

May 1, 2021

Prospectus

- **VY® Clarion Global Real Estate Portfolio**

Class/Ticker: **ADV**/ICRNX; **I**/IRGIX; **S**/IRGTX; **S2**/IRGSX

As permitted by regulations adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Portfolio's annual and semi-annual shareholder reports are no longer sent by mail unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports. Instead, the reports are made available on a website and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and you will be provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from your insurance carrier electronically by contacting them directly.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you received this document in the mail, please follow the instructions provided to elect to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. You can inform us that you wish to continue receiving paper copies by calling 1-800-283-3427. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held in which you invest.

The Portfolio's shares may be offered to insurance company separate accounts serving as investment options under variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies ("Variable Contracts"), qualified pension and retirement plans ("Qualified Plans"), custodial accounts, and certain investment advisers and their affiliates in connection with the creation or management of the Portfolio, other investment companies, and other permitted investors.

THE PORTFOLIO MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE IN ALL JURISDICTIONS, UNDER ALL VARIABLE CONTRACTS OR UNDER ALL QUALIFIED PLANS.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has not approved or disapproved these securities nor has the SEC judged whether the information in this Prospectus is accurate or adequate. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

voyainvestments.com



Table of Contents

SUMMARY SECTION

<u>VY® Clarion Global Real Estate Portfolio</u>	1
<u>KEY PORTFOLIO INFORMATION</u>	6
Fundamental Investment Policies	6
Non-Fundamental Investment Policies	6
Portfolio Diversification	6
Investor Diversification	6
Temporary Defensive Strategies	6
Percentage and Rating Limitations	7
Investment Not Guaranteed	7
Shareholder Reports	7
<u>MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO</u>	8
Additional Information About the Investment Objective	8
Additional Information About Principal Investment Strategies	8
Additional Information About the Principal Risks	8
Further Information About Principal Risks	12
<u>PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION</u>	14
<u>MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO</u>	15
The Investment Adviser	15
The Sub-Adviser and Portfolio Managers	15
The Distributor	16
Contractual Arrangements	16
<u>HOW SHARES ARE PRICED</u>	17
<u>HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES</u>	19
Distribution Plans and Shareholder Service Plans	19
<u>FREQUENT TRADING - MARKET TIMING</u>	21
<u>PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES</u>	22
<u>DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES</u>	23
<u>INDEX DESCRIPTIONS</u>	24
<u>FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS</u>	25
<u>ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS</u>	27
<u>TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION</u>	Back Cover

VY® Clarion Global Real Estate Portfolio

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Portfolio seeks high total return consisting of capital appreciation and current income.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE PORTFOLIO

The table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Portfolio. You may pay other fees and expenses such as fees and expenses imposed under your variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies ("Variable Contract") or a qualified pension or retirement plan ("Qualified Plan"), which are not reflected in the tables and examples below. If these fees or expenses were included in the table, the Portfolio's expenses would be higher. For more information on these charges, please refer to the documents governing your Variable Contract or consult your plan administrator.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses

Expenses you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment

Class		ADV	I	S	S2
Management Fees	%	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
Distribution and/or Shareholder Services (12b-1) Fees	%	0.60	None	0.25	0.40
Other Expenses	%	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	%	1.68	1.08	1.33	1.48
Waivers and Reimbursements ¹	%	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Waivers and Reimbursements	%	1.47	0.87	1.12	1.27

¹ The adviser is contractually obligated to limit expenses to 1.50%, 0.90%, 1.15%, and 1.30% for Class ADV, Class I, Class S, and Class S2 shares, respectively, through May 1, 2022. The limitation does not extend to interest, taxes, investment-related costs, leverage expenses, extraordinary expenses, and Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. This limitation is subject to possible recoupment by the adviser within 36 months of the waiver or reimbursement. The adviser is contractually obligated to waive 0.033% of the management fee through May 1, 2022. Termination or modification of these obligations requires approval by the Portfolio's board.

Expense Example

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in shares of the Portfolio with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The Example does not reflect expenses and charges which are, or may be, imposed under your Variable Contract or Qualified Plan. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment had a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. The Example reflects applicable expense limitation agreements and/or waivers in effect, if any, for the one-year period and the first year of the three-, five-, and ten-year periods. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

VY® Clarion Global Real Estate Portfolio

Class		1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs
ADV	\$	150	509	893	1,969
I	\$	89	323	575	1,298
S	\$	114	401	709	1,583
S2	\$	129	447	788	1,750

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the Expense Example, affect the Portfolio's performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 97% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in a portfolio of equity securities of companies that are principally engaged in the real estate industry. The Portfolio will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in this investment policy.

The sub-adviser ("Sub-Adviser") considers a company to be principally engaged in the real estate industry if the company: (i) derives at least 50% of its total revenue or earnings from owning, operating, developing, constructing, financing, managing, and/or selling commercial, industrial, or residential real estate; or (ii) has at least 50% of its assets invested in real estate. The Portfolio will have investments located in a number of different countries, including the United States. As a general matter, the Portfolio expects these investments to be in common stocks of companies of any market capitalization, including real estate investment trusts. The Portfolio may invest in companies located in countries with emerging securities markets.

The Portfolio may invest in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds, to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules, regulations, and exemptive orders thereunder ("1940 Act"). The Portfolio may also invest in convertible securities, initial public offerings, and Rule 144A securities.

The Sub-Adviser uses a multi-step investment process for constructing the Portfolio's investment portfolio that combines top-down region and sector allocation with bottom-up individual stock selection.

First, the Sub-Adviser selects sectors and geographic regions in which to invest and determines the degree of representation of such sectors and regions through a systematic evaluation of public and private property market trends and conditions.

Second, the Sub-Adviser uses proprietary analytical techniques to conduct fundamental company analysis, which provides a framework for security selection. This approach incorporates several quantitative and qualitative factors that aid in evaluating performance characteristics of individual securities independently and relative to each other.

The Sub-Adviser will also typically employ third-party portfolio optimization tools to help in its evaluation of the Portfolio's current portfolio and its identification of potential investments for the Portfolio.

The Sub-Adviser may sell securities for a variety of reasons, such as to secure gains, limit losses, or redeploy assets into opportunities believed to be more promising, among others.

The Portfolio may lend portfolio securities on a short-term or long-term basis, up to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of its total assets.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

You could lose money on an investment in the Portfolio. Any of the following risks, among others, could affect Portfolio performance or cause the Portfolio to lose money or to underperform market averages of other funds.

Company: The price of a company's stock could decline or underperform for many reasons including, among others, poor management, financial problems, reduced demand for company goods or services, regulatory fines and judgments, or business challenges. If a company declares bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, its stock could become worthless.

Concentration: As a result of the Portfolio "concentrating," as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, its assets in securities related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Portfolio may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Portfolio, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries as a group fall out of favor, the Portfolio could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.

Convertible Securities: Convertible securities are securities that are convertible into or exercisable for common stocks at a stated price or rate. Convertible securities are subject to the usual risks associated with debt instruments, such as interest rate and credit risk. In addition, because convertible securities react to changes in the value of the stocks into which they convert, they are subject to market risk.

Credit: The price of a bond or other debt instrument is likely to fall if the issuer's actual or perceived financial health deteriorates, whether because of broad economic or issuer-specific reasons. In certain cases, the issuer could be late in paying interest or principal, or could fail to pay its financial obligations altogether.

Currency: To the extent that the Portfolio invests directly or indirectly in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities denominated in, or that trade in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies,

it is subject to the risk that those foreign (non-U.S.) currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged by the Portfolio through foreign currency exchange transactions.

Foreign Investments/Developing and Emerging Markets:

Investing in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may result in the Portfolio experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies due to: smaller markets; differing reporting, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices; nationalization, expropriation, or confiscatory taxation; foreign currency fluctuations, currency blockage, or replacement; potential for default on sovereign debt; or political changes or diplomatic developments, which may include the imposition of economic sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments and supranational organizations. Markets and economies throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, and conditions or events in one market, country or region may adversely impact investments or issuers in another market, country or region. Foreign investment risks may be greater in developing and emerging markets than in developed markets.

Initial Public Offerings: Investments in initial public offerings ("IPOs") and companies that have recently gone public have the potential to produce substantial gains for the Portfolio. However, there is no assurance that the Portfolio will have access to profitable IPOs or that the IPOs in which the Portfolio invests will rise in value. Furthermore, the value of securities of newly public companies may decline in value shortly after the IPO. When the Portfolio's asset base is small, the impact of such investments on the Portfolio's return will be magnified. If the Portfolio's assets grow, it is likely that the effect of the Portfolio's investment in IPOs on the Portfolio's return will decline.

