

# The Dreyfus Sustainable U.S. Equity Portfolio, Inc.



**Prospectus**  
May 1, 2019

**Initial Shares**  
**Service Shares**

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*See back cover.*

# Fund Summary

## Investment Objective

The fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

## Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. These figures do not reflect any fees or charges imposed by participating insurance companies under their Variable Annuity contracts (VA contracts) or Variable Life Insurance policies (VLI policies), and if such fees and/or charges were included, the fees and expenses would be higher.

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
	<b>Initial Shares</b>	<b>Service Shares</b>
Management fees	.60	.60
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	none	.25
Other expenses	.14	.14
Total annual fund operating expenses	.74	.99
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement <sup>1</sup>	(.04)	(.04)
Total annual fund operating expenses (after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement)	.70	.95

<sup>1</sup> The fund's investment adviser, The Dreyfus Corporation, has contractually agreed, until May 1, 2020, to waive receipt of its fees and/or assume the direct expenses of the fund so that the direct expenses of neither class (excluding Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder services fees, taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, commitment fees on borrowings and extraordinary expenses) exceed .70%. On or after May 1, 2020, The Dreyfus Corporation may terminate this expense limitation agreement at any time.

## Example

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then hold or redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect fees and expenses incurred under VA contracts and VLI policies; if they were reflected, the figures in the Example would be higher. The one-year example and the first year of the three-, five- and ten-years examples are based on net operating expenses, which reflect the expense limitation agreement by The Dreyfus Corporation. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	<b>1 Year</b>	<b>3 Years</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>10 Years</b>
Initial Shares	\$72	\$233	\$408	\$915
Service Shares	\$97	\$311	\$543	\$1,209

## Portfolio Turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 51.68% of the average value of its portfolio.

## Principal Investment Strategy

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of U.S. companies that demonstrate attractive investment attributes and sustainable business practices and have no material unresolvable environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues. The fund's subadviser, Newton Investment Management (North America) Limited (Newton), an affiliate of The Dreyfus Corporation (Dreyfus),

considers a company to engage in "sustainable business practices" if the company engages in such practices in an economic sense (*i.e.*, the durability of the company's strategy, operations and finances), and takes appropriate measures to manage any material consequences or impact of its policies and operations in relation to ESG matters (e.g., the company's environmental footprint, labor standards, board structure, etc.). Newton also may invest in companies where it believes it can promote sustainable business practices through ongoing company engagement and active proxy voting, such as by encouraging the company's management to improve the company's environmental footprint or voting the shares it holds of a company to improve the company's governance structure.

The fund invests principally in common stocks. The fund may invest in the stocks of companies with any market capitalization, but focuses on companies with market capitalizations of \$5 billion or more at the time of purchase. The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in the stocks of foreign companies, including up to 10% of its net assets in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries, that demonstrate attractive investment attributes and sustainable business practices and have no material unresolvable ESG issues.

Newton seeks attractively-priced companies (determined using both quantitative and qualitative fundamental analysis) with good products, strong management and strategic direction that have adopted, or are making progress towards, a sustainable business approach. These are companies that Newton believes should benefit from favorable long-term trends. Newton uses an investment process that combines investment themes with fundamental research and analysis to select stocks for the fund's portfolio.

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

*Fundamental Research and Analysis.* Newton next conducts rigorous fundamental analysis of the competitive position and valuation of potential investments, systematically integrating the consideration of ESG issues through its proprietary ESG quality review, which is designed to ensure that Newton appropriately accounts for any material ESG issues of the company in determining the potential investment's valuation.

