

BNY Mellon Sustainable U.S. Equity Portfolio, Inc.

Prospectus | May 1, 2025

Initial Shares

Service Shares

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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For More Information

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Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and examples below.** These figures also do not reflect any fees or charges imposed by participating insurance companies under their Variable Annuity contracts (VA contracts) or Variable Life Insurance policies (VLI policies), and, if such fees and/or charges were included, the fees and expenses would be higher.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
	Initial Shares	Service Shares
Management fees	.60	.60
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	none	.25
Other expenses:		
<i>Shareholder services fees</i>	.00*	none
<i>Miscellaneous other expenses</i>	.07	.07
Total other expenses	.07	.07
Total annual fund operating expenses	.67	.92

* Amount represents less than .01%.

Example

The 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 hold or redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect fees and expenses incurred under VA contracts and VLI policies; if they were reflected, the figures in the Example would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Initial Shares	\$68	\$214	\$373	\$835
Service Shares	\$94	\$293	\$509	\$1,131

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 may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 25.32% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of U.S. companies that demonstrate attractive investment attributes and sustainable business practices and have no material unresolvable environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues. The fund's sub-adviser, Newton Investment Management Limited (NIM), an affiliate of BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. (BNYIA), considers a company to be engaged in "sustainable business practices" if the company engages in business practices that are, in NIM's view, sustainable in an economic sense (i.e., the company's strategy, operations and finances are stable and durable), and takes appropriate measures to manage any material consequences or impact of its policies and operations in relation to ESG matters (e.g., the company's environmental footprint, labor standards, board structure, etc.).

Companies engaged in sustainable business practices also may include companies that have committed explicitly to improving their environmental and/or social impacts that will lead to a transformation of their business models. No investment will be made in a company that is considered to be out of line with NIM's sustainable investment process. Examples of such companies may include: tobacco companies due to the health implications of smoking; a company with a large carbon footprint that has no emission reduction plan; or a company that is in direct conflict with the goals of the UN Global Compact (a voluntary corporate initiative that seeks to advance universal principles on human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption).

The fund invests principally in common stocks. The fund may invest in the stocks of companies with any market capitalization, but focuses on companies with market capitalizations of \$5 billion or more at the time of purchase. The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in the stocks of foreign companies, including up to 10% of its net assets in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries, that demonstrate attractive investment attributes and sustainable business practices and are considered to be in line with NIM's sustainable investment process. In addition, the fund may, from time to time, invest a significant portion (more than 20%) of its total assets in securities of companies in certain sectors. As of December 31, 2024, a significant portion of the fund's portfolio was invested in securities of companies in the technology sector.

NIM seeks attractively-priced companies (determined using both qualitative and quantitative fundamental analysis as described under "Fundamental Research and Analysis" below) that NIM believes are well-managed, have good products or services, have strategic direction and have adopted, or are making progress towards, a sustainable business approach. These are companies that NIM believes should benefit from favorable long-term trends. When selecting stocks for the fund's portfolio, NIM uses an investment process that combines investment themes with fundamental research and analysis, with the consideration of ESG matters.

Investment Themes. Part of NIM's investment philosophy is the belief that no company, market or economy can be considered in isolation; each must be understood within a broader context. Therefore, NIM's global industry analysts and responsible investment team consider the context provided by a series of global investment themes, which are designed to define the broader social, financial and political environment as a framework for understanding events, trends and competitive pressures worldwide.

Fundamental Research and Analysis. NIM next conducts fundamental analysis of investment opportunities and uses cross comparisons of companies to identify securities that NIM believes will outperform. NIM investment professionals are responsible for idea generation and selection through investment analysis in a collaborative team environment. Investment professionals are expected to deliver clear and accountable investment recommendations supporting the portfolio construction efforts. NIM's multi-dimensional research platform plays an integral part in the fundamental investment process, delivering insights that NIM believes are key to navigating the fast-changing market environment. In reviewing potential investments, NIM may assess, among other factors, a company's price-to-earnings ratio, positive earnings momentum, earnings per share growth expectations, and earnings stability. NIM also utilizes a variety of valuation techniques, which may include earnings, asset value, cash flow and cost of capital measurements, in conducting its fundamental analysis.

In addition, NIM integrates the consideration of material ESG issues through, among other aspects of its investment process, NIM's ESG review of each individual company, prior to an investment being made in an equity security of a company for the first time. NIM's ESG review is designed to identify potential ESG-related risks and opportunities, and incorporates qualitative and quantitative information and data from internal and external (e.g., index providers and consultants) sources, including research, reports, screenings, ratings and/or analysis.

Sustainable Investment Process. Following the fundamental research and analysis, NIM then employs a sustainable investment process that incorporate elements of negative screening alongside other general and security level (i.e., in terms of a company's activities) ESG-related analysis, using similar data sources as those in the ESG review. Ultimately, in keeping with the investment strategy of the fund, the sustainable investment process seeks to:

- identify and avoid companies that participate in specific areas of activity that NIM deems to be materially harmful from an environmental or social perspective, or do not follow good governance practices. For example, NIM could deem companies that have large carbon footprints without an emissions reduction plan, companies with poor labor standards, or companies that are in direct conflict with the goals of the UN Global Compact ineligible for investment.
- identify and invest in companies that are proactively seeking to manage environmental and/or social factors to generate sustainable returns. This may also include those companies that are contributing to the development of solutions that seek to address environmental and/or social issues, examples of which could include more efficient or reduced use of natural resources or accessibility to healthcare.

There may be situations where the fund will invest in a security of a company that has been identified by NIM as having involvement in potentially harmful activities from an environmental or social perspective. This may arise for certain companies whose activities or operations, typically due to a legacy business mix, have created poor environmental or social outcomes, but are now investing and positively adapting to future needs (for example, this may include energy companies that are preparing for a transition to a lower carbon world). Similarly, in some instances, the fund may invest in a security of a company where NIM determines prevailing ESG information and data provided by external ESG rating providers have not fully captured positive environmental or social-related initiatives of the company.

Ongoing Monitoring. NIM monitors companies held in the fund's portfolio for emerging negative environmental, social or governance issues. This is done through a combination of ongoing qualitative and quantitative research. This research may be supported by engagement with a company's management, including discussion of material ESG issues where relevant. NIM may engage with selected companies to understand better a company's approach to managing emerging ESG issues. NIM may also specifically engage with companies identified as transitioning away from environmentally or socially harmful activities, to help determine the progress being made in achieving their objectives, supporting the changes being made or encouraging further enhancements. NIM also makes use of a variety of third-party data and research providers that allow it to monitor changes in the ESG characteristics of a company. NIM typically exercises voting rights at each shareholder meeting of companies held in the fund's portfolio. This activity is undertaken in-house to ensure that the opinions expressed through NIM's voting record are in line with NIM's investment and engagement priorities.

