

T. Rowe Price International Stock Portfolio

Supplement to Prospectus and Summary Prospectus Dated May 1, 2021

Under “Management” in the summary prospectus and Section 1 of the prospectus, T. Rowe Price International Ltd is removed as the fund’s investment subadviser.

Under “Investment Adviser(s)” in Section 2 of the prospectus, the second paragraph is deleted.

The date of this supplement is August 2, 2021.

E301-041 8/2/21



PROSPECTUS

May 1, 2021

T. ROWE PRICE

International Stock Portfolio

The fund is only available as an investment option for variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Table of Contents

1	SUMMARY	
	International Stock Portfolio	1
2	MORE ABOUT THE FUND	
	Management of the Fund	5
	More Information About the Fund's Investment Objective(s), Strategies, and Risks	6
	Portfolio Turnover	13
	Financial Highlights	13
	Disclosure of Fund Portfolio Information	14
3	T. ROWE PRICE ACCOUNT INFORMATION	
	Investing in T. Rowe Price Variable Insurance Portfolios	15
	Distribution and Shareholder Servicing Fees	15
	Pricing of Shares and Transactions	15
	General Policies Relating to Transactions	17
	Information on Distributions and Taxes	19
	Rights Reserved by the Funds	20

Investment Objective(s)

The fund seeks long-term growth of capital through investments primarily in the common stocks of established, non-U.S. companies.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the fund. There may be additional expenses that apply, as described in your insurance contract prospectus, which are not reflected in the table.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

	Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)
Management fees	1.05% ^a
Other expenses	—
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.05
Fee waiver/expense reimbursement	(0.10) ^a
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver/expense reimbursement	0.95^a

^a T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., has contractually agreed (at least through April 30, 2022) to waive a portion of the fund's management fees in order to limit the fund's management fees to 0.95% of the fund's average daily net assets. Thereafter, this agreement will automatically renew for one-year terms unless terminated by the fund's Board of Directors. Fees waived and expenses paid under this agreement are not subject to reimbursement to T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., by the fund.

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 all of your shares at the end of those periods, that your investment has a 5% return each year, and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The example also assumes that any current expense limitation arrangement remains in place for the period noted in the table above; therefore, the figures have been adjusted to reflect fee waivers or expense reimbursements only in the periods for which the expense limitation arrangement is expected to continue. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
	\$97	\$324	\$570	\$1,274

Portfolio Turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when the fund's shares are held in a taxable account. 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 30.6% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks, and Performance**Principal Investment Strategies**

The fund expects to primarily invest in stocks outside the U.S. and to diversify broadly among developed and emerging countries throughout the world. The fund normally invests in at least five countries and may purchase the stocks of companies of any size, but its focus will typically be on large companies. Normally, at least 80% of the fund's net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) will be invested in stocks.

While the adviser invests with an awareness of the global economic backdrop and the adviser's outlook for certain industries, sectors, and individual countries, the adviser's decision-making process focuses on bottom-up stock selection. Country allocation is driven largely by stock selection, though the adviser may limit investments in markets or industries that appear to have poor overall prospects.

Security selection reflects a growth style. The adviser relies on a global team of investment analysts dedicated to in-depth fundamental research in an effort to identify companies capable of achieving and sustaining above-average, long-term earnings growth. The adviser seeks to purchase stocks of companies at reasonable prices in relation to present or anticipated earnings, cash flow, or book value.

In selecting investments, the adviser generally favors companies with one or more of the following characteristics:

- leading or improving market position;
- attractive business niche;
- attractive or improving franchise or industry position;
- seasoned management;
- stable or improving earnings and/or cash flow; and
- sound or improving balance sheet.

Principal Risks

As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective(s). The fund's share price fluctuates, which means you could lose money by investing in the fund. The principal risks of investing in this fund, which may be even greater during periods of market disruption or volatility, are summarized as follows:

International investing Investing in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involves special risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. issuers. Non-U.S. securities tend to be more volatile and have lower overall liquidity than investments in U.S. securities and may lose value because of adverse local, political, social, or economic developments overseas, or due to changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. In addition, investments outside the U.S. are subject to settlement practices and regulatory and financial reporting standards that differ from those of the U.S. The risks of investing outside the U.S. are heightened for any investments in emerging markets, which are susceptible to greater volatility than investments in developed markets.

Large-cap stocks Securities issued by large-cap companies tend to be less volatile than securities issued by smaller companies. However, larger companies may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods, and may be unable to respond as quickly to competitive challenges.

Market conditions The value of the fund's investments may decrease, sometimes rapidly or unexpectedly, due to factors affecting an issuer held by the fund, particular industries, or the overall securities markets. A variety of factors can increase the volatility of the fund's holdings and markets generally, including political or regulatory developments, recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, war or acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and outbreaks of infectious illnesses or other widespread public health issues such as the coronavirus pandemic and related governmental and public responses. Certain events may cause instability across global markets, including reduced liquidity and disruptions in trading markets, while some events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors, and industries more significantly than others. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility, and security pricing. These adverse developments may cause broad declines in market value due to short-term market movements or for significantly longer periods during more prolonged market downturns.

Growth investing The fund's growth approach to investing could cause it to underperform other stock funds that employ a different investment style. Growth stocks tend to be more volatile than certain other types of stocks, and their prices may fluctuate more dramatically than the overall stock market. A stock with growth characteristics can have sharp price declines due to decreases in current or expected earnings and may lack dividends that can help cushion its share price in a declining market.

Investing in Europe The European financial markets have been experiencing increased volatility due to concerns over rising government debt levels of several European countries, and these events may continue to significantly affect all of Europe. European economies could be significantly affected by, among other things, rising unemployment, the imposition or unexpected elimination of fiscal and monetary controls by member countries of the European Economic and Monetary Union, uncertainty surrounding the euro, the success of governmental actions to reduce budget deficits, and ongoing uncertainties and consequences surrounding Brexit, the formal withdrawal by the United Kingdom from the European Union.

Investing in Asia Many Asian economies have at various times been negatively affected by inflation, currency devaluations, an over-reliance on international trade and exports, political and social instability, and less developed financial systems and securities trading markets. Trade restrictions, unexpected decreases in exports, changes in government policies, or natural disasters could have a significant impact on companies doing business in Asia. The Asian region may be significantly affected by political unrest, military conflict, economic sanctions, and less demand for Asian products and services.

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

Emerging markets Investments in emerging market countries are subject to greater risk and overall volatility than investments in the U.S. and other developed markets. Emerging market countries tend to have economic structures that are less diverse and mature, less developed legal and regulatory regimes, and political systems that are less stable, than those of developed countries. In addition to the risks associated with investing outside the U.S., emerging markets are more susceptible to governmental interference, political and economic uncertainty, local taxes and restrictions on the fund's investments, less efficient trading markets with lower overall liquidity, and more volatile currency exchange rates.

Stock investing Stocks generally fluctuate in value more than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is a chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. The value of stocks held by the fund may decline due to general weakness or volatility in the stock markets in which the fund invests or because of factors that affect a particular company or industry.

