the Funds and shares of another Fund may be substituted. This might force a Fund to sell portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices. In addition, VC I reserves the right to refuse to sell shares of any Fund to any separate account, plan sponsor, trustee or custodian, or financial intermediary, or may suspend or terminate the offering of shares of any Fund if such action is required by law or regulatory authority or is in the best interests of the shareholders of the Fund.

Execution of requests. VC I is open on those days when the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading. Buy and sell requests are executed at the next net asset value ("NAV") to be calculated after the request is accepted by VC I. If the order is received by VC I, or the insurance company as its authorized agent, before VC I's close of business (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), the order will receive that day's closing price. If the order is received after that time, it will receive the next business day's closing price.

Normally, VC I redeems Fund shares within seven days when the request is received in good order, but may postpone redemptions beyond seven days when: (i) the New York Stock Exchange is closed for other than weekends and customary holidays, or trading on the New York Stock Exchange becomes restricted; (ii) an emergency exists making disposal or valuation of the Fund's assets not reasonably practicable; or (iii) the SEC has so permitted by order for the protection of VC I's shareholders. For these purposes, the SEC determines the conditions under which trading shall be deemed to be restricted and an emergency shall be deemed to exist. The New York Stock Exchange is closed on the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington's Birthday (observed), Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

Your redemption proceeds typically will be sent within three business days after your request is submitted, but in any event, within seven days. Under normal circumstances, VC I expects to meet redemption requests by using cash or cash equivalents in a Fund's portfolio or by selling portfolio assets to generate cash. During periods of stressed market conditions, a Fund may be more likely to limit cash redemptions and may determine to pay redemption proceeds by borrowing under a line of credit.

Frequent or Short-term Trading

The Funds, which are offered only through Variable Contracts, Plans or IRAs, are intended for long-term investment and not as frequent short-term trading ("market timing") vehicles. Accordingly, organizations or

individuals that use market timing investment strategies and make frequent transfers or redemptions should not purchase shares of the Funds. The Board of Directors has adopted policies and procedures with respect to market timing activity as discussed below. VC I believes that market timing activity is not in the best interest of the participants of the Funds. Due to the disruptive nature of this activity, it can adversely impact the ability of the subadvisers to invest assets in an orderly, long-term manner. In addition, market timing can disrupt the management of the Fund and raise its expenses through: increased trading and transaction costs; forced and unplanned portfolio turnover; and large asset swings that decrease the Fund's ability to provide maximum investment return to all participants. This in turn can have an adverse effect on Fund performance.

The Funds, directly or through certain Underlying Funds, may invest in foreign securities and/or high yield fixed income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"), may be particularly vulnerable to market timing. Market timing in a Fund that invests significantly in foreign securities may also occur because of time zone differences between the foreign markets on which the Fund's international portfolio securities trade and the time as of which the Fund's net asset value is calculated. Market timing in a Fund that invests significantly in junk bonds may occur if market prices are not readily available for a Fund's junk bond holdings. Market timers might try to purchase shares of the Funds based on events occurring after foreign market closing prices are established but before calculation of the Fund's net asset value, or if they believe market prices for junk bonds are not accurately reflected by the Fund. One of the objectives of VC I's fair value pricing procedures is to minimize the possibilities of this type of market timing (see "How Shares are Valued").

Shares of the Funds are generally held through insurance company separate accounts, Plans or through a trust or custodial account ("Financial Intermediaries"). The ability of VC I to monitor transfers made by the participants in separate accounts or Plans maintained by Financial Intermediaries is limited by the institutional nature of Financial Intermediaries' omnibus accounts. VC I's policy is that the Funds will rely on the Financial Intermediaries to monitor market timing within the Funds to the extent that VC I believes that each Financial Intermediary's practices are reasonably designed to detect and deter transactions that are not in the best interest of the Funds.

There is no guarantee that VC I will be able to detect market timing activity or the participants engaged in such activity, or, if it is detected, to prevent its recurrence. Whether or not VC I detects it, if market timing occurs, then you should anticipate that you will be subject to the disruptions and increased expenses discussed above. In situations in which VC I becomes aware of possible market timing activity, it will notify the Financial Intermediary in order to help facilitate the enforcement of such entity's market timing policies and procedures. VC I has entered into agreements with various Financial Intermediaries that require such intermediaries to provide certain information to help identify frequent trading activity and to prohibit further purchases or exchanges by a participant identified as having engaged in frequent trades. VC I reserves the right, in its sole discretion and without prior notice, to reject, restrict or refuse purchase orders received from a Financial Intermediary, whether directly or by transfer, including orders that have been accepted by a Financial Intermediary, that VC I determines not to be in the best interest of the Fund. Such rejections, restrictions or refusals will be applied uniformly without exception.

You should review your Variable Contract prospectus, Plan document or custodial agreement for more information regarding market timing, including any restrictions, limitations or fees that may be charged on trades made through a Variable Contract, Plan or IRA. Any restrictions or limitations imposed by the Variable Contract, Plan or IRA may differ from those imposed by VC I.

Payments in Connection with Distribution

VALIC and its affiliates may receive revenue sharing payments from certain Subadvisers to the Funds (other than SunAmerica, an affiliated investment adviser) in connection with certain administrative, marketing and other servicing activities, which payments help offset costs for education, marketing activities and training to support sales of the Funds, as well as occasional gifts, entertainment or other compensation as incentives. Payments may be derived from investment management fees received by the subadvisers.

Selective Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

VC I's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio securities are described in the SAI.

How Shares are Valued

The NAV for a Fund is determined each business day at the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) by dividing the net assets of the Fund by the number of outstanding shares. The NAV for each Fund also may be calculated on any other day in which there is sufficient liquidity in the securities held by the Fund. As a result, the value of the

Fund's shares may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem your shares. The value of the investments held by each Fund are determined by VALIC, as the "valuation designee", pursuant to its valuation procedures. The Board of Directors oversees the valuation designee and at least annually reviews its valuation policies and procedures. Investments for which market quotations are readily available are valued at their market price as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange for the day, unless the market quotations are determined to be unreliable. Securities and other assets for which market quotations are unavailable or unreliable are valued by the valuation designee at fair value in accordance with valuation procedures. There is no single standard for making fair value determinations, which may result in prices that vary from those of other funds. In addition, there can be no assurance that fair value pricing will reflect actual market value and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may differ materially from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security.

Investments in registered investment companies that do not trade on an exchange are valued at the end of the day net asset value per share. Investments in registered investment companies that trade on an exchange are valued at the last sales price or official closing price as of the close of the customary trading session on the exchange where the security principally traded. The prospectus for any such open-end funds should explain the circumstances under which these funds use fair value pricing and the effect of using fair value pricing.

As of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, securities traded primarily on security exchanges outside the United States are valued at the last sale price on such exchanges on the day of valuation or if there is no sale on the day of valuation, at the last reported bid price. If a security's price is available from more than one exchange, a Fund uses the exchange that is the primary market for the security. However, depending on the foreign market, closing prices may be up to 15 hours old when they are used to price a Fund's shares, and a Fund may determine that certain closing prices do not reflect the fair value of a security. This determination will be based on review of a number of factors, including developments in foreign markets, the performance of U.S. securities markets, and the performance of instruments trading in U.S. markets that represent foreign securities and baskets of foreign securities. If the valuation designee determines that closing prices do not reflect the fair value of the securities, the valuation designee will adjust the previous closing prices in accordance with pricing procedures to reflect what it believes to be the fair value of the securities as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange. A Fund may also fair value securities in other situations, for example, when a particular foreign market is closed but the Fund is open. For foreign equity securities and foreign equity futures contracts, a Fund uses an outside pricing service to provide it with closing market prices and information used for adjusting those prices.

Certain Funds may invest in securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares. As a result, the value of such foreign securities may change on days when the Funds are not open to purchases or redemptions.

During periods of extreme volatility or market crisis, a Fund may temporarily suspend the processing of sell requests or may postpone payment of proceeds for up to seven business days or longer, or as allowed by federal securities laws.

Dividends and Capital Gains

Dividends from Net Investment Income
For each Fund, dividends from net investment income are declared and paid annually. Dividends from net investment income are automatically reinvested for you into additional shares of the Fund.

Distributions from Capital Gains
When a Fund sells a security for more than it paid for that security, a capital gain results. For each Fund, distributions from capital gains, if any, are normally declared and paid annually. Distributions from capital gains are automatically reinvested for you into additional shares of the Fund.

Tax Consequences

As the owner of a Variable Contract, a participant under your employer's Variable Contract or Plan or as an IRA account owner, you will not be directly affected by the federal income tax consequences of distributions, sales or redemptions of Fund shares. You should consult your Variable Contract prospectus, Plan document, custodial agreement or your tax professional for further information concerning the federal income tax consequences to you of investing in the Funds.

The Funds will annually designate certain amounts of their dividends paid as eligible for the dividend received deduction. If a Fund incurs foreign taxes, it will elect to pass-through allowable foreign tax credits. These designations and elections will benefit VALIC, in potentially material amounts, and will not beneficially or adversely affect you or the Funds. The benefits to VALIC will not be passed to you or the Funds.

Investment Adviser

VALIC is a stock life insurance company which has been in the investment advisory business since 1960 and is the investment adviser for each of the Funds. VALIC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Corebridge Financial, Inc.("Corebridge"). VALIC is located at 2929 Allen Parkway, Houston, Texas 77019.

VALIC serves as investment adviser through an Investment Advisory Agreement with VC I. As investment adviser, VALIC oversees the day-to-day operations of each Fund and supervises the purchase and sale of Fund investments. VALIC employs investment subadvisers that make investment decisions for the Funds.

American International Group, Inc.("AIG"), the parent of Corebridge, has announced its intention to sell all of its interest in Corebridge over time (such divestment, the "Separation Plan"). On September 19, 2022, AIG sold a portion of its interest in Corebridge in an initial public offering of Corebridge common stock, following which AIG's interest in Corebridge was approximately 78%. While AIG and Corebridge believe that Corebridge's initial public offering did not result in a transfer of a controlling block of outstanding voting securities of VALIC, SunAmerica Asset Management, LLC ("SunAmerica") or Corebridge ("a Change of Control Event"), it is anticipated that one or more of the transactions contemplated by the Separation Plan will ultimately be deemed a Change of Control Event resulting in the assignment and automatic termination of the current Investment Advisory Agreement. To ensure that VALIC may continue to provide advisory services to the Funds without interruption, at meetings held on August 2-3, 2022, the Board of Directors approved a new investment advisory agreement with VALIC, in connection with the Separation Plan. The Board of Directors also agreed to call and hold a joint meeting of shareholders on October 14, 2022, for shareholders of each Fund to (1) approve the new investment advisory agreement with VALIC that would be effective after the first Change of Control Event, and (2) approve any future investment advisory agreements approved by the Board of Directors and that have terms not materially different from the current agreement, in the event there are subsequent Change of Control Events arising from completion of the Separation Plan that terminate the investment advisory agreement after the first Change of Control Event. Approval of a future investment advisory agreement means that shareholders may not have another opportunity to vote on a new agreement with VALIC even upon a change of control, as long as no single person or group of persons acting together gains "control" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of VALIC. At the October 14, 2022 meeting, shareholders of the Funds approved the new and future investment advisory agreements.

The investment advisory agreement between VALIC and VC I provides for VC I to pay all expenses not specifically assumed by VALIC. Examples of the expenses paid by VC I include transfer agency fees, custodial fees, the fees of outside legal and auditing firms, the costs of reports to shareholders and expenses of servicing shareholder accounts. These expenses are allocated to each Fund in a manner approved by the Board of Directors. For more information on these agreements, see the "Investment Adviser" section in the SAI.

Investment Subadvisers

VALIC works with investment subadvisers for each Fund. Subadvisers are financial services companies that specialize in certain types of investing. The subadviser's role is to make investment decisions for the Fund according to each Fund's investment objective and restrictions. VALIC compensates the subadvisers out of the fees it receives from each Fund.

According to the agreements VALIC has with the subadvisers, VALIC will receive investment advice for each Fund. Under these agreements VALIC gives the subadvisers the authority to buy and sell securities for the subadvised Funds. However, VALIC retains the responsibility for the overall management of these Funds. The subadvisers may buy and sell securities for each Fund with broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries that they select. The subadvisers may place orders to buy and sell securities of these Funds with a broker-dealer affiliated with the subadvisers, as allowed by law. This could include any affiliated futures commission merchants.

The 1940 Act permits the subadvisers, under certain conditions, to place an order to buy or sell securities with an affiliated broker. One of these conditions is that the commission received by the affiliated broker cannot be greater than the usual and customary brokers commission if the sale was completed on a securities exchange. VC I has adopted procedures, as required by the 1940 Act, which provide that any commissions received by a subadviser's affiliated broker may be considered reasonable and fair if compared to the commission received by other brokers for the same type of securities transaction.

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 prohibits members of national securities exchanges from effecting exchange transactions for accounts that they or their affiliates

manage, except as allowed under rules adopted by the SEC. VC I and the subadvisers have entered into written contracts, as required by the 1940 Act, to allow a subadviser's affiliate to effect these types of transactions for commissions. The 1940 Act generally prohibits a subadviser or a subadviser's affiliate, acting as principal, from engaging in securities transactions with a Fund, without an exemptive order from the SEC.

VALIC and the subadvisers may enter into simultaneous purchase and sale transactions for the Funds or affiliates of the Funds.

In selecting the subadvisers, the Board of Directors carefully evaluated: (i) the nature and quality of the services expected to be rendered to the Fund(s) by the subadviser; (ii) the distinct investment objective and policies of the Fund(s); (iii) the history, reputation, qualification and background of the subadvisers' personnel and its financial condition; (iv) its performance track record; and (v) other factors deemed relevant. The Board of Directors also reviewed the fees to be paid by VALIC to each subadviser. VALIC compensates each subadviser from the investment advisory fees paid to VALIC by VC I, on behalf of the respective Fund(s). With respect to all Funds (other than the Lifestyle Funds, Capital Appreciation Fund, Core Bond Fund, High Yield Bond Fund, International Opportunities Fund, Mid Cap Value Fund, Small Cap Growth Fund, Small Cap Value Fund and U.S. Socially Responsible Fund), a discussion of the basis for the Board of Directors' approval of the investment subadvisory agreements is available in VC I's most recent semi-annual report for the period ended November 30, 2022. With respect to the Systematic Growth Fund and Global Real Estate Fund, a discussion of the basis for the Board of Directors' approval of the investment subadvisory agreements is available in the Funds' annual report for the year ended May 31, 2023. For information on obtaining an annual or semi-annual report to shareholders, see the section "Interested in Learning More."

VC I relies upon an exemptive order from the SEC that permits VALIC, subject to certain conditions, to enter into subadvisory agreements relating to the Funds with unaffiliated subadvisers approved by the Board without obtaining shareholder approval. The exemptive order permits VALIC, subject to the approval of the Board but without shareholder approval, to employ unaffiliated subadvisers for new or existing funds, change the terms of subadvisory agreements with unaffiliated subadvisers or continue the employment of existing unaffiliated subadvisers after events that would otherwise cause an automatic termination of a subadvisory agreement. Shareholders will be notified of any changes that are made pursuant to the exemptive order within 60 days of hiring a new subadviser or making a material change to an existing subadvisory agreement. The order also permits the Funds to disclose fees paid to subadvisers on an aggregate, rather than individual, basis. In addition, pursuant to no-action relief, the SEC Staff has extended multi-manager relief to any affiliated subadviser, provided certain conditions are met. The Funds' shareholders have approved the Funds' reliance on the no-action relief. VALIC will determine if and when a Fund should rely on the no-action relief. The Prospectus will be updated in advance of the no-action relief being relied upon by a Fund.

The SAI provides information regarding the portfolio managers listed below, including other accounts they manage, their ownership interest in the Fund(s) that they serve as portfolio manager, and the structure and method used by the subadviser to determine their compensation.

The Subadvisers are:

AllianceBernstein L.P.
Allspring Global Investments, LLC

BlackRock Investment Management, LLC
Boston Partners Global Investors, Inc. d/b/a Boston Partners
Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC

ClearBridge Investments, LLC
Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC
Duff & Phelps Investment Management Co.

Franklin Advisers, Inc.
Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
Invesco Advisers, Inc.

Janus Henderson Investors US LLC
J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.
Massachusetts Financial Services Company
Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.
PineBridge Investments LLC
SunAmerica Asset Management, LLC
T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
Voya Investment Management Co. LLC

Wellington Management Company LLP

Dynamic Allocation Fund

AllianceBernstein L.P.("AllianceBernstein")

501 Commerce Street, 22nd Floor, Nashville, TN 37203

AllianceBernstein is a Delaware limited partnership. AllianceBernstein is a leading global investment management firm. AllianceBernstein provides management services for many of the largest U.S. public and private employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations, public employee retirement funds, banks, insurance companies and high net worth individuals worldwide. AllianceBernstein is also one of the largest mutual fund sponsors, with a diverse family of globally distributed mutual fund portfolios.

As of June 30, 2023, AllianceBernstein had approximately $691 billion in assets under management.

The Fund is managed by Joshua Lisser and Ben Sklar. Mr. Lisser joined AllianceBernstein in 1992 and is currently Chief Investment Officer of Index Strategies and member of the Core/Blend Services investment team. Mr. Sklar joined AllianceBernstein in 2006 and is currently a Portfolio Manager of Index Strategies.

International Value Fund
Small Cap Special Values Fund

Allspring Global Investments, LLC ("Allspring")

1415 Vantage Park Drive, 3rd Floor, Charlotte, NC 28203

Allspring is a registered investment adviser that provides investment advisory services for registered mutual funds, company retirement plans, foundations, endowments, trust companies, and high net-worth individuals. As of June 30, 2023, Allspring managed over $392.9 billion in assets.

