

Investment Strategy from underlying investment's prospectus

The investment seeks capital appreciation.

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its assets in a combination of derivatives that provide exposure to the U.S. large-capitalization equity market and bonds. The term "large-cap" in the fund's name refers to derivative investments used to gain exposure to the U.S. large-capitalization equity market.

Morningstar Category: Large Blend

Large-blend portfolios are fairly representative of the overall US stock market in size, growth rates and price. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the US equity market are defined as large cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. These portfolios tend to invest across the spectrum of US industries, and owing to their broad exposure, the portfolios' returns are often similar to those of the S&P 500 Index.

Fees and Expenses as of 10-15-24

Class I

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio 0.63%

Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio 0.68%

Class P

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio 0.43%

Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio 0.48%

Waiver Data	Type	Exp. Date	%
Class I	Contractual	04-30-26	0.05
Class P	Contractual	04-30-26	0.05

Operations

Class I Portfolio Inception Date: 10-31-24

Morningstar Sustainability

PSF Large-Cap Plus Bond Alpha

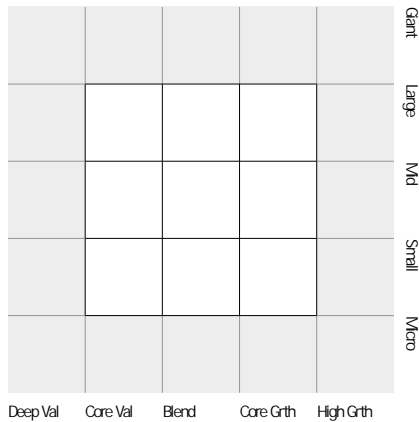
Available through Pacific Life's Variable Universal Life Insurance Products

Release Date
12-31-2024

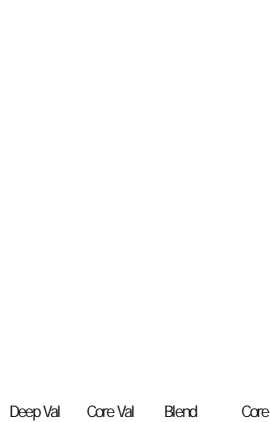
Benchmark
N/A

Style Orientation

Equity Style Ownership Zone



Equity Style Trail



Value Measures

	Equities	Cat Avg
Price/Prospective Earnings Ratio	.	.
Price/Prospective Book Ratio	.	.
Price/Prospective Sales Ratio	.	.
Price/Prospective Cash Flow Ratio	.	.
Avg Mkt Cap (\$mil)	.	.

Growth Measures

	Equities	Cat Avg
Long-Term Earnings %	.	.
Book Value %	.	.
Sales %	.	.
Cash Flow %	.	.
Historical Earnings %	.	.

H Investment H Benchmark

Risk Evaluation as of 12-31-24

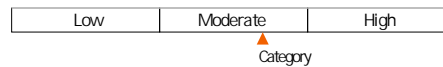
Class I Risk Measures as of 12-31-24	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Class P Risk Measures as of 12-31-24	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Standard Deviation	—	—	—	Standard Deviation	—	—	—
Sharpe Ratio	—	—	—	Sharpe Ratio	—	—	—
Information Ratio	—	—	—	Information Ratio	—	—	—
R-squared	—	—	—	R-squared	—	—	—
Beta	—	—	—	Beta	—	—	—
Alpha	—	—	—	Alpha	—	—	—

Volatility Analysis



The volatility measure is not displayed for investments with fewer than three years of history. The category average, however, is shown above.

Best 3 Month Return Worst 3 Month Return



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Best 3 Month Return Worst 3 Month Return

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 coverage, it is possible that coverage will expire. Life insurance is subject to underwriting and approval of the application and will incur monthly policy charges.

Each variable investment option invests in a corresponding portfolio of the American Funds Insurance Series® Funds, BNY Mellon Variable Investment Fund, BlackRock® Variable Series Funds, Inc., DFA Investment Dimensions Group Inc., Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products Funds, Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust, Invesco Variable Insurance Funds, Janus Aspen Series, Lazard Retirement Series, Inc., Legg Mason Partners Variable Equity Trust, Legg Mason Partners Variable Income Trust, Lincoln Variable Insurance Products Trust, Lord Abbett Series Fund, Inc., MFS® Variable Insurance Trust, M Fund Inc., Neuberger Berman Advisers Management Trust, Pacific Select Fund, PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust, Royce Capital Fund, State Street Variable Insurance Series Funds, Inc., T. Rowe Price

Price/Prospective Cash Flow Ratio represents the 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 tra

o. A

"Limited" category will be assigned to portfolios whose

Disclosure

The home office for Pacific Life & Annuity Company is located in Phoenix, Arizona, (888) 595-6996

www.PacificLife.com