

PIONEER HIGH YIELD VCT PORTFOLIO

A portfolio of Pioneer Variable Contracts Trust

Class I Shares
Class II Shares

Prospectus, May 1, 2023

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Portfolio summary

Investment objective

Maximize total return through a combination of income and capital appreciation.

Fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the portfolio. **Your costs would be higher if fees or sales charges imposed by a Variable Contract for which the portfolio is an investment option were included.** Please consult your insurance company's separate account prospectus or disclosure document for more information.

Annual portfolio operating expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Class I	Class II
Management Fees	0.65%	0.65%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.48%	0.48%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.04%	0.04%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses Plus Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	1.17%	1.42%
Fee Waiver and Expense Limitation ²	-0.23%	-0.23%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses Plus Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Limitation ²	0.94%	1.19%

- 1 Total annual portfolio operating expenses in the table, before and after fee waivers and expense reimbursements, are higher than the corresponding ratios of expenses to average net assets shown in the "Financial Highlights" section, which do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.
- 2 The portfolio's investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit ordinary operating expenses (ordinary operating expenses means all portfolio expenses other than taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation) to the extent required to reduce expenses to 0.90% and 1.15% of the average daily net assets attributable to Class I and Class II shares, respectively. These expense limitations are in effect through May 1, 2024. There can be no assurance that the adviser will extend the expense limitations beyond such time. Net expenses for a class may exceed the applicable expense limitation to the extent that the portfolio incurs excluded expenses. While in effect, the arrangement may be terminated only by agreement of the adviser and the Board of Trustees.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the portfolio for the time periods shown and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. It also assumes that (a) your investment has a 5% return each year and (b) the portfolio's total annual operating expenses remain the same except for year one (which considers the effect of the expense limitation). This example does not reflect any fees or sales charges imposed by a Variable Contract for which the portfolio is an investment option. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

	Number of years you own your shares (with or without redemption)			
	1	3	5	10
Class I	\$96	\$349	\$621	\$1,400
Class II	\$121	\$427	\$754	\$1,682

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 example, affect the portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the portfolio turnover rate was 31% of the average value of the portfolio.

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Principal investment strategies

Normally, the portfolio invests at least 80% of its total assets in below investment grade (high yield) debt securities and preferred stocks. Derivative instruments that provide exposure to such high yield debt securities and preferred stock or have similar economic characteristics may be used to satisfy the portfolio's 80% policy. Debt securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" and are considered speculative. The portfolio may invest in high yield securities of any rating, including securities where the issuer is in default or bankruptcy at the time of purchase.

The portfolio invests in securities of any maturity. The maturity of a fixed income security is a measure of the time remaining until final payment on the security is due. The portfolio's investments may have fixed or variable principal payments and all types of interest rate and dividend payment and reset terms, including fixed rate, adjustable rate, floating rate, zero coupon, contingent, deferred, payment in kind and auction rate features.

The portfolio may invest in investment grade and below investment grade convertible bonds and preferred stocks that are convertible into the equity securities of the issuer.

The portfolio may invest up to 20% of its net assets in inverse floating rate obligations (a type of derivative instrument).

The portfolio may invest up to 20% of its net assets in common stock and other equity investments, such as securities of other investment companies (including mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and closed-end funds) that invest primarily in equity securities, depositary receipts, warrants, rights and equity interests in real estate investment trusts (REITs).

The portfolio may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers.

The portfolio may invest a portion of its assets in mortgage-related securities, including commercial mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, credit risk transfer securities and "sub-prime" mortgages, and asset-backed securities. The portfolio's investments in mortgage-related securities may include instruments, the underlying assets of which allow for balloon payments (where a substantial portion of a mortgage loan balance is paid at maturity, which can shorten the average life of the mortgage-backed instrument) or negative amortization payments (where as a result of a payment cap, payments on a mortgage loan are less than the amount of principal and interest owed, with excess amounts added to the outstanding principal balance, which can extend the average life of the mortgage-backed instrument).

The portfolio also may invest a portion of its assets in floating rate loans, subordinated debt securities, municipal securities and insurance-linked securities. The portfolio may invest in debt securities and other obligations of U.S. and non-U.S. governmental entities.