If the fund invests in a company that is subsequently considered to be out of line with NIM's sustainable investment process, NIM will sell the security in a prudent manner, within a predetermined timeframe. In addition, NIM typically will consider selling a security held by the fund as a result of one or more of the following:

- price movement and market activity have created an excessive valuation;
- the valuation of the company has become expensive relative to its peers;
- there has been a significant change in the prospects of the company;
- there has been a change in NIM's view of global investment themes (as described above); or
- profit-taking.

Principal Risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. The fund's share price fluctuates, sometimes dramatically, which means you could lose money.

- *Risks of stock investing:* Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general market conditions or because of factors that affect the particular company or the company's industry.
- *Sustainable investment approach risk:* The fund's sustainable investment approach may cause it to make different investments than funds that invest principally in equity securities of U.S. companies that do not incorporate sustainable investment criteria when selecting investments. Under certain economic conditions, this could cause the fund to underperform funds that do not incorporate similar criteria. For example, the incorporation of sustainable investment criteria may result in the fund forgoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so or selling securities when it might otherwise be disadvantageous for the fund to do so. The incorporation of sustainable investment criteria may also affect the fund's exposure to certain sectors and/or types of investments, and may adversely impact the fund's performance depending on whether such sectors or investments are in or out of favor in the market. NIM's security selection process incorporates ESG data provided by third parties, which may be limited for certain companies and/or only take into account one or a few ESG related components. In addition, ESG data may include qualitative and/or quantitative measures, and consideration of this data may be subjective. Different methodologies may be used by the various data sources that provide ESG data. ESG data from third parties used by NIM as part of its sustainable investment process often lacks standardization, consistency and transparency, and for certain companies such data may not be available, complete or accurate. NIM's evaluation of ESG factors relevant to a particular company may be adversely affected in such instances. As a result, the fund's investments may differ from, and potentially underperform, funds that incorporate ESG data from other sources or utilize other methodologies.

- *Large-cap stock risk:* To the extent the fund invests in large capitalization stocks, the fund may underperform funds that invest primarily in the stocks of lower quality, smaller capitalization companies during periods when the stocks of such companies are in favor.
- *Growth and value stock risk:* By investing in a mix of growth and value companies, the fund assumes the risks of both. Investors often expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate. If these expectations are not met, investors can punish the stocks inordinately, even if earnings do increase. Value stocks involve the risk that they may never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth or the expected value was misgauged.
- *Technology company risk:* The technology sector has been among the most volatile sectors of the stock market. Technology companies involve greater risk because their revenue and/or earnings tend to be less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses) and their share prices tend to be more volatile. Certain technology companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or may depend on a limited management group. In addition, these companies are strongly affected by worldwide technological developments, and their products and services may not be economically successful or may quickly become outdated. Investor perception may play a greater role in determining the day-to-day value of tech stocks than it does in other sectors. Fund investments made in anticipation of future products and services may decline dramatically in value if the anticipated products or services are delayed or cancelled.
- *Market risk:* The value of the securities in which the fund invests may be affected by political, regulatory, economic and social developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. In addition, turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and/or fixed-income markets may negatively affect many issuers, which could adversely affect the fund. Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. These risks may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain; in these and other circumstances, such risks might affect companies world-wide.
- *Management risk:* The investment process used by the fund's sub-adviser could fail to achieve the fund's investment goal and cause your fund investment to lose value.

Performance

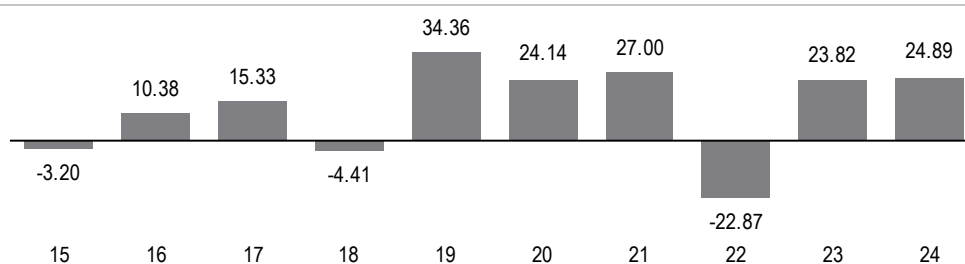
The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the fund's Initial shares from year to year. The table compares the average annual total returns of the fund's shares to those of the S&P 500® Index, a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. Performance for each share class will vary due to differences in expenses. More recent performance information may be available at www.bny.com/investments.

The fund changed its investment objective and strategy on May 1, 2017. Prior to May 1, 2017, the fund's investment objective was to provide capital growth, with current income as a secondary goal. To pursue these goals, until May 1, 2017, the fund, under normal circumstances, invested in the common stocks of companies that, in the opinion of the fund's management, met traditional investment standards and conducted their business in a manner that contributed to the enhancement of the quality of life in America. To determine whether a company contributed to the enhancement of the quality of life in America, the fund considered the company's record in the areas of (1) protection and improvement of the environment and the proper use of natural resources, (2) occupational health and safety, (3) consumer protection and product purity, and (4) equal employment opportunity. In addition, prior to May 1, 2017, investment decisions for the fund were made by investment professionals of another affiliate of BNYIA, who managed the fund as employees of BNYIA.

Performance information reflects the fund's expenses only and does not reflect the fees and charges imposed by participating insurance companies under their VA contracts or VLI policies. Because these fees and charges will reduce total return, policyowners should consider them when evaluating and comparing the fund's performance. Policyowners should consult the prospectus for their contract or policy for more information.

Year-by-Year Total Returns as of 12/31 each year (%)

Initial Shares



During the periods shown in the chart:

Best Quarter

2020, Q2: 21.89

Worst Quarter

2020, Q1: (16.33)

Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/24)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Initial Shares	24.89%	13.46%	11.52%
Service Shares	24.58%	13.18%	11.25%
S&P 500® Index reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes	25.02%	14.52%	13.10%

Portfolio Management

The fund's investment adviser is BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. (BNYIA). BNYIA has engaged its affiliate, Newton Investment Management Limited (NIM), to serve as the fund's sub-adviser.

NIM has engaged its affiliate, Newton Investment Management North America, LLC (NIMNA), to provide certain advisory services to NIM for the benefit of the fund, including, but not limited to, portfolio management services.