Interest Rate: With bonds and other fixed rate debt instruments, a rise in market interest rates generally causes values to fall; conversely, values generally rise as market interest rates fall. The higher the credit quality of the instrument, and the longer its maturity or duration, the more sensitive it is likely to be to interest rate risk. In the case of inverse securities, the interest rate paid by the securities is a floating rate, which generally will decrease when the market rate of interest to which the inverse security is indexed increases and will increase when the market rate of interest to which the inverse security is indexed decreases. As of the date of this Prospectus, the United States experiences a low interest rate environment, which may increase the Portfolio's exposure to risks associated with rising market interest rates. Rising market interest rates could have unpredictable effects on the markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility. To the extent that the Portfolio invests in fixed-income securities, an increase in market interest rates may lead to increased redemptions and increased portfolio turnover, which could reduce liquidity for certain investments, adversely affect values, and increase costs. Increased redemptions may cause the Portfolio

to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so and may lower returns. If dealer capacity in fixed-income markets is insufficient for market conditions, it may further inhibit liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed-income markets. Further, recent and potential future changes in government policy may affect interest rates. Negative or very low interest rates could magnify the risks associated with changes in interest rates. In general, changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, could have unpredictable effects on markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility. Changes to monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Board or other regulatory actions could expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility, interest rate sensitivity and reduced liquidity, which may impact the Portfolio's operations and return potential.

Investment Model: A manager's proprietary model may not adequately allow for existing or unforeseen market factors or the interplay between such factors. Portfolios that are actively managed, in whole or in part, according to a quantitative investment model can perform differently from the market as a whole based on the investment model and the factors used in the analysis, the weight placed on each factor, and changes from the factors' historical trends. Mistakes in the construction and implementation of the investment models (including, for example, data problems and/or software issues) may create errors or limitations that might go undetected or are discovered only after the errors or limitations have negatively impacted performance. There is no guarantee that the use of these investment models will result in effective investment decisions for the Portfolio.

Liquidity: If a security is illiquid, the Portfolio might be unable to sell the security at a time when the Portfolio's manager might wish to sell, or at all. Further, the lack of an established secondary market may make it more difficult to value illiquid securities, exposing the Portfolio to the risk that the price at which it sells illiquid securities will be less than the price at which they were valued when held by the Portfolio. The prices of illiquid securities may be more volatile than more liquid investments. The risks associated with illiquid securities may be greater in times of financial stress. The Portfolio could lose money if it cannot sell a security at the time and price that would be most beneficial to the Portfolio.

Market: Stock prices may be volatile or have reduced liquidity in response to real or perceived impacts of factors including, but not limited to, economic conditions, changes in market interest rates, and political events. Stock markets tend to be cyclical, with periods when stock prices generally rise and periods when stock prices generally decline. Any given stock market segment may remain out of favor with investors for a short or long period of time, and stocks as an asset class may underperform bonds or other asset classes during some periods. Additionally, legislative, regulatory or tax policies or developments in these areas may adversely impact the investment techniques available to a manager, add to costs and impair the ability of the Portfolio to achieve its investment objectives.

Market Capitalization: Stocks fall into three broad market capitalization categories - large, mid, and small. Investing primarily in one category carries the risk that, due to current market conditions, that category may be out of favor with investors. If valuations of large-capitalization companies appear to be greatly out of proportion to the valuations of mid- or small-capitalization companies, investors may migrate to the stocks of mid- and small-sized companies causing a fund that invests in these companies to increase in value more rapidly than a fund that invests in larger companies. Investing in mid- and small-capitalization companies may be subject to special risks associated with narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, smaller management groups, more limited publicly available information, and a more limited trading market for their stocks as compared with larger companies. As a result, stocks of mid- and small-capitalization companies may be more volatile and may decline significantly in market downturns.

Market Disruption and Geopolitical: The Portfolio is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Due to the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region might adversely impact markets, issuers and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries, including the U.S. War, terrorism, global health crises and pandemics, and other geopolitical events have led, and in the future may lead, to increased market volatility and may have adverse short- or long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets generally. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted, and may continue to result, in significant market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, declines in global financial markets, higher default rates, and a substantial economic downturn in economies throughout the world. Natural and environmental disasters and systemic market dislocations are also highly disruptive to economies and markets. Those events as well as other changes in non-U.S. and domestic economic, social, and political conditions also could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the investments of the Portfolio and the Portfolio. Any of these occurrences could disrupt the operations of the Portfolio and of the Portfolio's service providers.

Other Investment Companies: The main risk of investing in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), is the risk that the value of the securities underlying an investment company might decrease. Shares of investment companies that are listed on an exchange may trade at a discount or premium from their net asset value. You will pay a proportionate share of the expenses of those other investment companies (including management fees, administration fees, and custodial fees) in addition to the expenses of the Portfolio. The investment policies of the other investment companies may not be the same as those of the Portfolio; as a result, an investment in the other investment companies may be subject to additional or different risks than those to which the Portfolio is typically subject.

Real Estate Companies and Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"): Investing in real estate companies and REITs may subject the Portfolio to risks similar to those associated with the direct ownership of real estate, including losses from casualty or condemnation, changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, market interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes, and operating expenses in addition to terrorist attacks, war, or other acts that destroy real property. Investments in REITs are affected by the management skill and creditworthiness of the REIT. The Portfolio will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses, including management fees, paid by each REIT in which it invests.

Securities Lending: Securities lending involves two primary risks: "investment risk" and "borrower default risk." When lending securities, the Portfolio will receive cash or U.S. government securities as collateral. Investment risk is the risk that the Portfolio will lose money from the investment of the cash collateral received from the borrower. Borrower default risk is the risk that the Portfolio will lose money due to the failure of a borrower to return a borrowed security. Securities lending may result in leverage. The use of leverage may exaggerate any increase or decrease in the net asset value, causing the Portfolio to be more volatile. The use of leverage may increase expenses and increase the impact of the Portfolio's other risks.

An investment in the Portfolio is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following information is intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The following bar chart shows the changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year, and the table compares the Portfolio's performance to the performance of a broad-based securities market index/indices for the same period. The Portfolio's performance information reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations in effect during the period presented. Absent such fee waivers/expense limitations, if any, performance would have been lower. The bar chart shows the performance of the Portfolio's Class ADV shares. Performance for other share classes would differ to the extent they have differences in their fees and expenses.

Performance shown in the bar chart and in the Average Annual Total Returns table does not include insurance-related charges imposed under a Variable Contract or expenses related to a Qualified Plan. If these charges or expenses were included, performance would be lower. Thus, you should not compare the Portfolio's performance directly with the performance information of other investment products without taking into account all insurance-related charges and expenses payable under your Variable Contract or Qualified Plan. The Portfolio's past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Calendar Year Total Returns Class ADV

(as of December 31 of each year)



Best quarter: 1st Quarter 2019, 15.10% and Worst quarter: 1st Quarter 2020, -27.09%

Average Annual Total Returns %

(for the periods ended December 31, 2020)

		1 Yr	5 Yrs	10 Yrs	Since Inception	Inception Date
Class ADV	%	-5.37	3.33	4.80	N/A	04/28/06
FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index ¹	%	-9.04	3.74	5.44	N/A	
S&P 500® Index ²	%	18.40	15.22	13.88	N/A	
Class I	%	-4.83	3.95	5.43	N/A	01/03/06
FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index ¹	%	-9.04	3.74	5.44	N/A	
S&P 500® Index ²	%	18.40	15.22	13.88	N/A	
Class S	%	-5.04	3.68	5.17	N/A	01/03/06
FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index ¹	%	-9.04	3.74	5.44	N/A	
S&P 500® Index ²	%	18.40	15.22	13.88	N/A	
Class S2	%	-5.19	3.54	5.01	N/A	05/03/06
FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index ¹	%	-9.04	3.74	5.44	N/A	
S&P 500® Index ²	%	18.40	15.22	13.88	N/A	

1 The index returns include the reinvestment of dividends and distributions net of withholding taxes, but do not reflect fees, brokerage commissions, or other expenses.

2 The index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser
Voya Investments, LLC

Sub-Adviser
CBRE Clarion Securities LLC

Portfolio Managers
T. Ritson Ferguson, CFA
Portfolio Manager (since 01/06)

Christopher S. Reich, CFA
Portfolio Manager (since 01/20)

Joseph P. Smith, CFA
Portfolio Manager (since 02/07)

PURCHASE AND SALE OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

Shares of the Portfolio are not offered directly to the public. Purchase and sale of shares may be made only by separate accounts of insurance companies serving as investment options under Variable Contracts or by Qualified Plans, custodian accounts, and certain investment advisers and their affiliates, other investment companies, or permitted investors. Please refer to the prospectus for the appropriate insurance company separate account, investment company, or your plan documents for information on how to direct investments in, or sale from, an investment option corresponding to the Portfolio and any

fees that may apply. Participating insurance companies and certain other designated organizations are authorized to receive purchase orders on the Portfolio's behalf.