Allspring is responsible for managing the assets of the *International Value Fund*, which is managed by Dale A. Winner, CFA and Venkateshwar (Venk) Lal. Mr. Winner is the lead portfolio manager for the Focused Global Equity team. He joined Allspring in 2012. Prior to joining Allspring, Mr. Winner was a Partner and portfolio manager at EverKey Global Partners, an investment firm he co-founded in 2007. Mr. Winner has been in the investment industry since 1987. Mr. Lal is a co-portfolio manager and head of EverKey investment risk and strategy for the EverKey Global Equity team. He joined Allspring in 2012. Prior to joining Allspring, Mr. Lal was a Partner and head of risk and trading at EverKey Global Partners, an investment firm he co-founded in 2007. Mr. Lal has been in the investment industry since 1991. Mr. Winner has earned the right to use the CFA designation.Allspring is responsible for managing the assets of the Small Cap Special Values Fund, which is managed by James M. Tringas, CFA, Bryant VanCronkhite, CFA, and Brian Martin, CFA. Mr. Tringas is a managing director, co-team leader, and senior portfolio manager for the Special Global Equity team at Allspring Global Investments. He has been with Allspring or one of its predecessors since 1994. Mr. Tringas has been working in the investment management field since 1994. Mr. VanCronkhite is a managing director, co-team leader, and senior portfolio manager for the Special Global Equity team at Allspring Global Investments. He has been with Allspring or one of its predecessors since 2004. Mr. VanCronkhite has been working in the investment management field since 2003. Mr. Martin serves as portfolio manager for the Special Global Equity team at Allspring Global Investments. He has been with Allspring or one of its predecessors since 2004. Mr. Martin began his investment career in 2004. Messrs. Tringas, VanCronkhite and Martin have earned the right to use the CFA designation.

Dividend Value Fund
Growth Fund

Science & Technology Fund

BlackRock Investment Management, LLC ("BlackRock")

1 University Square Drive, Princeton, NJ 08540

BlackRock is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc. BlackRock and its affiliates offer a full range of equity, fixed income, cash management and alternative investment products with strong representation in both retail and institutional channels, in the U.S. and in non-U.S. markets. As of June 30, 2023, the assets under management of BlackRock, Inc.(including its subsidiaries) were $9.42 trillion.

A portion of the assets of the *Dividend Value Fund* is managed by a team of BlackRock portfolio managers comprised of Tony DeSpirito and David Zhao. Mr. DeSpirito is a Managing Director and portfolio manager at BlackRock. Prior to joining BlackRock in 2014, he was Managing Principal, a portfolio manager and member of the Executive Committee of Pzena Investment Management for 5 years. Mr. Zhao is a Managing Director and portfolio manager at BlackRock. Prior to joining BlackRock in 2016, he was Global Equity Senior Research Analyst and Principal at Pzena Investment Management for 11 years.

A portion of the assets of the *Growth Fund* is managed by Philip H. Ruvinsky, CFA and Caroline Bottinelli.

Philip H. Ruvinsky, CFA, Managing Director and portfolio manager, is the head of BlackRock's US Growth Team within the Fundamental Equities business of BlackRock's Portfolio Management Group. Mr. Ruvisnky is the lead portfolio manager of the BlackRock Large Cap Growth, BlackRock Mid-Cap Growth Equity, and BlackRock SMID-Cap Growth Equity portfolios. Prior to joining BlackRock in

2013, Mr. Ruvinsky was a sector head and research analyst at Sureview Capital LLC from 2010 to 2013, where he was the sector head for the global internet, media and telecom sectors. He began his investment career with UBS Global Asset Management in 2002 where, most recently, he was a portfolio manager and investment analyst with primary research responsibility for internet, consumer and health care sectors. Mr. Ruvinsky started his career as an attorney for Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom. Mr. Ruvinsky received a BA degree in economics from the University of Texas, a JD degree from the University of Michigan Law School and an MBA degree from Columbia Business School.

Caroline Bottinelli, Director and portfolio manager, is a member of the US Growth team within the Fundamental Equities business of BlackRock's Portfolio Management Group. Ms. Bottinelli is a co-portfolio manager of the BlackRock Large Cap Growth , BlackRock Mid-Cap Growth Equity and BlackRock SMID-Cap Growth Equity portfolios. Prior to joining BlackRock in 2016, Ms. Bottinelli completed her Masters of Business Administration degree at Harvard University. Ms. Bottinelli began her investment career as an Equity Research Associate at J.P. Morgan, focusing on the media and entertainment industry. Ms. Bottinelli holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Operations Research and Financial Engineering from Princeton University.

A portion of the assets of the Science & Technology Fund is managed by a team of BlackRock portfolio managers comprised of Tony Kim and Reid Menge. Prior to May 1, 2023, T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. managed this portion of the Science & Technology Fund.

Tony Kim is a Managing Director and portfolio manager at BlackRock and is a member of BlackRock's Fundamental Equities Division. He is the head of BlackRock's Global Technology team. Prior to joining BlackRock in 2013, Mr. Kim spent over 6 years as the Senior Research Analyst at Artisan Partners (2006-2013) covering the global technology sector on their International & Global Growth Team. Mr. Kim also worked 6 years as a Research Analyst at Credit Suisse Asset Management (2001-2006) where he covered the technology sector for the U.S. large cap funds and was a portfolio manager for the Global Internet & Software sector fund. Mr. Kim has an MBA from Columbia University (1994) and a BS in Engineering from the University of Illinois (1989).

Reid Menge, Managing Director, is a member of the Fundamental Equity division of BlackRock's Portfolio Management Group. He is co-portfolio manager for the Technology equity portfolios and responsible for coverage of the technology sector. Prior to joining BlackRock in 2014, Mr. Menge was an Associate Director of Equity Research at UBS covering global technology. From 2006 to 2009, he was an investment research Analyst at Citigroup responsible for global software. From 2003 to 2006, Mr. Menge was a member of the Prudential Equity Group where he was responsible for enterprise software coverage. Mr. Menge began his investment career in 2001 at Credit Suisse First Boston as an Analyst for fixed income sales. Mr. Menge earned a BA degree in history from Cornell University in 2001.

Mid Cap Value Fund

Boston Partners Global Investors, Inc. d/b/a Boston Partners ("Boston Partners")

One Beacon Street - 30th Floor, Boston, MA 02108

Boston Partners is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of ORIX Corporation of Japan. Boston Partners is a value equity asset manager with $90.06 billion in assets under management as of June 30, 2023.

A portion of the Mid Cap Value Fund is managed by Steven L. Pollack, CFA, Timothy Collard and Joseph F. Feeney, Jr., CFA.

Mr. Pollack is a portfolio manager for the Boston Partners Mid Cap Value Equity product. He has been with Boston Partners since May of 2000. Mr. Pollack began his career in the investment industry in 1984.

Mr. Collard is Assistant Portfolio Manager to Steve Pollack, in security selection, portfolio construction, and risk management. Mr. Collard joined Boston Partners as an analyst in 2018. He began his career in the investment industry in 2005.

Mr. Feeney is Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of Boston Partners. Mr. Feeney is responsible for the firm's strategic, financial, and operating decisions, and all aspects of investment management including the firm's fundamental and quantitative research group. Mr. Feeney joined the firm upon its inception in 1995. Mr. Feeney began his career in the investment industry in 1985.

Dividend Value Fund

ClearBridge Investments, LLC ("ClearBridge")

620 Eighth Avenue, New York, NY 10018

ClearBridge is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Franklin Resources, Inc. ClearBridge is an investment adviser that manages US and international equity investment strategies for institutional and individual

investors. ClearBridge has been committed to delivering long-term results through active management for more than 50 years, and bases its investment decisions on fundamental research and the insights of seasoned portfolio management teams. As of June 30, 2023, ClearBridge's assets under management (including assets under management for ClearBridge and ClearBridge Investments Limited and its subsidiaries) were approximately $165.4 billion, including $32.3 billion for which ClearBridge provides non-discretionary investment models to managed account sponsors.

A portion of the assets of the Dividend Value Fund is managed by a team consisting of John Baldi, Michael Clarfeld, CFA, and Peter Vanderlee, CFA. Mr. Baldi is a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of ClearBridge and has 25 years of industry experience. He joined ClearBridge or its predecessor in 2004. Mr. Clarfeld is a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of ClearBridge and has 23 years of industry experience. He has been with ClearBridge since 2006. Prior to joining ClearBridge, Mr. Clarfeld was an equity analyst with Hygrove Partners, LLC and a financial analyst with Goldman Sachs. Mr. Vanderlee is a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of ClearBridge and has 24 years of industry experience and 12 years of related industry experience. He joined the subadviser or its predecessor in 2005. Previously, he was with Citigroup Global Markets Inc. since 1999.

Capital Appreciation Fund

Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC ("Columbia")

290 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210

Columbia is a registered investment adviser and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ameriprise Financial, Inc. Columbia's management experience covers all major asset classes, including equity securities, debt instruments and money market instruments. In addition to serving as an investment adviser to traditional mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and closed-end funds, Columbia acts as an investment adviser for itself, its affiliates, individuals, corporations, retirement plans, private investment companies and financial intermediaries. Columbia managed $397.87 billion in assets as of June 30, 2023.

The Capital Appreciation Fund is managed by Ernesto Ramos, David Rosenblatt and Jason Hans.

Ernesto Ramos, Ph.D., is a Senior Portfolio Manager at Columbia. Dr. Ramos joined Columbia in December 2021. He previously served as the Head of Disciplined Equities and Chief Investment Officer of BMO Asset Management Corp.("BMO AM"), which he joined in 2005. Dr. Ramos began his investment career in 1992 and earned a B.S. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a Ph.D. and an M.S. from Harvard University.

David Rosenblatt, CFA, is a Senior Portfolio Manager at Columbia. Mr. Rosenblatt joined the Investment Manager in December 2021. He previously served as a Portfolio Manager at BMO AM, which he joined in 2012. Mr. Rosenblatt began his investment career in 2006 and earned a B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania and an M.B.A. from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business.

Jason Hans, CFA, is a Senior Portfolio Manager at Columbia. Mr. Hans joined Columbia in December 2021. He previously served as a Director and Portfolio Manager at BMO AM, which he joined in 2008. Mr. Hans began his investment career in 1998 and earned a B.S. from Miami University and an M.B.A. from the University of Notre Dame.

Global Real Estate Fund

Duff & Phelps Investment Management Co.("Duff & Phelps")

200 South Wacker Drive, Suite 500, Chicago, IL 60606

Duff & Phelps, an affiliate of Virtus Investment Advisers, Inc.("VIA"), acts as a subadviser to mutual funds and as an adviser or subadviser to closed-end mutual funds and to institutional clients. Duff & Phelps (together with its predecessor) has been in the investment advisory business for more than 70 years. Duff & Phelps manages approximately $11.94 billion as of June 30, 2023.

Duff & Phelps manages a portion of the Global Real Estate Fund using a team of portfolio managers. The team consists of Geoffrey Dybas and Frank Haggerty, Jr. Mr. Dybas, Executive Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager, heads the Duff & Phelps Global Real Estate Securities Team and serves as a senior portfolio manager for all strategies managed by the team. Mr. Dybas joined Duff & Phelps in 1995. Mr. Haggerty, Senior Portfolio Manager, is responsible for portfolio management for all dedicated REIT strategies managed by the Duff & Phelps Global Real Estate Securities Team. Mr. Haggerty joined Duff & Phelps in 2005.

Global Strategy Fund

Franklin Advisers, Inc.("Franklin Advisers")

One Franklin Parkway, San Mateo, California 94403-1906

Franklin Advisers is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Franklin Resources, Inc.(referred to as "Franklin Templeton Investments"), a publicly owned company engaged in the financial services industry through its subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2023, Franklin Templeton Investments managed approximately $1,431.5 billion in assets composed of mutual funds and other investment vehicles for individuals, institutions, pension plans, trusts and partnerships in 128 countries.

The team responsible for managing the equity portion of the Fund is Chandra Seethamraju, PhD, Sundaram Chettiappan, CFA, Thomas A. Nelson, CFA, CAIA, and Berkeley Belknap.

Dr. Seethamraju is head of Systematic Strategies portfolio management at Franklin Templeton Investment solutions. Dr. Seethamraju's primary responsibilities include Quantitative Equities, smart beta, style premia and volatility strategies. He led the research behind the factor models for the Franklin smart beta ETFs. He is the lead portfolio manager on style premia products and the Franklin Core Equity Funds which employ a smart beta approach in US, EAFE, EM and Canadian equities. He is also co-portfolio manager for smart beta portfolio for large institutional clients. Dr. Seethamraju was a senior member of the firm's Global Tactical Asset Allocation (GTAA) investment research team specifically focusing on the Global Equity Value and Momentum strategies. Prior to joining Franklin Templeton in 2013, Dr. Seethamraju was involved with GTAA strategies as well as quantitative, active equity stock selection strategies for a major U.S. asset management firm. He also spent six years as an assistant professor at Olin Business School at Washington University in Saint Louis focusing on academic equity research. Dr. Seethamraju holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from Osmania University in Hyderabad, India and an MBA with a concentration in finance from the LeBow College of Business at Drexel University. Dr. Seethamraju earned his PhD in business administration with a focus on accounting from the Stern School of Business at New York University. His PhD was focused on intangible financial research such as the gap between market value and accounting value and the value of trademarks.

Mr. Chettiappan is a portfolio manager for Franklin Templeton Investment Solutions. He supports portfolio management, and design and development of Systematic Equity strategies. Mr. Chettiappan is a co-portfolio manager on Franklin Core Equity Funds, which employ a systematic equity approach in the US, EAFE, EM and Canada Equities space. He is also a co-portfolio manager for systematic equity portfolios for large institutional clients and the style premia products (ETF and UCITS). Prior to joining Franklin Templeton Investments in 2018, Mr. Chettiappan worked at Balyasny Asset Management where he was a senior quantitative researcher building deep fundamental sector-based long/short models within the systematic strategies group. Prior to that he spent 12 years at McKinley Capital Management working on multi-factor alpha modeling and portfolio construction for systematic strategies covering Global and Non-US equities including managing an Emerging Markets equity portfolio systematically for seven years using quantitative equity factors. He entered the financial services industry in 2006. Mr. Chettiappan holds a Bachelor of Engineering Computer Sciences and engineering degree from College of Engineering Guindy, Anna University and a master's degree in quantitative and computational finance from Georgia Institute of Technology. He also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Mr. Nelson is a senior vice president and head of asset allocation portfolio management for Franklin Templeton Investment Solutions. He is a member of the Investment Strategy & Research Committee. Mr. Nelson is a portfolio manager of a number of funds offered for sale in various jurisdictions. He is lead portfolio manager of the Franklin NextStep Fund series, the Franklin VolSmart Allocation VIP Fund and numerous model portfolio programs. He is portfolio manager of Franklin LifeSmart Retirement Target Funds, the Franklin Fund Allocator Series available in the United States and several custom institutional portfolio mandates. Mr. Nelson joined Franklin Templeton in 2007 and co-founded the firm's quantitative research services group upon joining the company. He moved to Franklin Templeton Investment Solutions in 2009. Prior to working at Franklin Templeton, Mr. Nelson worked for Bloomberg LP from 1991 to 2007, where he was most recently manager of the Americas market specialist teams. Mr. Nelson holds a B.S. in accounting from the University of Delaware. He is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charterholder and a Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst (CAIA) charterholder. He is a member of the CFA Institute, the New York Society of Security Analysts and the Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst Association.

Ms. Belknap is a portfolio manager for asset allocation strategies and the head of target date strategies and portfolio analytics for Franklin Templeton Investment Solutions. In this role, Ms. Belknap has portfolio management responsibilities for the US-based Allocator Funds, the Corefolio Fund, Franklin LifeSmart Target Date Funds, Total Advantage Target Date Funds, 529 multi-asset plans, Latin American Funds and multi-asset pension portfolios and other US institutional mandates.

She also serves as lead Asset Allocation portfolio manager for the FTIS Digital strategies. She also manages the team's Portfolio Analytics team and process. Previously, she served as a senior client portfolio manager for Franklin Templeton Investment Solutions and was responsible for designing, managing, and maintaining multi-asset investment solutions for institutional clients in North, Central, and South America. Prior to joining Franklin Templeton, Ms. Belknap spent 11 years at Windward Investment Management, which became Windhaven Investment Management when it was acquired by Charles Schwab. The firm designed global asset allocation ETF portfolios by using both tactical and strategic allocations with a combination of quantitative and qualitative tools. She was a member of the investment committee and a portfolio strategist. She also began the San Francisco office for the Boston-based firm and helped grow the firm's client base in the western U.S. Once the firm was acquired, Ms. Belknap led the integration of the firm with Schwab on the west coast. Previously, Ms. Belknap worked at both Fairview Capital as a partner and portfolio manager and at Trainer, Wortham as a portfolio manager and research analyst, managing equity portfolios for separate accounts. She began her career in investment banking at Morgan Stanley in the global debt group within debt capital markets and with the options trading team within foreign exchange. Ms. Belknap holds a Bachelor of Arts in history from Yale University. She also holds the CFA Institute Certificate in ESG Investing.

Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC ("Brandywine Global")

1735 Market Street, 18th Floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

Brandywine Global serves as sub-subadviser to the Fund. Brandywine Global acts as adviser or subadviser to individuals, public funds, corporations, pension and profit-sharing plans, Taft-Hartley Plans, endowments and foundations, as well as to investment company portfolios. As of June 30, 2023, Brandywine Global's total assets under management were approximately $57.08 billion.

Brandywine Global is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Franklin Resources, Inc. and is an affiliate of Franklin Advisers, the Fund's subadviser (see above under "Franklin Advisers" for more information on Franklin Resources, Inc.).

Primary responsibility for day-to-day management of the Fund's fixed income securities lies with the following portfolio managers: Michael Arno, CFA, Tracy Chen, CFA, CAIA, Brian L. Kloss, JD, CPA, Renato Latini, CFA, John (Jack) P. McIntyre, CFA and Anujeet Sareen, CFA.

Mr. Arno is a portfolio manager and senior research analyst on the Global Fixed Income team. He is responsible for providing research analysis and portfolio management on the firm's emerging market fixed income related strategies. Prior to this he had been a research analyst on the team since 2011 with a focus on global credit and emerging markets. Mr. Arno joined Brandywine Global as a product specialist within client service in 2006. Prior to joining Brandywine Global in 2006, Mr. Arno was an associate for the Vanguard Group (2004-2006). A CFA® charterholder, he earned a B.S. in Finance from Temple University.