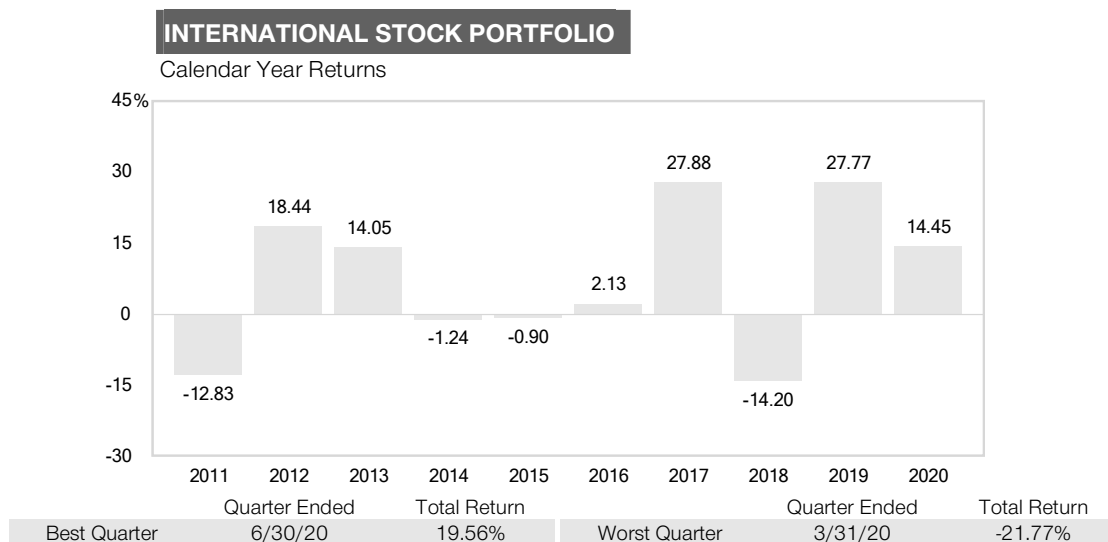
Active management The fund's overall investment program and holdings selected by the fund's investment adviser may underperform the broad markets, relevant indices, or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Cybersecurity breaches The fund could be harmed by intentional cyberattacks and other cybersecurity breaches, including unauthorized access to the fund's assets, customer data and confidential shareholder information, or other proprietary information. In addition, a cybersecurity breach could cause one of the fund's service providers or financial intermediaries to suffer unauthorized data access, data corruption, or loss of operational functionality.

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The fund's performance information represents only past performance and is not necessarily an indication of future results.

The following bar chart illustrates how much returns can differ from year to year by showing calendar year returns and the best and worst calendar quarter returns during those years for the fund.



The following table shows the average annual total returns for the fund, and also compares the returns with the returns of a relevant broad-based market index, as well as with the returns of one or more comparative indexes that have investment characteristics similar to those of the fund, if applicable.

Average Annual Total Returns

	Periods ended December 31, 2020			Inception date
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	
International Stock Portfolio	14.45 %	10.38 %	6.56 %	03/31/1994
MSCI All Country World Index ex USA Net (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	10.65	8.93	4.92	
Lipper Variable Annuity Underlying International Multi-Cap Growth Funds Average	19.04	10.47	6.89	

Updated performance information is available through troweprice.com.

Management

Investment Adviser T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (T. Rowe Price or Price Associates)

Investment Subadviser T. Rowe Price International Ltd (T. Rowe Price International)

Portfolio Manager	Title	Managed Fund Since	Joined Investment Adviser
Richard N. Clattenburg	Chair of Investment Advisory Committee	2015	2005

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The fund is not sold directly to the general public but is instead offered as an underlying investment option for variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts. Although the fund does not require a minimum amount for initial or subsequent purchases from insurance companies, your insurance company may impose investment minimums for your purchases of the fund.

You may purchase, redeem, or exchange shares of the fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You must purchase, redeem, and exchange shares through your insurance company.

Tax Information

The fund distributes any dividends and capital gains to its shareholders, which are the insurance company separate accounts that sponsor your variable annuity or variable life insurance contract. Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment, including redemptions of fund shares and the impact of dividend and capital gains distributions by the fund, should consult with the insurance company that issued their variable product or refer to their variable annuity or variable life insurance contract prospectus.

Payments to Insurance Companies, Broker-Dealers, and Other Financial Intermediaries

The fund is generally available only through variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts. The fund and/or its related companies may make payments to a sponsoring insurance company or other financial intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the insurance company or other financial intermediary to recommend the fund over another investment option or by influencing an insurance company to include the fund as an underlying investment option in a variable contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable contract may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your insurance company or financial intermediary, or visit your insurance company's or financial intermediary's website, for more information.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Investment Adviser(s)

T. Rowe Price is the fund's investment adviser and oversees the selection of the fund's investments and management of the fund's portfolio pursuant to an investment management agreement between the investment adviser and the fund. T. Rowe Price is the investment adviser for all mutual funds sponsored and managed by T. Rowe Price (T. Rowe Price Funds); is an SEC-registered investment adviser that provides investment management services to individual and institutional investors and sponsors; and serves as adviser and subadviser to registered investment companies, institutional separate accounts, and common trust funds. The address for T. Rowe Price is 100 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202. As of December 31, 2020, T. Rowe Price and its affiliates (Firm) had approximately \$1.47 trillion in assets under management and provided investment management services for more than 6.6 million individual and institutional investor accounts.

T. Rowe Price has entered into a subadvisory agreement with T. Rowe Price International under which T. Rowe Price International is authorized to trade securities and make discretionary investment decisions on behalf of the fund. T. Rowe Price International is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser, and is authorized or licensed by the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority and other global regulators. T. Rowe Price International sponsors and serves as adviser to foreign collective investment schemes and provides investment management services to registered investment companies and other institutional investors. T. Rowe Price International is headquartered in London and has several branch offices around the world. T. Rowe Price International is a direct subsidiary of T. Rowe Price and its address is 60 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4N 4TZ, United Kingdom.

Portfolio Management

T. Rowe Price has established an Investment Advisory Committee with respect to the fund. The committee chair is ultimately responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio and works with the committee in developing and executing the fund's investment program. The members of the committee are as follows: Richard N. Clattenburg, Chair, Harishankar Balkrishna, Sheena L. Barbosa, Jai Kapadia, Tobias Fabian Mueller, Oluwaseun Oyegunle, John Rowles, Sebastian Schrott, Bin Shen, and Ernest C. Yeung. The following information provides the year that the chair (portfolio manager) first joined the Firm and the chair's specific business experience during the past five years (although the chair may have had portfolio management responsibilities for a longer period). Mr. Clattenburg has been chair of the committee since 2015. He joined the Firm in 2005 and his investment experience dates from 2003. During the past five years, he has served as a portfolio manager. The Statement of Additional Information provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, and the portfolio manager's ownership of the fund's shares.

The Management Fee

The fund pays the investment adviser an annual all-inclusive management fee of 1.05% based on the fund's average daily net assets. The management fee is calculated and accrued daily and it includes investment management services and ordinary, recurring operating expenses, but does not cover interest; expenses related to borrowings, taxes, and brokerage and other transaction costs; or nonrecurring, extraordinary expenses.

A discussion about the factors considered by the fund's Board of Directors (Board) and its conclusions in approving the fund's investment management agreement (and any subadvisory agreement, if applicable) appear in the fund's semiannual report to contract holders for the period ended June 30.

Variable Annuity Contracts and Variable Life Insurance Charges

Variable annuity and variable life insurance fees and charges imposed on contract holders and participants by the insurance companies are in addition to those described previously and are described in the variable annuity contract and variable life insurance prospectuses.

Variable Annuity Contracts and Variable Life Insurance Conflicts

The fund may serve as an investment medium for both variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. Shares of the fund may be offered to separate accounts established by any number of insurance companies. The fund currently does not foresee any disadvantages to variable annuity contract owners due to the fact that the fund may serve as an investment medium for both variable

annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies; however, due to differences in tax treatment or other considerations, it is theoretically possible that the interests of owners of variable annuity contracts and variable insurance policies for which the fund serves as an investment medium might at some time be in conflict. The fund's Board is required to monitor events to identify any material conflicts between variable annuity contract owners and variable life policy owners, and will determine what action, if any, should be taken in the event of such a conflict. If such a conflict were to occur, an insurance company participating in the fund might be required to redeem the investment of one or more of its separate accounts from the fund. This might force the fund to sell securities at disadvantageous prices.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S), STRATEGIES, AND RISKS

Investment Objective(s)

The fund seeks long-term growth of capital through investments primarily in the common stocks of established, non-U.S. companies.

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund expects to primarily invest in stocks outside the U.S. and to diversify broadly among developed and emerging countries throughout the world. The fund normally invests in at least five countries and may purchase the stocks of companies of any size, but its focus will typically be on large companies. Normally, at least 80% of the fund's net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) will be invested in stocks. Shareholders will receive at least 60 days' prior notice of a change in the fund's policy requiring it to normally invest at least 80% of its net assets in stocks.