TAX INFORMATION

Distributions made by the Portfolio to a Variable Contract or Qualified Plan, and exchanges and redemptions of Portfolio shares made by a Variable Contract or Qualified Plan, ordinarily do not cause the corresponding contract holder or plan participant to recognize income or gain for federal income tax purposes. See the contract prospectus or the governing documents of your Qualified Plan for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of the distributions to your Variable Contract or Qualified Plan and the holders of the contracts or plan participants.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you invest in the Portfolio through a Variable Contract issued by an insurance company or through a Qualified Plan that, in turn, was purchased or serviced through an insurance company, broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Portfolio and its adviser or distributor or their affiliates may: (1) make payments to the insurance company issuer of the Variable Contract or to the company servicing the Qualified Plan; and (2) make payments to the insurance company, broker-dealer or other financial intermediary. These payments may create a conflict of interest by: (1) influencing the insurance company or the company servicing the Qualified Plan to make the Portfolio available as an investment option for the Variable Contract or the Qualified Plan; or (2) by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Variable Contract or the pension servicing agent and/or the Portfolio over other options. Ask your salesperson or Qualified Plan administrator or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

KEY PORTFOLIO INFORMATION

This Prospectus contains information about the Portfolio and is designed to provide you with important information to help you with your investment decisions. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

The Portfolio's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is incorporated by reference into (legally made a part of) this Prospectus. It identifies investment restrictions, more detailed risk descriptions, a description of how the bond rating system works, and other information that may be helpful to you in your decision to invest. You may obtain a copy, without charge, from the Portfolio.

Neither this Prospectus, nor the related SAI, nor other communications to shareholders, such as proxy statements, is intended, or should be read, to be or give rise to an agreement or contract between Voya Investors Trust, the Trustees, or the Portfolio and any investor, or to give rise to any rights to any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law.

Other Voya mutual funds may also be offered to the public that have similar names, investment objectives, and principal investment strategies as those of the Portfolio. You should be aware that the Portfolio is likely to differ from these other Voya mutual funds in size and cash flow pattern. Accordingly, the performance of the Portfolio can be expected to vary from those of other Voya mutual funds.

Other mutual funds and/or funds-of-funds may invest in the Portfolio. So long as the Portfolio accepts investments by other investment companies, it will not purchase securities of other investment companies, except to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules, regulations, and exemptive orders thereunder or under the terms of an exemptive order granted by the SEC.

The Portfolio is a series of Voya Investors Trust ("Trust"), a Massachusetts business trust. The Portfolio is managed by Voya Investments, LLC ("Voya Investments" or "Adviser").

Portfolio shares may be classified into different classes of shares. The classes of shares of the Portfolio would be substantially the same except for different expenses, certain related rights, and certain shareholder services. All share classes of the Portfolio have a common investment objective and investment portfolio.

Fundamental Investment Policies

Fundamental investment policies contained in the SAI may not be changed without shareholder approval. Other policies and investment strategies may be changed without a shareholder vote.

Non-Fundamental Investment Policies

The Portfolio has adopted non-fundamental investment policies to invest the Portfolio's assets in securities that are consistent with the Portfolio's name. For more information about these policies, please consult the SAI.

Portfolio Diversification

The Portfolio is diversified, as such term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940 as amended, and the rules, regulations, and applicable exemptive orders thereunder ("1940 Act"). A diversified fund may not, as to 75% of its total assets, invest more than 5% of its total assets in any one issuer and may not purchase more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or other investment companies). A non-diversified fund is not limited by the 1940 Act in the percentage of its assets that it may invest in the obligations of a single issuer.

Investor Diversification

Although the Portfolio is designed to serve as a component of a diversified investment portfolio of securities, no single mutual fund can provide an appropriate investment program for all investors. You should evaluate the Portfolio in the context of your personal financial situation, investment objectives, and other investments.

Temporary Defensive Strategies

When the Adviser or sub-adviser anticipates unusual market, economic, political, or other conditions, the Portfolio may temporarily depart from its principal investment strategies as a defensive measure. In such circumstances, the Portfolio may invest in securities believed to present less risk, such as cash, cash equivalents, money market fund shares and other money market instruments, debt securities that are high quality or higher quality than normal, more

KEY PORTFOLIO INFORMATION *(continued)*

liquid securities, or others. While the Portfolio invests defensively, it may not achieve its investment objective. The Portfolio's defensive investment position may not be effective in protecting its value. It is impossible to predict accurately how long such alternative strategies may be utilized.

Percentage and Rating Limitations

The percentage and rating limitations on Portfolio investments listed in this Prospectus apply at the time of investment.

Investment Not Guaranteed

Please note your investment is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other government agency.

Shareholder Reports

The Portfolio's fiscal year ends December 31. The Portfolio will send financial statements to its shareholders at least semi-annually. An annual shareholder report containing financial statements audited by an independent registered public accounting firm will be sent to shareholders every year.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO

Additional Information About the Investment Objective

The Portfolio's investment objective is non-fundamental and may be changed by a vote of the Portfolio's Board, without shareholder approval. The Portfolio will provide 60 days' prior written notice of any change in a non-fundamental investment objective. There is no guarantee the Portfolio will achieve its investment objective.

Additional Information About Principal Investment Strategies

For a complete description of the Portfolio's principal investment strategies, please see the Portfolio's summary prospectus or the summary section of this Prospectus.

Additional Information About the Principal Risks

All mutual funds involve risk - some more than others - and there is always the chance that you could lose money or not earn as much as you hope. The Portfolio's risk profile is largely a factor of the principal securities in which it invests and investment techniques that it uses. Below is a discussion of the principal risks associated with certain of the types of securities in which the Portfolio may invest and certain of the investment practices that the Portfolio may use. For more information about these and other types of securities and investment techniques that may be used by the Portfolio, see the SAI.

Many of the investment techniques and strategies discussed in this Prospectus and in the SAI are discretionary, which means that the Adviser or sub-adviser can decide whether to use them. The Portfolio may invest in these securities or use these techniques as part of the Portfolio's principal investment strategies. However, the Adviser or sub-adviser may also use these investment techniques or make investments in securities that are not a part of the Portfolio's principal investment strategies.

The discussions below expand on the risks included in the Portfolio's summary section of the Prospectus. Please see the SAI for a further discussion of the principal and other investment strategies employed by the Portfolio.

Company: The price of a company's stock could decline or underperform for many reasons including, among others, poor management, financial problems, reduced demand for company goods or services, regulatory fines and judgments, or business challenges. If a company declares bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, its stock could become worthless.

Concentration: As a result of the Portfolio "concentrating," as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, its assets in securities related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Portfolio may be subject to greater market fluctuations than a fund that is more broadly invested across industries. Financial, economic, business, and other developments affecting issuers in a particular industry or group of industries will have a greater effect on the Portfolio, and if securities of the particular industry or group of industries as a group fall out of favor, the Portfolio could underperform, or its net asset value may be more volatile than, funds that have greater industry diversification.

- **Real Estate Industry:** Issuers principally engaged in real estate, including real estate investment trusts may be subject to risks similar to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate including terrorist attacks, war or other acts that destroy real property. In addition these investments may be affected by such factors as falling real estate prices, rising interest rates or property taxes, high foreclosure rates, environmental problems, zoning changes, overbuilding, overall declines in the economy and the management skill and creditworthiness of the company. Real estate investment trusts may also be affected by tax and regulatory requirements.

Convertible Securities: Convertible securities are securities that are convertible into or exercisable for common stocks at a stated price or rate. Convertible securities are subject to the usual risks associated with debt instruments, such as interest rate and credit risk. In addition, because convertible securities react to changes in the value of the stocks into which they convert, they are subject to market risk. The value of a convertible security will normally fluctuate in some proportion to changes in the value of the underlying security because of the conversion or exercise feature. However, the value of a convertible security may not increase or decrease as rapidly as the underlying security. Convertible securities may be rated below investment grade and therefore subject to greater levels of credit risk and liquidity risk. In the event the issuer of a convertible security is unable to meet its financial obligations, declares bankruptcy, or becomes insolvent, the Portfolio could lose money; such events may also have the effect of reducing the Portfolio's distributable income. There is a risk that the Portfolio may convert a convertible security at an inopportune time, which may decrease Portfolio returns.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO *(continued)*

Credit: The price of a bond or other debt instrument is likely to fall if the issuer's actual or perceived financial health deteriorates, whether because of broad economic or issuer-specific reasons. In certain cases, the issuer could be late in paying interest or principal, or could fail to pay its financial obligations altogether.

Currency: To the extent that the Portfolio invests directly or indirectly in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities denominated in, or that trade in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, it is subject to the risk that those foreign (non-U.S.) currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged by the Portfolio through foreign currency exchange transactions. Currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Currency rates may be affected by changes in market interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, by the imposition of currency controls, or other political or economic developments in the United States or abroad.