The portfolio may, but is not required to, use derivatives. The portfolio may use derivatives, such as credit default swaps, credit default swap index products ("CDX") (swaps based on a portfolio of credit default swaps with similar characteristics, such as credit default swaps on high-yield bonds), forward foreign currency exchange contracts, and bond and interest rate futures, for a variety of purposes, including: in an attempt to hedge against adverse changes in the market price of securities, interest rates or currency exchange rates; as a substitute for purchasing or selling securities; to attempt to increase the portfolio's return as a non-hedging strategy that may be considered speculative; to manage portfolio characteristics; and as a cash flow management technique. The portfolio may choose not to make use of derivatives for a variety of reasons, and any use may be limited by applicable law and regulations. The portfolio may hold cash or other short-term investments.

The portfolio's investment adviser uses a value approach to select investments to buy and sell. The adviser seeks to identify securities that are selling at reasonable prices or substantial discounts to their underlying values and then holds these securities for their incremental yields or until the market values reflect their intrinsic values. The adviser evaluates a security's potential value, including the attractiveness of its market valuation, based on the company's assets and prospects for earnings growth. In making that assessment, the adviser employs fundamental research and an evaluation of the issuer based on its financial statements and operations. The adviser also considers a security's potential to provide income.

The adviser integrates environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) considerations into its investment research process by evaluating the business models and practices of issuers and their ESG-related risks. The adviser believes ESG analysis is a meaningful facet of fundamental research, the process of evaluating an issuer based on its financial position, business operations, competitive standing and management. This process considers ESG information, where available, in assessing an investment's performance potential. The adviser generally considers ESG information in the context of an issuer's respective sector or industry. The adviser may consider ESG ratings provided by third parties or internal

sources, as well as issuer disclosures and public information, in evaluating issuers. ESG considerations are not a primary focus of the portfolio, and the weight given by the adviser to ESG considerations in making investment decisions will vary and, for any specific decision, they may be given little or no weight. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the adviser generally will not invest portfolio assets in (i) companies that the adviser determines have significant involvement in the manufacturing of complete tobacco products, (ii) companies engaged in the production, sale, storage of, or providing services for, certain controversial weapons, including chemical, biological and depleted uranium weapons and certain antipersonnel mines and cluster bombs, or (iii) companies with involvement in the production or sale of nuclear weapons.

Principal risks of investing in the portfolio

You could lose money on your investment in the portfolio. As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the portfolio will achieve its objective.

Market risk. The market prices of securities or other assets held by the portfolio may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or regulatory conditions, political instability, recessions, inflation, changes in interest or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, armed conflict, market disruptions caused by tariffs, trade disputes, sanctions or other government actions, or other factors or adverse investor sentiment. If the market prices of the portfolio's securities and assets fall, the value of your investment will go down. A change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer or market may adversely impact securities markets as a whole.

In the past decade, financial markets throughout the world have experienced increased volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty. Governmental and non-governmental issuers have defaulted on, or been forced to restructure, their debts. These conditions may continue, recur, worsen or spread. Events that have contributed to these market conditions include, but are not limited to, major cybersecurity events; geopolitical events (including wars, terror attacks and economic sanctions); measures to address budget deficits; downgrading of sovereign debt; changes in oil and commodity prices; dramatic changes in currency exchange rates; global pandemics; and public sentiment. The fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent variants of COVID-19, and the long-term impact on economies, markets, industries and individual issuers, are not known. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced or may experience particularly large losses. Periods of extreme volatility in the financial markets; reduced liquidity of many instruments; and disruptions to supply chains, consumer demand and employee availability, may continue for some time.

Raising the ceiling on U.S. government debt has become increasingly politicized. Any failure to increase the total amount that the U.S. government is authorized to borrow could lead to a default on U.S. government obligations, with unpredictable consequences for economies and markets in the U.S. and elsewhere. Recently, inflation and interest rates have increased and may rise further. These circumstances could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the portfolio's investments, impair the portfolio's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the portfolio's performance. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Russian securities have lost all, or nearly all, their market value. Other securities or markets could be similarly affected by past or future political, geopolitical or other events or conditions.

Governments and central banks, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken extraordinary and unprecedented actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets. These actions have resulted in significant expansion of public debt, including in the U.S. The consequences of high public debt, including its future impact on the economy and securities markets, may not be known for some time. U.S. Federal Reserve or other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental or central bank actions, including increases or decreases in interest rates, or contrary actions by different governments, could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the portfolio invests. Policy and legislative changes in the U.S. and in other countries are affecting many aspects of financial regulation, and these and other events affecting global markets, such as the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union (or Brexit), potential trade imbalances with China or other countries or sanctions or other government actions against Russia, other nations or individuals or companies (or their countermeasures), may contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.