The fund relies on the country assigned to a security by MSCI Inc., a third-party provider of benchmark indexes and data services, or another unaffiliated data provider. The fund also relies on MSCI Inc. or another unaffiliated data provider to determine which countries are considered emerging markets. The data providers use various criteria to determine the country to which a security is economically tied. Examples include the following: (1) the country under which the issuer is organized; (2) the location of the issuer's principal place of business or principal office; (3) where the issuer's securities are listed or traded principally on an exchange or over-the-counter market; and (4) where the issuer conducts the predominant part of its business activities or derives a significant portion (e.g., at least 50%) of its revenues or profits.

While the adviser invests with an awareness of the outlook for certain industries, sectors, and individual countries within the region, the adviser's decision-making process focuses on bottom-up stock selection. Country allocation is driven largely by stock selection, though the adviser may limit investments in markets or industries that appear to have poor overall prospects.

Security selection reflects a growth style. The adviser relies on a global team of investment analysts dedicated to in-depth fundamental research in an effort to identify companies capable of achieving and sustaining above-average, long-term earnings growth. The adviser seeks to purchase stocks of companies at reasonable prices in relation to present or anticipated earnings, cash flow, or book value.

In selecting investments, the adviser generally favors companies with one or more of the following characteristics:

- leading or improving market position;
- attractive business niche;
- attractive or improving franchise or industry position;
- seasoned management;
- stable or improving earnings and/or cash flow; and
- sound or improving balance sheet.

The market may reward growth stocks with price increases when earnings expectations are met or exceeded. Funds that employ a growth-oriented approach to stock selection rely on the premise that by investing in companies that increase their earnings faster than both inflation and the overall economy, the market will eventually reward those companies with a higher stock price. The fund's successful implementation of a growth-oriented strategy may lead to long-term growth of capital over time.

The fund typically focuses its investments more on developed foreign countries than on emerging market countries. As a result, the fund may at times have significant investments in the United Kingdom and other developed European countries, as well as Japan.

The fund's investments, as well as political and economic trends in the countries and regions in which the fund invests, and holdings are adjusted according to the portfolio manager's analysis and outlook. The impact of unfavorable developments in a particular

country may be reduced when investments are spread among many countries. However, the economies and financial markets of countries in a certain region may be heavily influenced by one another.

The Firm integrates pecuniary environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into its investment research process. We focus on the ESG factors we consider most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings in the fund's portfolio.

The fund may sell securities for a variety of reasons, including to realize gains, limit losses, or redeploy assets into more promising opportunities.

The fund invests in the following types of securities or assets:

Common and Preferred Stocks

Stocks represent shares of ownership in a company. Generally, preferred stocks have a specified dividend rate and rank after bonds and before common stocks in their claim on income for dividend payments and on assets should the company be liquidated. After other claims are satisfied, common stockholders participate in company profits on a pro-rata basis and profits may be paid out in dividends or reinvested in the company to help it grow. Increases and decreases in earnings are usually reflected in a company's stock price, so common stocks generally have the greatest appreciation and depreciation potential of all corporate securities. Unlike common stock, preferred stock does not ordinarily carry voting rights. While most preferred stocks pay a dividend, the fund may decide to purchase preferred stock where the issuer has suspended, or is in danger of suspending, payment of its dividend.

Foreign Securities

Investments in foreign securities could include non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities traded outside the U.S. and U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers traded in the U.S. The fund may purchase American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts, which are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer. American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts trade on established markets and are alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their local markets and currencies. Such investments are subject to many of the same risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities. For purposes of the fund's investment policies, investments in depositary receipts are deemed to be investments in the underlying securities. For example, a depositary receipt representing ownership of common stock will be treated as common stock.

Principal Risks

The principal risks associated with the fund's principal investment strategies include the following:

International investing Investments outside the U.S. may lose value because of declining foreign currencies or adverse political or economic events overseas, among other things. Securities of non-U.S. issuers (including depositary receipts and other instruments that represent interests in a non-U.S. issuer) tend to be more volatile than U.S. securities and are subject to trading markets with lower overall liquidity, governmental interference, and regulatory and accounting standards and settlement practices that differ from the U.S. The fund could experience losses based solely on the weakness of foreign currencies in which the fund's holdings are denominated versus the U.S. dollar, and changes in the exchange rates between such currencies and the U.S. dollar. Risks can result from differing regulatory environments, less stringent investor protections, uncertain tax laws, and higher transaction costs compared with U.S. markets. Investments outside the U.S. could be subject to governmental actions such as capital or currency controls, nationalization of a company or industry, expropriation of assets, or imposition of high taxes.

A trading market may close for national holidays or without warning for extended time periods, preventing the fund from buying or selling securities in that market. Trading securities in which the fund invests may take place in various foreign markets on certain days when the fund is not open for business and does not calculate its net asset value. For example, the fund may invest in securities that trade in various foreign markets that are open on weekends. As the securities trade, their value may substantially change. As a result, the fund's net asset value may be significantly affected on days when shareholders cannot make transactions. In addition, market volatility may significantly limit the liquidity of securities of certain issuers in a particular country or geographic region, or of all companies in the country or region. The fund may be unable to liquidate its positions in such securities at any time, or at a favorable price, in order to meet the fund's obligations.

Large-cap stocks Although stocks issued by larger companies tend to have less overall volatility than stocks issued by smaller companies, larger companies may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods. In addition, larger companies may be less capable of responding quickly to competitive challenges and industry changes, and may suffer sharper price declines as a result of earnings disappointments.

Market conditions The value of investments held by the fund may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting certain issuers, particular industries or sectors, or the overall markets. Rapid or unexpected changes in market conditions

could cause the fund to liquidate its holdings at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value. The value of a particular holding may decrease due to developments related to that issuer, but also due to general market conditions, including real or perceived economic developments such as changes in interest rates, credit quality, inflation, or currency rates, or generally adverse investor sentiment. The value of a holding may also decline due to factors that negatively affect a particular industry or sector, such as labor shortages, increased production costs, or competitive conditions. In addition, local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, political and social unrest, regulatory changes, recessions, shifts in monetary or trade policies, natural or environmental disasters, and the spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues could have a significant negative impact on securities markets and the fund's investments. Unpredictable events such as natural disasters, pandemics, and widespread health crises, including the coronavirus pandemic and related governmental and public responses, may lead to unexpected suspensions or closures of securities exchanges, travel restrictions or quarantines, business disruptions and closures, inability to obtain raw materials, supplies and component parts, reduced or disrupted operations for the fund's service providers or issuers in which the fund invests, and an extended adverse impact on global market conditions. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility, and security pricing. The occurrence, reoccurrence, and uncertainty of widespread diseases and health crises could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets of specific countries or worldwide.

Growth investing Different investment styles tend to shift into and out of favor depending on market conditions and investor sentiment. Growth stocks can be more volatile than other types of stocks, and their prices tend to fluctuate more dramatically than the overall stock markets. Growth stocks are typically priced higher than other stocks because investors believe they have more growth potential, which may or may not be realized. Since these companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their businesses, they may lack the dividends that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. In addition, earnings disappointments often lead to sharply falling prices for growth stocks.

Investing in Europe The Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (EU) requires compliance with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels, and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro (the common currency of certain EU countries), the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and their trading partners. The European financial markets have been experiencing volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns, rising government debt levels, and public health pandemics. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect every country in Europe, including countries that do not use the euro. Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks, and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not produce the desired results, may result in social unrest, and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and other entities of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets, and asset valuations around the world.

The risks of investing in Europe have been heightened as a result of Brexit. Although the United Kingdom has formally left the European Union and has reached an agreement on the terms of their future trading relationship relating to the trading of goods, negotiations are ongoing for matters not covered by the agreement such as the trade of services, including financial services. Brexit has resulted in increased volatility and illiquidity in economies throughout Europe, as well as the broader global economy. In addition, uncertainty remains regarding the consequences of Brexit that may lead to instability in the foreign exchange markets, including volatility in the value of the euro. If one or more additional countries chooses to withdraw from the EU and/or abandon use of the euro as a currency, the impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, could be significant and far-reaching.