Nick Pope and Julianne McHugh are the fund's primary portfolio managers. Mr. Pope and Ms. McHugh have been primary portfolio managers of the fund since January 2022 and March 2023, respectively. Mr. Pope is a portfolio manager on the Sustainable Equity strategy at NIM. Ms. McHugh is Head of Sustainable Equities and a senior portfolio manager at NIMNA. NIM's Responsible Investment team provides input to the portfolio managers, including supporting fundamental research and company-level ESG analysis, which helps to identify sustainable investment themes, as well as controversy monitoring, company engagement and active proxy voting.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Fund shares are offered only to separate accounts established by insurance companies to fund VA contracts and VLI policies. Individuals may not purchase shares directly from, or place sell orders directly with, the fund. The VA contracts and the VLI policies are described in the separate prospectuses issued by the participating insurance companies, over which the fund assumes no responsibility. Policyowners should consult the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for more information about buying, selling (redeeming) or exchanging fund shares.

Tax Information

The fund's distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. Since the fund's shareholders are the participating insurance companies and their separate accounts, the tax treatment of dividends and distributions will depend on the tax status of the participating insurance company. Accordingly, no discussion is included as to the federal personal income tax consequences to policyowners. For this information, policyowners should consult the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company or their tax advisers.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as an insurance company), the fund's distributor and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. To the extent that the intermediary may receive lesser or no payments in connection with the sale of other investments, the payments from the fund's distributor and its related companies may create a potential conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial representative to recommend the fund over the other investments. This potential conflict of interest may be addressed by policies, procedures or practices adopted by the financial intermediary. As there may be many different policies, procedures or practices adopted by different intermediaries to address the manner in which compensation is earned through the sale of investments or the provision

of related services, the compensation rates and other payment arrangements that may apply to a financial intermediary and its representatives may vary by intermediary. Ask your financial representative or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Fund Details

Introduction

Fund shares are offered only to separate accounts established by insurance companies to fund VA contracts and VLI policies. Individuals may not purchase shares directly from, or place sell orders directly with, the fund. The VA contracts and the VLI policies are described in the separate prospectuses issued by the participating insurance companies, over which the fund assumes no responsibility. Conflicts may arise between the interests of VA contract holders and VLI policyholders (collectively, policyowners). The board will monitor events to identify any material conflicts and, if such conflicts arise, determine what action, if any, should be taken.

The fund currently offers two classes of shares: Initial shares and Service shares. Policyowners should consult the applicable prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company to determine which class of fund shares may be purchased by the separate account.

While the fund's investment objective and policies may be similar to those of other funds managed by the investment adviser(s), the fund's investment results may be higher or lower than, and may not be comparable to, those of the other funds.

Goal and Approach

The fund seeks long-term capital appreciation. To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of U.S. companies that demonstrate attractive investment attributes and sustainable business practices and have no material unresolvable environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues. When determining whether a company engages in "sustainable business practices," NIM considers whether the company (i) engages in business practices that are, in NIM's view, sustainable in an economic sense (i.e., the company's strategy, operations and finances are stable and durable) and (ii) takes appropriate measures to manage any material consequences or impact of its policies and operations in relation to ESG matters (e.g., the company's environmental footprint, labor standards, board structure, etc.). Companies engaged in sustainable business practices also may include companies that have committed explicitly to improving their environmental and/or social impacts that will lead to a transformation of their business models. No investment will be made in a company that is considered to be out of line with NIM's sustainable investment process. Examples of such companies may include: tobacco companies due to the health implications of smoking; a company with a large carbon footprint that has no emission reduction plan; or a company that is in direct conflict with the goals of the UN Global Compact (a voluntary corporate initiative that seeks to advance universal principles on human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption). The fund's investment objective and policy with respect to the investment of at least 80% of its net assets may be changed by the fund's board upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The fund invests principally in common stocks. The fund may invest in the stocks of companies with any market capitalization, but focuses on companies with market capitalizations of \$5 billion or more at the time of purchase. The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in the stocks of foreign companies, including up to 10% of its net assets in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries, that demonstrate attractive investment attributes and sustainable business practices and are considered to be in line with NIM's sustainable investment process. The fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (REITs), which are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or loans related to real estate. In addition, the fund may, from time to time, invest a significant portion (more than 20%) of its total assets in securities of companies in certain sectors. As of December 31, 2024, a significant portion of the fund's portfolio was invested in securities of companies in the technology sector.

NIM seeks attractively-priced companies (determined using both qualitative and quantitative fundamental analysis as described under "Fundamental Research and Analysis" below) that NIM believes are well-managed, have good products or services, have strategic direction, and have adopted, or are making progress towards, a sustainable business approach. These are companies that NIM believes should benefit from favorable long-term trends. When selecting stocks for the fund's portfolio, NIM uses an investment process that combines investment themes with fundamental research and analysis with the consideration of ESG matters.

Investment Themes. Part of NIM's investment philosophy is the belief that no company, market or economy can be considered in isolation; each must be understood within a broader context. Therefore, NIM's global industry analysts and responsible investment team consider the context provided by a series of global investment themes, which are designed to define the broader social, financial and political environment as a framework for understanding events, trends and competitive pressures worldwide.

Fundamental Research and Analysis. NIM next conducts fundamental analysis of investment opportunities and uses cross comparisons of companies to identify securities that NIM believes will outperform. NIM investment professionals are responsible for idea generation and selection through investment analysis in a collaborative team environment. Investment professionals are expected to deliver clear and accountable investment recommendations supporting the portfolio construction efforts. NIM's multi-dimensional research platform plays an integral part in the fundamental investment process, delivering insights that NIM believes are key to navigating the fast-changing market environment. In reviewing potential investments, NIM may assess, among other factors, a company's price-to-earnings ratio, positive earnings momentum, earnings per share growth expectations, and earnings stability. NIM also utilizes a variety of valuation techniques, which may include earnings, asset value, cash flow and cost of capital measurements, in conducting its fundamental analysis.

In addition, NIM integrates the consideration of material ESG issues through, among other aspects of its investment process, NIM's ESG review of each individual company, prior to an investment being made in an equity security of a company for the first time. NIM's ESG review is designed to identify potential ESG-related risks and opportunities, and incorporates qualitative and quantitative information and data from internal and external (e.g., index providers and consultants) sources, including research, reports, screenings, ratings and/or analysis.