The U.S. and other countries are periodically involved in disputes over trade and other matters, which may result in tariffs, investment restrictions and adverse impacts on affected companies and securities. For example, the U.S. has imposed tariffs and other trade barriers on Chinese exports, has restricted sales of certain categories of goods to China,

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and has established barriers to investments in China. Trade disputes may adversely affect the economies of the U.S. and its trading partners, as well as companies directly or indirectly affected and financial markets generally. The U.S. government has prohibited U.S. persons, such as the portfolio, from investing in Chinese companies designated as related to the Chinese military. These and possible future restrictions could limit the portfolio's opportunities for investment and require the sale of securities at a loss or make them illiquid. Moreover, the Chinese government is involved in a longstanding dispute with Taiwan that has included threats of invasion. If the political climate between the U.S. and China does not improve or continues to deteriorate, if China were to attempt unification of Taiwan by force, or if other geopolitical conflicts develop or get worse, economies, markets and individual securities may be severely affected both regionally and globally, and the value of the portfolio's assets may go down.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, armed conflict including Russia's military invasion of Ukraine, terrorism, natural disasters, infectious illness or public health issues, cybersecurity events, supply chain disruptions, sanctions against Russia, other nations or individuals or companies and possible countermeasures, and other circumstances in one country or region could have profound impacts on other countries or regions and on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the portfolio invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries or regions directly affected, the value and liquidity of the portfolio's investments may be negatively affected. The portfolio may experience a substantial or complete loss on any security or derivative position.

The portfolio's investments, payment obligations and financing terms may be based on floating rates, such as LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) or Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). ICE Benchmark Administration, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publication of most LIBOR settings on a representative basis at the end of 2021 and is expected to cease publication of a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings on a representative basis after June 30, 2023. In addition, global regulators have announced that, with limited exceptions, no new LIBOR-based contracts should be entered into after 2021. The transition away from LIBOR may lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets that currently rely on LIBOR and may adversely affect the portfolio's performance. The transition may also result in a reduction in the value of certain LIBOR-based investments held by the portfolio or reduce the effectiveness of related transactions such as hedges.

High yield or "junk" bond risk. Debt securities that are below investment grade, called "junk bonds," are speculative, have a higher risk of default or are already in default, tend to be less liquid and are more difficult to value than higher grade securities. Junk bonds tend to be volatile and more susceptible to adverse events and negative sentiments. These risks are more pronounced for securities that are already in default.

Interest rate risk. The market prices of the portfolio's fixed income securities may fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. The value of your investment will generally go down when interest rates rise. A rise in rates tends to have a greater impact on the prices of longer term or duration securities. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, the value of a fund's portfolio with a portfolio duration of ten years would be expected to decrease by 10%, all other things being equal. In recent years, interest rates and credit spreads in the U.S. have been at historic lows. The U.S. Federal Reserve has raised certain interest rates, and interest rates may continue to go up. A general rise in interest rates could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the portfolio. The maturity of a security may be significantly longer than its effective duration. A security's maturity and other features may be more relevant than its effective duration in determining the security's sensitivity to other factors affecting the issuer or markets generally, such as changes in credit quality or in the yield premium that the market may establish for certain types of securities (sometimes called "credit spread"). In general, the longer its maturity the more a security may be susceptible to these factors. When the credit spread for a fixed income security goes up or "widens," the value of the security will generally go down.

Rising interest rates can lead to increased default rates, as issuers of floating rate securities find themselves faced with higher payments. Unlike fixed rate securities, floating rate securities generally will not increase in value if interest rates decline. Changes in interest rates also will affect the amount of interest income the portfolio earns on its floating rate investments.

Credit risk. If an issuer or guarantor of a security held by the portfolio or a counterparty to a financial contract with the portfolio defaults on its obligation to pay principal and/or interest, has its credit rating downgraded or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or the credit quality or value of any underlying assets declines, the value of your investment will typically decline. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. The portfolio could be delayed or hindered in its enforcement of rights against an issuer, guarantor or counterparty.

Prepayment or call risk. Many issuers have a right to prepay their securities. If interest rates fall, an issuer may exercise this right. If this happens, the portfolio will not benefit from the rise in market price that normally accompanies a decline in interest rates, and will be forced to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a time when yields on securities available in the market are lower than the yield on the prepaid security. The portfolio also may lose any premium it paid on the security.