Investing in Asia Certain Asian economies have experienced high inflation, high unemployment, currency devaluations and restrictions, and overextension of credit. Many Asian economies have experienced rapid growth and industrialization, and there is no assurance that this growth rate will be maintained. Adverse events in any one Asian country, such as a currency devaluation, may have a significant economic effect on the entire Asian region, as well as on major trading partners outside Asia. In addition, some Asian countries are subject to social and labor risks associated with demands for improved political, economic, and social conditions. Increased political and social unrest, economic sanctions, military conflicts, and reduced spending on products and services produced in Asia could cause significant economic uncertainty and declines in the region. The Asian region, and particularly China and South Korea, may be adversely affected by political, military, economic, and other factors related to North Korea.

Sector exposure At times, the fund may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of issuers conducting business in a related group of industries within the same economic sector. Issuers within the same economic sector may be similarly affected by specific market events impacting that sector. As a result, the fund is more susceptible to adverse developments affecting an economic

sector in which the fund has significant investments and may perform poorly during a downturn in one or more of the industries within that economic sector.

Emerging markets Investments in emerging markets are subject to the risk of abrupt and severe price declines. The economic and political structures of emerging market countries, in most cases, do not compare favorably with the U.S. or other developed countries in terms of wealth and stability, and their financial markets often lack liquidity. These economies are less developed, can be overly reliant on particular industries, and are more vulnerable to the ebb and flow of international trade, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. Governments in many emerging market countries participate to a significant degree in their economies and securities markets. As a result, foreign investments may be restricted and subject to greater government control, including repatriation of sales proceeds. Emerging market securities exchanges are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades, as well as the custody of holdings by local banks, agents, and depositories. In addition, the accounting standards in emerging market countries may be unreliable and could present an inaccurate picture of a company's finances. Some countries have histories of instability and upheaval that could cause their governments to act in a detrimental or hostile manner toward private enterprise or foreign investment. Investments in countries or regions that have recently begun moving away from central planning and state-owned industries toward free markets should be regarded as speculative.

While some countries have made progress in economic growth, liberalization, fiscal discipline, and political and social stability, there is no assurance these trends will continue. Significant risks, such as war and terrorism, currently affect some emerging market countries. The fund's performance will likely be hurt by exposure to nations in the midst of hyperinflation, currency devaluation, trade disagreements, sudden political upheaval, or interventionist government policies. The volatility of emerging markets may be heightened by the actions (such as significant buying or selling) of a few major investors. For example, substantial increases or decreases in cash flows of mutual funds investing in these markets could significantly affect local securities prices and, therefore, could cause fund share prices to decline.

Stock investing The fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the overall stock markets, a particular industry, or specific holdings. Stock markets as a whole can be volatile and decline for many reasons, such as adverse local, political, regulatory, or economic developments; changes in investor psychology; or heavy institutional selling at the same time by major institutional investors in the market, such as mutual funds, pension funds, and banks. 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 adviser's assessment of companies whose stocks are held by the fund may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or poor performance, even in rising markets. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of the issuer's bonds and preferred stock take precedence over the claims of those who own common stock.

Active management The investment adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. The fund could underperform other funds with a similar benchmark or similar investment program if the fund's investment selections or overall strategies fail to produce the intended results. Regulatory, tax, or other developments may affect the investment strategies available to a portfolio manager, which could adversely affect the ability to implement the fund's overall investment program and achieve the fund's investment objective(s).

Cybersecurity breaches The fund may be subject to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cybersecurity. Cybersecurity breaches may involve deliberate attacks and unauthorized access to the digital information systems (for example, through "hacking" or malicious software coding) used by the fund or its third-party service providers but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks, which are efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. These breaches may, among other things, result in financial losses to the fund and its shareholders, cause the fund to lose proprietary information, disrupt business operations, or result in the unauthorized release of confidential information. Further, cybersecurity breaches involving the fund's third-party service providers, financial intermediaries, trading counterparties, or issuers in which the fund invests could subject the fund to many of the same risks associated with direct breaches.

Additional Strategies, Risks, and Investment Management Practices

In addition to the principal investment strategies and principal risks previously described, the fund may employ other investment strategies and may be subject to other risks, which include the following:

Derivatives

The fund may, to a limited extent, use derivatives such as futures contracts and forward currency exchange contracts. Any investments in futures would typically serve as an efficient means of gaining exposure to certain markets or as a cash management tool to maintain liquidity while being invested in the market. Forward currency exchange contracts would primarily be used to settle trades in a foreign

currency or to help protect the fund's holdings from unfavorable changes in foreign currency exchange rates, although other currency hedging techniques may be used from time to time.

Futures Futures are often used to establish exposures, or manage or hedge risk, because they enable the investor to buy or sell an asset in the future at an agreed-upon price. Futures contracts may be bought or sold for any number of reasons, including to manage exposure to changes in interest rates, securities prices and indexes, currency exchange rates, and credit quality; as an efficient means of increasing or decreasing the fund's exposure to certain markets; in an effort to enhance income; to improve risk-adjusted returns; to protect the value of portfolio securities; and to serve as a cash management tool. The fund may choose to continue a futures contract by "rolling over" an expiring futures contract into an identical contract with a later maturity date. This could increase the fund's transaction costs and portfolio turnover rate. Futures contracts may not be successful investments or hedges, their prices can be highly volatile and their use could lower the fund's total return, and the potential loss from the use of futures can exceed the fund's initial investment in such contracts.

Currency Derivatives The fund will normally conduct any foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market, or through entering into forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies. The fund will generally not enter into a forward contract with a term greater than one year. The fund may enter into forward currency exchange contracts to "lock in" the U.S. dollar price of a security when it enters into a contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency, and when the fund believes that the currency of a particular foreign country may move substantially against another currency, it may enter into a forward contract to sell or buy the former foreign currency.

A fund that invests in foreign securities may attempt to hedge its exposure to potentially unfavorable currency changes. The primary means of doing this is through the use of forward currency exchange contracts, which are contracts between two counterparties to exchange one currency for another on a future date at a specified exchange rate. The fund may also use these instruments to create a synthetic bond, which is issued in one currency with the currency component transformed into another currency. However, futures, swaps, and options on foreign currencies may also be used. In certain circumstances, the fund may use currency derivatives to substitute a different currency for the currency in which the investment is denominated, a strategy known as proxy hedging. If the fund were to engage in any of these foreign currency transactions, it could serve to protect its foreign securities from adverse currency movements relative to the U.S. dollar, although the fund may also use currency derivatives in an effort to gain exposure to a currency expected to appreciate in value versus other currencies. As a result, the fund could be invested in a currency without holding any securities denominated in that currency. Such transactions involve, among other risks, the risk that anticipated currency movements will not occur, which could reduce the fund's total return. There are certain markets, including many emerging markets, where it is not possible to engage in effective foreign currency hedging.

Hedging may result in the application of the mark-to-market and straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. These provisions could result in an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the fund and could affect whether dividends paid by the fund are classified as capital gains or ordinary income.

Derivatives typically involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the assets on which the derivative is based. Certain derivatives can be highly volatile, lack liquidity, and be difficult to value. Changes in the value of a derivative may not properly correlate with changes in the value of the underlying asset, reference rate, or index. The fund could be exposed to significant losses if it is unable to close a derivative position due to the lack of a liquid trading market. Derivatives involve the risk that a counterparty to the derivatives agreement will fail to make required payments or comply with the terms of the agreement. There is also the possibility that limitations or trading restrictions may be imposed by an exchange or government regulation, which could adversely impact the value and liquidity of a derivatives contract subject to such regulation. Recent regulations have changed the requirements related to the use of certain derivatives. Some of these new regulations have limited the availability of certain derivatives and made their use by funds more costly. It is expected that additional changes to the regulatory framework will occur, but the extent and impact of additional new regulations are not certain at this time.

Convertible Securities and Warrants

The fund may invest in debt instruments or preferred equity securities that are convertible into, or exchangeable for, equity securities at specified times in the future and according to a certain exchange ratio. Convertible bonds are typically callable by the issuer, which could in effect force conversion before the holder would otherwise choose. Traditionally, convertible securities have paid dividends or interest at rates higher than common stocks but lower than nonconvertible securities. They generally participate in the appreciation or depreciation of the underlying stock into which they are convertible, but to a lesser degree than common stock. Some convertible securities combine higher or lower current income with options and other features. Warrants are options to buy, directly from the issuer, a stated number of shares of common stock at a specified price anytime during the life of the warrants (generally, two or more

years). Warrants have no voting rights, pay no dividends, and can be highly volatile. In some cases, the redemption value of a warrant could be zero.