Ms. Chen joined Brandywine Global in 2008. As portfolio manager, she leads Brandywine Global's structured credit investing, including investments in U.S. and European RMBS, CMBS, and ABS as well as CLO and other structured products. Prior to joining Brandywine Global, she was with UBS Investment Bank as a Director of Structured Products (2006-2008); GMAC Mortgage Group (2002-2006), focusing on mortgage whole loan pricing and trading; and Deloitte Consulting (2001-2002). Ms. Chen earned her M.B.A with a concentration in Finance from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She also holds an M.A. in American Studies and a B.A. from University of Electronic Science & Technology of China.

Mr. Kloss joined Brandywine Global in 2009. As portfolio manager, he leads Brandywine Global's credit research capabilities bringing over 20 years of high yield and distressed debt experience. Previously, Mr. Kloss was co-portfolio manager at Dreman Value Management, LLC (2007-2009); high yield analyst/trader at Gartmore Global Investments (2002- 2007); high yield and equity portfolio manager and general analyst at Penn Capital Management, Ltd.(2000-2002); an analyst with The Concord Advisory Group, Ltd.(1998-2000); and an international tax consultant with Deloitte & Touche LLP (1995-1998). Mr. Kloss earned his J.D. from Villanova School of Law and graduated summa cum laude with a B.S. in Accounting from University of Scranton. He is a member of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Bar Associations.

Mr. Latini is a portfolio manager and senior research analyst on the Global Fixed Income team. He is responsible for providing global macro analysis, credit research and portfolio management decisions. Mr. Latini joined Brandywine Global in 2006 as a trader for the Firm's Global Fixed Income and related strategies. Prior to joining Brandywine Global in 2006, Mr. Latini was an investment analyst at Watson Wyatt Investment Consulting (2004-2006). He is a CFA® charterholder and

earned a B.A. in Physics and Economics from the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McIntyre is a Portfolio Manager and has been employed at Brandywine Global since 1998. Previously, he held positions as market strategist with McCarthy, Crisanti & Maffei, Inc.(1995- 1998); senior fixed income analyst with Technical Data, a division of Thomson Financial Services (1992-1995); quantitative associate with Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.(1990), and investment analyst with the Public Employee Retirement Administration of Massachusetts (1987-1989). Mr. McIntyre earned an M.B.A. in Finance from the Leonard N. Stern Graduate School of Business at New York University and a B.B.A. in Finance from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

Mr. Sareen is a Portfolio Manager and has been employed at Brandywine Global since 2016. Previously, he was a managing director of global fixed income and a global macro strategist, as well as a chair of the Currency Strategy Group at Wellington Management in Boston. Over his 22- year career at Wellington (1994-2016), he held a variety of roles while cultivating extensive fixed income and currency management experience. Mr. Sareen earned a B.A. in Computer Science from Brown University.

Systematic Core Fund

Systematic Growth Fund

Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.("GSAM")

200 West Street New York, NY 10282

GSAM has been registered as an investment adviser with the SEC since 1990 and is an affiliate of Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC ("Goldman"). As of June 30, 2023, GSAM, including its investment advisory affiliates, had assets under supervision of approximately $2,457,300.5 million. Assets under supervision include assets under management and other client assets for which Goldman does not have full discretion.

The team responsible for managing the *Systematic Core Fund* and *Systematic Growth Fund* are Andrew Alford and Karhan E. Akcoglu.

Mr. Alford is a managing director in Quantitative Investment Strategies (QIS) within Goldman Sachs Asset Management, serving as co-head of equity research. He joined Goldman Sachs in 1998 on the QIS equity alpha research team and became head of equity alpha research in 2000. Mr. Alford became a senior portfolio manager in 2005, and joined the Quantitative Equity Solutions team in 2011 as head of research. He became head of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) research in 2019, and assumed his current role in 2022. Mr. Alford was named managing director in 2004.

Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Alford was an accounting professor at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sloan School of Management. He has also served as an academic fellow in the Office of Economic Analysis at the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, DC.

Mr. Alford is a member of the Research Committee for the Institute for Quantitative Research in Finance (Q Group).

Mr. Alford earned a BS in Information and Computer Science from the University of California at Irvine in 1984 and an MBA and PhD from the Graduate School of Business at The University of Chicago in 1986 and 1990, respectively.

Mr. Akcoglu is head of portfolio management for the ActiveBeta Equity Strategies business within Goldman Sachs Asset Management's Rules-Based Factor Investing Strategies platform. He is responsible for portfolio management, including portfolio construction and risk management of global developed and emerging market equity portfolios and custom indexes. Mr. Akcoglu has held various roles within the Global Markets Division and, more recently, within Goldman Sachs Asset Management, focused on developing mathematical and analytical tools across a variety of factor-based strategies.

Immediately before joining the ActiveBeta team in 2021, Mr. Akcoglu served as Head of Strats for the ActiveBeta, Alternative Investment Strategies, and Macro Alpha businesses within Goldman Sachs Asset Management's Quantitative Investment Strategies platform. In this role, he oversaw the development of quantitative analytical tools driving portfolio construction and risk management of long-only and long-short factor-based portfolios investing in global equities, commodities, currencies, and fixed-income instruments.

Before joining Goldman Sachs Asset Management in 2018, Mr. Akcoglu was head of Trading Strats for the macro Systematic Trading Strategies (STS) business within the Global Markets Division of Goldman Sachs. He held this position since 2011, initially based out of London and subsequently New York, and oversaw the development and risk management of rules-based index products for factor exposures across currencies, commodities, and fixed income. Before this, Mr. Akcoglu led the development of the analytics underpinning the Goldman Sachs Commodity Index (GSCI) and developed

customized, enhanced commodity index products for exposure to commodity market factor dynamics in long-only and beta-neutral long-short formats. In this capacity, Mr. Akcoglu has previously served on the S&P GSCI Index Advisory Panel. Mr. Akcoglu originally joined Goldman Sachs in 2002 upon earning a Ph.D. in Computer Science from Yale University and an Hon.B.Sc. in Computer Science and Mathematics from the University of Toronto.

International Opportunities Fund

Invesco Advisers, Inc.("Invesco")

1331 Spring Street NW, Suite 2500, Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Invesco, as successor in interest to multiple investment advisers, has been an investment adviser since 1976. Today, Invesco advises or manages other investment portfolios that encompass a broad range of investment objectives. Invesco is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Invesco Ltd., a publicly traded company that, through its subsidiaries, engages in the business of investment management on an international basis. As of June 30, 2023, Invesco Ltd. managed approximately $1,538.2 billion in assets.

The following individual is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund: David Nadel.

Mr. Nadel, Senior Portfolio Manager, has been associated with Invesco and/or its affiliates since 2019. Prior to joining Invesco, he was a principal associated with The Royce Funds, where he founded and managed the firm's international investing practice.

Mid Cap Strategic Growth Fund

Janus Henderson Investors US LLC ("Janus")

151 Detroit Street, Denver, CO 80206

Janus is an indirect subsidiary of Janus Henderson Group plc., a publicly traded company with principal operations in financial asset management businesses that had approximately $322.1 billion in assets under management as of June 30, 2023. Janus (together with its predecessors) has served as an investment adviser since 1970.

Co-Portfolio Managers Brian Demain and Cody Wheaton are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Demain, as lead Portfolio Manager, has the authority to exercise final decision-making on the overall portfolio.

Brian Demain, CFA, is Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager of Enterprise Portfolio, which he has managed or co-managed since November 2007. Mr. Demain is also Portfolio Manager of other Janus accounts. He joined Janus in 1999 as a securities analyst. Mr. Demain holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Cody Wheaton, CFA, is Executive Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager of Enterprise Portfolio, which he has co-managed since July 2016. Mr. Wheaton is also Portfolio Manager of other Janus accounts and performs duties as a research analyst. He joined Janus in 2001 as a research analyst. Mr. Wheaton holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Aggressive Growth Lifestyle Fund

Asset Allocation Fund

Conservative Growth Lifestyle Fund
Emerging Economies Fund
Government Securities Fund

Moderate Growth Lifestyle Fund
Small Cap Growth Fund
Small Cap Value Fund

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.("JPMIM")

270 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017

JPMIM is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co. As of June 30, 2023, JPMIM and its affiliates managed over $2.747 trillion in assets.

The team responsible for managing the *Asset Allocation Fund* is Jeffrey Geller, CFA, Gary Herbert, CFA and Morgan Moriarty, CFA.

Mr. Geller, CFA, managing director, is a Chief Investment Officer of Multi-Asset Solutions, where he is responsible for investment oversight of all mandates managed in New York. This includes providing oversight with respect to manager and strategy suitability and fit and ensuring that the team's asset allocation views are reflected appropriately across a diverse set of mandates. Jeff is also a portfolio manager for less constrained multi-asset class portfolios as well as portfolios with alternatives exposure. Before joining the firm in 2006, Jeff was director of Hedge Fund Investments at Russell Investment Group and served as chairman of the Firm's hedge fund investment committee. Prior to that, he was a senior partner at Credit Suisse Asset Management's BEA Associates unit where he had responsibility for managing equity, currency overlay and relative value arbitrage strategies. Jeff earned a Bachelor of Arts in Government from Clark University and an M.B.A. in Finance from the University of Chicago Graduate School Of Business. He

is a CFA charterholder and is Series 24, 7, and 63 licensed.

Mr. Herbert, CFA, managing director, is U.S. Head of Global Asset Tactical Asset Allocation ("GTAA") and Diversified Portfolios for J.P. Morgan Asset Management's Multi-Asset Solutions business. In this role, Gary oversees the investment process for GTAA. He joined J.P. Morgan in 2020 from Brandywine Global LLC, where he was responsible for $7 billion in assets under management as Global Head of Credit and Multisector strategies. At Brandywine, he helped build and implement proprietary research processes to improve macroeconomic, fundamental and quantitative research and decision-making, and led global marketing efforts for credit strategies. His more than 25 years research and portfolio management experience also includes positions at Guggenheim Partners, Dreman Value Management, LLC and Morgan Stanley Investment Management. Gary has an M.B.A. in Finance with Honors from Columbia University and a bachelor's degree in Business Administration and International Business from Villanova University.

Mr. Moriarty, CFA, executive director, is a portfolio manager in Multi-Asset Solutions based in New York. An employee since 2011, Morgan focuses on portfolio construction, manager selection, and driving GTAA decisions across a range of multi-asset class investment solutions as well as driving development of end to end portfolio management functionality in Spectrum. She is the key portfolio manager on mandates such as New York's 529 Advisor-Guided College Savings Age-Based and Asset Allocation portfolios, and the JPMorgan Diversified Fund. Morgan holds a B.S. in Business Administration with majors in finance and entrepreneurship and a minor in psychology from the University of Dayton. Morgan is a CFA charterholder.

Prior to January 11, 2021, the Fund was subadvised by PineBridge Investments LLC.

The *Emerging Economies Fund* is managed by Joyce Weng, with Anuj Arora and Harold Yu providing back up.

Ms. Weng is a portfolio manager covering the GEM Core strategies within the Emerging Markets and Asia Pacific (EMAP) Equities team based in New York and is the lead portfolio manager for the Fund. She was previously in the U.S. Equity Behavioral Finance team at JPMorgan. Prior to joining the Firm in 2010, Ms. Weng worked as a senior analyst at Goldman Sachs Asset Management. Ms. Weng holds a B.A. in Economics (cum laude) and an M.A. in Statistics from Harvard University and is a CFA charterholder.

Mr. Arora, Managing Director, is Head of the Emerging Market and Asia Pacific (EMAP) Equities team based in London. Prior to this, he headed the Global Emerging Markets Core team which manages over $30bn across multiple investment strategies. Anuj leads our asset allocation and risk management work and since 2015, has also chaired Asset Management's Quantitative Council, a forum for quantitative investors and analysts across asset classes. Prior to joining the Firm in 2006, Anuj was an analyst for Mesirow Financial. He holds an M.S. in Finance from the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Mr. Yu obtained a B.A. in Mathematics and Economics from Grinnell College in 2011 and an M.Eng. in Financial Engineering from Cornell in 2013. Mr. Yu holds the FRM designation and is a CFA charterholder.

The *Government Securities Fund* is managed by a team led by Michael Sais and Robert Manning.

Mr. Sais, Managing Director, is a member of the Global Fixed Income, Currency & Commodities (GFICC) group. Based in Columbus, he is a senior portfolio manager and is responsible for managing investments consistent with the unique requirements of insurance industry clients. Additionally, he manages several mutual funds. An employee since 1994, Michael was previously as a senior fixed income research analyst responsible for the valuation and analysis of the mortgage-backed securities market. He holds a B.S. and an M.B.A., both in finance, from Indiana University and is a CFA charterholder.

Mr. Manning, Managing Director, is a member of the Global Fixed Income, Currency & Commodities (GFICC) group. Based in Columbus, he is a portfolio manager and is responsible for managing investments consistent with the unique requirements of insurance industry clients. Previously, he was a member of the Fixed Income Portfolio Management Group that supports Mid-Institutional Portfolios. He holds a B.S. in business management from Wittenberg University, an M.B.A. from The Ohio State University and is a CFA charterholder.

The *Lifestyle Funds* are managed by a team led by Gary Herbert, Morgan Moriarty and Navdeep Saini.

Mr. Herbert, CFA, managing director, is U.S. Head of Global Asset Tactical Asset Allocation (GTAA) and Diversified Portfolios for J.P. Morgan Asset Management's Multi-Asset Solutions business. In this role, Gary oversees the investment process for GTAA. He joined J.P. Morgan in 2020 from Brandywine Global LLC, where he was responsible for $7 billion in AUM as Head of Global Credit. At Brandywine, he helped build and implement proprietary research processes to improve macroeconomic,

fundamental and quantitative research and decision-making, and led global marketing efforts for credit strategies. His more than 25 years research and portfolio management experience also includes positions at Guggenheim Partners, Dreman Value Management, LLC and Morgan Stanley Investment Management. Gary has an M.B.A. in Finance with Honors from Columbia University and a bachelor's degree in Business Administration and International Business from Villanova University. Gary is a CFA Charterholder.

Mr. Moriarty, CFA, executive director, is a portfolio manager in J.P. Morgan Asset Management's Multi-Asset Solutions business based in New York. An employee of J.P. Morgan since 2011, Morgan focuses on portfolio construction, manager selection, and driving global tactical asset allocation (GTAA) decisions across a range of multi-asset class investment solutions as well as driving development of end to end portfolio management functionality in Spectrum. She is the key portfolio manager on mandates such as New York's 529 Advisor-Guided College Savings Age-Based and Asset Allocation portfolios, and the JPMorgan Diversified Fund. Morgan holds a B.S. in Business Administration with majors in finance and entrepreneurship and a minor in psychology from the University of Dayton. Morgan is a CFA Charterholder.

Mr. Saini, vice president, is a portfolio manager in J.P. Morgan Asset Management's Multi-Asset Solutions business focused on global tactical asset allocation (GTAA) strategies, based in New York. An employee of J.P. Morgan since 2012, Navi focuses on day-to-day portfolio management/oversight, portfolio construction, manager selection and driving tactical asset allocation decisions. Navi works closely on New York's 529 Advisor-Guided College Savings Age-Based portfolios, and has also co-authored J.P. Morgan Asset Management's NY 529 related whitepapers and thought leadership. Navi holds a B.A. in accountancy and a minor in Business Law from Baruch College.

Prior to September 28, 2022, the Lifestyle Funds were subadvised by PineBridge Investments LLC.

The *Small Cap Growth Fund* is managed by Eytan Shapiro and Matthew Cohen, who are jointly and primarily responsible for managing the Fund.

Mr. Shapiro, Managing Director, is the Chief Investment Officer of the Growth and Small Cap U.S. Equity Team. A member of the team since 1992, Mr. Shapiro is also the lead portfolio manager for the J.P. Morgan Small Cap Growth Strategy. Additionally, Mr. Shapiro serves as a co-portfolio manager on the J.P. Morgan Small Cap Blend Strategy. An employee since 1985, Mr. Shapiro was a portfolio manager in the firm's Hong Kong office before joining the small cap team. Mr. Shapiro holds a B.Sc. in Economics from City University, London, an M.Phil. in Economics from Oxford University, and is Series 66 licensed. He is a member of both the New York Society of Security Analysts and The CFA Institute, and a CFA charterholder.

An employee since 2005, Dr. Cohen, Managing Director, is a co-portfolio manager on the J.P. Morgan Small Cap Growth Global Healthcare Strategies. Additionally, he has research responsibility for the small and mid cap health care sector. Prior to joining the firm, Dr. Cohen was a senior health care analyst at Medici Healthcare and a senior analyst covering medical products at Narragansett Asset Management, a New York-based health care hedge fund. Prior to that, Dr. Cohen was a resident surgeon in the Department of General Surgery at the North Shore University Hospital – NYU School of Medicine. He holds an M.B.A. from New York University's Stern School of Business and an M.D. from McGill University in Montreal.

The *Small Cap Value Fund* is managed by Phillip D. Hart, Wonseok Choi, Akash Gupta and Robert A. Ippolito.

Mr. Hart, a Managing Director of JPMIM and CFA charterholder, is the lead portfolio manager for the Fund and is primarily responsible for portfolio construction. Mr. Hart has worked as a portfolio manager for the U.S. Structured Equity Team at JPMIM since 2009 and has been employed by the firm since 2003. Prior to becoming a portfolio manager, he was a qualitative research analyst within this group.

Mr. Choi, Managing Director and director of U.S. equity quantitative research, is responsible for Strategic Quantitative Research. This entails all aspects of process enhancements including, but not limited to: factors to be included into the investment process as well as refinements to existing factors and portfolio construction as well as our big data efforts.

Mr. Gupta, an Executive Director, is a research analyst and portfolio manager on the U.S. Structured Equity team. An employee since 2004, Mr. Gupta previously spent over three years in the sell-side Equity Research Group, focusing on the electronics manufacturing supply chain sector. He is also a CFA charterholder and a certified Financial Risk Manager (FRM).