NIM's ESG review includes one or more of the following:

- **Environmental** analysis, which may include an assessment of material environmental issues, such as carbon emissions, water management, energy sources and uses, hazardous materials, environmental benefits, natural resources, biodiversity, land rehabilitation and the risks presented by physical threats such as extreme weather events.
- **Social** analysis, which may include an assessment of material social issues, such as human rights, human capital management, diversity, equality and inclusion, supply chain management, labor standards, health and safety, business ethics, including consumer protection, and avoidance of corruption in all forms, including extortion and bribery.
- **Governance** analysis, which may include an assessment of corporate governance structures and processes and seeks to take into account the particular company circumstances and regulatory restrictions, guidelines and established best practices with respect to board structure, such as the balance between executive and independent board representation, succession planning, capital structure, remuneration, risk management, internal controls, shareholder rights, ownership structure and transparency.

Sustainable Investment Process. Following the fundamental research and analysis, NIM also employs a sustainable investment process that incorporates elements of negative screening alongside other general and security level (i.e., in terms of a company's activities) ESG-related analysis, using similar data sources as those in the ESG review. Ultimately, in keeping with the investment strategy of the fund, the sustainable investment process seeks to:

- identify and avoid companies that participate in specific areas of activity that NIM deems to be materially harmful from an environmental or social perspective, or do not follow good governance practices. For example, NIM could deem companies that have large carbon footprints without an emissions reduction plan, companies with poor labor standards, or companies that are in direct conflict with the goals of the UN Global Compact ineligible for investment.
- identify and invest in companies that are proactively seeking to manage environmental and/or social factors to generate sustainable returns. This may also include those companies that are contributing to the development of solutions that seek to address environmental and/or social issues, examples of which could include more efficient or reduced use of natural resources or accessibility to healthcare.

There may be situations where the fund will invest in a security of a company that has been identified by NIM as having involvement in potentially harmful activities from an environmental or social perspective. This may arise for certain companies whose activities or operations, typically due to a legacy business mix, have created poor environmental or social outcomes, but are now investing and positively adapting to future needs (for example, this may include energy companies that are preparing for a transition to a lower carbon world). Similarly, in some instances, the fund may invest in a security of a company where NIM determines prevailing ESG information and data provided by external ESG rating providers have not fully captured positive environmental or social-related initiatives of the company.

Ongoing Monitoring. NIM monitors companies held in the fund's portfolio for emerging negative environmental, social or governance issues. This is done through a combination of ongoing qualitative and quantitative research. This research may be supported by engagement with a company's management, including discussion of material ESG issues where relevant. NIM may engage with selected companies to understand better a company's approach to managing emerging ESG issues. NIM may also specifically engage with companies identified as transitioning away from environmentally or socially harmful activities, to help determine the progress being made in achieving their objectives, supporting the changes being made or encouraging further enhancements. NIM also makes use of a variety of third-party data and research providers that allow it to monitor changes in the ESG characteristics of a company. NIM typically exercises voting rights at each shareholder meeting of companies held in the fund's portfolio. This activity is undertaken in-house to ensure that the opinions expressed through NIM's voting record are in line with NIM's investment and engagement priorities.

If the fund invests in a company that is subsequently considered to be out of line with NIM's sustainable investment process, NIM will sell the security in a prudent manner, within a predetermined timeframe. In addition, NIM typically will consider selling a security held by the fund as a result of one or more of the following:

- price movement and market activity have created an excessive valuation;
- the valuation of the company has become expensive relative to its peers;
- there has been a significant change in the prospects of the company;
- there has been a change in NIM's view of global investment themes (as described above); or
- profit-taking.

NIM does not currently view certain types of investments, such as cash, cash equivalents, currency positions, particular types of derivatives and other non-issuer specific instruments, as presenting ESG-related risks, opportunities and/or issues, and believes it is not practicable to evaluate such risks, opportunities and/or issues for certain other investments. None of these types of investments constitute principal investment strategies of the fund.

More information about the fund's portfolio securities and investment techniques, and associated risks, is provided in the fund's Statement of Additional Information.

Investment Risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. The value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, which means you could lose money.

The fund is subject to the following principal risks:

- *Risks of stock investing:* Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general market conditions that are not related to the particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may decline because of factors that affect the particular company, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the company's products or services, or factors that affect the company's industry, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.
- *Sustainable investment approach risk:* The fund's sustainable investment approach may cause it to make different investments than funds that invest principally in equity securities of U.S. companies that do not incorporate sustainable investment criteria when selecting investments. Under certain economic conditions, this could cause the fund to underperform funds that do not incorporate similar criteria. For example, the incorporation of sustainable investment criteria may result in the fund forgoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so or selling securities when it might otherwise be disadvantageous for the fund to do so. The incorporation of sustainable investment criteria may also affect the fund's exposure to certain sectors and/or types of investments, and may adversely impact the fund's performance depending on whether such sectors or investments are in or out of favor in the market. NIM's security selection process incorporates ESG data provided by third parties, which may be limited for certain companies and/or only take into account one or a few ESG related components. In addition, ESG data may include qualitative and/or quantitative measures, and consideration of this data may be subjective. Different methodologies may be used by the various data sources that provide ESG data. ESG data from third parties used by NIM as part of its sustainable investment process often lacks standardization, consistency and

transparency, and for certain companies such data may not be available, complete or accurate. NIM's evaluation of ESG factors relevant to a particular company may be adversely affected in such instances. As a result, the fund's investments may differ from, and potentially underperform, funds that incorporate ESG data from other sources or utilize other methodologies. The fund will vote proxies in a manner that is consistent with its investment approach, which may not always be consistent with maximizing the performance of the company in the short-term.

- *Large-cap stock risk:* To the extent the fund invests in large capitalization stocks, the fund may underperform funds that invest primarily in the stocks of lower quality, smaller capitalization companies during periods when the stocks of such companies are in favor. Compared to small- and mid-cap companies, large-cap companies may be less responsive to changes and opportunities affecting their business.
- *Growth and value stock risk:* By investing in a mix of growth and value companies, the fund assumes the risks of both. Investors often expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate. If these expectations are not met, investors can punish the stocks inordinately, even if earnings do increase. In addition, growth stocks may lack the dividend yield that may cushion stock prices in market downturns. Value stocks involve the risk that they may never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth or the expected value was misgauged. They also may decline in price even though in theory they are already undervalued.
- *Technology company risk:* The technology sector has been among the most volatile sectors of the stock market. Technology companies, especially small-cap technology companies, involve greater risk because their revenue and/or earnings tend to be less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses) and their share prices tend to be more volatile. Certain technology companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or may depend on a limited management group. In addition, these companies are strongly affected by worldwide technological developments, and their products and services may not be economically successful or may quickly become outdated. Investor perception may play a greater role in determining the day-to-day value of tech stocks than it does in other sectors. Fund investments made in anticipation of future products and services may decline dramatically in value if the anticipated products or services are delayed or cancelled. The risks associated with technology companies are magnified in the case of small cap technology companies. The shares of smaller technology companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can have an adverse effect on the pricing of these securities and on the fund's ability to sell these securities.
- *Market risk:* The value of the securities in which the fund invests may be affected by political, regulatory, economic and social developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. In addition, turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and/or fixed-income markets may negatively affect many issuers, which could adversely affect the fund. Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. These risks may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain; in these and other circumstances, such risks might affect companies world-wide. A widespread outbreak of an infectious disease, such as COVID-19, and efforts to contain its spread, may result in market volatility, inflation, reduced liquidity or disruption in the trading of certain financial instruments, and systemic economic weakness. To the extent the fund may overweight its investments in certain countries, companies, industries or market sectors, such positions will increase the fund's exposure to risk of loss from adverse developments affecting those countries, companies, industries or sectors.
- *Management risk:* The investment process and techniques used by the fund's sub-adviser could fail to achieve the fund's investment goal, may cause your fund investment to lose value or may cause the fund to underperform other funds with similar investment goals.

