

Investment Strategy from underlying investment's prospectus

The investment seeks long-term capital growth; income is a secondary consideration.

Under normal market conditions, the portfolio managers will invest at least 80% of the fund's net assets in medium size companies. The portfolio managers consider medium size companies to include those whose market capitalization at the time of purchase is within the capitalization range of the Russell 3000® Index, excluding the largest 100 such companies.

Morningstar Category: Mid-Cap Value

Some mid-cap value portfolios focus on medium-size companies while others land here because they own a mix of small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks. All look for U.S. stocks that are less expensive or growing more slowly than the market. Stocks in the middle 20% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as mid-cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

Fees and Expenses as of 05-01-24

Standard Class II

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.86%
<i>Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio</i>	<i>0.87%</i>

Service Class

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	1.01%
<i>Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio</i>	<i>1.02%</i>

Waiver Data	Type	Exp. Date	%
Standard Class II	Contractual	04-30	" S 0

Morningstar Sustainability

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Style Orientation

Equity Style Ownership Zone

You should carefully consider the risks, charges, limitations, and expenses associated with a variable life insurance policy, as well as the risks, charges, expenses, and investment goals/objectives of the underlying investment options. This fact sheet is authorized for distribution only when preceded or accompanied by the variable life insurance product prospectus. Contact your life insurance producer or visit www.PacificLife.com for more information, including product and underlying fund prospectuses that contain more complete information about Pacific Life and a variable universal life insurance policy. Read them carefully before investing or sending money.

Variable Universal Life Insurance generally requires additional premium payments after the initial premium. If either no premiums are paid, or subsequent premiums are insufficient to continue coverage⁹

weighted average of the price/cash-flow ratios of the stocks in a fund's portfolio. Price/cash-flow represents the amount an investor is willing to pay for a dollar generated from a particular company's operations. Price/cash flow shows the ability of a business to generate cash and acts as a gauge of liquidity and solvency.

Price/Prospective Earnings Ratio is the asset-weighted average of the prospective earnings yields of all the domestic stocks in the fund's portfolio as of the date of the portfolio. A stock's prospective earnings yield is calculated by dividing the company's estimated earnings per share for the current fiscal year by the company's month-end share price as of the portfolio date.

Price/Prospective Sales Ratio is the weighted average of the price/sales ratios of the stocks in a portfolio. Price/sales represents the amount an investor is willing to pay for a dollar generated from a particular company's operations.

Sharpe Ratio is a risk-adjusted measure developed by Nobel Laureate William Sharpe. It is calculated by using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the better the fund's historical risk-adjusted performance.

Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the volatility of the fund's returns.

R-squared reflects the percentage of a fund's movements that are explained by movements in its benchmark index, showing the degree of correlation between the fund and the benchmark.

Risk Evaluation Chart provides a graphic of the three year standard deviation of fund returns compared to its benchmark and Morningstar Category. Standard deviation is a statistical measurement of dispersion about an average, which, for a mutual fund, depicts how widely the returns varied over a certain period of time. Investors use the standard deviation of historical performance to try to predict the range of returns that are most likely for a given fund. When a fund has a high standard deviation, the predicted range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility. Morningstar computes standard deviation using the trailing monthly total returns for the appropriate time period. All of the monthly standard deviations are then annualized.

Total Return table presents the trailing performance of the investment, a chosen benchmark and the Morningstar Category for the time periods shown.

Weighted Price is calculated by weighting the price of each bond by its relative size in the portfolio. This number reveals if the fund favors bonds selling at prices above or below face value (premium or discount securities, respectively). A higher number indicates a bias toward premiums.

Morningstar Rating™

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for investments funds and separate accounts with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars,

"Limited" category will be assigned to portfolios whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCB average effective duration, where the average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCB the portfolio will be classified as "Moderate", and those portfolios with an

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