Mr. Ippolito, a Executive Director and CFA charterholder, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since May 2021. An employee since 2009, Mr. Ippolito has worked as a portfolio manager in the U.S. Structured Equity Small

and Mid-Cap Group since 2021. Prior to becoming a portfolio manager, Mr. Ippolito was a fundamental research analyst within the group.

Global Real Estate Fund
Large Capital Growth Fund

Massachusetts Financial Services Company ("MFS")

111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02199

MFS and its predecessor organizations have a history of money management dating from 1924. MFS is a subsidiary of Sun Life of Canada (U.S.) Financial Services Holdings, Inc., which in turn is an indirect majority-owned subsidiary of Sun Life Financial Inc. (a diversified financial services company). Net assets under management of the MFS organization were approximately $589 billion as of June 30, 2023.

The Global Real Estate Fund is managed by Rick Gable and Mark Syn. Messrs. Gable and Syn are the co-portfolio managers for the MFS Global Real Estate strategy. Mr. Gable joined MFS in 2011. Mr. Syn joined MFS in 2018. Messrs. Gable and Syn share responsibility for the daily oversight and performance of the portfolios managed according to this strategy. They participate in strategy sessions with quantitative and fundamental analysts and are responsible for the final buy and sell decisions, portfolio construction, risk management, and cash management.

The Large Capital Growth Fund is managed by Jeffrey Constantino and Joseph Skorski, each an Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager of MFS. Mr. Constantino joined MFS in 2000 and has served on the portfolio management team of MFS Global Growth strategies since 2008. Mr. Skorski joined MFS in 2007 and has more than two decades of investment experience. During his tenure at the firm, he has had both equity research analyst and portfolio management responsibilities. He joined the portfolio management team of MFS' Global Growth strategies in 2018.

International Growth Fund

Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.("MSIM")

522 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10036

MSIM is a subsidiary of Morgan Stanley and conducts a worldwide portfolio management business providing a broad range of services to customers in the United States and abroad. MSIM is located at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10036. As of June 30, 2023, MSIM together with its affiliated asset management companies had approximately $1.41 trillion in assets under management.

Morgan Stanley Investment Management Company ("MSIM Co.") serves as the sub-subadviser to the Fund. MSIM Co. is located at 23 Church Street,#16-01 Capital Square, Singapore, Singapore 049481. The firm is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley, a publicly owned financial services company.

The Fund is managed by members of the Global Opportunity team. The team consists of portfolio managers and analysts. Current members of the team jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Kristian Heugh and Anil Agarwal. Mr. Heugh is the lead portfolio manager and has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since 2001. Mr. Agarwal has been associated with the Sub-Adviser in an investment management capacity since 2020 and an investment research capacity since 2001.

Core Bond Fund
International Government Bond Fund

PineBridge Investments LLC ("PineBridge")

Park Avenue Tower, 65 East 55th Street, New York, New York 10022

PineBridge is a Delaware limited liability company and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PineBridge Investments Holdings US LLC which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PineBridge Investments, L.P., a company owned by Pacific Century Group, an Asia based private investment group. Pacific Century Group is majority owned by Mr. Richard Li Tzar Kai.

PineBridge is an independent asset manager with over 60 years of experience in emerging and developed markets, having built an extensive platform of asset allocation, fixed income, equity, private equity and hedge fund-of-fund investment capabilities to meet diverse client needs. As of June 30, 2023, PineBridge managed approximately $148.5 billion.

Teams make decisions for the Funds, as noted below. Each team meets regularly to review portfolio holdings and discuss purchase and sale activity.

Investment decisions for the *Core Bond Fund* are made by a team including John Yovanovic, CFA, Robert Vanden Assem, CFA and Dana Burns. Mr. Yovanovic, Managing Director and Head of High Yield Portfolio Management, joined PineBridge in 2001. He became a Portfolio Manager of high yield bonds in 2005. Mr. Vanden Assem, Managing Director and Head of Developed Markets and Investment Grade Fixed Income, joined PineBridge in 2001 and is responsible for the portfolio management high grade total rate of return portfolios and long/short

portfolios. Mr. Burns, Managing Director, Investment Grade Fixed Income, joined the firm in 2007. He is a senior portfolio manager within the Investment Grade Credit team and is responsible for the management of high grade institutional and retail fixed income portfolios.

Investment decisions for the *International Government Bond Fund* are made by a team including Anders Faergemann and Dmitri Savin. Mr. Faergemann joined PineBridge in 2004 and is an Investment Manager with the Emerging Market Fixed Income Team. He focuses on portfolio management of local currency debt as well as sovereign debt. Prior to this role Mr. Faergemann was an emerging market currency strategist. Mr. Savin joined the firm in 2000 and is a Senior Vice President and member of the portfolio management team. Mr. Savin's responsibilities have included portfolio strategy, risk management and development of various quantitative strategies and applications of technical analysis. He has also held the role of Senior Analyst, focusing on sovereigns in the EMEA region. Prior to joining PineBridge, Mr. Savin was Head of Research with Fleming UCB in Moscow, providing equity coverage on Russian companies, as well as macroeconomic research and equity strategy. Prior to that, he worked in Equity Research for Deutsche Morgan Grenfell and was Head of Operations with United City Bank.

Dynamic Allocation Fund
Growth Fund
International Equities Index Fund
International Socially Responsible Fund
Mid Cap Index Fund
Nasdaq-100® Index Fund
Small Cap Index Fund
Stock Index Fund
U.S. Socially Responsible Fund

SunAmerica Asset Management, LLC ("SunAmerica")

30 Hudson Street, 16th Floor, Jersey City, NJ 07302

SunAmerica is organized as a Delaware limited liability company and is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Corebridge. SunAmerica's primary focus has been on the management, in either an advisory or subadvisory capacity, of registered investment products. As of June 30, 2023, SunAmerica managed, advised, and/or administered more than $37.70 billion in assets.

Dynamic Allocation Fund is managed by Andrew Sheridan, Manisha Singh, CFA and Robert Wu, CFA. Mr. Sheridan, Lead Portfolio Manager of the Asset Allocation Team and Senior Vice President joined SunAmerica in 2003. While at SunAmerica he also served as a portfolio manager of the rules-based, ESG, and index funds. He was also an equity research analyst specializing in the technology sector and portfolio manager for a small-cap growth fund. Prior to joining SunAmerica, he worked as an analyst in the research department at U.S. Trust and was in the market research division of Greenwich Associates. Ms. Singh joined AIG in 2017 as Co-Portfolio Manager for the Asset Allocation fund-of-funds. Prior to joining AIG, Ms. Singh served as Director, Manager Research team in Wealth Management at Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc. She joined Ameriprise in 2008, where she served as a portfolio manager for a suite of portfolios (discretionary wrap accounts), and a senior manager research analyst for unaffiliated mutual funds, exchange traded funds and separately managed accounts. Ms. Singh also serves as the ESG Specialist for the firm. Robert Wu joined AIG in 2011, serving as Director of Manager Research and AVP Investments before his current role as Portfolio Manager in the Asset Allocation Team. Prior to joining AIG, Robert worked at Bjurman, Barry & Associates for over 11 years, where he served as Portfolio Manager and Senior Research Analyst managing growth equity portfolios.

The *International Socially Responsible Fund* and the *U.S. Socially Responsible Fund* are managed by a team consisting of Timothy Campion and Elizabeth Mauro with Mr. Campion serving as team leader. Mr. Campion is a Senior Vice President and Lead Portfolio Manager at SunAmerica. He is responsible for the management and trading of a wide variety of social and equity index funds. Mr. Campion joined SunAmerica in 2012. Prior to joining SunAmerica, he was Vice President and Portfolio Manager at PineBridge since 1999. Ms. Mauro joined SunAmerica in 2017 and is a fixed income trader and portfolio manager. Prior to joining the firm, she held several capital markets positions at Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, with product coverage in the Commercial Paper, Yankee CD, U.S. Treasuries, Agency Discount Notes, Bullets, and short-term Corporates categories. Ms. Mauro received her B.A. in Government from Smith College. Her investment experience dates back to 2011.

The Growth Fund, International Equities Index Fund, Mid Cap Index Fund, Nasdaq-100® Index Fund, Small Cap Index Fund, and Stock Index Fund are managed by a team consisting of Timothy Campion and Elizabeth Mauro. Please see above for the biography of Mr. Campion and Ms. Mauro.

As noted above, AIG has entered into a Separation Plan. It is anticipated that one or more of the transactions contemplated by the Separation Plan will ultimately be

deemed a Change of Control Event resulting in the assignment and automatic termination of the current investment sub-advisory agreements with SunAmerica. To ensure that SunAmerica may continue to provide subadvisory services to the Funds without interruption, at meetings held on August 2-3, 2022, the Board of Directors approved a new investment sub-advisory agreement with SunAmerica, in connection with the Separation Plan. The Board of Directors also agreed to call and hold a joint meeting of shareholders on October 14, 2022, for shareholders of each applicable Fund to (1) approve the new investment sub-advisory agreement with SunAmerica that would be effective after the first Change of Control Event, and (2) approve any future investment sub-advisory agreements approved by the Board of Directors and that have terms not materially different from the current agreement, in the event there are subsequent Change of Control Events arising from completion of the Separation Plan that terminate the investment sub-advisory agreement after the first Change of Control Event. Approval of a future investment sub-advisory agreement means that shareholders may not have another opportunity to vote on a new agreement with SunAmerica even upon a change of control, as long as no single person or group of persons acting together gains "control" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of SunAmerica. At the October 14, 2022 meeting, shareholders of the applicable Funds approved the new and future investment sub-advisory agreements.

Small Cap Growth Fund

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.("T. Rowe Price")

100 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

T. Rowe Price, which was founded by Thomas Rowe Price, Jr. in 1937, is one of the pioneers of the growth stock theory of investing. Its approach to managing money is based on proprietary research and a strict investment discipline developed over seven decades. The firm, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of T. Rowe Price Group, Inc., a publicly owned financial services company, is one of the nation's leading no-load fund managers. As of June 30, 2023, T. Rowe Price and its affiliates had approximately $1.40 trillion in assets under management.

T. Rowe Price is responsible for sub-advising a portion of the *Small Cap Growth Fund*. This portion is managed by an investment advisory committee, co-chaired by Francisco Alonso and Alexander Paul Roik. The committee co-chairmen have the day-to-day responsibility for managing the Fund's private placements. Mr. Alonso joined T. Rowe in 2000 and his investment experience dates from that time. During the past five years, he has served as a portfolio manager. Mr. Roik joined T. Rowe Price in 2013 and his investment experience dates from that time. During the past five years, he has served as an equity investment analyst, associate portfolio manager and co-portfolio manager.

Mid Cap Strategic Growth Fund
Science & Technology Fund

Voya Investment Management Co. LLC ("Voya IM")

1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019

Voya IM is a wholly owned subsidiary of Voya Investment Management LLC ("Voya IM LLC"), a registered investment adviser, which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of VIM Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. Voya Financial, Inc., a publicly traded company (NYSE: VOYA), holds a 76% economic stake in VIM Holdings LLC through its subsidiary Voya Holdings Inc. As of July 25, 2022, Allianz SE, a stock corporation organized and existing under the laws of the European Union and the Federal Republic of Germany, holds an indirect 24% economic stake in VIM Holdings LLC as a result of a transaction combining Voya IM LLC with the assets and teams comprising specified transferred strategies formerly managed by Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC. Voya IM began business as an investment adviser on November 6, 1972, under the name of Aetna Capital Management, Inc. As of June 30, 2023, Voya IM had $319,362 million in total assets under management, include proprietary insurance general account assets of $33,463 million on a market value basis. Voya IM assets, as reported in Voya Financial SEC filings, include general account assets valued on a statutory book value basis and total approximately $323,980 million.

A portion of the assets of the *Mid Cap Strategic Growth Fund* is managed by Jeffrey D. Parker, CFA and Raymond F. Cunha, CFA.

Mr. Parker is a senior portfolio manager and senior managing director at Voya IM. He was previously a senior portfolio manager, managing director, and CIO Equity US with AllianzGI U.S Mr. Parker has more than 30 years of investment-industry experience. He was an assistant portfolio manager at Eagle Asset Management and a senior consultant at Andersen Consulting. Mr. Parker has a B.B.A. from University of Miami and an M.B.A. from Vanderbilt University. He is a CFA charter holder.

Mr. Cunha is a senior portfolio manager and a senior vice president at Voya IM. Mr. Cunha was previously a senior research analyst and a senior vice president at AllianzGI U.S. He has 29 years of investment-industry experience. He was previously a vice president and senior analyst at State Street Global Advisors. Before that, he was an

analyst and portfolio manager in the US active quantitative strategies group at State Street. He has a B.A. in business from the University of Massachusetts and an M.B.A from Boston University. Mr. Cunha is a CFA charterholder and a member of the Boston Security Analysts Society.

A portion of the assets of the *Science & Technology Fund* is managed by Erik Swords, Justin Sumner, and Michael A. Seidenberg.

Mr. Swords is a head of global technology at Voya IM. Prior to joining Voya, he was a lead portfolio manager and managing director at Allianz Global Investors, where he led the U.S. global technology team. Prior to that, he worked at Newton Investment Management for 16 years, leading one of BNY Mellon's largest technology strategies, along with several other thematic portfolios focused on technology and related sectors. Previously, he worked as a research analyst covering the software sector at Pilgrim Baxter Associates, Exis Capital Management, and Credit Suisse First Boston Technology Group. Mr. Swords earned a BS in finance from Lehigh University.

Mr. Sumner is a senior portfolio manager, equity research analyst at Voya Investment Management. Prior to joining Voya, he was a senior portfolio manager and director at Allianz Global Investors, where he was a member of the U.S. global technology team. Prior to that, Mr. Sumner worked at Newton Investment Management for 15 years, developing, launching, and managing thematic investments focused on technology. Previously, he worked as an equity analyst covering technology and related sectors at several asset management shops, including Sentinel, AmSouth, and American Century. He earned a BS in economics from the University of Kansas. He is a CFA® Charterholder.

Mr. Seidenberg is a senior vice president and senior portfolio manager, with Voya IM. he was previously a director and senior portfolio manager with AllianzGI, which he joined through a predecessor firm in 2009. Mr. Seidenberg entered the investment management industry in 2001.

High Yield Bond Fund
Inflation Protected Fund
International Opportunities Fund

Mid-Cap Value Fund
Science & Technology Fund
Systematic Growth Fund
Systematic Value Fund

Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management")

280 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210

Wellington Management is a Delaware limited liability partnership and is a professional investment counseling firm which provides investment services to investment companies, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations, and other institutions. Wellington Management and its predecessor organizations have provided investment advisory services for over 80 years. Wellington Management is owned by the partners of Wellington Management Group LLP, a Massachusetts limited liability partnership. As of June 30, 2023, Wellington Management and its investment advisory affiliates had investment management authority with respect to approximately $1.20 trillion in assets.

The *High Yield Bond Fund* is managed by Michael V. Barry. Mr. Barry is Senior Managing Director and Fixed-Income Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management. Mr. Barry joined Wellington Management as an investment professional in 2010.

The *Inflation Protected Fund* is managed by Joseph F. Marvan, CFA and Jeremy Forster. Mr. Marvan, Senior Managing Director and Fixed Income Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management, joined the firm as an investment professional in 2003. Mr. Forster, Managing Director and Fixed Income Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management joined the firm as an investment professional in 2011.

The *International Opportunities Fund* is managed by Mary L. Pryshlak, CFA, and Jonathan G. White, CFA. Mary L. Pryshlak is the head of Investment Research, an investment group comprised of Wellington Management's core fundamental investment research teams spanning equity; credit; macro; technical; sustainable; and environmental, social, and corporate governance. Prior to being named head of Investment Research, Mary was the director of Global Industry Research and previously spent 13 years as a Global Industry Analyst covering property and casualty insurance stocks. Jonathan G. White is the director of research portfolios for investment research. In his role, he is responsible for broad oversight of the

Wellington Management's suite of diversified and sector analyst-managed investment approaches, including risk management and implementation, and acts as a representative for these products with clients and prospects. Prior to his current position, Jonathan was manager of equity portfolio coordination for the firm. Before joining Wellington Management in 1999, he spent several years at Putnam Investments.

The *Mid Cap Value Fund* is managed by Gregory J. Garabedian. Mr. Garabedian is a Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management and Manager of the *Mid Cap Value Fund* since 2018. Mr. Garabedian joined Wellington Management as an investment professional in 2006.

The *Science & Technology Fund* is managed by Bruce L. Glazer, Brian Barbetta, Eunhak Bae and Jeffrey S. Wantman. Each team member provides portfolio management and securities analysis services for Wellington Management's portion of the Fund's assets. Mr. Glazer, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management, joined the firm as an investment professional in 1997. Mr. Barbetta, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management, joined the firm in 2012. Ms. Bae, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management, joined the firm as an investment professional in 2017. Mr. Wantman, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management, joined the firm as an investment professional in 2010.

The *Systematic Growth Fund* is managed by Thomas S. Simon, CFA, FRM and Matthew J. Kyller, CFA. Mr. Simon is Senior Managing Director and portfolio manager of Wellington Management. Mr. Simon joined Wellington Management in 2009 and has been an investment professional since 2001. Mr. Kyller is Managing Director and portfolio manager of Wellington Management. Mr. Kyller joined Wellington Management as an investment professional in 2015.

The *Systematic Value Fund* is managed by Thomas S. Simon, CFA, FRM and Matthew J. Kyller, CFA. Mr. Simon is Senior Managing Director and portfolio manager of Wellington Management. Mr. Simon joined Wellington Management in 2009 and has been an investment professional since 2001. Mr. Kyller is Managing Director and portfolio manager of Wellington Management. Mr. Kyller joined Wellington Management as an investment professional in 2015.

How VALIC is Paid for its Services

Each Fund pays VALIC a monthly fee based on a percentage of average daily net assets.