*Ongoing ESG Monitoring and Engagement.* In addition to investing in companies that Newton believes are "sustainable" after applying the fundamental analysis and ESG quality review rating, Newton may invest in companies where it believes it can promote sustainable business practices through ongoing company engagement and active proxy voting consistent with Newton's investment and engagement priorities. Newton monitors the fund's entire portfolio for emerging ESG controversies and issues and periodically reviews each company's ESG quality rating. This integrated investment process is intended to ensure that ESG issues are taken into account and that the fund invests in companies with attractive fundamental investment attributes that adopt, or are making progress towards sustainable business practices. Newton will not invest the fund's assets in companies that Newton deems to have material ESG issues (which could involve a company's environmental footprint labor standards or board structure) that Newton believes are unresolvable (*i.e.*, that cannot be corrected through ongoing company engagement and active proxy voting).

## Principal Risks

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

- *Management risk.* The investment process used by the fund's portfolio managers could fail to achieve the fund's investment goal and cause your fund investment to lose value.
- *Risks of stock investing.* Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general market conditions or because of factors that affect the particular company or the company's industry.
- *Investment approach risk.* The fund's investment approach may cause it to perform differently than mutual funds that invest in equity and debt securities, but that do not integrate consideration of ESG issues when selecting investments.
- *Large-cap stock risk.* To the extent the fund invests in large capitalization stocks, the fund may underperform funds that invest primarily in the stocks of lower quality, smaller capitalization companies during periods when the stocks of such companies are in favor.
- *Growth and value stock risk.* By investing in a mix of growth and value companies, the fund assumes the risks of both. Investors often expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate. If these expectations are not met,

investors can punish the stocks inordinately, even if earnings do increase. In addition, growth stocks may lack the dividend yield that may cushion stock prices in market downturns. Value stocks involve the risk that they may never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth or the expected value was misgauged. They also may decline in price even though in theory they are already undervalued.

## Performance

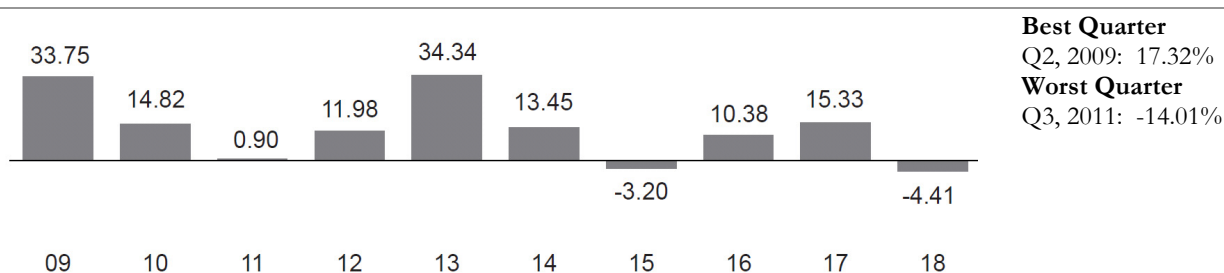
The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the fund's Initial shares from year to year. The table compares the average annual total returns of the fund's shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. More recent performance information may be available at [www.dreyfus.com](http://www.dreyfus.com).

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

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

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

#### Initial Shares



### Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/18)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Initial Shares	-4.41%	5.97%	12.04%
Service Shares	-4.64%	5.70%	11.75%
S&P 500® Index reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes	-4.38%	8.49%	13.11%

## Portfolio Management

The fund's investment adviser is Dreyfus and the fund's sub-adviser is Newton, an affiliate of Dreyfus.

Rajesh Shant and Jeff Munroe are the fund's primary portfolio managers. Mr. Munroe has held that position since May 2017 and Mr. Shant has held that position since October 2018. Mr. Shant is Head of Responsible Investing and co-lead manager on the Sustainable Global Equity and Sustainable U.S. Equity strategies at Newton. Mr. Munroe is the investment leader of the Global Equities team at Newton.