Extension risk. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended because of slower than expected principal payments. This may lock in a below market interest rate, increase the security's duration and reduce the value of the security.

Liquidity risk. Some securities and derivatives held by the portfolio may be or become impossible or difficult to purchase, sell or unwind, particularly during times of market turmoil. An instrument's liquidity may be affected by reduced trading volume, a relative lack of market makers or legal restrictions, and illiquid securities and derivatives also may be difficult to value. Liquidity risk may be magnified in an environment of rising interest rates or widening credit spreads. During times of market turmoil, there have been, and may be, no buyers or sellers for securities in entire asset classes. If the portfolio is forced to sell an illiquid asset or unwind a derivative position to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, or to try to limit losses, the portfolio may be forced to sell at a substantial loss or may not be able to sell at all. The portfolio may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period (for example, several weeks or even longer). In extreme cases, this may constrain the portfolio's ability to meet its obligations (including obligations to redeeming shareholders).

Portfolio selection risk. The adviser's judgment about the quality, relative yield, relative value or market trends affecting a particular sector or region, market segment, security, industry or about interest rates or other market factors may prove to be incorrect or may not produce the desired results, or there may be imperfections, errors or limitations in the models, tools and information used by the adviser.

ESG risk. The portfolio's adviser may consider ESG information in its investment research process. This may mean forgoing some investment opportunities available to funds that do not consider ESG information. In considering ESG information, the adviser may use third party ESG ratings information that it believes to be reliable, but such information may not be accurate or complete, or may be biased. ESG considerations are not a primary focus of the portfolio, and the weight given by the adviser to ESG considerations in making investment decisions will vary and, for any specific decision, they may be given little or no weight.

U.S. Treasury obligations risk. The market value of direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury may vary due to changes in interest rates. In addition, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the portfolio's investments in obligations issued by the U.S. Treasury to decline.

U.S. government agency obligations risk. The portfolio invests in obligations issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government. Government-sponsored entities such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) and the Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs), although chartered or sponsored by Congress, are not funded by congressional appropriations and the debt and mortgage-backed securities issued by them are neither guaranteed nor issued by the U.S. government. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government obligations may greatly exceed their current resources, including any legal right to support from the U.S. government. Such debt and mortgage-backed securities are subject to the risk of default on the payment of interest and/or principal, similar to debt of private issuers. Although the U.S. government has provided financial support to FNMA and FHLMC in the past, there can be no assurance that it will support these or other government-sponsored entities in the future.

Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk. The value of mortgage-related securities, including commercial mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage-backed securities, credit risk transfer securities, and asset-backed securities, will be influenced by factors affecting the assets underlying such securities. As a result, during periods of declining asset value, difficult or frozen credit markets, swings in interest rates, or deteriorating economic conditions,

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mortgage-related and asset-backed securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and/or become illiquid. Mortgage-backed securities tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than other types of debt securities. These securities are also subject to interest rate, prepayment and extension risks. Some of these securities may receive little or no collateral protection from the underlying assets and are thus subject to the risk of default. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage-backed investments offered by non-governmental issuers and those that include so-called “sub-prime” mortgages. The structure of some of these securities may be complex and there may be less available information than for other types of debt securities. Upon the occurrence of certain triggering events or defaults, the portfolio may become the holder of underlying assets at a time when those assets may be difficult to sell or may be sold only at a loss.

Risks of instruments that allow for balloon payments or negative amortization payments. Certain debt instruments allow for balloon payments or negative amortization payments. Such instruments permit the borrower to avoid paying currently a portion of the interest accruing on the instrument. While these features make the debt instrument more affordable to the borrower in the near term, they increase the risk that the borrower will be unable to make the resulting higher payment or payments that become due at the maturity of the loan.