A discussion of the basis for the Board of Directors' approval of the investment advisory agreement is available in VC I's most recent semi-annual report for the period ended November 30, 2022. For information on obtaining an annual or semi-annual report to shareholders, see the section "Interested in Learning More." Here is a list of the percentages each Fund paid VALIC for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2023.

Fund	Fee
Aggressive Growth Lifestyle Fund	0.08%
Asset Allocation Fund	0.45%
Capital Appreciation Fund	0.55%
Conservative Growth Lifestyle Fund	0.08%
Core Bond Fund	0.41%
Dividend Value Fund	0.58%
Dynamic Allocation Fund	0.25%
Emerging Economies Fund	0.77%
Global Real Estate Fund	0.73%
Global Strategy Fund	0.44%
Government Securities Fund	0.50%
Growth Fund	0.54%
High Yield Bond Fund	0.62%
Inflation Protected Fund	0.42%
International Equities Index Fund	0.28%
International Government Bond Fund	0.50%
International Growth Fund	0.73%
International Opportunities Fund	0.82%
International Socially Responsible Fund	0.50%
International Value Fund	0.63%
Large Capital Growth Fund	0.64%
Mid Cap Index Fund	0.27%
Mid Cap Strategic Growth Fund	0.66%
Mid Cap Value Fund	0.70%
Moderate Growth Lifestyle Fund	0.08%
Nasdaq-100® Index Fund	0.35%
Science & Technology Fund	0.82%
Small Cap Growth Fund	0.78%
Small Cap Index Fund	0.28%
Small Cap Special Values Fund	0.75%
Small Cap Value Fund	0.66%
Stock Index Fund	0.24%
Systematic Core Fund	0.53%
Systematic Growth Fund	0.71%
Systematic Value Fund	0.38%
U.S. Socially Responsible Fund	0.25%

The Investment Advisory Agreement entered into with each Fund does not limit how much the Funds pay in expenses each year. However, VALIC has contractually agreed to cap certain Fund expenses by waiving a portion of its advisory fee or reimbursing certain expenses, as shown in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses in such Fund's Summary

For those Funds with an Advisory Fee Waiver Agreement, the Advisory Fee Waiver Agreement may be modified or discontinued prior to the date set forth in the Fund's Summary, only with the approval of the Board of Directors of VC I, including a majority of the directors who are not "interested persons" of VC I as defined in the 1940 Act.

Additional Information About Fund Expenses

Commission Recapture Program. A commission recapture arrangement includes those arrangements under which products or services (other than execution of securities transactions) or commissions are recaptured for a client from or through a broker-dealer, in exchange for directing the client's brokerage transactions to that broker-dealer who commits to returning a portion of its commission to the respective Fund. The Board has determined that a commission recapture arrangement with Capital Institutional Services, Inc. is in the best interest of certain Funds and their shareholders. Through the commission recapture program, a portion of certain Funds' expenses have been reduced. "Other Expenses," as reflected in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses in each Fund Summary, do not take into account this expense reduction and, therefore, may be higher than the actual expenses of the Fund. For more information about the commission recapture program, see the SAI.

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" include fees and expenses incurred indirectly by a Fund as a result of investments in shares of one or more mutual funds, hedge funds, private equity funds or other pooled investment vehicles. Such fees and expenses will vary based on a Fund's allocation of assets to, and the annualized expenses of, the particular acquired fund.

Expense Limitations. VALIC has contractually agreed to reimburse the expenses of certain Funds through September 30, 2024, so that the Funds' Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not exceed the limits set forth in the agreement. For the purposes of the waived fee and reimbursed expense calculations, annual fund operating expenses shall not include extraordinary expenses (*i.e.*, expenses that are unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence, such as litigation), or acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses relating to the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, interest, taxes and governmental fees, and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Funds' business. This agreement will be renewed in terms of one year unless terminated by the Board of Directors prior to any such renewal.

Financial Highlights

The following Financial Highlights tables are intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the past 5 years, or, if shorter, the period of the Fund's operations. With respect to the Lifestyle Funds, Capital Appreciation Fund, Core Bond Fund, High Yield Bond Fund, International Opportunities Fund, Mid Cap Value Fund, Small Cap Growth Fund, Small Cap Value Fund and U.S. Socially Responsible Fund, the Financial Highlights information presented for a Fund prior to May 24, 2021 is the financial history of its Predecessor Fund. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in each table represent the rate that an investor would have earned on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). Separate Account charges are not reflected in the total returns. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, whose report, along with each Fund's financial statements, is included in the VC I's Annual Report to shareholders, which is available upon request. Per share data assumes that you held each share from the beginning to the end of each fiscal year. Total return assumes that you bought additional shares with dividends paid by the Fund.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Aggressive Growth Lifestyle Fund						Asset Allocation Fund				
	Year Ended May 31,		Year Ended August 31,				Year Ended May 31,				
	2023	2022	2021[f]	2020	2019	2018	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
PER SHARE DATA											
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 10.27	$ 12.11	$ 10.22	$ 10.09	$ 11.34	$ 10.68	$ 10.29	$ 12.37	$ 9.45	$ 9.91	$ 11.33
Income (loss) from investment operations:											
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.17	0.11	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.08	0.14	0.18
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	(0.23)	(1.01)	2.32	0.77	(0.24)	1.04	(0.05)	(0.44)	2.97	(0.30)	(0.55)
Total income (loss) from investment operations	(0.06)	(0.90)	2.49	0.96	(0.07)	1.21	0.09	(0.32)	3.05	(0.16)	(0.37)
Distributions from:											
Net investment income	(0.22)	(0.34)	(0.20)	(0.26)	(0.21)	(0.16)	(0.12)	(0.25)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.17)
Net realized gain on securities	(0.99)	(0.60)	(0.40)	(0.57)	(0.97)	(0.39)	(0.51)	(1.51)	–	(0.18)	(0.88)
Total distributions	(1.21)	(0.94)	(0.60)	(0.83)	(1.18)	(0.55)	(0.63)	(1.76)	(0.13)	(0.30)	(1.05)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 9.00	$ 10.27	$ 12.11	$ 10.22	$ 10.09	$ 11.34	$ 9.75	$ 10.29	$ 12.37	$ 9.45	$ 9.91
TOTAL RETURN[a]	(0.41)%	(7.62)%	24.54%	9.91%	(0.52)%	11.39%	1.09%	(3.16)%	32.34%	(1.46)%	(3.42)%
RATIOS/ SUPPLEMENTAL DATA											
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.10%[e]	0.09%[e]	0.10%[@e]	0.10%[e]	0.10%[e]	0.10%[e]	0.69%	0.63%	0.85%	0.77%	0.76%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.14%[e]	0.13%[e]	0.14%[@e]	0.14%[e]	0.14%[e]	0.14%[e]	0.74%	0.68%	0.87%	0.77%	0.76%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	1.74%[e]	0.89%[e]	1.98%[@e]	1.88%[e]	1.56%[e]	1.49%[e]	1.42%	0.95%	0.74%	1.39%	1.69%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	1.70%[e]	0.85%[e]	1.94%[@e]	1.83%[e]	1.52%[e]	1.45%[e]	1.37%	0.90%	0.72%	1.39%	1.69%
Portfolio turnover rate	65%	40%	16%	48%	37%	49%	46%	47%	199%	177%	113%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	69,986	64,176	60,531	59,921	57,377	53,660	13,791	13,727	12,451	13,614	14,892
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$630,147	$659,059	$732,829	$612,613	$579,049	$608,709	$134,523	$141,207	$154,023	$128,629	$147,543

@ Annualized

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

[e] Does not include underlying fund expenses that the Fund bears indirectly.

[f] The performance and financial history prior to May 24, 2021 are that of the Predecessor Fund. Information presented is for the nine months ended May 31, 2021.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Capital Appreciation Fund					
	Year Ended May 31,			Year Ended August 31,		
	2023	2022	2021[e]	2020	2019	2018
PER SHARE DATA						
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 19.24	$ 21.68	$ 18.62	$ 14.89	$ 20.13	$ 16.55
Income (loss) from investment operations:						
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.02	0.02	(0.01)	0.02	0.07	0.04
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	0.66	(1.34)	3.53	4.28	(0.26)	4.51
Total income (loss) from investment operations	0.68	(1.32)	3.52	4.30	(0.19)	4.55
Distributions from:						
Net investment income	(0.03)	–	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.08)
Net realized gain on securities	(5.16)	(1.12)	(0.44)	(0.51)	(5.00)	(0.89)
Total distributions	(5.19)	(1.12)	(0.46)	(0.57)	(5.05)	(0.97)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 14.73	$ 19.24	$ 21.68	$ 18.62	$ 14.89	$ 20.13
TOTAL RETURN[a]	6.00%	(6.38)%	18.97%	29.44%	(0.35)%	27.94%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.73%	0.60%	0.84%@	0.85%	0.85%	0.85%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.80%	0.71%	0.99%@	1.00%	1.00%	0.99%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	0.00%	0.00%	–	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	0.08%	0.08%	(0.09)%@	0.12%	0.38%	0.22%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	0.01%	(0.03)%	(0.24)%@	(0.03)%	0.23%	0.08%
Portfolio turnover rate	42%	46%	27%	62%	60%	124%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	4,177	6,928	6,513	6,576	6,923	5,449
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$61,511	$133,324	$141,163	$122,454	$103,080	$109,697

@ Annualized

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

[e] The performance and financial history prior to May 24, 2021 are that of the Predecessor Fund. Information presented is for the nine months ended May 31, 2021.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Conservative Growth Lifestyle Fund					
	Year Ended May 31,			Year Ended August 31,		
	2023	2022	2021[f]	2020	2019	2018
PER SHARE DATA						
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 11.36	$ 13.39	$ 12.31	$ 11.85	$ 12.31	$ 12.07
Income (loss) from investment operations:						
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.22	0.15	0.31	0.32	0.25	0.31
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	(0.38)	(1.17)	1.29	0.63	0.17	0.28
Total income (loss) from investment operations	(0.16)	(1.02)	1.60	0.95	0.42	0.59
Distributions from:						
Net investment income	(0.23)	(0.48)	(0.34)	(0.31)	(0.36)	(0.28)
Net realized gain on securities	(0.77)	(0.53)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.52)	(0.07)
Total distributions	(1.00)	(1.01)	(0.52)	(0.49)	(0.88)	(0.35)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 10.20	$ 11.36	$ 13.39	$ 12.31	$ 11.85	$ 12.31
TOTAL RETURN[a]	(1.30)%	(7.88)%	13.05%	8.14%	3.52%	4.94%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.12%[e]	0.13%[e]	0.10%@[e]	0.10%[e]	0.10%[e]	0.10%[e]
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.16%[e]	0.14%[e]	0.15%@[e]	0.15%[e]	0.15%[e]	0.15%[e]
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	2.02%[e]	1.14%[e]	3.13%@[e]	2.68%[e]	2.06%[e]	2.47%[e]
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	1.98%[e]	1.13%[e]	3.08%@[e]	2.62%[e]	2.01%[e]	2.43%[e]
Portfolio turnover rate	56%	38%	13%	38%	45%	44%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	29,748	29,105	27,761	27,615	27,369	27,516
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$303,514	$330,697	$371,617	$339,870	$324,436	$338,793

@ Annualized

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

[e] Does not include underlying fund expenses that the Fund bears indirectly.

[f] The performance and financial history prior to May 24, 2021 are that of the Predecessor Fund. Information presented is for the nine months ended May 31, 2021.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Core Bond Fund					
	Year Ended May 31,		Year Ended August 31,			
	2023	2022	2021[e]	2020	2019	2018
PER SHARE DATA						
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 10.15	$ 11.37	$ 11.94	$ 11.53	$ 10.74	$ 11.15
Income (loss) from investment operations:						
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.30	0.21	0.15	0.28	0.33	0.30
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	(0.61)	(1.19)	(0.12)	0.52	0.70	(0.45)
Total income (loss) from investment operations	(0.31)	(0.98)	0.03	0.80	1.03	(0.15)
Distributions from:						
Net investment income	(0.22)	(0.13)	(0.29)	(0.39)	(0.24)	(0.26)
Net realized gain on securities	(0.02)	(0.11)	(0.31)	–	–	(0.00)
Total distributions	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.60)	(0.39)	(0.24)	(0.26)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 9.60	$ 10.15	$ 11.37	$ 11.94	$ 11.53	$ 10.74
TOTAL RETURN[a]	(2.99)%	(8.75)%	0.27%	7.05%	9.64%	(1.32)%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.50%	0.50%	0.76%@	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.50%	0.50%	0.77%@	0.78%	0.78%	0.78%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	3.05%	1.93%	1.73%@	2.39%	2.99%	2.80%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	3.05%	1.93%	1.72%@	2.37%	2.99%	2.78%
Portfolio turnover rate	43%	60%	39%	93%	97%	73%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	292,471	278,129	247,069	149,401	137,809	119,431
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$2,808,761	$2,821,678	$2,809,677	$1,784,179	$1,589,218	$1,282,586

@ Annualized

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

[e] The performance and financial history prior to May 24, 2021 are that of the Predecessor Fund. Information presented is for the nine months ended May 31, 2021.

Financial Highlights

	Dividend Value Fund				
	Year Ended May 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
PER SHARE DATA					
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 13.21	$ 13.17	$ 9.98	$ 10.80	$ 12.39
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.24	0.20	0.25	0.29	0.29
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	(0.68)	0.10	3.54	(0.34)	(0.27)
Total income (loss) from investment operations	(0.44)	0.30	3.79	(0.05)	0.02
Distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.22)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.24)	(0.24)
Net realized gain on securities	(2.01)	–	(0.34)	(0.53)	(1.37)
Total distributions	(2.23)	(0.26)	(0.60)	(0.77)	(1.61)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 10.54	$ 13.21	$ 13.17	$ 9.98	$ 10.80
TOTAL RETURN[a]	(3.49)%	2.28%	38.46%	(0.33)%	(0.17)%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA					
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.68%	0.68%	0.69%	0.74%	0.81%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.79%	0.79%	0.80%	0.81%	0.81%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	0.00%	0.00%	–	–	–
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	1.95%	1.53%	2.18%	2.61%	2.40%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	1.84%	1.42%	2.07%	2.54%	2.40%
Portfolio turnover rate	44%	86%	64%	63%	46%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	99,581	95,105	103,420	101,412	88,850
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$1,049,838	$1,256,796	$1,361,703	$1,012,017	$959,714

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Dynamic Allocation Fund					Emerging Economies Fund				
	Year Ended May 31,					Year Ended May 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
PER SHARE DATA										
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 10.14	$ 12.60	$ 11.93	$ 11.49	$ 12.20	$ 7.25	$ 10.87	$ 7.23	$ 7.71	$ 8.89
Income (loss) from investment operations:										
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.14	0.07	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.23	0.31	0.16	0.19	0.18
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	(0.37)	(0.92)	1.94	1.00	0.00	(1.04)	(2.56)	3.66	(0.47)	(1.22)
Total income (loss) from investment operations	(0.23)	(0.85)	2.14	1.18	0.17	(0.81)	(2.25)	3.82	(0.28)	(1.04)
Distributions from:										
Net investment income	(0.17)	(0.39)	(0.24)	(0.26)	(0.15)	(0.38)	(0.30)	(0.18)	(0.20)	(0.14)
Net realized gain on securities	(0.63)	(1.22)	(1.23)	(0.48)	(0.73)	(0.71)	(1.07)	–	–	–
Total distributions	(0.80)	(1.61)	(1.47)	(0.74)	(0.88)	(1.09)	(1.37)	(0.18)	(0.20)	(0.14)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 9.11	$ 10.14	$ 12.60	$ 11.93	$ 11.49	$ 5.35	$ 7.25	$ 10.87	$ 7.23	$ 7.71
TOTAL RETURN[a]	(2.18)%	(7.28)%	18.42%	10.43%	1.47%	(11.47)%	(20.87)%	52.91%[f]	(3.74)%	(11.75)%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA										
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.32%[e]	0.32%[e]	0.32%[e]	0.32%[e]	0.32%[e]	0.96%	0.93%	0.88%	0.91%	0.93%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.36%[e]	0.33%[e]	0.32%[e]	0.33%[e]	0.32%[e]	0.96%	0.93%	0.88%	0.91%	0.93%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	1.48%[e]	0.60%[e]	1.57%[e]	1.47%[e]	1.36%[e]	3.72%	3.23%	1.68%	2.35%	2.29%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	1.44%[e]	0.59%[e]	1.57%[e]	1.45%[e]	1.35%[e]	3.72%	3.23%	1.68%	2.35%	2.29%
Portfolio turnover rate	22%	25%	24%	20%	11%	71%	60%	82%	62%	72%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	16,151	16,698	15,751	15,995	17,745	121,042	87,523	98,028	97,025	106,698
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$147,093	$169,371	$198,516	$190,741	$203,843	$647,212	$634,192	$1,065,405	$701,471	$823,071

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

[e] Does not include underlying fund expenses that the Fund bears indirectly.