Foreign Investments/Developing and Emerging Markets: To the extent the Portfolio invests in securities of issuers in markets outside the United States, its share price may be more volatile than if it invested in securities of issuers in the U.S. market due to, among other things, the following factors: comparatively unstable political, social and economic conditions and limited or ineffectual judicial systems; comparatively small market sizes, making securities less liquid and securities prices more sensitive to the movements of large investors and more vulnerable to manipulation; governmental policies or actions, such as high taxes, restrictions on currency movements, replacement of currency, potential for default on sovereign debt, trade or diplomatic disputes, which may include the imposition of economic sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments and supranational organizations, creation of monopolies, and seizure of private property through confiscatory taxation and expropriation or nationalization of company assets; incomplete, outdated, or unreliable information about securities issuers due to less stringent market regulation and accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices; comparatively undeveloped markets and weak banking and financial systems; market inefficiencies, such as higher transaction costs, and administrative difficulties, such as delays in processing transactions; and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, which could reduce gains or widen losses. Economic or other sanctions imposed on a foreign country or issuer by the U.S., or on the U.S. by a foreign country, could impair the Portfolio's ability to buy, sell, hold, receive, deliver, or otherwise transact in certain securities. In addition, foreign withholding or other taxes could reduce the income available to distribute to shareholders, and special U.S. tax considerations could apply to foreign investments. Depository receipts are subject to risks of foreign investments and might not always track the price of the underlying foreign security. Markets and economies throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, and conditions or events in one market, country or region may adversely impact investments or issuers in another market, country or region. Foreign investment risks may be greater in developing and emerging markets than in developed markets, for such reasons as social or political unrest, heavy economic dependence on international aid, agriculture or exports (particularly commodities), undeveloped or overburdened infrastructures and legal systems, vulnerability to natural disasters, significant and unpredictable government intervention in markets or the economy, volatile currency exchange rates, currency devaluations, runaway inflation, environmental problems, and business practices that depart from norms for developed countries and less developed or liquid markets generally. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, which regulates auditors of U.S. public companies, is unable to inspect audit work papers in certain foreign countries. Investors in foreign countries often have limited rights and few practical remedies to pursue shareholder claims, including class actions or fraud claims, and the ability of the SEC, the U.S. Department of Justice and other authorities to bring and enforce actions against foreign issuers or foreign persons is limited. In March 2017, the United Kingdom ("UK") formally notified the European Council of its intention to leave the EU and on January 31, 2020 withdrew from the EU (commonly known as "Brexit"). On December 30, 2020, the UK voted in favor of the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement. Brexit has resulted in volatility in European and global markets and could have negative long-term impacts on financial markets in the UK and throughout Europe. There is considerable uncertainty about the potential consequences of Brexit, how negotiations of trade agreements will proceed, and how the financial markets will react. As this process unfolds, markets may be further disrupted. Given the size and importance of the UK's economy, uncertainty about its legal, political and economic relationship with the remaining member states of the EU may continue to be a source of instability.

Initial Public Offerings: Investments in initial public offerings ("IPOs") and companies that have recently gone public have the potential to produce substantial gains for the Portfolio. However, there is no assurance that the Portfolio will have access to profitable IPOs or that the IPOs in which the Portfolio invests will rise in value. Furthermore, the

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO *(continued)*

value of securities of newly public companies may decline in value shortly after the IPO. When the Portfolio's asset base is small, the impact of such investments on the Portfolio's return will be magnified. If the Portfolio's assets grow, it is likely that the effect of the Portfolio's investment in IPOs on the Portfolio's return will decline.

Interest Rate: With bonds and other fixed rate debt instruments, a rise in market interest rates generally causes values to fall; conversely, values generally rise as market interest rates fall. The higher the credit quality of the instrument, and the longer its maturity or duration, the more sensitive it is likely to be to interest rate risk. In the case of inverse securities, the interest rate paid by the securities is a floating rate, which generally will decrease when the market rate of interest to which the inverse security is indexed increases and will increase when the market rate of interest to which the inverse security is indexed decreases. As of the date of this Prospectus, the United States experiences a low interest rate environment, which may increase the Portfolio's exposure to risks associated with rising market interest rates. Rising market interest rates could have unpredictable effects on the markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility. To the extent that the Portfolio invests in fixed-income securities, an increase in market interest rates may lead to increased redemptions and increased portfolio turnover, which could reduce liquidity for certain investments, adversely affect values, and increase costs. Increased redemptions may cause the Portfolio to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so and may lower returns. If dealer capacity in fixed-income markets is insufficient for market conditions, it may further inhibit liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed-income markets. Further, recent and potential future changes in government policy may affect interest rates. Negative or very low interest rates could magnify the risks associated with changes in interest rates. In general, changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, could have unpredictable effects on markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility. Changes to monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Board or other regulatory actions could expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility, interest rate sensitivity and reduced liquidity, which may impact the Portfolio's operations and return potential.

Investment Model: A manager's proprietary model may not adequately allow for existing or unforeseen market factors or the interplay between such factors. The proprietary models used by a manager to evaluate securities or securities markets are based on the manager's understanding of the interplay of market factors and do not assure successful investment. The markets, or the price of individual securities, may be affected by factors not foreseen in developing the models. Portfolios that are actively managed, in whole or in part, according to a quantitative investment model can perform differently from the market as a whole based on the investment model and the factors used in the analysis, the weight placed on each factor, and changes from the factors' historical trends. Mistakes in the construction and implementation of the investment models (including, for example, data problems and/or software issues) may create errors or limitations that might go undetected or are discovered only after the errors or limitations have negatively impacted performance. There is no guarantee that the use of these investment models will result in effective investment decisions for the Portfolio.

Liquidity: If a security is illiquid, the Portfolio might be unable to sell the security at a time when the Portfolio's manager might wish to sell, or at all. Further, the lack of an established secondary market may make it more difficult to value illiquid securities, exposing the Portfolio to the risk that the price at which it sells illiquid securities will be less than the price at which they were valued when held by the Portfolio. The prices of illiquid securities may be more volatile than more liquid investments. The risks associated with illiquid securities may be greater in times of financial stress. The Portfolio could lose money if it cannot sell a security at the time and price that would be most beneficial to the Portfolio.

Market: Stock prices may be volatile or have reduced liquidity in response to real or perceived impacts of factors including, but not limited to, economic conditions, changes in market interest rates, and political events. Stock markets tend to be cyclical, with periods when stock prices generally rise and periods when stock prices generally decline. Any given stock market segment may remain out of favor with investors for a short or long period of time, and stocks as an asset class may underperform bonds or other asset classes during some periods. Additionally, legislative, regulatory or tax policies or developments in these areas may adversely impact the investment techniques available to a manager, add to costs and impair the ability of the Portfolio to achieve its investment objectives.

Market Capitalization: Stocks fall into three broad market capitalization categories - large, mid, and small. Investing primarily in one category carries the risk that, due to current market conditions, that category may be out of favor with investors. If valuations of large-capitalization companies appear to be greatly out of proportion to the valuations of mid- or small-capitalization companies, investors may migrate to the stocks of mid- and small-sized companies

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO *(continued)*

causing a fund that invests in these companies to increase in value more rapidly than a fund that invests in larger companies. Investing in mid- and small-capitalization companies may be subject to special risks associated with narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, smaller management groups, more limited publicly available information, and a more limited trading market for their stocks as compared with larger companies. As a result, stocks of mid- and small-capitalization companies may be more volatile and may decline significantly in market downturns.

Market Disruption and Geopolitical:The Portfolio is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Due to the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region might adversely impact markets, issuers and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries, including the U.S. War, terrorism, global health crises and pandemics, and other geopolitical events have led, and in the future may lead, to increased market volatility and may have adverse short- or long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets generally. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted, and may continue to result, in significant market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, declines in global financial markets, higher default rates, and a substantial economic downturn in economies throughout the world. Natural and environmental disasters and systemic market dislocations are also highly disruptive to economies and markets. Those events as well as other changes in non-U.S. and domestic economic, social, and political conditions also could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the investments of the Portfolio and the Portfolio. Any of these occurrences could disrupt the operations of the Portfolio and of the Portfolio's service providers.

Other Investment Companies:The main risk of investing in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), is the risk that the value of the securities underlying an investment company might decrease. Shares of investment companies that are listed on an exchange may trade at a discount or premium from their net asset value. You will pay a proportionate share of the expenses of those other investment companies (including management fees, administration fees, and custodial fees) in addition to the expenses of the Portfolio. The investment policies of the other investment companies may not be the same as those of the Portfolio; as a result, an investment in the other investment companies may be subject to additional or different risks than those to which the Portfolio is typically subject.

ETFs are exchange-traded investment companies that are, in many cases, designed to provide investment results corresponding to an index. The value of the underlying securities can fluctuate in response to activities of individual companies or in response to general market and/or economic conditions. Additional risks of investments in ETFs include: (i) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; or (ii) trading may be halted if the listing exchanges' officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are delisted from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts trading generally. Other investment companies include Holding Company Depositary Receipts ("HOLDRs"). Because HOLDRs concentrate in the stocks of a particular industry, trends in that industry may have a dramatic impact on their value.