Risks of investing in loans. Floating rate loans and similar investments may be illiquid or less liquid than other investments and difficult to value. The value of collateral, if any, securing a floating rate loan can decline or may be insufficient to meet the issuer’s obligations or may be difficult to liquidate. Market quotations for these securities may be volatile and/or subject to large spreads between bid and ask prices. No active trading market may exist for many floating rate loans, and many loans are subject to restrictions on resale. Any secondary market may be subject to irregular trading activity and extended trade settlement periods. In particular, loans may take longer than seven days to settle, potentially leading to the sale proceeds of loans not being available to meet redemptions for a substantial period of time after the sale of the loans. To the extent that sale proceeds of loans are not available, the portfolio may sell securities that have shorter settlement periods or may access other sources of liquidity to meet redemption requests. There is less readily available, reliable information about most senior loans than is the case for many other types of securities. The adviser’s decision not to receive material, non-public information about an issuer of a loan either held by, or considered for investment by, the portfolio, under normal circumstances could place it at a disadvantage, relative to other loan investors, in assessing a loan or the loan’s issuer, and adversely affect the portfolio’s investment performance. Loans may not be considered “securities,” and purchasers, such as the portfolio, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections afforded by federal securities laws.

Risks of investing in insurance-linked securities. The portfolio could lose a portion or all of the principal it has invested in an insurance-linked security, and the right to additional interest and/or dividend payments with respect to the security, upon the occurrence of one or more trigger events, as defined within the terms of an insurance-linked security. Trigger events may include natural or other perils of a specific size or magnitude that occur in a designated geographic region during a specified time period, and/or that involve losses or other metrics that exceed a specific amount. The portfolio may also invest in insurance-linked securities that are subject to “indemnity triggers.” An indemnity trigger is a trigger based on the actual losses of the ceding sponsor (i.e., the party seeking reinsurance). Insurance-linked securities subject to indemnity triggers are often regarded as being subject to potential moral hazard, since such insurance-linked securities are triggered by actual losses of the ceding sponsor and the ceding sponsor may have an incentive to take actions and/or risks that would have an adverse effect on the portfolio. There is no way to accurately predict whether a trigger event will occur and, accordingly, insurance-linked securities carry significant risk. In addition to the specified trigger events, insurance-linked securities may expose the portfolio to other risks, including but not limited to issuer (credit) default, adverse regulatory or jurisdictional interpretations and adverse tax consequences. Certain insurance-linked securities may have limited liquidity, or may be illiquid. The portfolio has limited transparency into the individual contracts underlying certain insurance-linked securities, which may make the risk assessment of such securities more difficult. Certain insurance-linked securities may be difficult to value.

Risks of subordinated securities. A holder of securities that are subordinated or “junior” to more senior securities of an issuer is entitled to payment after holders of more senior securities of the issuer. Subordinated securities are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer, any loss incurred by the subordinated securities is likely to be proportionately greater, and any recovery of interest or principal may take more time. As a result, even a perceived decline in creditworthiness of the issuer is likely to have a greater impact on subordinated securities than more senior securities.

Municipal securities risk. The municipal bond market can be susceptible to unusual volatility, particularly for lower-rated and unrated securities. Liquidity can be reduced unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Municipal issuers may be adversely affected by rising health care costs, increasing unfunded pension liabilities, and by the phasing out of federal programs providing financial support. Unfavorable conditions and developments relating to projects financed with municipal securities can result in lower revenues to issuers of municipal securities, potentially resulting in defaults. Issuers often depend on revenues from these projects to make principal and interest payments. The value of municipal securities can also be adversely affected by changes in the financial condition of one or more individual municipal issuers or insurers of municipal issuers, regulatory and political developments, tax law changes or other legislative actions, and by uncertainties and public perceptions concerning these and other factors. Municipal issuers may be more susceptible to downgrades or defaults during recessions or similar periods of economic stress. Financial difficulties of municipal issuers may continue or get worse, particularly in the event of political, economic or market turmoil or a recession. To the extent the portfolio invests significantly in a single state, city, territory (including Puerto Rico), or region, or in securities the payments on which are dependent upon a single project or source of revenues, or that relate to a sector or industry, the portfolio will be more susceptible to associated risks and developments.

Risks of zero coupon bonds, payment in kind, deferred and contingent payment securities. These securities may be more speculative and may fluctuate more in value than securities which pay income periodically and in cash. In addition, although the portfolio receives no periodic cash payments on such securities, the portfolio is deemed for tax purposes to receive income from such securities, which applicable tax rules require the portfolio to distribute to shareholders. Such distributions may be taxable when distributed to taxable shareholders.