[f] The Fund's performance figure was increased by less than 0.01% from the gain on the disposal of investments in violation of investment restrictions.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Global Real Estate Fund					Global Strategy Fund				
	Year Ended May 31,					Year Ended May 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
PER SHARE DATA										
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 7.57	$ 8.13	$ 6.85	$ 8.00	$ 7.68	$ 9.16	$ 10.13	$ 8.85	$ 10.24	$ 12.02
Income (loss) from investment operations:										
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.16	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.24	0.18	0.20	0.30	0.44
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	(1.35)	(0.57)	1.73	(0.94)	0.44	(0.45)	(1.15)	1.50	(0.41)	(1.02)
Total income (loss) from investment operations	(1.19)	(0.44)	1.87	(0.79)	0.61	(0.21)	(0.97)	1.70	(0.11)	(0.58)
Distributions from:										
Net investment income	(0.17)	(0.12)	(0.34)	(0.24)	(0.29)	–	(0.00)	(0.42)	(0.64)	(0.26)
Net realized gain on securities	(0.15)	–	(0.25)	(0.12)	–	(0.82)	–	–	(0.64)	(0.94)
Total distributions	(0.32)	(0.12)	(0.59)	(0.36)	(0.29)	(0.82)	(0.00)	(0.42)	(1.28)	(1.20)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 6.06	$ 7.57	$ 8.13	$ 6.85	$ 8.00	$ 8.13	$ 9.16	$ 10.13	$ 8.85	$ 10.24
TOTAL RETURN[a]	(15.96)%	(5.43)%	28.14%	(10.37)%	8.10%	(2.16)%	(9.57)%	19.49%	(1.01)%	(5.19)%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA										
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.88%	0.86%	0.86%	0.85%	0.85%	0.71%	0.80%	0.70%	0.72%	0.66%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.88%	0.86%	0.86%	0.85%	0.85%	0.77%	0.84%	0.72%	0.73%	0.66%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	–	0.00%	–	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	2.30%	1.61%	1.83%	1.84%	2.18%	2.78%	1.83%	2.09%	2.95%	3.78%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	2.30%	1.61%	1.83%	1.84%	2.18%	2.72%	1.79%	2.07%	2.94%	3.78%
Portfolio turnover rate	77%	47%	76%	78%	44%	89%	140%	39%	108%	30%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	45,749	72,057	53,522	52,437	57,358	25,471	25,671	28,375	31,935	31,615
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$277,408	$545,132	$435,033	$359,442	$458,620	$207,195	$235,176	$287,412	$282,708	$323,702

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Government Securities Fund					Growth Fund				
	Year Ended May 31,					Year Ended May 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
PER SHARE DATA										
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 9.79	$ 10.78	$ 11.22	$ 10.57	$ 10.21	$ 14.57	$ 22.19	$ 18.82	$ 16.35	$ 17.36
Income (loss) from investment operations:										
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.02	(0.02)	(0.02)	0.03	0.06
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	(0.42)	(1.00)	(0.39)	0.67	0.37	0.49	(2.84)	6.65	4.22	0.38
Total income (loss) from investment operations	(0.19)	(0.80)	(0.19)	0.90	0.60	0.51	(2.86)	6.63	4.25	0.44
Distributions from:										
Net investment income	(0.25)	(0.19)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.24)	–	–	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Net realized gain on securities	–	–	–	–	–	(3.95)	(4.76)	(3.23)	(1.71)	(1.38)
Total distributions	(0.25)	(0.19)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.24)	(3.95)	(4.76)	(3.26)	(1.78)	(1.45)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 9.35	$ 9.79	$ 10.78	$ 11.22	$ 10.57	$ 11.13	$ 14.57	$ 22.19	$ 18.82	$ 16.35
TOTAL RETURN[a]	(1.93)%	(7.47)%	(1.70)%	8.57%	5.98%	7.39%	(14.82)%	36.58%	27.42%	2.65%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA										
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.67%	0.65%	0.66%	0.66%	0.67%	0.65%	0.61%	0.64%	0.68%	0.74%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.67%	0.65%	0.66%	0.66%	0.67%	0.81%	0.77%	0.80%	0.81%	0.79%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	2.44%	1.90%	1.77%	2.08%	2.24%	0.17%	(0.09)%	(0.10)%	0.16%	0.34%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	2.44%	1.90%	1.77%	2.08%	2.24%	0.01%	(0.25)%	(0.26)%	0.03%	0.29%
Portfolio turnover rate	65%	11%	13%	17%	17%	43%	60%	40%	219%	60%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	16,063	16,335	13,260	13,225	13,559	91,275	69,038	64,460	72,176	64,185
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$150,156	$159,888	$142,954	$148,338	$143,372	$1,016,283	$1,005,830	$1,430,327	$1,358,693	$1,049,181

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	High Yield Bond Fund						Inflation Protected Fund				
	Year Ended May 31,			Year Ended August 31,			Year Ended May 31,				
	2023	2022	2021[e]	2020	2019	2018	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
PER SHARE DATA											
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 7.03	$ 7.68	$ 7.47	$ 7.66	$ 7.53	$ 7.75	$ 11.02	$ 11.97	$ 11.34	$ 11.07	$ 10.88
Income (loss) from investment operations:											
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.37	0.32	0.24	0.36	0.39	0.40	0.48	0.60	0.18	0.22	0.24
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	(0.35)	(0.72)	0.28	(0.00)	0.09	(0.18)	(0.71)	(0.71)	0.68	0.32	0.14
Total income (loss) from investment operations	0.02	(0.40)	0.52	0.36	0.48	0.22	(0.23)	(0.11)	0.86	0.54	0.38
Distributions from:											
Net investment income	(0.45)	(0.25)	(0.31)	(0.55)	(0.35)	(0.44)	(1.06)	(0.28)	(0.17)	(0.27)	(0.18)
Net realized gain on securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	(0.23)	(0.56)	(0.06)	–	(0.01)
Total distributions	(0.45)	(0.25)	(0.31)	(0.55)	(0.35)	(0.44)	(1.29)	(0.84)	(0.23)	(0.27)	(0.19)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 6.60	$ 7.03	$ 7.68	$ 7.47	$ 7.66	$ 7.53	$ 9.50	$ 11.02	$ 11.97	$ 11.34	$ 11.07
TOTAL RETURN[a]	0.32%	(5.34)%	6.95%	5.01%	6.47%	2.89%	(1.96)%	(1.25)%	7.66%	4.88%	3.51%
RATIOS/ SUPPLEMENTAL DATA											
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.68%	0.68%	0.92%@	0.94%	0.96%	0.96%	0.55%	0.52%	0.54%	0.57%	0.56%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.75%	0.71%	0.97%@	0.98%	0.97%	0.97%	0.58%	0.55%	0.56%	0.57%	0.56%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	5.33%	4.12%	4.26%@	4.79%	5.25%	5.16%	4.48%	5.06%	1.55%	1.94%	2.27%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	5.27%	4.09%	4.21%@	4.75%	5.24%	5.15%	4.45%	5.03%	1.53%	1.94%	2.27%
Portfolio turnover rate	40%	40%	33%	49%	34%	26%	26%	35%	71%	38%	42%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	58,454	73,297	77,982	72,088	85,841	76,525	50,833	78,880	66,826	67,414	63,309
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$386,075	$515,224	$598,597	$538,716	$657,364	$576,553	$483,148	$869,007	$800,186	$764,607	$700,574

@ Annualized

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

[e] The performance and financial history prior to May 24, 2021 are that of the Predecessor Fund. Information presented is for the nine months ended May 31, 2021.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	International Equities Index Fund					International Government Bond Fund				
	Year Ended May 31,					Year Ended May 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
PER SHARE DATA										
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 7.28	$ 8.38	$ 6.19	$ 6.74	$ 7.41	$ 10.40	$ 12.45	$ 12.14	$ 11.82	$ 11.64
Income (loss) from investment operations:										
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.19	0.21	0.15	0.13	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.29	0.28
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	0.02	(1.09)	2.17	(0.36)	(0.62)	(0.70)	(1.89)	0.55	0.24	0.09
Total income (loss) from investment operations	0.21	(0.88)	2.32	(0.23)	(0.43)	(0.48)	(1.69)	0.79	0.53	0.37
Distributions from:										
Net investment income	(0.19)	(0.22)	(0.10)	(0.19)	(0.24)	(0.35)	(0.22)	(0.29)	(0.21)	(0.18)
Net realized gain on securities	–	–	(0.03)	(0.13)	–	(0.00)	(0.14)	(0.19)	–	(0.01)
Total distributions	(0.19)	(0.22)	(0.13)	(0.32)	(0.24)	(0.35)	(0.36)	(0.48)	(0.21)	(0.19)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 7.30	$ 7.28	$ 8.38	$ 6.19	$ 6.74	$ 9.57	$ 10.40	$ 12.45	$ 12.14	$ 11.82
TOTAL RETURN[a]	2.91%	(10.51)%	37.70%	(3.42)%	(5.81)%	(4.52)%	(13.78)%	6.58%	4.44%	3.26%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA										
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.42%	0.41%	0.42%	0.43%	0.43%	0.76%	0.69%	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.42%	0.41%	0.42%	0.43%	0.43%	0.76%	0.69%	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	2.82%	2.58%	2.11%	1.89%	2.72%	2.14%	1.64%	1.89%	2.34%	2.44%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	2.82%	2.58%	2.11%	1.89%	2.72%	2.14%	1.64%	1.89%	2.34%	2.44%
Portfolio turnover rate	9%	6%	2%	10%	15%	60%	53%	71%	105%	94%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	271,116	214,610	226,703	201,429	154,662	7,262	13,515	15,543	14,125	17,187
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$1,977,925	$1,563,302	$1,899,286	$1,246,804	$1,041,727	$69,466	$140,534	$193,496	$171,444	$203,184

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	International Growth Fund					International Opportunities Fund					
	Year Ended May 31,					Year Ended May 31,			Year Ended August 31,		
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2023	2022	2021[f]	2020	2019	2018
PER SHARE DATA											
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 11.84	$ 19.13	$ 12.47	$ 11.35	$ 15.01	$ 16.02	$ 23.02	$ 20.73	$ 18.44	$ 21.31	$ 19.38
Income (loss) from investment operations:											
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.02	–	(0.02)	–	0.04	0.19	0.16	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.13
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	0.96	(5.20)	6.75	1.13	(0.19)	(1.21)	(4.09)	4.00	2.64	(2.10)	1.97
Total income (loss) from investment operations	0.98	(5.20)	6.73	1.13	(0.15)	(1.02)	(3.93)	4.04	2.73	(1.94)	2.10
Distributions from:											
Net investment income	–	–	–	(0.01)	(0.10)	(0.20)	(0.05)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.19)	(0.17)
Net realized gain on securities	(1.90)	(2.09)	(0.07)	–	(3.41)	(1.70)	(3.02)	(1.64)	(0.31)	(0.74)	–
Total distributions	(1.90)	(2.09)	(0.07)	(0.01)	(3.51)	(1.90)	(3.07)	(1.75)	(0.44)	(0.93)	(0.17)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 10.92	$ 11.84	$ 19.13	$ 12.47	$ 11.35	$ 13.10	$ 16.02	$ 23.02	$ 20.73	$ 18.44	$ 21.31
TOTAL RETURN[a]	9.01%	(27.99)%	53.98%	10.00%	(0.17)%[e]	(6.67)%	(17.48)%	19.97%	15.03%	(9.20)%	10.81%
RATIOS/ SUPPLEMENTAL DATA											
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.88%	0.85%	0.83%	0.86%	0.89%	0.95%	0.95%	1.19%@	1.13%	1.00%	1.00%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	1.08%	1.05%	1.03%	1.06%	1.09%	1.02%	0.98%	1.23%@	1.22%	1.22%	1.20%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	–	–	–	–	–	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%@	0.00%	0.00%	–
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	0.19%	(0.02)%	(0.10)%	(0.03)%	0.30%	1.33%	0.77%	0.23%@	0.45%	0.83%	0.61%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	(0.01)%	(0.22)%	(0.30)%	(0.23)%	0.10%	1.26%	0.74%	0.19%@	0.36%	0.60%	0.41%
Portfolio turnover rate	7%	25%	18%	22%	35%	66%	41%	48%	45%	41%	46%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	38,053	35,958	33,616	37,029	41,093	35,605	31,649	31,574	29,447	31,253	33,984
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$415,665	$425,568	$642,915	$461,774	$466,362	$466,339	$507,169	$726,964	$610,424	$576,197	$724,027

@ Annualized

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

[e] The Fund's performance figure was increased by less than 0.01% from gains on the disposal of investments in violation of investment restrictions.

[f] The performance and financial history prior to May 24, 2021 are that of the Predecessor Fund. Information presented is for the nine months ended May 31, 2021.

	International Socially Responsible Fund					International Value Fund				
	Year Ended May 31,					Year Ended May 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
PER SHARE DATA										
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 21.94	$ 26.57	$ 23.97	$ 25.91	$ 26.24	$ 9.90	$ 11.46	$ 7.78	$ 8.93	$ 10.67
Income (loss) from investment operations:										
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.51	0.52	0.51	0.42	0.44	0.20	0.29	0.19	0.18	0.20
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	0.13	(3.38)	8.18	(0.96)	(0.29)	(0.29)	(1.67)	3.66	(1.09)	(1.66)
Total income (loss) from investment operations	0.64	(2.86)	8.69	(0.54)	0.15	(0.09)	(1.38)	3.85	(0.91)	(1.46)
Distributions from:										
Net investment income	(0.38)	(0.84)	(0.53)	(0.51)	(0.48)	(0.40)	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.23)	(0.28)
Net realized gain on securities	(0.35)	(0.93)	(5.56)	(0.89)	–	(0.44)	–	–	(0.01)	–
Total distributions	(0.73)	(1.77)	(6.09)	(1.40)	(0.48)	(0.84)	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.24)	(0.28)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 21.85	$ 21.94	$ 26.57	$ 23.97	$ 25.91	$ 8.97	$ 9.90	$ 11.46	$ 7.78	$ 8.93
TOTAL RETURN[a]	2.98%	(10.84)%	37.84%	(2.05)%	0.57%	(1.25)%	(12.03)%	49.67%	(10.17)%	(13.83)%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA										
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.66%	0.64%	0.65%	0.63%	0.63%	0.78%	0.74%	0.74%	0.73%	0.77%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.66%	0.64%	0.65%	0.63%	0.63%	0.85%	0.81%	0.81%	0.80%	0.82%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00%	–	0.00%	0.00%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	2.43%	2.03%	1.89%	1.57%	1.67%	2.16%	2.66%	1.95%	2.01%	1.97%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	2.43%	2.03%	1.89%	1.57%	1.67%	2.09%	2.59%	1.88%	1.94%	1.92%
Portfolio turnover rate	13%	11%	9%	68%	2%	60%	70%	62%	64%	136%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	18,338	14,478	14,525	13,629	14,044	52,875	61,537	64,412	77,667	77,083
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$400,650	$317,599	$385,891	$326,671	$363,818	$474,369	$609,239	$738,262	$604,123	$688,485

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Large Capital Growth Fund					Mid Cap Index Fund				
	Year Ended May 31,					Year Ended May 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
PER SHARE DATA										
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 18.42	$ 21.03	$ 16.82	$ 15.68	$ 15.01	$ 26.38	$ 31.20	$ 20.75	$ 23.52	$ 28.04
Income (loss) from investment operations:										
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.13	0.37	0.30	0.35	0.30	0.32
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	0.42	(0.36)	6.24	2.50	1.71	(0.93)	(2.35)	11.29	(0.70)	(1.86)
Total income (loss) from investment operations	0.48	(0.32)	6.29	2.58	1.84	(0.56)	(2.05)	11.64	(0.40)	(1.54)
Distributions from:										
Net investment income	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.10)	(0.32)	(0.38)	(0.32)	(0.36)	(0.37)
Net realized gain on securities	(1.74)	(2.25)	(2.00)	(1.31)	(1.07)	(3.28)	(2.39)	(0.87)	(2.01)	(2.61)
Total distributions	(1.78)	(2.29)	(2.08)	(1.44)	(1.17)	(3.60)	(2.77)	(1.19)	(2.37)	(2.98)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 17.12	$ 18.42	$ 21.03	$ 16.82	$ 15.68	$ 22.22	$ 26.38	$ 31.20	$ 20.75	$ 23.52
TOTAL RETURN[a]	3.20%	(1.82)%	38.39%	17.08%	12.50%	(3.02)%	(6.84)%	56.39%	(1.25)%	(5.76)%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA										
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.75%	0.74%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.36%	0.34%	0.35%	0.36%	0.36%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.75%	0.74%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.36%	0.34%	0.35%	0.36%	0.36%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	–	–	–	0.00%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	0.35%	0.19%	0.24%	0.45%	0.81%	1.46%	0.99%	1.33%	1.28%	1.20%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	0.35%	0.19%	0.24%	0.45%	0.81%	1.46%	0.99%	1.33%	1.28%	1.20%
Portfolio turnover rate	27%	18%	22%	37%	26%	14%	14%	18%	14%	14%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	41,729	38,570	31,517	31,185	30,448	130,295	121,975	123,862	131,740	123,200
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$714,449	$710,547	$662,844	$524,630	$477,301	$2,895,090	$3,217,500	$3,864,639	$2,734,114	$2,897,313

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Mid Cap Strategic Growth Fund					Mid Cap Value Fund					
	Year Ended May 31,					Year Ended May 31,			Year Ended August 31,		
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2023	2022	2021[e]	2020	2019	2018
PER SHARE DATA											
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 17.88	$ 23.15	$ 16.50	$ 15.49	$ 15.85	$ 20.64	$ 22.22	$ 15.38	$ 17.19	$ 22.13	$ 21.23
Income (loss) from investment operations:											
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.01	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.00)	0.00	0.18	0.13	0.04	0.13	0.14	0.09
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	0.70	(3.20)	7.83	1.89	1.13	(0.89)	(0.07)	7.02	(0.81)	(1.11)	2.62
Total income (loss) from investment operations	0.71	(3.23)	7.80	1.89	1.13	(0.71)	0.06	7.06	(0.68)	(0.97)	2.71
Distributions from:											
Net investment income	–	–	(0.02)	–	(0.00)	(0.16)	(0.07)	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.11)	(0.09)
Net realized gain on securities	(3.59)	(2.04)	(1.13)	(0.88)	(1.49)	(3.83)	(1.57)	(0.09)	(0.98)	(3.86)	(1.72)
Total distributions	(3.59)	(2.04)	(1.15)	(0.88)	(1.49)	(3.99)	(1.64)	(0.22)	(1.13)	(3.97)	(1.81)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 15.00	$ 17.88	$ 23.15	$ 16.50	$ 15.49	$ 15.94	$ 20.64	$ 22.22	$ 15.38	$ 17.19	$ 22.13
TOTAL RETURN[a]	3.96%	(14.32)%	47.61%	12.76%	7.45%	(4.87)%	0.18%	45.95%	(4.12)%	(4.14)%	12.90%
RATIOS/ SUPPLEMENTAL DATA											
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.77%	0.75%	0.78%	0.81%	0.81%	0.81%	0.79%	1.04%@	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.77%	0.75%	0.78%	0.81%	0.81%	0.82%	0.79%	1.06%@	1.07%	1.06%	1.05%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%@	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	0.05%	(0.14)%	(0.13)%	(0.03)%	(0.02)%	0.95%	0.61%	0.31%@	0.82%	0.73%	0.40%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	0.05%	(0.14)%	(0.13)%	(0.03)%	(0.02)%	0.94%	0.61%	0.29%@	0.80%	0.72%	0.40%
Portfolio turnover rate	67%	76%	49%	25%	31%	65%	51%	31%	63%	44%	44%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	51,383	41,238	38,473	19,079	19,581	38,878	42,214	42,346	47,067	43,256	41,411
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$770,493	$737,360	$890,709	$314,845	$303,288	$619,704	$871,131	$940,809	$724,100	$743,460	$916,284