Participation Notes (P-notes)

The fund may gain exposure to securities traded in foreign markets through investments in P-notes. P-notes are generally issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to offer a return linked to an underlying common stock or other security. An investment in a P-note involves additional risks beyond the risks normally associated with a direct investment in the underlying security. While the holder of a P-note is entitled to receive from the broker-dealer or bank any dividends paid by the underlying security, the holder is not entitled to the same rights (e.g., voting rights) as a direct owner of the underlying security. P-notes are considered general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them as the counterparty. As such, the fund must rely on the creditworthiness of the counterparty for its investment returns on the P-notes, and could lose the entire value of its investment in the event of default by a counterparty. Additionally, there is no assurance that there will be a secondary trading market for a P-note or that the trading price of a P-note will equal the value of the underlying security.

Fixed Income Securities

From time to time, the fund may invest in corporate and government fixed income securities as well as below investment-grade bonds, commonly referred to as “junk” bonds. Corporate fixed income securities would be purchased in companies that meet the fund’s investment criteria. The price of a fixed income security fluctuates with changes in interest rates, generally rising when interest rates fall and falling when interest rates rise. Below investment-grade bonds, or “junk” bonds, can be more volatile and have greater risk of default than investment-grade bonds, and should be considered speculative.

Investments in Other Investment Companies

The fund may invest in other investment companies, including open-end funds, closed-end funds, and exchange-traded funds.

The fund may purchase the securities of another investment company to temporarily gain exposure to a portion of the market while awaiting the purchase of securities or as an efficient means of gaining exposure to a particular asset class. The fund might also purchase shares of another investment company, including shares of other T. Rowe Price Funds, to gain exposure to the securities in the investment company’s portfolio at times when the fund may not be able to buy those securities directly, or as a means of gaining efficient and cost-effective exposure to certain asset classes. Any investment in another investment company would be consistent with the fund’s objective(s) and investment program.

The risks of owning another investment company are generally similar to the risks of investing directly in the securities in which that investment company invests. However, an investment company may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategy effectively, which may adversely affect the fund’s performance. In addition, because closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds trade on a secondary market, their shares may trade at a premium or discount to the actual net asset value of their portfolio securities, and their shares may have greater volatility if an active trading market does not exist.

As a shareholder of another investment company, the fund must pay its pro-rata share of that investment company’s fees and expenses. The fund’s investments in non-T. Rowe Price investment companies are subject to the limits that apply to investments in other funds under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or under any applicable exemptive order.

Investments in other investment companies could allow the fund to obtain the benefits of a more diversified portfolio than might otherwise be available through direct investments in a particular asset class, and will subject the fund to the risks associated with the particular asset class or asset classes in which an underlying fund invests. Examples of asset classes in which other mutual funds (including T. Rowe Price Funds) focus their investments include high yield bonds, inflation-linked securities, floating rate loans, international bonds, emerging market bonds, stocks of companies involved in activities related to real assets, stocks of companies that focus on a particular industry or sector, and emerging market stocks. If the fund invests in another T. Rowe Price Fund, the management fee paid by the fund will be reduced to ensure that the fund does not incur duplicate management fees as a result of its investment.

Illiquid Investments

Some of the fund’s holdings may be considered illiquid because they are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale or because they cannot reasonably be expected to 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. The determination of liquidity involves a variety of factors. Illiquid investments may include private placements that are sold directly to a small number of investors, usually institutions. Unlike public offerings, such securities are not registered with the SEC. Although certain of these securities may be readily sold (for example, pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933) and therefore deemed liquid, others may have resale restrictions and

be considered illiquid. The sale of illiquid investments may involve substantial delays and additional costs, and the fund may only be able to sell such investments at prices substantially lower than what it believes they are worth. In addition, the fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the fund because it may be unable to sell such investments at an advantageous time, which could prevent the fund from taking advantage of other investment opportunities.

Reserve Position

A certain portion of the fund's assets may be held in reserves. The fund's reserve positions will primarily consist of: (1) shares of a T. Rowe Price internal money market fund or short-term bond fund (which do not charge any management fees and are not available for public purchase); (2) short-term, high-quality U.S. and non-U.S. dollar-denominated money market securities, including repurchase agreements; and (3) U.S. dollar or non-U.S. dollar currencies. In order to respond to adverse market, economic, or political conditions, or to provide flexibility in meeting redemptions, paying expenses, managing cash flows into the fund, and responding to periods of unusual market volatility, the fund may assume a temporary defensive position that is inconsistent with its principal investment objective(s) and/or strategies and may invest, without limitation, in reserves. If the fund has significant holdings in reserves, it could compromise its ability to achieve its objective(s). Non-U.S. dollar reserves are subject to currency risk.

Borrowing Money and Transferring Assets

The fund may borrow from banks, other persons, and other T. Rowe Price Funds for temporary or emergency purposes, to facilitate redemption requests, or for other purposes consistent with the fund's policies as set forth in this prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information. Such borrowings may be collateralized with the fund's assets, subject to certain restrictions.

Borrowings may not exceed 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the fund's total assets. This limitation includes any borrowings for temporary or emergency purposes, applies at the time of the transaction, and continues to the extent required by the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Meeting Redemption Requests

We expect that the fund will hold cash or cash equivalents to meet redemption requests. The fund may also use the proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities to meet redemption requests if consistent with the management of the fund. These redemption methods will be used regularly and may also be used in deteriorating or stressed market conditions. The fund reserves the right to pay redemption proceeds with securities from the fund's portfolio rather than in cash (redemptions in-kind), as described under "Large Redemptions." Redemptions in-kind are typically used to meet redemption requests that represent a large percentage of the fund's net assets in order to minimize the effect of large redemptions on the fund and its remaining shareholders. In general, any redemptions in-kind will represent a pro-rata distribution of the fund's securities, subject to certain limited exceptions. Redemptions in-kind may be used regularly in circumstances as described above (generally if the shareholder is able to accept securities in-kind) and may also be used in stressed market conditions.

The fund, along with other T. Rowe Price Funds, is a party to an interfund lending exemptive order received from the SEC that permits the T. Rowe Price Funds to borrow money from and/or lend money to other T. Rowe Price Funds to help the funds meet short-term redemptions and liquidity needs.

During periods of deteriorating or stressed market conditions, when an increased portion of the fund's portfolio may be composed of holdings with reduced liquidity or lengthy settlement periods, or during extraordinary or emergency circumstances, the fund may be more likely to pay redemption proceeds with cash obtained through interfund lending or short-term borrowing arrangements (if available) or by redeeming a large redemption request in-kind.

Lending of Portfolio Securities

The fund may lend its securities to broker-dealers, other institutions, or other persons to earn additional income. Risks include the potential insolvency of the broker-dealer or other borrower that could result in delays in recovering securities and capital losses. Additionally, losses could result from the reinvestment of collateral received on loaned securities in investments that decline in value, default, or do not perform as well as expected. Cash collateral from securities lending is invested in the T. Rowe Price Short-Term Fund.