## **Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares**

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

## **Tax Information**

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

## **Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries**

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

# Fund Details

## Introduction

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

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

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

## Goal and Approach

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The fund seeks long-term capital appreciation. To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of U.S. companies that demonstrate attractive investment attributes and sustainable business practices and have no material unresolvable environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues. When determining whether a company engages in "sustainable business practices," Newton considers whether the company (i) engages in business practices that are, in Newton's view, sustainable in an economic sense (*i.e.*, the company's strategy, operations and finances are stable and durable) and (ii) takes appropriate measures to manage any material consequences or impact of its policies and operations in relation to ESG matters (e.g., the company's environmental footprint, labor standards, board structure, etc.), as determined through Newton's ESG quality review described below, which includes assessment of a company's environmental, social and/or governance practices. Newton also may invest in companies where it believes it can promote sustainable business practices through ongoing company engagement and active proxy voting, such as by encouraging the company's management to improve the company's environmental footprint or voting the shares it holds of a company to improve the company's governance structure. The fund's investment objective and policy with respect to the investment of 80% of its net assets may be changed by the fund's board, upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The fund invests principally in common stocks. The fund may invest in the stocks of companies with any market capitalization, but focuses on companies with market capitalizations of \$5 billion or more at the time of purchase. The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in the stocks of foreign companies, including up to 10% of its net assets in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries, that demonstrate attractive investment attributes and sustainable business practices and have no material unresolvable ESG issues.

Newton seeks attractively-priced companies (determined using both quantitative and qualitative fundamental analysis) with good products, strong management and strategic direction that have adopted, or are making progress towards, a sustainable business approach. These are companies that Newton believes should benefit from favorable long-term trends. Newton uses an investment process that combines investment themes with fundamental research and analysis to select stocks for the fund's portfolio.

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

*Fundamental Research and Analysis.* Newton next conducts rigorous fundamental analysis of the competitive position and valuation of potential investments, systematically integrating the consideration of ESG issues through its proprietary

ESG quality review, which is designed to ensure that Newton appropriately accounts for any material ESG issues of the company in determining the potential investment's valuation.

Newton assigns an ESG quality review rating to a company based on a proprietary quality review that includes one or more of the following:

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

The fund will not purchase shares in a company that manufactures tobacco products.

*Ongoing ESG Monitoring and Engagement.* In addition to investing in companies that Newton believes are "sustainable" after applying the fundamental analysis and ESG quality review rating described above, Newton may invest in companies where it believes it can promote sustainable business practices through ongoing company engagement and active proxy voting consistent with Newton's investment and engagement priorities. Newton monitors the fund's entire portfolio for emerging ESG controversies and issues and periodically reviews each company's ESG quality rating. This integrated investment process is intended to ensure that ESG issues are taken into account and that the fund invests in companies with attractive fundamental investment attributes that adopt, or are making progress towards, sustainable business practices. Once an investment has been made, any material but resolvable ESG issues identified in the ESG quality review process will be addressed with the company in an engagement plan in order to promote change. Newton typically votes at every shareholder meeting of every portfolio holding. This activity is undertaken in-house to ensure that the opinions expressed through Newton's voting record are in line with Newton's investment and engagement priorities. Newton will not invest the fund's assets in companies that Newton deems to have material ESG issues (which could involve a company's environmental footprint, labor standards or board structure) that Newton believes are unresolvable (i.e., that cannot be corrected through ongoing company engagement and active proxy voting).

The fund's portfolio managers typically will consider selling a security as a result of one or more of the following:

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

Although not a principal investment strategy, the fund may, but is not required to, use derivative instruments as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset to increase returns, to manage foreign currency risk, as part of a hedging strategy or for other purposes related to the management of the fund. These instruments may include principally options, futures and options on futures (including those relating to stocks, indices and foreign currencies), and forward contracts. To the extent such instruments have similar economic characteristics to equity securities as described in the fund's policy with respect to the investment of at least 80% of its net assets, the market value of such instruments will be included in the 80% policy. Derivatives may be entered into on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions referred to as over-the-counter derivatives. A derivatives contract will obligate or entitle the fund to deliver or receive an asset or cash payment based on the change in value of the underlying asset. When the fund enters into derivatives transactions, it may be required to segregate liquid assets or enter into offsetting positions or otherwise cover its obligations, in accordance with applicable regulations, while the positions are open. Although not a principal investment strategy, the fund may invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs), such as those that



are designed to track the performance of an index, and real estate investment trusts (REITs), which are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or loans related to real estate.