Real Estate Companies and Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"):Investing in real estate companies and REITs may subject the Portfolio to risks similar to those associated with the direct ownership of real estate, including losses from casualty or condemnation, changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, market interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes, environmental problems, overbuilding, high foreclosure rates and operating expenses in addition to terrorist attacks, war, or other acts that destroy real property. Some REITs may invest in a limited number of properties, in a narrow geographic area or in a single property type, which increases the risk that the Portfolio could be unfavorably affected by the poor performance of a single investment or investment type. These companies are also sensitive to factors such as changes in real estate values and property taxes, market interest rates, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, supply and demand, and the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. Borrowers could default on or sell investments the REIT holds, which could reduce the cash flow needed to make distributions to investors. In addition, REITs may also be affected by tax and regulatory requirements in that a REIT may not qualify for favorable tax treatment or regulatory exemptions. REITs require specialized management and pay management expenses. The Portfolio will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses, including management fees, paid by each REIT in which it invests.

Securities Lending:Securities lending involves two primary risks: "investment risk" and "borrower default risk." When lending securities, the Portfolio will receive cash or U.S. government securities as collateral. Investment risk is the risk that the Portfolio will lose money from the investment of the cash collateral received from the borrower. Borrower default risk is the risk that the Portfolio will lose money due to the failure of a borrower to return a borrowed security.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO *(continued)*

Securities lending may result in leverage. The use of leverage may exaggerate any increase or decrease in the net asset value, causing the Portfolio to be more volatile. The use of leverage may increase expenses and increase the impact of the Portfolio's other risks.

The Portfolio seeks to minimize investment risk by limiting the investment of cash collateral to high-quality instruments of short maturity. In the event of a borrower default, the Portfolio will be protected to the extent the Portfolio is able to exercise its rights in the collateral promptly and the value of such collateral is sufficient to purchase replacement securities. The Portfolio is protected by its securities lending agent, which has agreed to indemnify the Portfolio from losses resulting from borrower default.

Further Information About Principal Risks

The following provides additional information about certain aspects of the principal risks described above.

Counterparty: The entity with which the Portfolio conducts portfolio-related business (such as trading or securities lending), or that underwrites, distributes or guarantees investments or agreements that the Portfolio owns or is otherwise exposed to, may refuse or may become unable to honor its obligations under the terms of a transaction or agreement. As a result, that Portfolio may sustain losses and be less likely to achieve its investment objective. These risks may be greater when engaging in over-the-counter transactions or when the Portfolio conducts business with a limited number of counterparties.

Investment by Other Funds: Various other funds and/or funds-of-funds, including some Voya funds, may invest in the Portfolio. If investments by these other funds result in large inflows or outflows of cash from the Portfolio, the Portfolio could be required to sell securities or invest cash at times, or in ways, that could negatively impact its performance, speed the realization of capital gains, or increase transaction costs. While it is very difficult to predict the overall impact of these transactions over time, there could be adverse effects on the Portfolio. These transactions also could increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover or affect the liquidity of the Portfolio's portfolio. The manager will monitor transactions by such funds-of-funds and will attempt to minimize any adverse effects on the Portfolio as a result of these transactions. So long as the Portfolio accepts investments by other investment companies, it will not purchase securities of other investment companies, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act or under the terms of an exemptive order granted by the SEC.

Leverage: Certain transactions and investment strategies may give rise to leverage. Such transactions and investment strategies include, but are not limited to: borrowing, dollar rolls, reverse repurchase agreements, loans of portfolio securities, short sales, and the use of when-issued, delayed-delivery or forward-commitment transactions. The use of certain derivatives may also increase leveraging risk and adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate, or index may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount paid for the derivative. The use of leverage may exaggerate any increase or decrease in the net asset value, causing the Portfolio to be more volatile. The use of leverage may increase expenses and increase the impact of the Portfolio's other risks. The use of leverage may cause the Portfolio to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet regulatory requirements resulting in increased volatility of returns. Leverage, including borrowing, may cause the Portfolio to be more volatile than if the Portfolio had not been leveraged.

Manager: The Portfolio is subject to manager risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The adviser, the sub-adviser or each individual portfolio manager will make judgments and apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

Operational: The Portfolio, its service providers, and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the Portfolio and its shareholders, despite the efforts of the Portfolio and its service providers to adopt technologies, processes, and practices intended to mitigate these risks. Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect the Portfolio's service providers, counterparties, market participants, or issuers of securities held by the Portfolio may adversely affect the Portfolio and its shareholders, including by causing losses or impairing the Portfolio's operations. Information relating to the Portfolio's investments has been

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO *(continued)*

and will in the future be delivered electronically. There are risks associated with electronic delivery including, but not limited to, that e-mail messages are not secure and may contain computer viruses or other defects, may not be accurately replicated on other systems, or may be intercepted, deleted or interfered with, without the knowledge of the sender or the intended recipient.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

A description of the Portfolio's policies and procedures regarding the release of portfolio holdings information is available in the Portfolio's SAI. Portfolio holdings information can be reviewed online at www.voyainvestments.com.

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

The Investment Adviser

Voya Investments, an Arizona limited liability company, serves as the investment adviser to the Portfolio. Voya Investments has overall responsibility for the management of the Portfolio. Voya Investments oversees all investment advisory and portfolio management services and assists in managing and supervising all aspects of the general day-to-day business activities and operations of the Portfolio, including custodial, transfer agency, dividend disbursing, accounting, auditing, compliance and related services. Voya Investments is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser.

The Adviser is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Voya Financial, Inc. Voya Financial, Inc. is a U.S.-based financial institution whose subsidiaries operate in the retirement, investment, and insurance industries.

Voya Investments' principal office is located at 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100, Scottsdale, Arizona 85258. As of December 31, 2020, Voya Investments managed approximately \$93 billion in assets.

Management Fee

The Adviser receives an annual fee for its services to the Portfolio. The fee is payable in monthly installments based on the average daily net assets of the Portfolio.

The Adviser is responsible for all of its own costs, including costs of the personnel required to carry out its duties.

The following table shows the aggregate annual management fee paid by the Portfolio for the most recent fiscal year as a percentage of that Portfolio's average daily net assets.

	Management Fee
VY@ Clarion Global Real Estate Portfolio	0.90%

For information regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the investment advisory and investment sub-advisory relationships, please refer to the Portfolio's annual shareholder report dated December 31, 2020.

The Sub-Adviser and Portfolio Managers

The Adviser has engaged a sub-adviser to provide the day-to-day management of the Portfolio's portfolio.

The Adviser acts as a "manager-of-managers" for the Portfolio. The Adviser has ultimate responsibility, subject to the oversight of the Portfolio's Board, to oversee any sub-advisers and to recommend the hiring, termination, or replacement of sub-advisers. The Portfolio and the Adviser have received exemptive relief from the SEC which permits the Adviser, with the approval of the Board but without obtaining shareholder approval, to enter into or materially amend a sub-advisory agreement with sub-advisers that are not affiliated with the Adviser ("non-affiliated sub-advisers") as well as sub-advisers that are indirect or direct, wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Adviser or of another company that indirectly or directly wholly owns the Adviser ("wholly-owned sub-advisers").

Consistent with the "manager-of-managers" structure, the Adviser delegates to the sub-advisers of the Portfolio the responsibility for day-to-day investment management subject to the Adviser's oversight. The Adviser is responsible for, among other things, monitoring the investment program and performance of the sub-advisers. Pursuant to the exemptive relief, the Adviser, with the approval of the Board, has the discretion to terminate any sub-adviser (including terminating a non-affiliated sub-adviser and replacing it with a wholly-owned sub-adviser), and to allocate and reallocate the Portfolio's assets among other sub-advisers.

The Adviser's selection of sub-advisers presents conflicts of interest. The Adviser will have an economic incentive to select sub-advisers that charge the lowest sub-advisory fees, to select sub-advisers affiliated with it, or to manage a portion of a Portfolio itself. The Adviser may retain an affiliated sub-adviser (or delay terminating an affiliated sub-adviser) in order to help that sub-adviser achieve or maintain scale in an investment strategy or increase its assets under management. The Adviser may select or retain a sub-adviser affiliated with it even in cases where another potential sub-adviser or an existing sub-adviser might charge a lower fee or have more favorable historical investment performance.

In the event that the Adviser exercises its discretion to replace a sub-adviser or add a new sub-adviser, the Portfolio will provide shareholders with information about the new sub-adviser and the new sub-advisory agreement within 90 days. The appointment of a new sub-adviser or the replacement of an existing sub-adviser may be accompanied by a change to the name of the Portfolio and a change to the investment strategies of the Portfolio.

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO (continued)

Under the terms of the sub-advisory agreement, the agreement can be terminated by the Adviser, the Portfolio's Board, or the sub-adviser, provided that the conditions of such termination are met. In addition, the agreement may be terminated by the Portfolio's shareholders. In the event a sub-advisory agreement is terminated, the sub-adviser may be replaced subject to any regulatory requirements or the Adviser may assume day-to-day investment management of the Portfolio.

The "manager-of-managers" structure and reliance on the exemptive relief has been approved by the Portfolio's shareholders.