The Statement of Additional Information contains more detailed information about the fund and its investments, operations, and expenses. The fund's investments may be subject to further restrictions and risks described in the Statement of Additional Information.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Turnover is an indication of frequency of trading. Each time the fund purchases or sells a security, it incurs a cost. This cost is reflected in the fund's net asset value but not in its operating expenses. The higher the turnover rate, the higher the transaction costs and the greater the impact on the fund's total return. Higher turnover can also increase the possibility of taxable capital gain distributions. The fund's portfolio turnover rates are shown in the Financial Highlights table.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights table, which provides information about the fund's financial history, is based on a single share outstanding throughout the periods shown. The table is part of the fund's financial statements, which are included in its annual report and are incorporated by reference into the Statement of Additional Information (available upon request). The financial statements in the annual report were audited by the fund's independent registered public accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For a share outstanding throughout each period

	Year Ended				
	12/31/20	12/31/19	12/31/18	12/31/17	12/31/16
NET ASSET VALUE					
Beginning of period	\$ 15.62	\$ 13.04	\$ 17.35	\$ 14.27	\$ 14.67
Investment activities					
Net investment income ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	0.08	0.34 ⁽³⁾	0.21	0.17	0.17
Net realized and unrealized gain/loss	2.17	3.27	(2.67)	3.80	0.14
Total from investment activities	2.25	3.61	(2.46)	3.97	0.31
Distributions					
Net investment income	(0.09)	(0.37)	(0.23)	(0.19)	(0.16)
Net realized gain	(0.70)	(0.66)	(1.62)	(0.70)	(0.55)
Total distributions	(0.79)	(1.03)	(1.85)	(0.89)	(0.71)
NET ASSET VALUE					
End of period	\$ 17.08	\$ 15.62	\$ 13.04	\$ 17.35	\$ 14.27
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Total return ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	14.45%	27.77%	(14.20)%	27.88%	2.13%
Ratios to average net assets: ⁽²⁾					
Gross expenses before waivers/payments by Price Associates ⁽⁵⁾	1.05%	1.05%	1.00%	1.05%	1.05%
Net expenses after waivers/payments by Price Associates	0.95%	0.95%	1.00%	1.05%	1.05%
Net investment income	0.56%	2.31% ⁽³⁾	1.28%	1.04%	1.15%
Portfolio turnover rate	30.6%	33.8%	36.3%	34.0%	39.5%
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 300,544	\$ 295,743	\$ 271,207	\$ 382,759	\$ 310,621

(1) Per share amounts calculated using average shares outstanding method.

(2) Includes the impact of expense-related arrangements with Price Associates.

(3) Reflects special dividends which amounted to \$0.16 per share and 1.07% of average net assets.

(4) Total return reflects the rate that an investor would have earned on an investment in the fund during each period, assuming reinvestment of all distributions, and payment of no redemption or account fees, if applicable.

(5) Prior to 12/31/19, the gross expense ratios presented are net of a management fee waiver in effect during the period, as applicable.

DISCLOSURE OF FUND PORTFOLIO INFORMATION

Most T. Rowe Price Funds disclose their calendar quarter-end portfolio holdings on **troweprice.com** 15 calendar days after each quarter. At the discretion of the investment adviser, these holdings reports may exclude the issuer name and other information relating to a holding in order to protect the fund's interests and to prevent harm to the fund or its shareholders. In addition, most T. Rowe Price Funds disclose their 10 largest holdings, along with the percentage of the relevant fund's total assets that each of the 10 holdings represents, on **troweprice.com** on the seventh business day after each month-end. These holdings are listed in numerical order based on such percentages of the fund's assets. A description of T. Rowe Price's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of portfolio information is available in the Statement of Additional Information.

The following policies and procedures generally apply to the T. Rowe Price Variable Insurance Portfolios, which are T. Rowe Price mutual funds specifically designed to be made available through variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts. For instructions on how to purchase and redeem shares of the funds, you should refer to your insurance contract prospectus.

INVESTING IN T. ROWE PRICE VARIABLE INSURANCE PORTFOLIOS

Shares of the Variable Insurance Portfolios are designed to be offered to insurance company separate accounts established for the purpose of funding variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts. The variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts holders or participants are not the shareholders of the funds. Rather, the separate account of the insurance company is the shareholder. The variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts are described in separate prospectuses issued by the insurance companies. The funds assume no responsibility for any insurance company prospectuses or variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts.

Some of the Variable Insurance Portfolios are available only in a single share class, while some of the Variable Insurance Portfolios are also available in a II Class. Shares of the funds are sold and redeemed without the imposition of any sales charges, commissions, or redemption fees, although shares of the II Class are subject to a 12b-1 fee at a rate of up to 0.25% of the class' average daily net assets. In addition, certain other charges may apply to variable annuity or variable life contracts. Those charges are disclosed in the insurance contract prospectus.

Your ability to exchange from these funds into any other T. Rowe Price Fund that serves as an investment option under your insurance contract is governed by the terms of that contract and the insurance contract prospectus, as well as the funds' excessive and short-term trading policy described later in this section.

DISTRIBUTION AND SHAREHOLDER SERVICING FEES

Each II Class has adopted a 12b-1 plan to pay certain expenses associated with the distribution of the fund's shares out of the fund's assets. Under such 12b-1 plan, the II Class may make payments at a rate of up to 0.25% of the class' average daily net assets of the class' average daily net assets to various insurance companies, their agents, and contract distributors for distribution and servicing of fund shares. These payments may be more or less than the costs incurred by the insurance companies, their agents, and contract distributors for distribution and servicing of fund shares. Because the fees are paid from the II Class net assets on an ongoing basis, they will increase the cost of your investment and, over time, could result in your paying more than with other types of sales charges.

In addition, from time to time, T. Rowe Price may make payments from its own resources to eligible insurance companies for recordkeeping and administrative services they provide to a fund for contract holders. These payments may range from 0.15% to 0.25% of the average annual total assets invested by the separate accounts of the insurance company in the fund. All payments described specifically by this paragraph are paid by T. Rowe Price and are not paid directly from the Variable Insurance Portfolios' assets.

PRICING OF SHARES AND TRANSACTIONS

How and When Shares Are Priced

The trade date for your transaction request generally depends on the day and time that your insurance company or T. Rowe Price receives your request and will normally be executed using the next share price calculated after your order is received in correct form by your insurance company or T. Rowe Price or its agent. The share price, also called the net asset value, for each share class of a fund is calculated at the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), which is normally 4 p.m. ET, on each day that the NYSE is open for business. Net asset values are not calculated for the funds on days when the NYSE is scheduled to be closed for trading (for example, weekends and certain U.S. national holidays). If the NYSE is unexpectedly closed due to weather or other extenuating circumstances on a day it would typically be open for business, or if the NYSE has an unscheduled early closing on a day it has opened

for business, the funds reserve the right to treat such day as a business day and accept purchase and redemption orders and calculate their share price as of the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day.

To calculate the net asset value, the fund's assets are valued and totaled; liabilities are subtracted; and each class' proportionate share of the balance, called net assets, is divided by the number of shares outstanding of that class. Market values are used to price portfolio holdings for which market quotations are readily available. Market values generally reflect the prices at which securities actually trade or represent prices that have been adjusted based on evaluations and information provided by the fund's pricing services. Investments in other mutual funds are valued at the closing net asset value per share of the mutual fund on the day of valuation. If a market value for a portfolio holding is not available or normal valuation procedures are deemed to be inappropriate, the fund will make a good faith effort to assign a fair value to the holding by taking into account various factors and methodologies that have been approved by the fund's Board. This value may differ from the value the fund receives upon sale of the securities.

Amortized cost is used to price securities held by money market funds and certain short-term debt securities held by other funds. The Government Money Portfolio, which seeks to maintain a stable net asset value of \$1.00, uses the amortized cost method of valuation to calculate its net asset value. Amortized cost allows money market funds to value a holding at the fund's acquisition cost with adjustments for any premiums or discounts, and then round the net asset value per share to the nearest whole cent. The amortized cost method of valuation enables money market funds to maintain a \$1.00 net asset value, but it may also result in periods during which the stated value of a security held by the funds differs from the market-based price the funds would receive if they sold that holding. The current market-based net asset value per share for each business day in the preceding six months is available for the Government Money Portfolio through troweprice.com. These market-based net asset values are for informational purposes only and are not used to price transactions.

The funds use various pricing services to provide closing market prices, as well as information used to adjust those prices and to value most fixed income securities. A fund cannot predict how often it will use closing prices or how often it will adjust those prices. As a means of evaluating its fair value process, the fund routinely compares closing market prices, the next day's opening prices in the same markets, and adjusted prices.

Non-U.S. equity securities are valued on the basis of their most recent closing market prices at 4 p.m. ET, except under the following circumstances. Most foreign markets close before 4 p.m. ET. For example, the most recent closing prices for securities traded in certain Asian markets may be as much as 15 hours old at 4 p.m. ET. If a fund determines that developments between the close of a foreign market and the close of the NYSE will, in its judgment, affect the value of some or all of the fund's securities, the fund will adjust the previous closing prices to reflect what it believes to be the fair value of the securities as of 4 p.m. ET. In deciding whether to make these adjustments, the fund reviews a variety 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.