In addition to the principal risks described above, the fund is subject to the following additional risks that are not anticipated to be principal risks of investing in the fund:

- *Market sector risk:* To the extent the fund's investments emphasize particular sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. Individual sectors may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the broader market. The industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events.
- *Small and midsize company risk:* Small and midsize companies carry additional risks because the operating histories of these companies tend to be more limited, their earnings and revenues less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices more volatile than those of larger, more established companies. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or may depend on a limited management group. Investments may be made in anticipation of future products, services or events whose delay or cancellation could cause the stock price to drop. The shares of smaller companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the fund's

ability to sell these securities. Some of the fund's investments will rise and fall based on investor perception rather than economic factors.

- *Foreign investment risk:* To the extent the fund invests in foreign securities, the fund's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting investments in foreign issuers. Special risks associated with investments in foreign issuers include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political and economic instability and differing auditing and legal standards. Investments denominated in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that such currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and affect the value of these investments held by the fund.
- *Emerging market risk:* The securities of issuers located or doing substantial business in emerging market countries tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of issuers located in countries with more mature economies, potentially making prompt liquidation at an attractive price difficult. The economies of countries with emerging markets may be based predominantly on only a few industries, may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions, and may suffer from extreme debt burdens or volatile inflation rates. Transaction settlement and dividend collection procedures also may be less reliable in emerging markets than in developed markets. Emerging markets generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries. Investments in these countries may be subject to political, economic, legal, market and currency risks. Special risks associated with investments in emerging market issuers may include a lack of publicly available information, a lack of uniform disclosure, accounting and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards and limited investor protections applicable in developed economies. The risks also may include unpredictable political and economic policies, the imposition of capital controls and/or foreign investment limitations by a country, nationalization of businesses, and the imposition of sanctions or restrictions on certain investments by other countries, such as the United States.
- *REIT risk:* Investments in REITs expose the fund to risks similar to investing directly in real estate. The value of securities issued by REITs is affected by tax and regulatory requirements and by perceptions of management skill. They also may be affected by general economic conditions and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers or tenants, self-liquidation at an economically disadvantageous time, and the possibility of failing to qualify for favorable tax treatment under applicable U.S. or foreign law and/or to maintain exempt status under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.
- *Liquidity risk:* When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult to sell the securities in a timely manner at or near their perceived value. In such a market, the value of such securities and the fund's share price may fall dramatically. Investments that are illiquid or that trade in lower volumes may be more difficult to value. Investments in foreign securities, particularly those of issuers located in emerging markets, tend to have greater exposure to liquidity risk than domestic securities. Liquidity risk also may refer to the risk that the fund will not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the allowable time period stated in this prospectus because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other reasons. To meet redemption requests, the fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, which may adversely affect the fund's share price.
- *Temporary investment risk:* Under adverse market conditions, the fund could invest some or all of its assets in U.S. Treasury securities and money market securities, or hold cash. Although the fund would do this for temporary defensive purposes, it could reduce the benefit from any upswing in the market. During such periods, the fund's investments may not be consistent with its principal investment strategy, and the fund may not achieve its investment objective.
- *Large shareholder risk:* The participating insurance companies and their separate accounts are the shareholders of the fund. From time to time, a shareholder may own a substantial number of fund shares. The sale of a large number of shares could impact the fund's net asset value and adversely affect remaining fund shareholders.

Management

Investment Adviser

The investment adviser for the fund is BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc., 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286. BNYIA manages approximately \$350 billion in 90 mutual fund portfolios. For the past fiscal year, the fund paid BNYIA a management fee at the annual rate of .60% of the value of the fund's average daily net assets. BNYIA has contractually agreed, until May 1, 2026, to waive receipt of its fees and/or assume the direct expenses of the fund so that the direct expenses of neither class of fund shares (excluding Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder services fees, taxes, interest expense, brokerage commissions, commitment fees on borrowings and extraordinary expenses) exceed .70%. On or after May 1, 2026, BNYIA may terminate this expense limitation agreement at any time. A discussion

regarding the basis for the board's approving the fund's management agreement with BNYIA is available in the fund's Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024. BNYIA is the primary mutual fund business of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY), a global investments company dedicated to helping its clients manage and service their financial assets throughout the investment lifecycle. Whether providing financial services for institutions, corporations or individual investors, BNY delivers informed investment management and investment services in 35 countries. BNY is a leading investment management and investment services company, uniquely focused to help clients manage and move their financial assets in the rapidly changing global marketplace. BNY has \$52 trillion in assets under custody and administration and \$2 trillion in assets under management. BNY is the corporate brand of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation and may be used to reference the corporation as a whole and/or its various subsidiaries generally. BNY Investments is one of the world's leading investment management organizations, and one of the top U.S. wealth managers, encompassing BNY's affiliated investment management firms, wealth management services and global distribution companies. Additional information is available at www.bny.com/investments.

The asset management philosophy of BNYIA is based on the belief that discipline and consistency are important to investment success. For each fund, BNYIA seeks to establish clear guidelines for portfolio management and to be systematic in making decisions. This approach is designed to provide each fund with a distinct, stable identity.