CBRE Clarion Securities LLC

CBRE Clarion Securities LLC ("CBRE Clarion" or "Sub-Adviser"), whose predecessor firm was founded in 1969, is a Delaware limited liability company and is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser. CBRE Clarion is a unit of CBRE Global Investors, the independently-operated real estate investment management business of CBRE Group, Inc., ("CBRE") a Fortune 500 and S&P 500[®] company headquartered in Los Angeles, CA. CBRE Clarion is in the business of providing investment advice to institutional client accounts and is an indirect majority owned subsidiary of CBRE. The principal address of CBRE Clarion is 201 King of Prussia Road, Suite 600, Radnor, PA 19087. As of December 31, 2020, CBRE Clarion had approximately \$7.6 billion in assets under management.

VY® Clarion Global Real Estate Portfolio

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio.

T. Ritson Ferguson, CFA, Vice Chairman and Global Portfolio Manager, joined CBRE Clarion in 1992.

Christopher S. Reich, CFA, Global Portfolio Manager, Head of Quantitative Investment Research, joined CBRE Clarion in 1999.

Joseph P. Smith, CFA, President and Chief Investment Officer – Listed Real Assets, joined CBRE Clarion in 1997.

Additional Information Regarding the Portfolio Managers

The SAI provides additional information about each portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by each portfolio manager, and each portfolio manager's ownership of securities in the Portfolio.

The Distributor

Voya Investments Distributor, LLC ("Distributor") is the principal underwriter and distributor of the Portfolio. It is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal offices at 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100, Scottsdale, Arizona 85258. The Distributor is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Voya Financial, Inc. and is an affiliate of the Adviser. See "Principal Underwriter" in the SAI.

The Distributor is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). To obtain information about FINRA member firms and their associated persons, you may contact FINRA at www.finra.org or the Public Disclosure Hotline at 800-289-9999.

Contractual Arrangements

The Portfolio has contractual arrangements with various service providers, which may include, among others, investment advisers, distributors, custodians and fund accounting agents, shareholder service providers, and transfer agents, who provide services to the Portfolio. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended ("third-party") beneficiaries of, any of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Portfolio. This paragraph is not intended to limit any rights granted to shareholders under federal or state securities laws.

HOW SHARES ARE PRICED

The Portfolio is open for business every day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") opens for regular trading (each such day, a "Business Day"). The net asset value ("NAV") per share for each class of the Portfolio is determined each Business Day as of the close of the regular trading session ("Market Close"), as determined by the Consolidated Tape Association ("CTA"), the central distributor of transaction prices for exchange-traded securities (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time unless otherwise designated by the CTA). The data reflected on the consolidated tape provided by the CTA is generated by various market centers, including all securities exchanges, electronic communications networks, and third-market broker-dealers. The NAV per share of each class of the Portfolio is calculated by taking the value of the Portfolio's assets attributable to that class, subtracting the Portfolio's liabilities attributable to that class, and dividing by the number of shares of that class that are outstanding. On days when the Portfolio is closed for business, Portfolio shares will not be priced and the Portfolio does not transact purchase and redemption orders. To the extent the Portfolio's assets are traded in other markets on days when the Portfolio does not price its shares, the value of the Portfolio's assets will likely change and you will not be able to purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio.

Assets for which market quotations are readily available are valued at market value. A security listed or traded on an exchange is valued at its last sales price or official closing price as of the close of the regular trading session on the exchange where the security is principally traded or, if such price is not available, at the last sale price as of the Market Close for such security provided by the CTA. Bank loans are valued at the average of the averages of the bid and ask prices provided to an independent loan pricing service by brokers. Futures contracts are valued at the final settlement price set by an exchange on which they are principally traded. Listed options are valued at the mean between the last bid and ask prices from the exchange on which they are principally traded. Investments in open-end registered investment companies that do not trade on an exchange are valued at the end of day NAV per share. Investments in registered investment companies that trade on an exchange are valued at the last sales price or official closing price as of the close of the regular trading session on the exchange where the security is principally traded.

When a market quotation is not readily available or is deemed unreliable, the Portfolio will determine a fair value for the relevant asset in accordance with procedures adopted by the Portfolio's Board. Such procedures provide, for example, that:

- Exchange-traded securities are valued at the mean of the closing bid and ask.
- Debt obligations are valued using an evaluated price provided by an independent pricing service. Evaluated prices provided by the pricing service may be determined without exclusive reliance on quoted prices, and may reflect factors such as institution-size trading in similar groups of securities, developments related to specific securities, benchmark yield, quality, type of issue, coupon rate, maturity individual trading characteristics and other market data.
- Securities traded in the over-the-counter market are valued based on prices provided by independent pricing services or market makers.
- Options not listed on an exchange are valued by an independent source using an industry accepted model, such as Black-Scholes.
- Centrally cleared swap agreements are valued using a price provided by the central counterparty clearinghouse.
- Over-the-counter swap agreements are valued using a price provided by an independent pricing service.
- Forward foreign currency exchange contracts are valued utilizing current and forward rates obtained from an independent pricing service. Such prices from the third party pricing service are for specific settlement periods and the Portfolio's forward foreign currency exchange contracts are valued at an interpolated rate between the closest preceding and subsequent period reported by the independent pricing service.
- Securities for which market prices are not provided by any of the above methods may be valued based upon quotes furnished by brokers.

The prospectuses of the open-end registered investment companies in which the Portfolio may invest explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

Foreign securities' (including forward foreign currency exchange contracts) prices are converted into U.S. dollar amounts using the applicable exchange rates as of Market Close. If market quotations are available and believed to be reliable for foreign exchange-traded equity securities, the securities will be valued at the market quotations. Because trading hours for certain foreign securities end before Market Close, closing market quotations may become unreliable. An independent pricing service determines the degree of certainty, based on historical data, that the closing price in the

HOW SHARES ARE PRICED *(continued)*

principal market where a foreign security trades is not the current value as of Market Close. Foreign securities' prices meeting the approved degree of certainty that the price is not reflective of current value will be valued by the independent pricing service using pricing models designed to estimate likely changes in the values of those securities between the times in which the trading in those securities is substantially completed and Market Close. Multiple factors may be considered by the independent pricing service in determining the value of such securities and may include information relating to sector indices, American Depositary Receipts and domestic and foreign index futures.

All other assets for which market quotations are not readily available or became unreliable (or if the above fair valuation methods are unavailable or determined to be unreliable) are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the supervision of the Board following procedures approved by the Board. Issuer specific events, transaction price, position size, nature and duration of restrictions on disposition of the security, market trends, bid/ask quotes of brokers and other market data may be reviewed in the course of making a good faith determination of a security's fair value. Valuations change in response to many factors including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer, the value of the issuer's assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions and market liquidity. Because of the inherent uncertainties of fair valuation, the values used to determine the Portfolio's NAV may materially differ from the value received upon actual sale of those investments. Thus, fair valuation may have an unintended dilutive or accretive effect on the value of shareholders' investments in the Portfolio.

When your Variable Contract or Qualified Plan is buying shares of the Portfolio, it will pay the NAV that is next calculated after the order from the Variable Contract owner or Qualified Plan participant is received in proper form. When the Variable Contract owner or Qualified Plan participant is selling shares, it will normally receive the NAV that is next calculated after the order form is received from the Variable Contract owner or Qualified Plan participant in proper form. Investments will be processed at the NAV next calculated after an order is received and accepted by the Portfolio or its designated agent. In order to receive that day's price, your order must be received by Market Close.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The Portfolio's shares may be offered to insurance company separate accounts serving as investment options under Variable Contracts, Qualified Plans outside the separate account context, custodial accounts, certain investment advisers and their affiliates in connection with the creation or management of the Portfolio, other investment companies (as permitted by the 1940 Act), and other investors as permitted by the diversification and other requirements of section 817(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and the underlying U.S. Treasury Regulations.

The Portfolio may not be available as an investment option in your Variable Contract, through your Qualified Plan, or other investment company. Please refer to the prospectus for the appropriate insurance company separate account, investment company, or your plan documents for information on how to direct investments in, or redemptions from, an investment option corresponding to the Portfolio and any fees that may apply. Participating insurance companies and certain other designated organizations are authorized to receive purchase orders on the Portfolio's behalf.

The Portfolio currently does not foresee any disadvantages to investors if it serves as an investment option for Variable Contracts and if it offers its shares directly to Qualified Plans and other permitted investors. However, it is possible that the interests of Variable Contracts owners, plan participants, and other permitted investors for which the Portfolio serves as an investment option might, at some time, be in conflict because of differences in tax treatment or other considerations. The Board directed the Adviser to monitor events to identify any material conflicts between Variable Contract owners, plan participants, and other permitted investors and would have to determine what action, if any, should be taken in the event of such conflict. If such a conflict occurred, an insurance company participating in the Portfolio might be required to redeem the investment of one or more of its separate accounts from the Portfolio or a Qualified Plan, investment company, or other permitted investor might be required to redeem its investment, which might force the Portfolio to sell securities at disadvantageous prices. The Portfolio may discontinue sales to a Qualified Plan and require plan participants with existing investments to redeem those investments if the Qualified Plan loses (or in the opinion of the Adviser, is at risk of losing) its Qualified Plan status.