## Investment Risks

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

- *Management risk.* The investment process and techniques used by the fund's portfolio managers could fail to achieve the fund's investment goal, may cause your fund investment to lose value or may cause the fund to underperform other funds with similar investment goals.
- *Risks of stock investing.* Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general market conditions that are not related to the particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may decline because of factors that affect the particular company, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the company's products or services, or factors that affect the company's industry, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.
- *Investment approach risk.* The fund's investment approach may cause it to perform differently than mutual funds that invest in equity and debt securities, but that do not integrate consideration of ESG issues when selecting investments. The fund's equity investment approach that systematically integrates the consideration of ESG issues in the securities selection process may result in the fund forgoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so, or selling securities when it might otherwise be disadvantageous for the fund to do so. The fund will vote proxies in a manner that is consistent with its investment approach, which may not always be consistent with maximizing the performance of the issuer in the short-term.
- *Large-cap stock risk.* To the extent the fund invests in large capitalization stocks, the fund may underperform funds that invest primarily in the stocks of lower quality, smaller capitalization companies during periods when the stocks of such companies are in favor. Compared to small- and mid-cap companies, large-cap companies may be less responsive to changes and opportunities affecting their business.
- *Growth and value stock risk.* By investing in a mix of growth and value companies, the fund assumes the risks of both. Investors often expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate. If these expectations are not met, investors can punish the stocks inordinately, even if earnings do increase. In addition, growth stocks may lack the dividend yield that may cushion stock prices in market downturns. Value stocks involve the risk that they may never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth or the expected value was misgauged. They also may decline in price even though in theory they are already undervalued.

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

- *Market sector risk.* The fund may significantly overweight or underweight certain companies, industries or market sectors, which may cause the fund's performance to be more or less sensitive to developments affecting those companies, industries or sectors.
- *Small and midsize company risk.* Small and midsize companies carry additional risks because the operating histories of these companies tend to be more limited, their earnings and revenues less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices more volatile than those of larger, more established companies. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or may depend on a limited management group. Other investments may be made in anticipation of future products, services or events whose delay or cancellation could cause the stock price to drop. The shares of smaller companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the fund's ability to sell these securities. Some of the fund's investments will rise and fall based on investor perception rather than economic factors.
- *Foreign investment risk.* To the extent the fund invests in foreign securities, the fund's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting investments in foreign issuers. Special risks associated with investments in foreign issuers include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political and economic instability and differing auditing

and legal standards. Investments denominated in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that such currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and affect the value of these investments held by the fund.