Sub-Adviser

BNYIA has engaged its affiliate, Newton Investment Management Limited, to serve as the fund's sub-adviser. NIM, subject to BNYIA's supervision and approval, provides day-to-day management of the fund's assets. NIM is an indirect subsidiary of BNY founded in 1978 and is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom and registered in the United States with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser. NIM's principal office is located at 160 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4V, 4LA, United Kingdom. As of February 28, 2025, NIM had approximately \$40.1 billion in assets under management. A discussion regarding the basis for the board's approving the sub-investment advisory agreement between BNYIA and NIM is available in the fund's annual financials for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

NIM has engaged its affiliate, Newton Investment Management North America, LLC, pursuant to a sub-sub-investment advisory agreement, to provide certain advisory services to NIM for the benefit of the fund, including, but not limited to, portfolio management services. NIMNA is subject to the supervision of NIM and BNYIA. NIMNA is also an affiliate of BNYIA. NIMNA is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of BNY registered in the United States with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser. NIMNA's principal office is located at BNY Mellon Center, 201 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108. As of February 28, NIMNA had approximately \$63.3 billion in assets under management. A discussion regarding the basis for the board's approving the sub-sub-investment advisory agreement between NIM and NIMNA is available in the fund's Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

Nick Pope and Julianne McHugh are the fund's primary portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for managing the fund's portfolio. Mr. Pope and Ms. McHugh have been primary portfolio managers of the fund since January 2022 and March 2023, respectively. Mr. Pope is a portfolio manager on the Sustainable Equity strategy at NIM, which he joined in 2011. Ms. McHugh is Head of Sustainable Equities and a senior portfolio manager at NIMNA. She has been employed by NIMNA or a predecessor company of NIMNA since 2004. NIM's Responsible Investment team provides input to the portfolio managers, including supporting fundamental research and company-level ESG analysis, which helps to identify sustainable investment themes, as well as controversy monitoring, company engagement and active proxy voting.

The fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides additional portfolio manager information, including compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of fund shares.

BNYIA has obtained from the Securities and Exchange Commission an exemptive order, upon which the fund may rely, to use a manager of managers approach that permits BNYIA, subject to certain conditions and approval by the fund's board, to enter into and materially amend sub-investment advisory agreements with one or more sub-advisers who are either unaffiliated or affiliated with BNYIA, without obtaining shareholder approval. The exemptive order also relieves the fund from disclosing the sub-investment advisory fee paid by BNYIA to a sub-adviser in documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and provided to shareholders. The fund is required to disclose (as a dollar amount and a percentage of the fund's assets) (i) the aggregate fees paid to BNYIA and any wholly-owned sub-adviser (as defined in the 1940 Act) and (ii) the aggregate fees paid to affiliated (i.e., less than wholly-owned) and unaffiliated sub-advisers. BNYIA has ultimate responsibility (subject to oversight by the fund's board) to supervise any sub-adviser and recommend the hiring, termination, and replacement of any sub-adviser to the fund's board. Currently, the fund has selected NIM, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of BNY, to manage all of the fund's assets. The fund's board, including a majority of the "non-interested" board members, must approve each new sub-adviser. In addition, the fund

is required to provide shareholders with information about each new sub-adviser within 90 days of the hiring of any new sub-adviser.

Distributor

BNY Mellon Securities Corporation (BNYSC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of BNYIA, serves as distributor of the fund and of the other funds in the BNY Mellon Family of Funds. Any Rule 12b-1 fees and shareholder services fees, as applicable, are paid to BNYSC for financing the sale and distribution of fund shares and for providing shareholder account service and maintenance, respectively. BNYIA or BNYSC may provide cash payments out of its own resources to financial intermediaries that sell shares of funds in the BNY Mellon Family of Funds or provide other services. Such payments are separate from any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees or other expenses that may be paid by a fund to those financial intermediaries. Because those payments are not made by fund shareholders or the fund, the fund's total expense ratio will not be affected by any such payments. These payments may be made to financial intermediaries, including affiliates, that provide shareholder servicing, sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the financial intermediary. Cash compensation also may be paid from BNYIA's or BNYSC's own resources to financial intermediaries for inclusion of a fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list or in other sales programs. These payments sometimes are referred to as "revenue sharing." From time to time, BNYIA or BNYSC also may provide cash or non-cash compensation to financial intermediaries or their representatives in the form of occasional gifts; occasional meals, tickets or other entertainment; support for due diligence trips; educational conference sponsorships; support for recognition programs; technology or infrastructure support; and other forms of cash or non-cash compensation permissible under broker-dealer regulations. In some cases, these payments or compensation may create an incentive for a financial intermediary or its employees to recommend or sell shares of the fund to you. This potential conflict of interest may be addressed by policies, procedures or practices that are adopted by the financial intermediary. As there may be many different policies, procedures or practices adopted by different intermediaries to address the manner in which compensation is earned through the sale of investments or the provision of related services, the compensation rates and other payment arrangements that may apply to a financial intermediary and its representatives may vary by intermediary. Please contact your financial representative for details about any payments they or their firm may receive in connection with the sale of fund shares or the provision of services to the fund.

The fund, BNYIA, NIM, NIMNA and BNYSC have each adopted a code of ethics that permits its personnel, subject to such code, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the fund. Each code of ethics restricts the personal securities transactions of employees, and requires portfolio managers and other investment personnel to comply with the code's preclearance and disclosure procedures. The primary purpose of the respective codes is to ensure that personal trading by employees is done in a manner that does not disadvantage the fund or other client accounts.

Shareholder Guide

Your Investment

Fund shares may be purchased or sold (redeemed) by separate accounts of participating insurance companies. Policyowners should consult the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for more information about buying or selling fund shares.

Service shares are subject to an annual Rule 12b-1 fee of .25% paid to the fund's distributor for distribution, advertising and marketing, and servicing and/or maintaining accounts of holders of Service shares. The distributor may make payments to participating insurance companies and to brokers and dealers acting as principal underwriter for their variable insurance products. Because the Rule 12b-1 fee is paid out of the fund's assets attributable to Service shares on an ongoing basis, over time it will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. Initial shares are subject to an annual shareholder services fee of up to .25% to reimburse the fund's distributor for shareholder account service and maintenance expenses.

BNYIA calculates fund net asset values (NAVs) as of the scheduled close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on days the NYSE is scheduled to be open for regular business. The NYSE is closed on certain holidays listed in "Determination of NAV" in the SAI. You may buy, exchange or redeem shares at their NAV next calculated after your order is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity. "Proper form" refers to completion of an account application (if applicable), satisfaction of requirements in this section (subject to "Shareholder Guide—General Policies") and any applicable conditions in "Additional Information About How to Redeem Shares" in the SAI. Authorized entities other than the fund's transfer agent may apply different conditions for the satisfaction of "proper form" requirements. For more information, consult a representative of your financial intermediary. When calculating NAVs, BNYIA values equity investments on the basis of market quotations or official closing prices. BNYIA generally values fixed-income investments based on values supplied by an independent pricing service approved by the fund's board. The pricing service's procedures are reviewed under the general supervision of the board. If market quotations or official closing prices or valuations from a pricing service are not readily available, or are determined not to reflect accurately fair value, the fund may value those investments at fair value as determined in accordance with procedures approved by the fund's board. Fair value of investments may be determined by BNYIA, as the fund's Valuation Designee, using such information as it deems appropriate under the circumstances. Under certain circumstances, the fair value of foreign equity securities will be provided by an independent pricing service. Using fair value to price investments may result in a value that is different from a security's most recent closing price and from the prices used by other mutual funds to calculate their NAVs. Foreign securities held by the fund may trade on days when the fund does not calculate its NAV and thus may affect the fund's NAV on days when investors will not be able to purchase or sell (redeem) fund shares.