The Portfolio reserves the right to suspend the offering of shares or to reject any specific purchase order. The Portfolio may suspend redemptions or postpone payments when the NYSE is closed or when trading is restricted for any reason or under emergency circumstances as determined by the SEC.

Distribution Plans and Shareholder Service Plans

The Portfolio has a distribution and shareholder service plan ("12b-1 Plan") in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act for Class ADV shares. These payments are made to the Distributor on an ongoing basis as compensation for services the Distributor provides and expenses it bears in connection with the marketing and other fees to support the sale and distribution of the Class ADV shares and for shareholder services provided by securities dealers (including the Adviser) and other financial intermediaries and plan administrators that provide administrative services relating to Class ADV shares and their shareholders, including Variable Contract owners or Qualified Plan participants with interests in the Portfolio. The annual distribution and shareholder service fees under the 12b-1 Plan may equal up to 0.60% (0.35% for distribution fees and 0.25% for shareholder service fees) of the average daily net assets of the Portfolio.

The Portfolio has a distribution plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 ("Distribution Plan") in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act for Class S2 shares. These payments are made to the Distributor on an ongoing basis as compensation for services the Distributor provides and expenses it bears in connection with the marketing and other fees to support the sale and distribution of the Class S2 shares of the Portfolio. Under the Distribution Plan, the Portfolio makes payments at an annual rate of 0.15% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets attributable to its Class S2 shares.

Last, the Portfolio has a shareholder service plan ("Service Plan") for Class S and Class S2 shares. These payments are made to the Distributor in connection with shareholder services rendered to Portfolio shareholders and the maintenance of shareholders' accounts. The Service Plan allows the Trust to enter into shareholder servicing agreements with insurance companies, broker dealers (including the Adviser) and other financial intermediaries that provide shareholder and administrative services relating to Class S and Class S2 shares of the Portfolio and its shareholders, including Variable Contract owners or Qualified Plan participants with interests in the Portfolio. Under the Service Plan, the Portfolio makes payments at an annual rate of 0.25% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets attributable to each of its Class S and Class S2 shares.

Because these distribution and shareholder service fees are paid out of the Portfolio's assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the costs of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES *(continued)*

Portfolio	Class ADV	Class S	Class S2
VY® Clarion Global Real Estate Portfolio	0.60%	0.25%	0.40%

FREQUENT TRADING - MARKET TIMING

The Portfolio is intended for long-term investment and not as a short-term trading vehicle. Accordingly, organizations or individuals that use market timing investment strategies and make frequent transfers should not purchase shares of the Portfolio. Shares of the Portfolio are primarily sold through omnibus account arrangements with financial intermediaries, as investment options for Variable Contracts issued by insurance companies and as investment options for Qualified Plans. Omnibus accounts generally do not identify customers' trading activity on an individual basis. The Adviser or affiliated entities have agreements which require such intermediaries to provide detailed account information, including trading history, upon request of the Portfolio.

The Board has made a determination not to adopt a separate policy for the Portfolio with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of shares by the Portfolio's shareholders, but rather to rely on the financial intermediaries to monitor frequent, short-term trading within the Portfolio by its customers. You should review the materials provided to you by your financial intermediary including, in the case of a Variable Contract, the prospectus that describes the contract or, in the case of a Qualified Plan, the plan documentation for its policies regarding frequent, short-term trading. With trading information received as a result of these agreements, the Portfolio may make a determination that certain trading activity is harmful to the Portfolio and its shareholders, even if such activity is not strictly prohibited by the intermediaries' excessive trading policy. As a result, a shareholder investing directly or indirectly in the Portfolio may have their trading privileges suspended without violating the stated excessive trading policy of the intermediary. The Portfolio reserves the right, in its sole discretion and without prior notice, to reject, restrict, or refuse purchase orders whether directly or by exchange including purchase orders that have been accepted by a financial intermediary. The Portfolio seeks assurances from the financial intermediaries that they have procedures adequate to monitor and address frequent, short-term trading. There is, however, no guarantee that the procedures of the financial intermediaries will be able to curtail frequent, short-term trading activity.

The Portfolio believes that market timing or frequent, short-term trading in any account, including a Variable Contract or Qualified Plan account, is not in the best interest of the Portfolio or its shareholders. Due to the disruptive nature of this activity, it can adversely impact the ability of the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser (if applicable) to invest assets in an orderly, long-term manner. Frequent trading can disrupt the management of the Portfolio and raise their expenses through: increased trading and transaction costs; forced and unplanned portfolio turnover; lost opportunity costs; and large asset swings that decrease the Portfolio's ability to provide maximum investment return to all shareholders. This in turn can have an adverse effect on the Portfolio's performance.

Portfolios that invest in foreign securities may present greater opportunities for market timers and thus be at a greater risk for excessive trading. If an event occurring after the close of a foreign market, but before the time the Portfolio computes its current NAV, causes a change in the price of the foreign security and such price is not reflected in its current NAV, investors may attempt to take advantage of anticipated price movements in securities held by the Portfolio based on such pricing discrepancies. This is often referred to as "price arbitrage." Such price arbitrage opportunities may also occur in portfolios which do not invest in foreign securities. For example, if trading in a security held by the Portfolio is halted and does not resume prior to the time it calculates its NAV such "stale pricing" presents an opportunity for investors to take advantage of the pricing discrepancy. Similarly, portfolios that hold thinly-traded securities, such as certain small-capitalization securities, may be exposed to varying levels of pricing arbitrage. The Portfolio has adopted fair valuation policies and procedures intended to reduce its exposure to price arbitrage, stale pricing and other potential pricing discrepancies. However, to the extent that the Portfolio does not immediately reflect these changes in market conditions, short-term trading may dilute the value of the Portfolio's shares which negatively affects long-term shareholders.

The following transactions are excluded when determining whether trading activity is excessive:

- Rebalancing to facilitate fund-of-fund arrangements or the Portfolio's systematic exchange privileges; and
- Purchases or sales initiated by certain other funds in the Voya family of funds.

Although the policies and procedures known to the Portfolio that are followed by the financial intermediaries that use the Portfolio and the monitoring by the Portfolio are designed to discourage frequent, short-term trading, none of these measures can eliminate the possibility that frequent, short-term trading activity in the Portfolio will occur. Moreover, decisions about allowing trades in the Portfolio may be required. These decisions are inherently subjective, and will be made in a manner that is in the best interest of the Portfolio's shareholders.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

Voya mutual funds may be offered as investment options in Variable Contracts issued by affiliated and non-affiliated insurance companies and in Qualified Plans. Fees derived from the Portfolio's Distribution and Service Plans (if applicable) may be paid to insurance companies, broker-dealers, and companies that service Qualified Plans for selling the Portfolio's shares and/or for servicing shareholder accounts. Fees derived from the Portfolio's Service Plans may be paid to insurance companies, broker-dealers, and companies that service Qualified Plans for servicing shareholder accounts. Shareholder services may include, among other things, administrative, record keeping, or other services that insurance companies or Qualified Plans provide to the clients who use the Portfolio as an investment option. In addition, the Adviser, Distributor, or their affiliated entities, out of their own resources and without additional cost to the Portfolio or its shareholders, may pay additional compensation to these insurance companies, broker-dealers, or companies that service Qualified Plans. The Adviser, Distributor, or affiliated entities of the Portfolio may also share their profits with affiliated insurance companies or other Voya entities through inter-company payments.

For non-affiliated insurance companies and Qualified Plans, payments from the Portfolio's Distribution and/or Service Plans (if applicable) as well as payments (if applicable) from the Adviser and/or Distributor generally are based upon an annual percentage of the average net assets held in the Portfolio by those companies. Payments to financial intermediaries by the Distributor or its affiliates or by the Portfolio may provide an incentive for insurance companies or Qualified Plans to make the Portfolio available through Variable Contracts or Qualified Plans over other mutual funds or products.

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Distributor has entered into agreements with the following non-affiliated insurance companies: C.M. Life Insurance Company, First Security Benefit Life Insurance and Annuity Company of New York, Lexington Life Insurance Company, Lincoln Financial Group, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York Life Insurance and Annuity Corporation, Security Benefit Life Insurance Company, Security Equity Life Insurance Company, Symetra Life Insurance Company, TIAA Life Insurance Company, Transamerica Life Insurance Company, Transamerica Financial Life Insurance Company, and Union Securities. Except as discussed in further detail below, the fees payable under these agreements are for compensation for providing distribution and/or shareholder services for which the insurance companies are paid at annual rates that range from 0.00% to 0.50%. This is computed as a percentage of the average aggregate amount invested in the Portfolio by Variable Contract holders through the relevant insurance company's Variable Contracts.

The insurance companies issuing Variable Contracts or Qualified Plans that use the Portfolio as an investment option may also pay fees to third parties in connection with distribution of the Variable Contracts and for services provided to Variable Contract owners. Entities that service Qualified Plans may also pay fees to third parties to help service the Qualified Plans or the accounts of their participants. Neither the Portfolio, the Adviser, nor the Distributor are parties to these arrangements. Variable Contract owners should consult the prospectus and statement of additional information for their Variable Contracts for a discussion of these payments and should consult with their agent or broker. Qualified Plan participants should consult with their pension servicing agent.