@ Annualized

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

[e] The performance and financial history prior to May 24, 2021 are that of the Predecessor Fund. Information presented is for the nine months ended May 31, 2021.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Moderate Growth Lifestyle Fund					
	Year Ended May 31,			Year Ended August 31,		
	2023	2022	2021[f]	2020	2019	2018
PER SHARE DATA						
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 13.83	$ 16.13	$ 14.16	$ 13.88	$ 15.00	$ 14.23
Income (loss) from investment operations:						
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.25	0.15	0.28	0.31	0.24	0.26
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	(0.37)	(1.15)	2.49	0.93	(0.00)	1.08
Total income (loss) from investment operations	(0.12)	(1.00)	2.77	1.24	0.24	1.34
Distributions from:						
Net investment income	(0.27)	(0.52)	(0.33)	(0.34)	(0.32)	(0.24)
Net realized gain on securities	(1.31)	(0.78)	(0.47)	(0.62)	(1.04)	(0.33)
Total distributions	(1.58)	(1.30)	(0.80)	(0.96)	(1.36)	(0.57)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 12.13	$ 13.83	$ 16.13	$ 14.16	$ 13.88	$ 15.00
TOTAL RETURN[a]	(0.69)%	(6.49)%	19.65%	9.26%	1.71%	9.44%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.11%[e]	0.12%[e]	0.10%@[e]	0.10%[e]	0.10%[e]	0.10%[e]
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.13%[e]	0.12%[e]	0.13%@[e]	0.14%[e]	0.13%[e]	0.13%[e]
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	1.91%[e]	0.97%[e]	2.39%@[e]	2.24%[e]	1.69%[e]	1.75%[e]
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	1.89%[e]	0.97%[e]	2.36%@[e]	2.20%[e]	1.66%[e]	1.72%[e]
Portfolio turnover rate	61%	37%	15%	49%	39%	47%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	81,347	75,576	72,656	71,656	67,965	64,297
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$987,043	$1,045,238	$1,172,232	$1,014,351	$943,311	$964,607

@ Annualized

[a] Total return includes if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

[e] Does not include underlying fund expenses that the Fund bears indirectly.

[f] The performance and financial history prior to May 24, 2021 are that of the Predecessor Fund. Information presented is for the nine months ended May 31, 2021.

Financial Highlights

	Nasdaq-100® Index Fund				
	Year Ended May 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
PER SHARE DATA					
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 20.06	$ 24.00	$ 18.29	$ 14.08	$ 13.97
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.12
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	2.10	(1.65)	7.74	4.72	0.26
Total income (loss) from investment operations	2.19	(1.59)	7.80	4.80	0.38
Distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.14)	(0.06)
Net realized gain on securities	(2.48)	(2.29)	(2.01)	(0.45)	(0.21)
Total distributions	(2.54)	(2.35)	(2.09)	(0.59)	(0.27)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 19.71	$ 20.06	$ 24.00	$ 18.29	$ 14.08
TOTAL RETURN[a]	13.13%	(7.42)%	43.47%[e]	34.71%	2.76%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA					
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.49%	0.50%	0.51%	0.53%	0.53%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.52%	0.50%	0.51%	0.53%	0.54%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	–	–	–	–	–
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	0.46%	0.22%	0.25%	0.49%	0.85%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	0.43%	0.22%	0.25%	0.49%	0.84%
Portfolio turnover rate	7%	9%	8%	8%	6%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	39,105	37,071	34,731	34,045	35,447
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$770,660	$743,801	$833,580	$622,519	$499,269

[a] Total return includes if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

[e] The Fund's performance figure was increased by less than 0.01% from the effect of payments by affiliates

	Science & Technology Fund				
	Year Ended May 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
PER SHARE DATA					
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 22.80	$ 39.38	$ 29.88	$ 25.95	$ 31.14
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[d]	(0.07)	(0.21)	(0.22)	0.05	(0.10)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	2.12	(8.09)	14.40	7.31	0.94
Total income (loss) from investment operations	2.05	(8.30)	14.18	7.36	0.84
Distributions from:					
Net investment income	–	–	(0.02)	–	–
Net realized gain on securities	(4.02)	(8.28)	(4.66)	(3.43)	(6.03)
Total distributions	(4.02)	(8.28)	(4.68)	(3.43)	(6.03)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 20.83	$ 22.80	$ 39.38	$ 29.88	$ 25.95
TOTAL RETURN[a]	11.91%	(23.50)%	48.22%	30.60%[e]	3.04%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA					
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.93%	0.94%	0.97%	0.97%	0.98%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.97%	0.95%	0.97%	0.97%	0.98%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	(0.34)%	(0.58)%	(0.60)%	0.19%	(0.35)%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	(0.38)%	(0.59)%	(0.60)%	0.19%	(0.35)%
Portfolio turnover rate	85%	68%	88%	98%	89%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	104,001	92,483	78,910	54,314	53,666
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$2,166,131	$2,108,867	$3,107,205	$1,623,083	$1,392,834

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursements, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

[e] The Fund's performance figure was increased by 0.04% from gains on the disposal of investments in violation of investment restrictions.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Small Cap Growth Fund					
	Year Ended May 31,			Year Ended August 31,		
	2023	2022	2021[e]	2020	2019	2018
PER SHARE DATA						
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 14.77	$ 22.85	$ 20.49	$ 16.89	$ 23.31	$ 16.98
Income (loss) from investment operations:						
Net investment income (loss)[d]	(0.05)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.12)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	(0.20)	(6.53)	5.23	6.21	(1.22)	7.14
Total income (loss) from investment operations	(0.25)	(6.66)	5.10	6.10	(1.33)	7.02
Distributions from:						
Net investment income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net realized gain on securities	(1.13)	(1.42)	(2.74)	(2.50)	(5.09)	(0.69)
Total distributions	(1.13)	(1.42)	(2.74)	(2.50)	(5.09)	(0.69)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 13.39	$ 14.77	$ 22.85	$ 20.49	$ 16.89	$ 23.31
TOTAL RETURN[a]	(1.91)%	(29.91)%	25.62%	38.49%	(5.47)%	41.51%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.89%	0.88%	1.11%@	1.14%	1.16%	1.16%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.94%	0.92%	1.19%@	1.24%	1.23%	1.22%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%@	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	(0.36)%	(0.61)%	(0.84)%@	(0.61)%	(0.54)%	(0.61)%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	(0.41)%	(0.66)%	(0.92)%@	(0.70)%	(0.61)%	(0.67)%
Portfolio turnover rate	41%	34%	40%	48%	60%	63%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	40,397	33,840	36,204	10,271	11,386	9,239
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$540,916	$499,878	$827,215	$210,497	$192,341	$215,384

@ Annualized

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursements, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

[e] The performance and financial history prior to May 24, 2021 are that of the Predecessor Fund. Information presented is for the nine months ended May 31, 2021.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Small Cap Index Fund					Small Cap Special Values Fund				
	Year Ended May 31,					Year Ended May 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
PER SHARE DATA										
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 17.41	$ 23.48	$ 15.08	$ 18.76	$ 22.81	$ 12.71	$ 14.26	$ 8.80	$ 11.14	$ 13.84
Income (loss) from investment operations:										
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.22	0.15	0.12	0.17	0.22	0.17	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.12
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	(0.85)	(4.01)	9.54	(0.99)	(2.25)	(1.01)	(0.80)	5.81	(1.31)	(1.02)
Total income (loss) from investment operations	(0.63)	(3.86)	9.66	(0.82)	(2.03)	(0.84)	(0.71)	5.88	(1.19)	(0.90)
Distributions from:										
Net investment income	(0.24)	(0.15)	(0.19)	(0.32)	(0.24)	(0.10)	(0.08)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.17)
Net realized gain on securities	(3.72)	(2.06)	(1.07)	(2.54)	(1.78)	(1.57)	(0.76)	(0.27)	(1.00)	(1.63)
Total distributions	(3.96)	(2.21)	(1.26)	(2.86)	(2.02)	(1.67)	(0.84)	(0.42)	(1.15)	(1.80)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 12.82	$ 17.41	$ 23.48	$ 15.08	$ 18.76	$ 10.20	$ 12.71	$ 14.26	$ 8.80	$ 11.14
TOTAL RETURN[a]	(5.10)%	(17.14)%	63.99%	(3.87)%	(9.23)%	(7.65)%	(5.18)%	66.92%	(10.88)%	(6.88)%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA										
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.41%	0.41%	0.42%	0.44%	0.40%	0.89%	0.87%	0.89%	0.88%	0.87%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.45%	0.41%	0.42%	0.44%	0.40%	0.89%	0.87%	0.89%	0.88%	0.87%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	–	–	–	–	–	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	1.40%	0.67%	0.61%	0.94%	1.01%	1.48%	0.64%	0.58%	1.10%	0.91%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	1.37%	0.67%	0.61%	0.94%	1.01%	1.48%	0.64%	0.58%	1.10%	0.91%
Portfolio turnover rate	13%	20%	14%	13%	16%	14%	20%	37%	37%	33%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	69,661	53,194	61,697	59,576	53,944	18,508	18,570	19,614	20,134	20,076
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$893,002	$926,232	$1,448,543	$898,557	$1,012,040	$188,747	$236,013	$279,760	$177,110	$223,576

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Small Cap Value Fund					
	Year Ended May 31,			Year Ended August 31,		
	2023	2022	2021[e]	2020	2019	2018
PER SHARE DATA						
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 13.54	$ 15.57	$ 9.51	$ 10.76	$ 15.74	$ 14.47
Income (loss) from investment operations:						
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.17	0.12	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.15
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	(1.39)	(0.93)	6.11	(0.92)	(2.80)	2.36
Total income (loss) from investment operations	(1.22)	(0.81)	6.16	(0.82)	(2.65)	2.51
Distributions from:						
Net investment income	(0.13)	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.14)	(0.21)	(0.13)
Net realized gain on securities	(1.89)	(1.15)	–	(0.29)	(2.12)	(1.11)
Total distributions	(2.02)	(1.22)	(0.10)	(0.43)	(2.33)	(1.24)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 10.30	$ 13.54	$ 15.57	$ 9.51	$ 10.76	$ 15.74
TOTAL RETURN[a]	(10.53)%	(5.49)%	64.80%	(7.72)%	(17.24)%	17.40%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.77%	0.77%	1.01%@	0.99%	0.95%	0.95%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.81%	0.79%	1.06%@	1.09%	1.06%	1.03%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%@	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	1.33%	0.78%	0.53%@	0.97%	1.07%	0.96%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	1.29%	0.77%	0.48%@	0.87%	0.96%	0.88%
Portfolio turnover rate	90%	67%	55%	69%	55%	46%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	42,092	38,703	32,220	31,778	29,381	33,971
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$433,476	$523,983	$501,758	$302,120	$316,042	$534,548

@ Annualized

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

[e] The performance and financial history prior to May 24, 2021 are that of the Predecessor Fund. Information presented is for the nine months ended May 31, 2021.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Stock Index Fund				
	Year Ended May 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
PER SHARE DATA					
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 47.49	$ 52.66	$ 40.27	$ 39.24	$ 39.46
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.64	0.59	0.60	0.81	0.72
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	0.38	(0.72)	15.20	3.86	0.62
Total income (loss) from investment operations	1.02	(0.13)	15.80	4.67	1.34
Distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.62)	(0.64)	(0.83)	(0.87)	(0.64)
Net realized gain on securities	(3.35)	(4.40)	(2.58)	(2.77)	(0.92)
Total distributions	(3.97)	(5.04)	(3.41)	(3.64)	(1.56)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 44.54	$ 47.49	$ 52.66	$ 40.27	$ 39.24
TOTAL RETURN[a]	2.58%	(0.54)%	39.93%	12.45%	3.43%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA					
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.30%	0.33%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.33%	0.31%	0.32%	0.33%	0.33%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	–	–	–	–	–
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	1.42%	1.09%	1.26%	1.91%	1.78%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	1.38%	1.07%	1.24%	1.88%	1.78%
Portfolio turnover rate	2%	2%	4%	3%	4%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	120,368	116,730	114,594	119,807	118,173
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$5,360,728	$5,543,586	$6,035,053	$4,825,190	$4,637,546

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Systematic Core Fund					Systematic Growth Fund*				
	Year Ended May 31,					Year Ended May 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
PER SHARE DATA										
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 25.55	$ 26.61	$ 20.57	$ 20.35	$ 22.23	$ 16.45	$ 25.17	$ 20.80	$ 19.18	$ 20.84
Income (loss) from investment operations:										
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.27	0.20	0.15	0.18	0.21	(0.02)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.05)	(0.01)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	(0.12)	(1.07)	8.62	2.68	0.43	0.52	(4.98)	6.96	3.93	0.86
Total income (loss) from investment operations	0.15	(0.87)	8.77	2.86	0.64	0.50	(5.09)	6.85	3.88	0.85
Distributions from:										
Net investment income	(0.24)	(0.06)	(0.17)	(0.24)	(0.21)	–	–	–	–	–
Net realized gain on securities	(1.12)	(0.13)	(2.56)	(2.40)	(2.31)	(2.78)	(3.63)	(2.48)	(2.26)	(2.51)
Total distributions	(1.36)	(0.19)	(2.73)	(2.64)	(2.52)	(2.78)	(3.63)	(2.48)	(2.26)	(2.51)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 24.34	$ 25.55	$ 26.61	$ 20.57	$ 20.35	$ 14.17	$ 16.45	$ 25.17	$ 20.80	$ 19.18
TOTAL RETURN[a]	0.73%	(3.30)%	43.72%	15.08%	2.87%	5.27%	(21.75)%	33.74%	21.77%	4.22%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA										
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.64%	0.63%	0.68%	0.85%	0.85%	0.83%	0.79%	0.82%	0.83%	0.82%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.86%	0.85%	0.90%	0.99%	0.92%	0.85%	0.82%	0.82%	0.83%	0.82%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	–	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	–	–	–	–	–
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	1.10%	0.71%	0.67%	0.85%	0.95%	(0.16)%	(0.44)%	(0.45)%	(0.24)%	(0.03)%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	0.88%	0.49%	0.45%	0.71%	0.88%	(0.18)%	(0.47)%	(0.45)%	(0.24)%	(0.03)%
Portfolio turnover rate	14%	15%	20%	98%	44%	88%	25%	28%	27%	30%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	21,821	23,336	26,049	5,963	5,774	54,561	43,257	39,782	39,950	40,727
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$531,131	$596,130	$693,185	$122,639	$117,501	$773,275	$711,659	$1,001,518	$831,006	$781,236

* See Note 1.

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

Financial Highlights

	Systematic Value Fund					U.S. Socially Responsible Fund					
	Year Ended May 31,					Year Ended May 31,			Year Ended August 31,		
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2023	2022	2021[e]	2020	2019	2018
PER SHARE DATA											
Net asset value at beginning of period	$ 13.01	$ 13.12	$ 11.79	$ 13.93	$ 15.91	$ 20.64	$ 24.85	$ 20.91	$ 22.03	$ 23.09	$ 20.15
Income (loss) from investment operations:											
Net investment income (loss)[d]	0.23	0.21	0.14	0.23	0.34	0.28	0.26	0.13	0.26	0.27	0.30
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currencies	(0.70)	0.24	3.94	(0.52)	(0.61)	(0.15)	(0.91)	4.74	3.15	0.72	3.39
Total income (loss) from investment operations	(0.47)	0.45	4.08	(0.29)	(0.27)	0.13	(0.65)	4.87	3.41	0.99	3.69
Distributions from:											
Net investment income	(0.27)	(0.04)	(0.24)	(0.39)	(0.22)	(0.27)	(0.17)	(0.25)	(0.33)	(0.34)	(0.35)
Net realized gain on securities	(0.68)	(0.52)	(2.51)	(1.46)	(1.49)	(3.75)	(3.39)	(0.68)	(4.20)	(1.71)	(0.40)
Total distributions	(0.95)	(0.56)	(2.75)	(1.85)	(1.71)	(4.02)	(3.56)	(0.93)	(4.53)	(2.05)	(0.75)
Net asset value at end of period	$ 11.59	$ 13.01	$ 13.12	$ 11.79	$ 13.93	$ 16.75	$ 20.64	$ 24.85	$ 20.91	$ 22.03	$ 23.09
TOTAL RETURN[a]	(3.89)%	3.54%	36.90%	(2.34)%	(1.84)%	1.06%	(2.90)%	23.38%	17.06%	4.46%	18.49%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA											
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[b]	0.49%	0.48%	0.57%	0.80%	0.85%	0.36%	0.35%	0.60%@	0.60%	0.56%	0.56%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[c]	0.79%	0.78%	0.87%	1.16%	0.93%	0.36%	0.35%	0.60%@	0.61%	0.61%	0.61%
Ratio of expense reductions to average net assets	–	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[b]	1.83%	1.54%	1.39%	1.64%	2.14%	1.46%	1.06%	0.77%@	1.20%	1.22%	1.37%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[c]	1.53%	1.24%	1.09%	1.27%	2.06%	1.46%	1.06%	0.77%@	1.18%	1.17%	1.33%
Portfolio turnover rate	64%	32%	197%	265%	28%	26%	23%	18%	14%	36%	5%
Number of shares outstanding at end of period (000's)	34,652	37,423	42,909	3,751	3,676	40,924	35,540	33,370	35,643	32,675	34,175
Net assets at end of period (000's)	$401,755	$486,821	$563,185	$44,233	$51,212	$685,339	$733,505	$829,253	$745,440	$719,784	$789,118

@ Annualized

[a] Total return includes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions. The effect of fees and charges incurred at the separate account level are not reflected in these performance figures. If such expenses had been included, the total return would have been lower for each period presented.