Investments in certain types of thinly traded securities may provide short-term traders arbitrage opportunities with respect to the fund's shares. For example, arbitrage opportunities may exist when trading in a portfolio security or securities is halted and does not resume, or the market on which such securities are traded closes before the fund calculates its NAV. If short-term investors in the fund were able to take advantage of these arbitrage opportunities, they could dilute the NAV of fund shares held by long-term investors. Portfolio valuation policies can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that such valuation policies will prevent dilution of the fund's NAV by short-term traders. While the fund has a policy regarding frequent trading, it too may not be completely effective to prevent short-term NAV arbitrage trading, particularly in regard to omnibus accounts. Please see "Shareholder Guide — General Policies" for further information about the fund's frequent trading policy.

Redemption proceeds normally will be wired to the participating insurance company within one business day after the request is received in proper form. Payment of redemption proceeds may take longer and may take up to seven days after the order is received in proper form, particularly during periods of stressed market conditions or very large redemptions or excessive trading.

The processing of redemptions may be suspended, and the delivery of redemption proceeds may be delayed beyond seven days, depending on the circumstances, for any period: (i) during which the NYSE is closed (other than on holidays or weekends), or during which trading on the NYSE is restricted; (ii) when an emergency exists that makes the disposal of securities owned by the fund or the determination of the fair value of the fund's net assets not reasonably

practicable; or (iii) as permitted by order of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the protection of fund shareholders. For these purposes, the Securities and Exchange Commission determines the conditions under which trading shall be deemed to be restricted and an emergency shall be deemed to exist.

Under normal circumstances, the fund expects to meet redemption requests by using cash it holds in its portfolio or selling portfolio securities to generate cash. In addition, the fund, and certain other funds in the BNY Mellon Family of Funds, may draw upon an unsecured credit facility for temporary or emergency purposes to meet redemption requests. The fund also reserves the right to pay redemption proceeds in securities rather than cash (i.e., "redeem in-kind"), to the extent the composition of the fund's investment portfolio enables it to do so. Generally, a redemption in-kind may be made under the following circumstances: (1) BNYIA determines that a redemption in-kind (i) is more advantageous to the fund (e.g., due to advantageous tax consequences or lower transaction costs) than selling/purchasing portfolio securities, (ii) will not favor the redeeming shareholder to the detriment of any other shareholder or the fund and (iii) is in the best interests of the fund; (2) to manage liquidity risk (i.e., the risk that the fund could not meet redemption requests without significant dilution of remaining investors' interests in the fund); (3) in stressed market conditions; or (4) subject to the approval of the fund's board in other circumstances identified by BNYIA. Securities distributed in connection with any such redemption in-kind are expected to generally represent a pro rata portion of assets held by the fund immediately prior to the redemption in an amount equal to the value of the shares redeemed, with adjustments as may be necessary in connection with, for example, certain derivatives, restricted securities, odd lots or fractional shares. Any securities distributed in-kind will remain exposed to market risk until sold, and transaction costs may be incurred when selling the securities.

Participating insurance companies will provide pass-through voting privileges to all policyowners so long as the Securities and Exchange Commission continues to interpret the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, as requiring pass-through voting privileges for policyowners. Participating insurance companies will vote by proxy, in the same proportions as the voting instructions received from policyowners: (1) fund shares as to which no timely instructions are received; (2) fund shares owned exclusively by the relevant participating insurance company or its affiliates; and (3) fund shares held in a separate account representing charges imposed by the relevant participating insurance company. As a result of this proportionate voting policy, the voting of a small number of policyowners may determine whether a proposal is approved, depending on the number of shares attributable to policyowners that provide instructions and to policyowners that do not. Additional information regarding voting instruction rights is provided in the prospectus or statement of additional information for the VA contracts or VLI policies.

General Policies

The fund is designed for long-term investors. Frequent purchases, redemptions and exchanges may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm fund performance by diluting the value of fund shares and increasing brokerage and administrative costs. As a result, BNYIA and the fund's board have adopted a policy of discouraging excessive trading, short-term market timing and other abusive trading practices (frequent trading) that could adversely affect the fund or its operations. BNYIA and the fund will not enter into arrangements with any person or group to permit frequent trading. The fund also reserves the right to refuse any purchase or exchange request, including those from any participating insurance company, individual or group who, in BNYIA's view, is likely to engage in frequent trading.

Transactions in fund shares are processed by the participating insurance companies using omnibus accounts that aggregate the trades of multiple policyowners. BNYIA's ability to monitor the trading activity of these policyowners is limited because their individual transactions in fund shares are not disclosed to the fund. Accordingly, BNYIA relies to a significant degree on the participating insurance company to detect and deter frequent trading. The agreement with the participating insurance company includes obligations to comply with all applicable federal and state laws. All participating insurance companies have been sent written reminders of their obligations under the agreements, specifically highlighting rules relating to trading fund shares. Further, all participating insurance companies have been requested in writing to notify BNYIA immediately if, for any reason, they cannot meet their commitment to make fund shares available in accordance with the terms of the prospectus and relevant rules and regulations.

BNYIA supplements the surveillance processes in place at participating insurance companies by monitoring total purchases and redemptions of fund shares on a periodic basis. If BNYIA identifies patterns that may be indicative of frequent trading of large amounts, BNYIA contacts the participating insurance company for assistance in disaggregating selected omnibus trades into their component parts. When this process identifies multiple roundtrips (i.e., an investment that is substantially liquidated within 60 days), BNYIA instructs the participating insurance company to temporarily or permanently bar such policyowner's future purchases of fund shares if BNYIA concludes the policyowner is likely to engage in frequent trading. BNYIA also may instruct the participating insurance company to apply these restrictions across all accounts under common ownership, control or perceived affiliation. In all instances,

BNYIA seeks to make these determinations to the best of its abilities in a manner that it believes is consistent with shareholder interests.