- *Emerging market risk.* The securities of issuers located or doing substantial business in emerging market countries tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of issuers located in countries with more mature economies, potentially making prompt liquidation at an attractive price difficult. The economies of countries with emerging markets may be based predominantly on only a few industries, may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions, and may suffer from extreme debt burdens or volatile inflation rates. Transaction settlement and dividend collection procedures also may be less reliable in emerging markets than in developed markets. Emerging markets generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries. Investments in these countries may be subject to political, economic, legal, market and currency risks. The risks may include less protection of property rights and uncertain political and economic policies, the imposition of capital controls and/or foreign investment limitations by a country, nationalization of businesses and the imposition of sanctions by other countries, such as the United States.
- *Liquidity risk.* When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult to sell the securities in a timely manner at or near their perceived value. In such a market, the value of such securities and the fund's share price may fall dramatically. Investments that are illiquid or that trade in lower volumes may be more difficult to value. Investments in foreign securities, particularly those of issuers located in emerging markets, tend to have greater exposure to liquidity risk than domestic securities. Liquidity risk also may refer to the risk that the fund will not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the allowable time period stated in this prospectus because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other reasons. To meet redemption requests, the fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, which may adversely affect the fund's share price.
- *Derivatives risk.* A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the fund's performance. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets, and the fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund. Derivatives in which the fund may invest can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the fund will not correlate with the underlying assets or the fund's other investments in the manner intended. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment, and involve greater risks than the underlying assets because, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to liquidity risk, credit and counterparty risk (failure of the counterparty to the derivatives transaction to honor its obligation) and pricing risk (risk that the derivative cannot or will not be accurately valued). Future rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) may require the fund to alter, perhaps materially, its use of derivatives.
- *Leverage risk.* The use of leverage, such as entering into futures contracts or forward currency contracts, may magnify the fund's gains or losses. Because many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset or reference rate can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself.
- *ETF and other investment company risk.* To the extent the fund invests in pooled investment vehicles, such as ETFs and other investment companies, the fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such entities in direct proportion to the amount of assets the fund has invested therein. The risks of investing in other investment companies, including ETFs, typically reflect the risks associated with the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. When the fund invests in an ETF or other investment company, shareholders of the fund will bear indirectly their proportionate share of the expenses of the ETF or other investment company (including management fees) in addition to the expenses of the fund. 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) the market price of an ETF's shares may trade at a discount to its net asset value; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; or (iii) 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. The fund will incur brokerage costs when purchasing and selling shares of ETFs.
- *REIT risk.* Investments in REITs expose the fund to risks similar to investing directly in real estate. The value of securities issued by REITs is affected by tax and regulatory requirements and by perceptions of management skill. They also may be affected by general economic conditions and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers or tenants, self-liquidation at an economically disadvantageous time, and the possibility of failing to qualify for favorable tax treatment under applicable U.S. or foreign law and/or to maintain exempt status under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

- *Portfolio turnover risk.* The fund may engage in short-term trading, which could produce higher transaction costs.
- *Temporary investment risk.* Under adverse market conditions, the fund could invest some or all of its assets in U.S. Treasury securities and money market securities. Although the fund would do this for temporary defensive purposes, it could reduce the benefit from any upswing in the market. During such periods, the fund's investments may not be consistent with its principal investment strategy, and the fund may not achieve its investment objective.

The participating insurance companies and their separate accounts are the shareholders of the fund. From time to time, a shareholder may own a substantial number of fund shares. The sale of a large number of shares could impact the fund's net asset value and adversely affect remaining fund shareholders.

## Management

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The investment adviser for the fund is The Dreyfus Corporation, 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166. Founded in 1947, Dreyfus manages approximately \$236 billion in 147 mutual fund portfolios. For the past fiscal year, the fund paid Dreyfus a management fee at the annual rate of 0.56% of the fund's average daily net assets. A discussion regarding the basis for the board's approving the fund's management agreement with Dreyfus is available in the fund's annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon), a global investments company dedicated to helping its clients manage and service their financial assets throughout the investment lifecycle. Whether providing financial services for institutions, corporations or individual investors, BNY Mellon delivers informed investment management and investment services in 35 countries. BNY Mellon has \$33.1 trillion in assets under custody and administration and \$1.7 trillion in assets under management. BNY Mellon is the corporate brand of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. BNY Mellon Investment Management is one of the world's leading investment management organizations, and one of the top U.S. wealth managers, encompassing BNY Mellon's affiliated investment management firms, wealth management services and global distribution companies. Additional information is available at [www.bnymellon.com](http://www.bnymellon.com).

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

Dreyfus has engaged its affiliate, Newton Investment Management (North America) Limited, to serve as the fund's sub-adviser. Newton, subject to Dreyfus' supervision and approval, provides day-to-day management of the fund's assets. Newton is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of BNY Mellon founded in 1978 and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom and registered in the United States with the SEC as an investment adviser. Newton's principal office is located at 160 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4V, 4LA, United Kingdom. As of February 28, 2019, Newton, together with its affiliates that comprise the Newton group of companies, managed approximately \$61.5 billion in discretionary separate accounts and other investment accounts. A discussion regarding the basis for the board's approving the sub-investment advisory agreement between Dreyfus and Newton is available in the fund's annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