A fund may also fair value certain securities or a group of securities in other situations—for example, when a particular foreign market is closed but the fund is open. For a fund that has investments in securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the fund does not price its shares, the fund's net asset value may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the fund's shares. If an event occurs that affects the value of a security after the close of the market, such as a default of a commercial paper issuer or a significant move in short-term interest rates, a fund may make a price adjustment depending on the nature and significance of the event. The funds also evaluate a variety of factors when assigning fair values to private placements and other restricted securities. Other mutual funds may adjust the prices of their securities by different amounts or assign different fair values than the fair value that the fund assigns to the same security.

How the Trade Date Is Determined

The insurance companies purchase shares of the fund for their separate accounts, using premiums allocated by the contract holders or participants. Shares are purchased at the net asset value next determined after the insurance company receives the premium payment in correct form. Initial and subsequent payments allocated to the fund are subject to the limits stated in the insurance contract prospectus issued by the insurance company.

The insurance companies redeem shares of the fund to make benefit or surrender payments under the terms of their contracts. Redemptions are processed on any day on which the NYSE is open and are priced at the fund's net asset value next determined after the insurance company receives a surrender request in acceptable form.

The funds have authorized certain insurance companies, financial intermediaries, or their designees to accept orders to buy or sell fund shares on their behalf. Generally, when insurance companies receive an order in correct form, the order is considered as being

placed with the fund and shares will be bought or sold at the net asset value next calculated after the order is received by the insurance company. The insurance company or financial intermediary must transmit the order to T. Rowe Price or its agent and pay for such shares in accordance with the agreement with T. Rowe Price, or the order may be canceled and the insurance company or financial intermediary could be held liable for the losses. If the fund does not have such an agreement in place with your insurance company or financial intermediary, T. Rowe Price or its agent must receive the request in correct form from your insurance company or financial intermediary by the close of the NYSE in order for your transaction to be priced at that business day's net asset value.

Note: The time at which transactions and shares are priced and the time until which orders are accepted may be changed in case of an emergency or if the NYSE closes at a time other than 4 p.m. ET. The funds reserve the right to not treat an unscheduled intraday disruption or closure in NYSE trading as a closure of the NYSE and still accept transactions and calculate their net asset value as of 4 p.m. ET.

GENERAL POLICIES RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS

Purchasing Shares

All initial and subsequent investments by insurance companies or financial intermediaries are typically made by bank wire or electronic payment. There is no assurance that the share price for the purchase will be the same day the wire was initiated. The Variable Insurance Portfolios do not require a particular minimum amount for initial or subsequent purchases. However, you should check with your insurance company to determine if a minimum applies to your investment. Purchases by financial intermediaries are typically initiated through the National Securities Clearing Corporation or by calling Financial Institution Services.

When authorized by the fund, certain financial institutions purchasing fund shares on behalf of customers through T. Rowe Price Financial Institution Services may place a purchase order unaccompanied by payment. Payment for these shares must be received by the time designated by the fund (not to exceed the period established for settlement under applicable regulations). If payment is not received by this time, the order may be canceled. The financial institution is responsible for any costs or losses incurred by the fund or T. Rowe Price if payment is delayed or not received.

U.S. Dollars All purchases must be paid for in U.S. dollars.

Nonpayment Purchases may be canceled for any orders that are not paid in full. The purchaser may be responsible for any losses or expenses incurred by the fund or its transfer agent, and the fund can redeem shares as reimbursement. The funds and their agents have the right to reject or cancel any purchase due to nonpayment.

Redeeming Shares

Unless otherwise indicated, redemption proceeds will be sent via bank wire to the insurance company's or financial intermediary's designated bank. Redemptions are typically initiated through the National Securities Clearing Corporation or by calling Financial Institution Services. Normally, the fund transmits proceeds to insurance companies and financial intermediaries for redemption orders received in correct form on either the next business day or second business day after receipt of the order, depending on the arrangement with the insurance company or financial intermediary. You may want to contact your insurance company about procedures for receiving your redemption proceeds under your insurance contract.

Please note that certain purchase and redemption requests initiated through the National Securities Clearing Corporation may be rejected, and in such instances, the transaction must be placed by contacting Financial Institution Services.

Large Redemptions Large redemptions can adversely affect a portfolio manager's ability to implement a fund's investment strategy by causing the premature sale of securities that would otherwise be held longer. Therefore, the fund reserves the right (without prior notice) to redeem in-kind. In general, any redemptions in-kind will represent a pro-rata distribution of a fund's securities, subject to certain limited exceptions. The redeeming shareholder or account will be responsible for disposing of the securities, and the shareholder or account will be subject to the risks that the value of the securities could decline prior to their sale, the securities could be difficult to sell, and brokerage fees could be incurred. If a shareholder or account owner continues to hold the securities, he or she may be subject to any ownership restrictions imposed by the issuers. For example, real estate investment trusts often impose ownership restrictions on their equity securities.

Delays in Sending Redemption Proceeds The Variable Insurance Portfolios typically expect that redemption requests will be paid out to redeeming shareholders by the business day following the receipt of a redemption request that is in correct form. Proceeds sent

by wire are typically credited to the insurance company's or financial intermediary's designated bank the next business day after the redemption. However, under certain circumstances, and when deemed to be in a fund's best interests, proceeds may not be sent for up to seven calendar days after receipt of a valid redemption order (for example, during periods of deteriorating or stressed market conditions or during extraordinary or emergency circumstances). In addition, under certain limited circumstances, the Board of Directors of a money market fund may elect to permanently suspend redemptions in order to facilitate an orderly liquidation of the money market fund (subject to any additional liquidation requirements).

Excessive and Short-Term Trading Policy

Excessive transactions and short-term trading can be harmful to fund shareholders in various ways, such as disrupting a fund's portfolio management strategies, increasing a fund's trading and other costs, and negatively affecting its performance. Short-term traders in funds that invest in foreign securities may seek to take advantage of developments overseas that could lead to an anticipated difference between the price of the funds' shares and price movements in foreign markets. While there is no assurance that T. Rowe Price can prevent all excessive and short-term trading, the Boards of the T. Rowe Price Funds have adopted the following trading limits that are designed to deter such activity and protect the funds' shareholders. The funds may revise their trading limits and procedures at any time as the Boards deem necessary or appropriate to better detect short-term trading that may adversely affect the funds, to comply with applicable regulatory requirements, or to impose additional or alternative restrictions. The excessive and short-term trading policy for the T. Rowe Price Funds applies to contract holders notwithstanding any provisions in your insurance contract.

Subject to certain exceptions, each T. Rowe Price Fund restricts a shareholder's purchases (including through exchanges) into a fund account for a period of 30 calendar days after the shareholder has redeemed or exchanged out of that same fund account (the "30-Day Purchase Block"). The calendar day after the date of redemption is considered Day 1 for purposes of computing the period before another purchase may be made.

General Exceptions As of the date of this prospectus, the following types of transactions generally are not subject to the 30-Day Purchase Block (certain of these exceptions are not applicable to Variable Insurance Portfolios):

- Shares purchased or redeemed in money market funds and ultra short-term bond funds;
- Shares purchased or redeemed through a systematic purchase or withdrawal plan;
- Checkwriting redemptions from bond funds and money market funds;
- Shares purchased through the reinvestment of dividends or capital gain distributions;
- Shares redeemed automatically by a fund to pay fund fees or shareholder account fees;
- Transfers and changes of account registration within the same fund;
- Shares purchased by asset transfer or direct rollover;
- Shares purchased or redeemed through IRA conversions and recharacterizations;
- Shares redeemed to return an excess contribution from a retirement account;
- Transactions in Section 529 college savings plans;
- Certain transactions in defined benefit and nonqualified plans, subject to prior approval by T. Rowe Price;
- Shares converted from one share class to another share class in the same fund;
- Shares of T. Rowe Price Funds that are purchased by another T. Rowe Price Fund, including shares purchased by T. Rowe Price fund-of-funds products, and shares purchased by discretionary accounts managed by T. Rowe Price or one of its affiliates (please note that shareholders of the investing T. Rowe Price Fund are still subject to the policy);
- Transactions initiated by the trustee or adviser to a donor-advised charitable gift fund as approved by T. Rowe Price; and
- Transactions having a value of \$5,000 or less (insurance companies and financial intermediaries may apply the excessive and short-term trading policy to transactions of any amount).