[b] Includes, if any, expense reimbursement, but excludes, if any, expense reductions.

[c] Excludes, if any, expense reimbursements and expense reductions.

[d] The per share amounts are calculated using the average share method.

[e] The performance and financial history prior to May 24, 2021 are that of the Predecessor Fund. Information presented is for the nine months ended May 31, 2021.

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APPENDIX A

VALIC Company I

Fund	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Risk Factors	Principal Investment Techniques
Capital Appreciation Fund	Capital appreciation	Growth	• Management risk • Equity securities risk • Growth style risk • Large-cap companies risk • Market risk • Securities lending risk	The Fund invests in equity securities of large-sized U.S. companies similar in size, at the time of purchase, to those within the Russell 1000® Growth Index.
Core Bond Fund	High total return	Fixed income	• Management risk • Active trading risk • Credit risk • Foreign investment risk • Interest rate risk • Junk bond risk • Market risk • Mortgage-backed securities risk • Non-mortgage asset-backed securities risk • Call or prepayment risk • Emerging markets risk • Currency risk • U.S. government obligations risk • Securities lending risk	The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in medium- to high-quality fixed income securities, including corporate debt securities of domestic and foreign companies, or in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities. A significant portion of the Fund's U.S. government securities may be issued or guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC") or the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"). Although the Fund invests primarily in medium- to high-quality fixed income securities, which are considered investment-grade, up to 20% of its net assets may be invested in lower-quality fixed income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"), which are considered below investment-grade.

APPENDIX A

Fund	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Risk Factors	Principal Investment Techniques
Dividend Value Fund	Capital growth by investing in common stocks, and secondarily income	Value	• Management risk • Dividend-paying stock risks • Foreign investment risk • Equity securities risk • Value style risk • Growth style risk • Convertible securities risk • Preferred stock risk • Income producing stock availability risk • Large-cap companies risk • Market risk • Mid-cap company risk • Small-cap company risk • Securities lending risk • Depositary receipts risk • Warrants and rights risk • REITs risk	The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity securities including common stock, preferred stock and convertible securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in dividend paying equity securities. The Fund may invest in securities of companies with any market capitalization, but will generally focus on large cap securities. In selecting portfolio securities, one of the Subadvisers will generally employ a value-oriented analysis, but may purchase equity securities based on a growth-oriented analysis when such securities pay dividends or the Subadviser believes such securities have particularly good prospects for capital appreciation. The other Subadviser typically emphasizes dividend paying equity securities with a focus placed upon current dividend levels as well as dividend growth over time and looks for potential for capital appreciation, sound or improving balance sheets and effective management teams that exhibit a desire to earn consistent returns for shareholders.

APPENDIX A

Fund	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Risk Factors	Principal Investment Techniques
Emerging Economies Fund	Capital appreciation	Emerging countries	• Management risk • Foreign investment risk • Emerging markets risk • Currency risk • Geographic risk • Equity securities risk • Preferred stock risk • Depositary receipts risk • Large-cap companies risk • Mid-cap company risk • Small-cap company risk • Derivatives risk • Hedging risk • Market risk • Value style risk • Securities lending risk	Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of value of its net assets in equity securities of emerging market companies and other investments that are tied economically to emerging markets.
Global Real Estate Fund	High total return through long-term growth of capital and current income	Real estate and real estate-related securities	• Management risk • Real estate investments risk • REITs risk • Equity securities risk • Currency risk • Emerging markets risk • Foreign investment risk • Geographic risk • Market risk • Mid-cap company risk • Small-cap company risk • Synthetic securities risk • Securities lending risk • Short position risk	The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in a diversified portfolio of equity investments in real estate and real estate-related companies.
Government Securities Fund	High current income and protection of capital through investments in intermediate and long-term U.S. government debt securities	U.S. government obligations	• U.S. government obligations risk • Credit risk • Interest rate risk • Call or prepayment risk • Currency risk • Foreign investment risk • Market risk • Mortgage-backed securities risk • Asset-backed securities risk • Securities lending risk • Risks of investing in money market securities • Repurchase agreements risk	The Fund invests at least 80% of net assets in intermediate- and long-term U.S. Government and government sponsored debt securities.

APPENDIX A

Fund	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Risk Factors	Principal Investment Techniques
Growth Fund	Long-term capital growth	Growth	• Index risk • Failure to match index performance risk • Management risk • Dividend-paying stocks risk • Equity securities risk • Currency risk • Foreign investment risk • Depositary receipts risk • Emerging markets risk • Focused fund risk • Growth style risk • Large- and mid-cap company risk • Small-cap company risk • Market risk • Price volatility risk • Securities lending risk • Sector risk • Non-diversification risk	The Fund attempts to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in common stock of companies that are selected based on such factors as strong earnings, strong sales and revenue growth and capital appreciation potential. The Fund will emphasize common stock of companies with mid- to large-stock market capitalizations; however, the Fund also may invest in the common stock of small companies. The Fund generally invests at least 65% of its total assets in equity securities. Equity securities consist of common stock and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Fund may invest without limitation in the securities of foreign companies in the form of ADRs. In addition to ADRs, the Fund may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in securities of foreign companies, including companies located in emerging markets.
High Yield Bond Fund	High total return and income	Fixed income	• Junk bond risk • Management risk • Call or prepayment risk • Credit risk • Foreign investment risk • Interest rate risk • Market risk • Securities lending risk • Currency risk	At least 80% of the Fund's net assets are invested, under normal circumstances, in high-yield, below-investment grade fixed income securities (often referred to as "junk bonds"). The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its net assets in below-investment grade foreign fixed income securities.

APPENDIX A

Fund	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Risk Factors	Principal Investment Techniques
Inflation Protected Fund	Maximum real return	Inflation-indexed fixed income securities	• Risks of investing in inflation-indexed securities • Risks of inflation indexing methodology • Interest rate fluctuations risk • Call or prepayment risk • Credit risk • Foreign investment risk • Emerging markets risk • Currency risk • Market risk • U.S. government obligations risk • Foreign sovereign debt risk • Mortgage and asset-backed securities risk • Collateralized loan obligation risk • Derivatives risk • Futures risk • Counterparty risk • Hedging risk • Active trading risk • Securities lending risk	The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in inflation-indexed fixed income securities issued by domestic and foreign governments (including those in emerging market countries), their agencies or instrumentalities, and corporations and in derivative instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities.
International Equities Index Fund	Long-term growth of capital through investments in equity securities that, as a group, are expected to provide investment results closely corresponding to the performance of the MSCI EAFE index	Index	• Equity securities risk • Index risk • Failure to match index performance risk • Foreign investment risk • Currency risk • Geographic risk • Large- and mid-cap companies risk • Market risk • Securities lending risk	The Fund is managed to seek to track the performance of the MSCI EAFE Index, which measures the stock performance of large- and mid-cap companies in developed countries outside the U.S.
International Government Bond Fund	High current income through investments primarily in investment grade debt securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governments	Foreign government fixed income securities	• Call or prepayment risk • Credit risk • Currency risk • Derivatives risk • Hedging risk • Emerging markets risk • Foreign investment risk • Foreign sovereign debt risk • Interest rate risk • Junk bond risk • Market risk • Non-diversification risk • Risks of investing in money market securities • U.S. government obligations risk • Securities lending risk	The Fund aims to provide foreign investment opportunities primarily in investment grade government and government sponsored debt securities. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets of the Fund must be government issued, sponsored or guaranteed.

APPENDIX A

Fund	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Risk Factors	Principal Investment Techniques
International Growth Fund	Capital appreciation	International growth	• Consumer Discretionary Risk • Management risk • Foreign investment risk • Focused fund risk • Currency risk • Depositary receipts risk • Emerging markets risk • Equity securities risk • Large-cap companies risk • Mid-cap company risk • Small-cap company risk • Growth style risk • Liquidity risk • Market risk • Securities lending risk	Under normal market conditions, the Fund's Subadviser seeks to achieve the Fund's objective by investing primarily in established companies on an international basis, with capitalizations, within the range of companies included in the MSCI ACWI ex USA Index.
International Opportunities Fund	Long-term capital appreciation	International	• Management risk • Growth style risk • Equity securities risk • Emerging markets risk • Foreign investment risk • Depositary receipts risk • Geographic risk • Market risk • Sector Risk • Securities lending risk • Small-cap company risk • Mid-cap company risk • Currency risk	Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in equity and equity-related securities of small to mid-cap companies throughout the world, excluding the United States. The Fund may hold foreign currencies and non-dollar denominated foreign securities.
International Value Fund	Long-term growth of capital	International value	• Management risk • Equity securities risk • Derivatives risk • Large-cap companies risk • Mid-cap company risk • Small-cap company risk • Hedging risk • Warrant risk • Emerging markets risk • Foreign investment risk • Currency risk • Depository receipts risk • Geographic risk • Market risk • Value style risk • Securities lending risk	Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of foreign issuers. The Fund may also invest up to 30% of its total assets in emerging market equity securities. The Fund will invest in securities of at least three different countries, including the United States. The Fund normally invests in common stock, preferred stock, rights, warrants and American Depository Receipts (ADRs).
Large Capital Growth Fund	Long-term growth of capital	Growth	• Management risk • Dividend-paying stocks risk • Equity securities risk • Currency risk • Focused fund risk • Foreign investment risk • Large-cap companies risk • Growth stock risk • Market risk • Securities lending risk	The Fund seeks to meet its objective by investing, normally, at least 80% of its net assets in securities of large-cap companies. In complying with this 80% investment requirement, the Fund will invest primarily in common stocks.

APPENDIX A

Fund	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Risk Factors	Principal Investment Techniques
Mid Cap Index Fund	Growth of capital through investments primarily in a diversified portfolio of common stocks that, as a group, are expected to provide investment results closely corresponding to the performance of the S&P Mid Cap 400® index	Index	• Securities lending risk • Index risk • Failure to match index performance risk • Equity securities risk • Market risk • Mid-cap company risk	The Fund is managed to seek to track the performance of the S&P Mid Cap 400® Index, which measures the performance of the mid-capitalization sector of the U.S. equity market. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets are invested in stocks that are in the Index.
Mid Cap Strategic Growth Fund	Long-term capital growth	Growth	• Securities lending risk • Management risk • Currency risk • Equity securities risk • Foreign investment risk • Emerging markets risk • Growth style risk • Market risk • Privately placed securities risk • Mid-cap company risk	The Subadvisers seek long-term capital growth by investing primarily in growth-oriented equity securities of U.S. domestic and foreign mid-cap companies. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in common stocks of mid-cap companies.
Mid Cap Value Fund	Capital growth	Value	• Management risk • Value style risk • Equity securities risk • Foreign investment risk • Depositary receipts risk • Market risk • Mid-cap company risk • Securities lending risk	The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in equity securities of mid-cap companies. The Subadvisers use value-oriented investment approaches to identify companies in which to invest the Fund's assets. The Fund may also invest in Depositary Receipts, which are instruments issued by a bank that represent an interest in a foreign issuer's securities.
Nasdaq-100® Index Fund	Long-term capital growth through investments in the stocks that are included in the Nasdaq100® Index	Index	• Technology sector risk • Equity securities risk • Index risk • Failure to match index performance risk • Derivatives risk • Market risk • Non-diversification risk • Sector risk • Securities lending risk	The Fund invests in stocks that are included in the Index. The Index represents the largest and most active nonfinancial domestic and international securities listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market, based on market value (capitalization).

APPENDIX A

Fund	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Risk Factors	Principal Investment Techniques
Science & Technology Fund	Long-term capital appreciation	Specialty growth	• Management risk • Technology sector risk • Dividend-paying stocks risk • Equity securities risk • Emerging markets risk • Currency risk • Foreign investment risk • Geographic risk • IPO risk • Market risk • Non-diversification risk • Sector risk • Securities lending risk • Privately placed securities risk • Mid-cap company risk • Small-cap company risk • Active trading risk	The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in the common stocks of companies that are expected to benefit from the development, advancement, and use of science and/or technology.
Small Cap Growth Fund	Long-term capital growth	Growth	• Management risk • Growth style risk • Equity securities risk • Market risk • Small-cap company risk • Securities lending risk	Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of net assets in the equity securities of small cap companies. Typically, the Fund invests in securities of companies with a history of above-average growth, as well as companies expected to have above-average growth.
Small Cap Index Fund	Growth of capital through investment primarily in a diversified portfolio of common stocks that, as a group, the subadviser believes may provide investment results closely corresponding to the Russell 2000® index	Index	• Index risk • Failure to match index performance risk • Market risk • Equity securities risk • Small-cap company risk • Securities lending risk	The Fund is managed to seek to track the performance of the Russell 2000® Index, which measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The Fund invests under normal circumstances at least 80% of net assets in stocks that are in the Index.
Small Cap Special Values Fund	Growth of capital by investing primarily in common stocks	Value	• Management risk • Equity securities risk • Small-cap company risk • Value style risk • Market risk • Securities lending risk	Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in common stocks of domestic small-cap companies. The Subadvisers look for significantly undervalued companies that they believe have the potential for above-average appreciation with below-average risk.

APPENDIX A

Fund	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Risk Factors	Principal Investment Techniques
Small Cap Value Fund	Maximum long-term return	Value	• Management risk • Value style risk • Equity securities risk • Market risk • Small-cap company risk • Securities lending risk	The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of small-cap companies. The Subadvisers will use a value-oriented approach. Companies will be selected based upon valuation characteristics such as price-to-cash flow ratios which are at a discount to market averages.
Stock Index Fund	Long-term capital growth through investment in common stocks that, as a group, are expected to provide investment results closely corresponding to the performance of the S&P 500 index	Index	• Management risk • Index risk • Failure to match index performance risk • Equity securities risk • Large-and mid-cap company risk • Market risk • Securities Lending risk	The Fund is managed to seek to track the performance of the S&P 500® Index, which measures the stock performance of 500 large- and mid-cap companies and is often used to indicate the performance of the overall stock market. The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of net assets in stocks that are in the Index.
Systematic Core Fund	Long-term growth of capital	Growth	• Disciplined strategy risk • Equity securities risk • Factor-based investing risk • Large-cap companies risk • Management risk • Market risk • Securities lending risk	The Fund seeks to achieve a higher risk-adjusted performance than the Russell 1000® Index over the long term through a proprietary selection process employed by the Fund's Subadviser. The Subadviser uses a rules-based methodology that emphasizes quantitatively-based stock selection and portfolio construction and efficient implementation. The Fund seeks to capture common sources of active equity returns, including the following factors: value (i.e., how attractively a stock is priced relative to its "fundamentals," such as book value and free cash flow), momentum (i.e., whether a company's share price is trending up or down), quality (i.e., profitability) and low volatility (i.e., a relatively low degree of fluctuation in a company's share price over time).

APPENDIX A

Fund	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Risk Factors	Principal Investment Techniques
Systematic Growth Fund	Long-term capital growth, and secondarily income	Growth	• Management risk • Dividend-paying stocks risk • Equity securities risk • Growth style risk • Large- and mid-cap companies risk • Market risk • Non-Diversification Risk • Securities lending risk • Technology sector risk	The Fund invests primarily in equity securities of issuers included in the Russell 1000® Growth Index (the "Index") at the time of purchase.
Systematic Value Fund	Total return through capital appreciation	Value	• Management risk • Equity securities risk • Preferred stock risk • Convertible securities risk • Warrant risk • Large and mid-cap company risk • Market risk • Value style risk • Quantitative investing risk • Sector risk • Active trading risk • Securities lending risk	The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in equity securities of U.S. large- and mid-cap companies. Companies are determined to be large- or mid-cap based on the inclusion of their equity securities in the Russell 1000® Value Index, whose constituents are companies that exhibit certain value qualities, as defined by the index provider, such as lower price-to-book ratios, and lower expected growth values. The equity securities in which the Fund invests include common stock, preferred stock, convertible securities, rights and warrants.

APPENDIX A

Fund	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Risk Factors	Principal Investment Techniques
U.S. Socially Responsible Fund	Growth of capital	Specialty growth	• Equity securities risk • Preferred stock risk • Convertible securities risk • Foreign investment risk • Market risk • Social criteria risk • Securities lending risk	The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in the equity securities of U.S. companies meeting the Fund's social criteria. The Fund does not invest in companies that are significantly engaged in: • the manufacture or distribution of civilian firearms, military weapons or weapons delivery systems; • the manufacture or distribution of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products; • the operation of gambling-related businesses; • the production of nuclear energy; • have a history of poor labor-management relations; • engage in businesses or have products that have a severely negative impact on the environment; • have significant business operations in countries whose governments pose human rights concerns; operate businesses that have a significantly adverse impact on the communities in which they are located; • engage in businesses or have products that have a severely negative impact on their customers, which may include companies that have products that pose safety or health concerns, engage in practices that are anti-competitive or have marketing that is inappropriate or misleading; and • have a history of poor business ethics, which may include companies that have incidents of bribery or fraud, or poor governance structures.

Interested in Learning More?

The Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") incorporated by reference into this prospectus contains additional information about VC I's operations.

Further information about the Funds' investments is available in VC I's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. VC I's annual report discusses market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Funds' performance results during their last fiscal year.

The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company ("VALIC") can provide you with a free copy of these materials or other information about VC I. You may reach VALIC by calling 1-800-448-2542 or by writing to P.O. Box 15648, Amarillo, Texas 79105-5648. VC I's prospectus, SAI, and shareholder reports are available online at https://www.corebridgefinancial.com/rs/prospectus-and-reports/annuities#underlyingfunds.

The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") maintains copies of these documents, which are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's web site at http://www.sec.gov. You may also request a paper copy from the SEC electronically at publicinfo@sec.gov. A duplicating fee will be assessed for all copies provided by the SEC.

Investment Company Act filing number 811-03738

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