Risks of non-U.S. investments. Investing in non-U.S. issuers, or in U.S. issuers that have significant exposure to foreign markets, may involve unique risks compared to investing in securities of U.S. issuers. These risks are more pronounced for issuers in emerging markets or to the extent that the portfolio invests significantly in one region or country. These risks may include different financial reporting practices and regulatory standards, less liquid trading markets, extreme price volatility, currency risks, changes in economic, political, regulatory and social conditions, military conflicts and sanctions, terrorism, sustained economic downturns, financial instability, reduction of government or central bank support, inadequate accounting standards, tariffs, tax disputes or other tax burdens, nationalization or expropriation of assets, arbitrary application of laws and regulations or lack of rule of law, and investment and repatriation restrictions. Lack of information and less market regulation also may affect the value of these securities. Withholding and other non-U.S. taxes may decrease the portfolio's return. Non-U.S. issuers may be located in parts of the world that have historically been prone to natural disasters. Emerging market economies tend to be less diversified than those of more developed countries. They typically have fewer medical and economic resources than more developed countries and thus they may be less able to control or mitigate the effects of a pandemic. Investing in depositary receipts is subject to many of the same risks as investing directly in non-U.S. issuers. Depositary receipts may involve higher expenses and may trade at a discount (or premium) to the underlying security.

A number of countries in the European Union (EU) have experienced, and may continue to experience, severe economic and financial difficulties. In addition, the United Kingdom has withdrawn from the EU (commonly known as "Brexit"). The range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic, and market outcomes of Brexit cannot be fully known but could be significant, potentially resulting in increased volatility, illiquidity and potentially lower economic growth in the affected markets, which will adversely affect the portfolio's investments.

If one or more stockholders of a supranational entity such as the World Bank fail to make necessary additional capital contributions, the entity may be unable to pay interest or repay principal on its debt securities.

Sanctions or other government actions against certain countries could negatively impact the portfolio's investments in securities that have exposure to those countries. Circumstances that impact one country could have profound impacts on other countries and on global economies or markets. China and other developing market countries may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. The U.S. government has imposed restrictions on U.S. investor participation in certain Chinese investments. These matters could adversely affect China's economy. In addition, China's long-running conflict over Taiwan's sovereignty, border disputes with many neighbors and historically strained relations with other Asian countries could result in military conflict that could adversely impact the economies of China and other Asian countries, disrupt supply chains, and severely affect global economies and markets.

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Russia launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. In response to the military action by Russia, various countries, including the U.S., the United Kingdom, and European Union, issued broad-ranging economic sanctions against Russia and Belarus and certain companies and individuals. Russia has taken retaliatory actions, including preventing repatriation of capital by U.S. and other investors. Since then, Russian securities have lost all, or nearly all, their market value, and many other issuers, securities and markets have been adversely affected. The ongoing conflict has resulted in significant market disruptions, including in certain markets, industries and sectors, such as the oil and natural gas markets, and negatively affected global supply chains, food supplies, inflation and global growth. The U.S. and other countries may impose sanctions on other countries, companies and individuals in light of Russia's military invasion. The extent and duration of the military action or future escalation of such hostilities, the extent and impact of existing and future sanctions, market disruptions and volatility, and the result of any diplomatic negotiations cannot be predicted. These and any related events could have a significant impact on the value and liquidity of certain portfolio investments, on portfolio performance and the value of an investment in the portfolio.

Equity securities risk. Equity securities represent an ownership interest in an issuer, rank junior in a company's capital structure to debt securities and consequently may entail greater risk of loss than debt securities. Equity securities are subject to the risk that stock prices may rise and fall in periodic cycles and may perform poorly relative to other investments. This risk may be greater in the short term.

Risks of convertible securities. The market values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. A downturn in equity markets may cause the price of convertible securities to decrease relative to other fixed income securities.

Preferred stocks risk. Preferred stocks may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Preferred stocks are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. In addition, a company's preferred stocks generally pay dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. Thus, the value of preferred stocks will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. The market value of preferred stocks generally decreases when interest rates rise. Also, the market prices of preferred stocks are more sensitive to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness than are the prices of debt securities. Generally, under normal circumstances, preferred stocks do not carry voting rights. Preferred stocks may trade less frequently and in a more limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than other securities. Preferred stocks of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred stocks of larger companies.

Risks of warrants and rights. If the price of the underlying stock does not rise above the exercise price before the warrant expires, the warrant generally expires without any value and the portfolio loses any amount it paid for the warrant. The failure to exercise subscription rights to purchase common shares would result in the dilution of the portfolio's interest in the issuing company.