Transactions in certain rebalancing, asset allocation, wrap, and other advisory programs, as well as non-T. Rowe Price fund-of-funds products, may also be exempt from the 30-Day Purchase Block, subject to prior written approval by T. Rowe Price.

In addition to restricting transactions in accordance with the 30-Day Purchase Block, T. Rowe Price may, in its discretion, reject (or instruct a financial intermediary or insurance company to reject) any purchase or exchange into a fund from a person (which includes individuals and entities) whose trading activity could disrupt the management of the fund or dilute the value of the fund's shares, including trading by persons acting collectively (for example, following the advice of a newsletter). Such persons may be barred, without prior notice, from further purchases of T. Rowe Price Funds for a period longer than 30 calendar days, or permanently.

Omnibus Accounts Financial intermediaries and insurance companies may maintain their underlying accounts directly with the fund, although they often establish an omnibus account (one account with the fund that represents multiple underlying shareholder

accounts or underlying contract holder accounts) in the fund on behalf of their customers. When insurance companies establish omnibus accounts in the T. Rowe Price Funds, T. Rowe Price is not able to monitor the trading activity by underlying contract holders. However, T. Rowe Price monitors aggregate trading activity at the insurance company (omnibus account) level in an attempt to identify activity that indicates potential excessive or short-term trading. If it detects suspicious trading activity, T. Rowe Price will contact the insurance company and may request personal identifying information and transaction histories for some or all of the underlying contract holders. If T. Rowe Price believes that excessive or short-term trading has occurred and there is no exception for such trades under the funds' Excessive and Short-Term Trading Policy previously described, it will instruct the insurance company to impose restrictions to discourage such practices and take appropriate action with respect to the underlying contract holder, including restricting purchases for 30 calendar days or longer. There is no assurance that T. Rowe Price will be able to properly enforce its excessive and short-term trading policy for omnibus accounts. Because T. Rowe Price generally relies on financial intermediaries and insurance companies to provide information and impose restrictions for omnibus accounts, its ability to monitor and deter excessive trading will be dependent upon the financial intermediaries' and insurance companies' timely performance of their responsibilities.

T. Rowe Price may allow a financial intermediary or insurance company to maintain restrictions on trading in the T. Rowe Price Funds that differ from the 30-Day Purchase Block. An alternative excessive and short-term trading policy would be acceptable to T. Rowe Price if it believes that the policy would provide sufficient protection to the T. Rowe Price Funds and their shareholders that is consistent with the Excessive and Short-Term Trading Policy adopted by the funds' Boards.

The terms of your insurance contract may further restrict your ability to trade between investment options available under your contract. You should carefully review your insurance contract or consult with your insurance company directly to determine the trading policy, as well as any rules or conditions on transactions that will apply to your trades in the T. Rowe Price Funds and any other investment options available under your contract.

There is no guarantee that T. Rowe Price will be able to identify or prevent all excessive or short-term trades or trading practices.

Responsibility for Unauthorized Transactions

T. Rowe Price and its agents use procedures reasonably designed to confirm that telephone, electronic, and other instructions are genuine. These procedures include recording telephone calls, requiring personalized security codes or certain identifying information for inquiries and requests, and requiring Medallion signature guarantees for certain transactions and account changes. If T. Rowe Price and its agents follow these procedures, they are not responsible for any losses that may occur due to unauthorized instructions. In addition, you should verify the accuracy of transactions immediately after you receive confirmation of them and notify T. Rowe Price of any inaccuracies.

Fund Operations and Shareholder Services

T. Rowe Price and The Bank of New York Mellon, subject to the oversight of T. Rowe Price, each provide certain accounting services to the T. Rowe Price Funds. T. Rowe Price Services, Inc., acts as the transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent and provides shareholder and administrative services to the funds. These companies receive compensation from the funds for their services. These fees are included in a fund's financial statements.

INFORMATION ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Each fund intends to qualify to be treated each year as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Code). In order to qualify, a fund must satisfy certain income, diversification, and distribution requirements. A regulated investment company is not subject to U.S. federal income tax at the portfolio level on income and gains from investments that are distributed to shareholders. However, if a fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, and was ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure, the result would be fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to the fund's shareholders.

For a discussion of the tax status of your variable annuity contract, please refer to the insurance contract prospectus. Any tax forms applicable to your investment will be provided to you by your insurance company.

The policy of the funds is to distribute, to the extent possible, all net investment income and realized capital gains to its shareholders, which are the various insurance companies that have established separate accounts in connection with their issuance of variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts. Any dividends from net investment income are declared daily and paid monthly for the Limited-Term Bond and Government Money Portfolios; declared and paid quarterly for the Equity Income, Equity Index 500, and

Moderate Allocation Portfolios; and declared and paid annually for all other Variable Insurance Portfolios. Shares of the Limited-Term Bond and Government Money Portfolios will normally earn dividends through the date of redemption. The funds do not pay dividends in fractional cents. Any dividend amount earned for a particular day on all shares held that is one-half of one cent or greater (for example, \$0.016) will be rounded up to the next whole cent (\$0.02), and any amount that is less than one-half of one cent (for example, \$0.014) will be rounded down to the nearest whole cent (\$0.01). Please note that if the dividend payable on all shares held is less than one-half of one cent for a particular day, no dividend will be earned for that day.

If a fund has net capital gains for the year (after subtracting any capital losses), they are usually declared and paid in December. If a second distribution is necessary, it is generally paid the following year.

All fund distributions made to a separate account will be reinvested automatically in additional fund shares, unless a shareholder (separate account) elects to receive distributions in cash. Under current law, dividends and distributions made by the fund to separate accounts are generally not taxable to the separate accounts, the insurance company, or the contract holder, provided that the separate account meets the diversification requirements of Code Section 817(h) and other tax-related requirements are satisfied. Each of the Variable Insurance Funds intends to diversify its investments in the manner required under Code Section 817(h).

RIGHTS RESERVED BY THE FUNDS

T. Rowe Price Funds and their agents, in their sole discretion, reserve the following rights: (1) to waive or lower investment minimums; (2) to accept initial purchases by telephone; (3) to refuse any purchase or exchange order; (4) to cancel or rescind any purchase or exchange order placed through a financial intermediary no later than the business day after the order is received by the financial intermediary (including, but not limited to, orders deemed to result in excessive trading, market timing, or 5% ownership); (5) to cease offering fund shares at any time to all or certain groups of investors; (6) to freeze any account and suspend account services when notice has been received of a dispute regarding the ownership of the account, or a legal claim against an account, upon initial notification to T. Rowe Price of a shareholder's death until T. Rowe Price receives required documentation in correct form, or if there is reason to believe a fraudulent transaction may occur; (7) to otherwise modify the conditions of purchase and modify or terminate any services at any time; (8) to waive any wire fees charged to a group of shareholders; (9) to act on instructions reasonably believed to be genuine; (10) to involuntarily redeem an account at the net asset value calculated the day the account is redeemed when permitted by law, including in cases of threatening conduct, suspected fraudulent or illegal activity, or if the fund or its agent is unable, through its procedures, to verify the identity of the person(s) or entity opening an account; and (11) for the money market funds, to suspend redemptions to facilitate an orderly liquidation.

In an effort to protect T. Rowe Price Funds from the possible adverse effects of a substantial redemption in a large account, as a matter of general policy, no contract holder or participant or group of contract holders or participants controlled by the same person or group of persons will knowingly be permitted to purchase in excess of 5% of the outstanding shares of the fund, except upon approval by the fund's management.

A Statement of Additional Information for the T. Rowe Price family of funds, which includes additional information about the funds, has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. Further information about fund investments, including a review of market conditions and the manager's recent investment strategies and their impact on performance during the past fiscal year, is available in the annual and semiannual shareholder reports. To obtain free copies of any of these documents, or for shareholder inquiries, contact your insurance company. Certain documents and updated performance information are available through troweprice.com.

Fund reports and other fund information are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at publicinfo@sec.gov.

T.RowePrice®

1940 Act File No. 811-07145
E301-040 5/1/21