Ultimately, the agent or broker selling the Variable Contract to you could have a financial interest in selling you a particular product to increase the compensation they receive. Please make sure you read fully each prospectus and discuss any questions you have with your agent or broker.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Portfolio generally distributes most or all of its net earnings in the form of dividends, consisting of net investment income and capital gains distributions. The Portfolio distributes capital gains, if any, annually. The Portfolio also declares dividends and pays dividends consisting of net investment income, if any, annually.

All dividends and capital gains distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Portfolio at the NAV of such shares on the payment date unless a participating insurance company's separate account is permitted to hold cash and elects to receive payment in cash.

From time to time a portion of the Portfolio's distributions may constitute a return of capital. To comply with federal tax regulations, the Portfolio may also pay an additional capital gains distribution.

Tax Matters

Holders of Variable Contracts should refer to the prospectus for their contracts for information regarding the tax consequences of owning such contracts and should consult their tax advisers before investing.

The Portfolio intends to qualify as a regulated investment company ("RIC") for federal income tax purposes by satisfying the requirements under Subchapter M of the Code, including requirements with respect to diversification of assets, distribution of income and sources of income. As a RIC, the Portfolio generally will not be subject to tax on its net investment company taxable income and net realized capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders.

The Portfolio also intends to comply with the diversification requirements of Section 817(h) of the Code and the underlying regulations for Variable Contracts so that owners of these contracts should not be subject to federal tax on distributions of dividends and income from the Portfolio to the insurance company's separate accounts.

Since the sole shareholders of the Portfolio will be separate accounts or other permitted investors, no discussion is included herein as to the federal income tax consequences at the shareholder level. For information concerning the federal income tax consequences to purchasers of the Variable Contracts, see the prospectus for the contract.

See the SAI for further information about tax matters.

The tax status of your investment in the Portfolio depends upon the features of your Variable Contract. For further information, please refer to the prospectus for the Variable Contract.

INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

The FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index is designed to track the performance of listed real estate companies and real-estate investment trusts worldwide. Relevant activities are defined as the ownership, disposal and development of income-producing real estate. Constituents are classified into distinct property sectors based on gross invested book assets, as disclosed in the latest published financial statement. Index constituents are free-float adjusted, liquidity, size and revenue screened.

The S&P 500[®] Index measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes 500 leading companies and captures approximately 80% coverage of available market capitalization.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Portfolio's financial performance for the periods shown. Certain information reflects the financial results for a single share. The total returns in the table represent the rate of return that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Portfolio (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and/or distributions). The information for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, whose report, along with the Portfolio's financial statements, is included in the Portfolio's Annual Report, which is available upon request. The information for the prior fiscal years or periods was audited by a different independent public accounting firm.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (continued)

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year or period.

Year or Period ended	Income (loss) from investment operations			Less distributions				Payments from distribution settlement/affiliate	Net asset value, end of year or period	Total Return (1)	Ratios to average net assets				Supplemental data		
	Net asset value, beginning of year or period	Net investment income (loss)	Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	Total from operations	From net investment income	From net realized gains	From net return of capital				Total	Expenses before reductions/additions (2)(3)	Expenses net of fee waivers and/or recoupments, if any (2)(3)	Expenses net of all reductions/additions (2)(3)	Net investment income (loss) (3)	Net assets, end of year or period	Portfolio turnover rate
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(\$000's)	(%)	
VY® Clarion Global Real Estate Portfolio																	
Class ADV																	
12-31-20	12.77	0.15	(1.11)	(0.96)	0.60	0.95	—	1.55	—	10.26	(5.37)	1.68	1.47	1.47	1.47	14,367	97
12-31-19	10.53	0.17	2.34	2.51	0.27	—	—	0.27	—	12.77	23.99	1.62	1.49	1.49	1.40	17,308	77
12-31-18	12.17	0.18	(1.24)	(1.06)	0.58	—	—	0.58	—	10.53	(9.10)	1.62	1.49	1.49	1.54	16,608	107
12-31-17	11.41	0.19	0.95	1.14	0.38	—	—	0.38	—	12.17	10.20	1.57	1.49	1.49	1.63	22,826	90
12-31-16	11.47	0.16	(0.13)	0.03	0.09	—	—	0.09	—	11.41	0.23	1.61	1.49	1.49	1.33	25,983	49
Class I																	
12-31-20	13.11	0.28	(1.21)	(0.93)	0.68	0.95	—	1.63	—	10.55	(4.83)	1.08	0.87	0.87	2.09	96,799	97
12-31-19	10.81	0.25	2.41	2.66	0.36	—	—	0.36	—	13.11	24.74	1.02	0.89	0.89	2.02	119,642	77
12-31-18	12.49	0.25	(1.27)	(1.02)	0.66	—	—	0.66	—	10.81	(8.52)	1.02	0.89	0.89	2.14	103,029	107
12-31-17	11.72	0.27	0.96	1.23	0.46	—	—	0.46	—	12.49	10.77	0.97	0.89	0.89	2.28	183,921	90
12-31-16	11.77	0.22	(0.10)	0.12	0.17	—	—	0.17	—	11.72	0.89	0.96	0.89	0.89	1.94	183,084	49
Class S																	
12-31-20	13.04	0.22	(1.16)	(0.94)	0.65	0.95	—	1.60	—	10.50	(5.04)	1.33	1.12	1.12	1.85	81,568	97
12-31-19	10.76	0.22	2.39	2.61	0.33	—	—	0.33	—	13.04	24.35	1.27	1.14	1.14	1.76	96,519	77
12-31-18	12.43	0.22	(1.26)	(1.04)	0.63	—	—	0.63	—	10.76	(8.74)	1.27	1.14	1.14	1.91	90,159	107
12-31-17	11.66	0.24	0.96	1.20	0.43	—	—	0.43	—	12.43	10.50	1.22	1.14	1.14	2.00	113,281	90
12-31-16	11.71	0.20	(0.12)	0.08	0.13	—	—	0.13	—	11.66	0.62	1.21	1.14	1.14	1.67	123,103	49
Class S2																	
12-31-20	13.15	0.20	(1.17)	(0.97)	0.62	0.95	—	1.57	—	10.61	(5.19)	1.48	1.27	1.27	1.76	796	97
12-31-19	10.85	0.20	2.41	2.61	0.31	—	—	0.31	—	13.15	24.15	1.42	1.29	1.29	1.61	906	77
12-31-18	12.52	0.21	(1.27)	(1.06)	0.61	—	—	0.61	—	10.85	(8.84)	1.42	1.29	1.29	1.76	850	107
12-31-17	11.73	0.22	0.98	1.20	0.41	—	—	0.41	—	12.52	10.42	1.37	1.29	1.29	1.87	1,048	90
12-31-16	11.78	0.18	(0.12)	0.06	0.11	—	—	0.11	—	11.73	0.44	1.39	1.29	1.29	1.52	1,117	49

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Highlights

ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- (1) Total return is calculated assuming reinvestment of all dividends, capital gain distributions, and return of capital distributions, if any, at net asset value and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges.
 - (2) Ratios do not include fees and expenses charged under the variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy.
 - (3) Ratios reflect operating expenses of the Portfolio. Expenses before reductions/additions do not reflect amounts reimbursed or recouped by the Investment Adviser and/or Distributor or reductions from brokerage service arrangements or other expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the Portfolio during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the Investment Adviser and/or Distributor or recoupment of previously reimbursed fees by the Investment Adviser, but prior to reductions from brokerage service arrangements or other expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions/additions represent the net expenses paid by the Portfolio. Net investment income (loss) is net of all such additions or reductions.
- Calculated using average number of shares outstanding throughout the year or period.

TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information about the Portfolio in our:

ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL SHAREHOLDER REPORTS

In the Portfolio's annual/semi-annual shareholder reports, you will find a discussion of the recent market conditions and principal investment strategies that significantly affected the Portfolio's performance during the applicable reporting period, the financial statements and the independent registered public accounting firm's reports (in the annual shareholder report only).

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The SAI contains more detailed information about the Portfolio. The SAI is legally part of this Prospectus (it is incorporated by reference). A copy has been filed with the SEC.

Please write, call or visit our website for a free copy of the current annual/semi-annual shareholder reports, the SAI, or other Portfolio information.

To make shareholder inquiries contact:

Voya Investment Management

7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100
Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034

1-800-366-0066

or visit our website at www.voyainvestments.com

Copies of this information may also be obtained for a duplicating fee, by contacting the SEC at: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Or obtain the information at no cost by visiting the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet website at: www.sec.gov.

When contacting the SEC, you will want to refer to the Portfolio's SEC file number. The file number is as follows:

Voya Investors Trust

811-05629

VY@ Clarion Global Real Estate Portfolio

PRO-464280

(0521-050121)

PLAN | INVEST | PROTECT

voyainvestments.com

The logo for Voya, featuring the word "VOYA" in a bold, sans-serif font with a period at the end. The letters are grey and have a slight shadow effect.