In addition to applying restrictions on future purchases or exchanges, BNYIA or the participating insurance company may cancel or reverse the purchase or exchange on the business day following the transaction if the participating insurance company's surveillance system identifies the account as one that is likely to engage in frequent trading. BNYIA may also instruct the participating insurance company to cancel or reverse the purchase or exchange on the following business day if the trade represents a significant amount of the fund's assets and BNYIA has concluded that the account is likely to engage in frequent trading. To the extent the fund significantly invests in thinly traded securities, certain policyowners may seek to trade fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of these securities (referred to as price arbitrage). Any such frequent trading strategies may interfere with efficient management of the fund's portfolio to a greater degree than funds that invest in highly liquid securities, in part because the fund may have difficulty selling these portfolio securities at advantageous times or prices to satisfy large and/or frequent redemption requests. Any successful price arbitrage may also cause dilution in the value of fund shares held by other policyowners.

Although the fund's frequent trading and fair valuation policies and procedures are designed to discourage market timing and excessive trading, none of these tools alone, nor all of them together, completely eliminates the potential for frequent trading.

Distributions and Taxes

Each share class will generate a different dividend because each has different expenses. The fund earns dividends, interest and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. The fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions. The fund normally pays dividends and capital gain distributions, if any, annually. Fund dividends and capital gain distributions will be reinvested in the fund unless the participating insurance company instructs otherwise.

Since the fund's shareholders are the participating insurance companies and their separate accounts, the tax treatment of dividends and distributions will depend on the tax status of the participating insurance company. Accordingly, no discussion is included as to the federal personal income tax consequences to policyowners. For this information, policyowners should consult the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company or their tax advisers.

Participating insurance companies should consult their tax advisers about federal, state and local tax consequences.

Exchange Privilege

Policyowners may exchange shares of a class for shares of other funds offered by the VA contracts or VLI policies through the insurance company separate accounts subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the prospectuses of such VA contracts or VLI policies. Policyowners should refer to the applicable insurance company prospectus for more information on exchanging fund shares.

Financial Highlights

These financial highlights describe the performance of the fund's shares for the fiscal periods indicated. "Total return" shows how much your investment in the fund would have increased (or decreased) during each period, assuming you had reinvested all dividends and distributions. These financial highlights have been derived from the fund's financial statements, which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the fund's financial statements, is included in the fund's Form N-CSR, which is available upon request. Keep in mind that fees and charges imposed by participating insurance companies, which are not reflected in the tables, would reduce the investment returns that are shown.

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>				
Initial Shares	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period	44.99	41.73	58.08	47.24	39.30
Investment Operations:					
Net investment income ^a	.14	.27	.33	.24	.39
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	10.98	8.65	(12.99)	12.17	8.47
Total from Investment Operations	11.12	8.92	(12.66)	12.41	8.86
Distributions:					
Dividends from net investment income	(.27)	(.33)	(.25)	(.40)	(.44)
Dividends from net realized gain on investments	(.33)	(5.33)	(3.44)	(1.17)	(.48)
Total Distributions	(.60)	(5.66)	(3.69)	(1.57)	(.92)
Net asset value, end of period	55.51	44.99	41.73	58.08	47.24
Total Return (%)	24.89	23.82	(22.87)	27.00	24.14
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	.67	.67	.68	.67	.68
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	.67	.67	.68	.67	.68
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	.28	.66	.71	.46	.97
Portfolio Turnover Rate	25.32	35.09	28.92	13.23	24.81
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	310,474	271,082	234,377	328,328	277,555

^a Based on average shares outstanding.

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>				
Service Shares	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period	44.07	41.00	57.15	46.54	38.71
Investment Operations:					
Net investment income ^a	.01	.17	.21	.10	.29
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	10.77	8.47	(12.78)	11.99	8.38
Total from Investment Operations	10.78	8.64	(12.57)	12.09	8.67
Distributions:					
Dividends from net investment income	(.19)	(.24)	(.14)	(.31)	(.36)
Dividends from net realized gain on investments	(.33)	(5.33)	(3.44)	(1.17)	(.48)
Total Distributions	(.52)	(5.57)	(3.58)	(1.48)	(.84)
Net asset value, end of period	54.33	44.07	41.00	57.15	46.54
Total Return (%)	24.58	23.50	(23.06)	26.68	23.86
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	.92	.92	.93	.92	.93
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	.92	.92	.93	.92	.93
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	.03	.41	.46	.20	.72
Portfolio Turnover Rate	25.32	35.09	28.92	13.23	24.81
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	65,153	44,539	27,271	30,211	18,139

^a Based on average shares outstanding.

For More Information

BNY Mellon Sustainable U.S. Equity Portfolio, Inc.

More information on this fund is available free upon request, including the following:

Annual/Semi-Annual Report and Financial Statements

The fund's annual and semi-annual reports describe the fund's performance and recent market conditions, economic trends and fund strategies that significantly affected the fund's performance during the period covered by the report. The fund's Form N-CSR contains the fund's financial statements and lists the fund's portfolio holdings. The fund's most recent annual and semi-annual reports and other information, such as the fund's financial statements, are available at www.bny.com/investments.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI provides more details about the fund and its policies. A current SAI is available at www.bny.com/investments and is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SAI, as amended or supplemented from time to time, is incorporated by reference (and is legally considered part of this prospectus).

Portfolio Holdings

The fund generally discloses, at www.bny.com/investments, (1) complete portfolio holdings as of each calendar quarter end with a 15-day lag and as of each month-end with a one-month lag; (2) top 10 holdings as of each month-end with a 10-day lag; and (3) from time to time, certain security-specific performance attribution data as of a month-end, with a 10-day lag. From time to time, the fund may make available certain portfolio characteristics, such as allocations, performance- and risk-related statistics, portfolio-level statistics and non-security specific attribution analyses, on request. The fund's portfolio holdings will remain on the website for a period of six months and any security-specific performance attribution data will remain on the website for varying periods up to six months, provided that portfolio holdings will remain until the fund files its Form N-PORT or Form N-CSR for the period that includes the dates of the posted holdings.

A complete description of the fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the fund's portfolio securities is available in the fund's SAI and at www.bny.com/investments.

To Obtain Information

By telephone. Call 1-800-373-9387 (inside the U.S. only)

By mail.

The BNY Mellon Family of Funds
144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard
Uniondale, NY 11556-0144
Attn: Institutional Services Department

By E-mail. Send your request to info@bny.com

On the Internet. Certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from: www.bny.com/investments

Reports and other information about the fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>, and that copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

This prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation in any state or jurisdiction in which, or to any person to whom, such offering or solicitation may not lawfully be made.

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