Risks of investment in other funds. Investing in other investment companies, including other funds managed by the adviser, subjects the portfolio to the risks of investing in the underlying securities or assets held by those funds. When investing in another fund, the portfolio will bear a pro rata portion of the underlying fund's expenses, including management fees, in addition to its own expenses. ETFs and closed-end funds are bought and sold based on market prices and can trade at a premium or a discount to the ETF's or closed-end fund's net asset value. Such funds may trade at a discount for an extended period and may not ever realize their net asset value.

Derivatives risk. Using swaps, futures, forward foreign currency exchange contracts and other derivatives can increase portfolio losses and reduce opportunities for gains when market prices, interest rates, currencies or the derivative instruments themselves behave in a way not anticipated by the portfolio. Using derivatives may increase the volatility of the portfolio's net asset value and may not provide the result intended. Derivatives may have a leveraging effect on the portfolio. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the portfolio's initial investment. Derivatives are generally subject to the risks applicable to the assets, rates, indices or other indicators underlying the derivative. Changes in a derivative's value may not correlate well with the referenced asset or metric. The portfolio also may have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations. Derivatives may be difficult to sell, unwind or value, and the counterparty may default on its obligations to the portfolio. Use of derivatives may have different tax consequences for the portfolio than an investment in the underlying security, and such differences may affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders. The U.S. government and foreign governments have adopted

and implemented or are in the process of adopting and implementing regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements. The ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear. Additional regulation of derivatives may make them more costly, limit their availability or utility, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets.

Credit default swap risk. Credit default swap contracts, a type of derivative instrument, involve special risks and may result in losses to the portfolio. Credit default swaps may in some cases be illiquid, and they increase credit risk since the portfolio has exposure to the issuer of the referenced obligation and either the counterparty to the credit default swap or, if it is a cleared transaction, the brokerage firm through which the trade was cleared and the clearing organization that is the counterparty to that trade.

Credit default swap index risk. The portfolio may invest in credit default swap index products (“CDX”) (swaps based on a portfolio of credit default swaps with similar characteristics, such as credit default swaps on high-yield bonds) in an effort to obtain exposure to a diversified portfolio of credits or to hedge against existing credit risks. CDX have similar risks as other credit default swaps contracts. The use of CDX is subject to the risk that the portfolio’s counterparty will default on its obligations. Investments in CDX are also subject to credit risk with respect to the issuers of the underlying reference obligations in the index, liquidity risk and operational risks. The portfolio will also normally indirectly bear its proportionate share of any expenses paid by a CDX in addition to the expenses of the portfolio.

Risks of investing in inverse floating rate obligations. The interest rate on inverse floating rate obligations will generally decrease as short-term interest rates increase, and increase as short-term rates decrease. Due to their leveraged structure, the sensitivity of the market value of an inverse floating rate obligation to changes in interest rates is generally greater than a comparable long-term bond issued by the same issuer and with similar credit quality, redemption and maturity provisions. Inverse floating rate obligations may be volatile and involve leverage risk.

Forward foreign currency transactions risk. The portfolio may not fully benefit from or may lose money on forward foreign currency transactions if changes in currency rates do not occur as anticipated or do not correspond accurately to changes in the value of the portfolio's holdings, or if the counterparty defaults. Such transactions may also prevent the portfolio from realizing profits on favorable movements in exchange rates. Risk of counterparty default is greater for counterparties located in emerging markets.

Leveraging risk. The value of your investment may be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if the portfolio borrows or uses derivatives or other investments, such as ETFs, that have embedded leverage. Leverage generally magnifies the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the portfolio's underlying assets and creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the portfolio would otherwise have, potentially resulting in the loss of all assets. Engaging in such transactions may cause the portfolio to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations. New derivatives regulations require the portfolio, to the extent it uses derivatives to a material extent, to, among other things, comply with certain overall limits on leverage. These regulations may limit the ability of the portfolio to pursue its investment strategies and may not be effective to mitigate the portfolio's risk of loss from derivatives.

Market segment risk. To the extent the portfolio emphasizes, from time to time, investments in a market segment, the portfolio will be subject to a greater degree to the risks particular to that segment, and may experience greater market fluctuation than a portfolio without the same focus.

Industries in the financials segment, such as banks, insurance companies, broker-dealers and real estate investment trusts (REITs), may be sensitive to changes in interest rates, credit rating downgrades, decreased liquidity in credit markets, and general economic activity and are generally subject to extensive government regulation.