Rajesh Shant and Jeff Munroe are the fund's primary portfolio managers. Mr. Munroe has held that position since May 2017 and Mr. Shant has held that position since October 2018. Mr. Shant is Head of Responsible Investing and co-lead manager on the Sustainable Global Equity and Sustainable U.S. Equity strategies at Newton. He joined Newton in 2002. Mr. Munroe is the investment leader of the Global Equities team at Newton, where he has been employed since 1993. In addition, Newton's Responsible Research team, led by Rob Stewart, is responsible for fundamental ESG research and analysis, controversy monitoring, company engagement and active proxy voting. Mr. Stewart, one of Newton's senior investment leaders, joined Newton in 2003 and has over 25 years of investment experience.

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

Dreyfus has obtained from the SEC an exemptive order (the existing order), upon which the fund may rely, to use a manager of managers approach that permits Dreyfus, subject to certain conditions and approval by the fund's board, to enter into and materially amend sub-investment advisory agreements with one or more sub-advisers who are either unaffiliated with Dreyfus or are wholly-owned subsidiaries (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended) of Dreyfus' ultimate parent company, BNY Mellon, without obtaining shareholder approval. Dreyfus has applied for an exemptive order from the SEC, which would replace the existing order, and upon which the fund may rely if granted by the SEC, that would permit Dreyfus, subject to certain conditions and approval by the fund's board, to hire and replace one or more sub-advisers that are either unaffiliated or affiliated with Dreyfus (whether or not wholly-owned subsidiaries of BNY Mellon), without obtaining shareholder approval. The requested order, like the existing order, also relieves the fund from disclosing the sub-investment advisory fee paid by Dreyfus to an unaffiliated sub-

adviser in documents filed with the SEC and provided to shareholders. In addition, pursuant to the existing order, it is not necessary to disclose the sub-investment advisory fee payable by Dreyfus separately to a sub-adviser that is a wholly-owned subsidiary of BNY Mellon in documents filed with the SEC and provided to shareholders; such fees are to be aggregated with fees payable to Dreyfus. The requested order would require the same disclosure with respect to the sub-investment advisory fee payable by Dreyfus separately to a sub-adviser that is an affiliate of Dreyfus (whether or not a wholly-owned subsidiary of BNY Mellon). Dreyfus has ultimate responsibility (subject to oversight by the fund's board) to supervise any sub-adviser and recommend the hiring, termination, and replacement of any sub-adviser to the fund's board. Currently, the fund has selected Newton, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of BNY Mellon that is covered under the existing order, to manage all of the fund's assets. One of the conditions of the requested order, like the existing order, is that the fund's board, including a majority of the "non-interested" board members, must approve each new sub-adviser. In addition, the fund would be required under the requested order, as it is required under the existing order, to provide shareholders with information about each new sub-adviser within 90 days of the hiring of any new sub-adviser. There is no guarantee that the requested order will be granted by the SEC.

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

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

# Shareholder Guide

## Your Investment

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

Service shares are subject to an annual Rule 12b-1 fee of 0.25% paid to the fund's distributor for distribution, advertising and marketing, and servicing and/or maintaining accounts of holders of Service shares. Because the Rule 12b-1 fee is paid out of the fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time it will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## General Policies

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Distributions and Taxes**

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

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

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

## **Exchange Privilege**

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

## Financial Highlights

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

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>				
<b>Initial Shares</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Per Share Data (\$):</b>					
Net asset value, beginning of period	40.27	37.86	38.56	45.97	44.09
Investment Operations:					
Investment income--net <sup>a</sup>	.41	.38	.44	.47	.45
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(1.69)	5.14	3.15	(1.54)	5.07
Total from Investment Operations	(1.28)	5.52	3.59	(1.07)	5.52
Distributions:					
Dividends from investment income--net	(.71)	(.46)	(.50)	(.47)	(.48)
Dividends from net realized gain on investments	(7.55)	(2.65)	(3.79)	(5.87)	(3.16)
Total Distributions	(8.26)	(3.11)	(4.29)	(6.34)	(3.64)
Net asset value, end of period	30.73	40.27	37.86	38.56	45.97
<b>Total Return (%)</b>	<b>(4.41)</b>	<b>15.33</b>	<b>10.38</b>	<b>(3.20)</b>	<b>13.45</b>
<b>Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):</b>					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	.74	.80	.86	.86	.84
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	.70	.77	.86	.86	.84
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.19	.99	1.21	1.14	1.02
Portfolio Turnover Rate	51.68	119.51	60.67	59.57	45.05
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	193,538	226,078	221,172	227,483	270,483

<sup>a</sup> Based on average shares outstanding.

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>				
<b>Service Shares</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Per Share Data (\$):</b>					
Net asset value, beginning of period	39.80	37.46	38.19	45.58	43.76
Investment Operations:					
Investment income--net <sup>a</sup>	.32	.28	.34	.36	.33
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(1.66)	5.08	3.12	(1.52)	5.04
Total from Investment Operations	(1.34)	5.36	3.46	(1.16)	5.37
Distributions:					
Dividends from investment income--net	(.61)	(.37)	(.40)	(.36)	(.39)
Dividends from net realized gain on investments	(7.55)	(2.65)	(3.79)	(5.87)	(3.16)
Total Distributions	(8.16)	(3.02)	(4.19)	(6.23)	(3.55)
Net asset value, end of period	30.30	39.80	37.46	38.19	45.58
<b>Total Return (%)</b>	<b>(4.64)</b>	<b>15.04</b>	<b>10.08</b>	<b>(3.41)</b>	<b>13.13</b>
<b>Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):</b>					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	.99	1.05	1.11	1.11	1.09
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	.95	1.02	1.11	1.11	1.09
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	.95	.74	.96	.89	.76
Portfolio Turnover Rate	51.68	119.51	60.67	59.57	45.05
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	9,410	10,274	10,884	9,869	10,632

<sup>a</sup> Based on average shares outstanding.



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## NOTES

# For More Information

## The Dreyfus Sustainable U.S. Equity Portfolio, Inc.

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

### Annual/Semiannual Report

The fund's annual and semiannual reports describe the fund's performance, list portfolio holdings and contain a letter from the fund's manager discussing recent market conditions, economic trends and fund strategies that significantly affected the fund's performance during the period covered by the report. The fund's most recent annual and semiannual reports are available at [www.dreyfus.com](http://www.dreyfus.com).

### Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI provides more details about the fund and its policies. A current SAI is available at [www.dreyfus.com](http://www.dreyfus.com) and is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SAI is incorporated by reference (and is legally considered part of this prospectus).

### Portfolio Holdings

Dreyfus funds generally disclose, at [www.dreyfus.com](http://www.dreyfus.com) under Products, (1) complete portfolio holdings as of each month-end with a one month lag and as of each calendar quarter end with a 15-day lag; (2) top 10 holdings as of each month-end with a 10-day lag; and (3) from time to time, certain security-specific performance attribution data as of a month-end, with a 10-day lag. From time to time a fund may make available certain portfolio characteristics, such as allocations, performance- and risk-related statistics, portfolio-level statistics and non-security specific attribution analyses, on request. Dreyfus money market funds generally disclose, also at [www.dreyfus.com](http://www.dreyfus.com) under Products, their complete schedule of holdings daily. A fund's portfolio holdings and any security-specific performance attribution data will remain on the website at least until the fund files its Form N-Q or Form N-CSR for the period that includes the dates of the posted holdings.

A complete description of the fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the fund's portfolio securities is available in the fund's SAI and at [www.dreyfus.com](http://www.dreyfus.com).

### To Obtain Information

**By telephone.** Call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only)

**By mail.**

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

**On the Internet.** Certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:

**SEC:** <http://www.sec.gov>

**Dreyfus:** <http://www.dreyfus.com>

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SEC file number: 811-07044



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