Portfolio turnover risk. If the portfolio does a lot of trading, it may incur additional operating expenses, which would reduce performance. A higher level of portfolio turnover may also cause taxable shareholders to incur a higher level of taxable income or capital gains.

Valuation risk. Nearly all of the portfolio's investments are valued using a fair value methodology. The sales price the portfolio could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the portfolio's valuation of the investment, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in thin or volatile markets. These differences may increase significantly and affect portfolio investments more broadly during periods of market volatility. Investors who purchase or redeem portfolio shares may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would

Portfolio summary

have received if the securities had not been fair-valued or if a different valuation methodology had been used. The portfolio's ability to value its investments may also be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third party service providers.

Redemption risk. The portfolio may experience heavy redemptions that could cause the portfolio to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value, or accelerate taxable gains or transaction costs, which could cause the value of your investment to decline.

Cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity failures by and breaches of the portfolio's adviser, transfer agent, distributor, custodian, fund accounting agent or other service providers may disrupt portfolio operations, interfere with the portfolio's ability to calculate its NAV, prevent portfolio shareholders from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares or receiving distributions or receiving timely information regarding the portfolio or their investment in the portfolio, cause loss of or unauthorized access to private shareholder information, and result in financial losses to the portfolio and its shareholders, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, or additional compliance costs.

Expense risk. Your actual costs of investing in the portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in "Annual portfolio operating expenses" for a variety of reasons. For example, expense ratios may be higher than those shown if overall net assets decrease. Net assets are more likely to decrease and portfolio expense ratios are more likely to increase when markets are volatile.

Please note that there are many other factors that could adversely affect your investment and that could prevent the portfolio from achieving its goals.

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

The portfolio's past performance

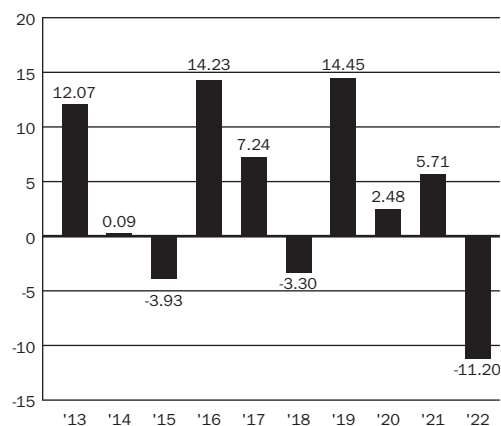
The bar chart and table indicate the risks and volatility of an investment in the portfolio by showing how the portfolio has performed in the past. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the portfolio's Class I shares from calendar year to calendar year. The table shows the average annual total returns for Class I and Class II shares of the portfolio over time and compares these returns to the returns of the following indices: ICE Bank of America (ICE BofA) U.S. High Yield Index, the portfolio's primary benchmark, and ICE BofA All Convertibles Speculative Quality Index, an unmanaged index of high yield U.S. convertible securities. The primary benchmark is a broad-based measure of market performance that has characteristics relevant to the portfolio's investment strategies.

The bar chart and table do not reflect any fees or expenses payable with respect to a Variable Contract. Such fees and expenses will reduce your return.

The portfolio's past performance does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future.

Annual return Class I Shares (%)

(Year ended December 31)



For the period covered by the bar chart:

	Returns	Period Beginning	Period Ending
Highest Calendar Quarter	10.33%	04/01/2020 to	06/30/2020
Lowest Calendar Quarter	-16.76%	01/01/2020 to	03/31/2020

Average annual total return (%)

(for periods ended December 31, 2022)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Class I	-11.20	1.25	3.46	6.25	05/01/2000
Class II	-11.43	0.89	3.12	5.52	05/01/2001
ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-11.22	2.12	3.94	6.20	05/01/2000
ICE BofA All Convertibles Speculative Quality Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-23.23	17.81	13.60	8.28	05/01/2000

Management

Investment adviser

Amundi Asset Management US, Inc. (“Amundi US”)

Portfolio management

Andrew Feltus, Managing Director and Co-Director of High Yield of Amundi US (portfolio manager of the portfolio since 2007); Matthew Shulkin, Senior Vice President of Amundi US (portfolio manager of the portfolio since 2017); and Kenneth Monaghan, Managing Director and Co-Director of High Yield of Amundi US (portfolio manager of the portfolio since 2019)

Tax information

Shares of the portfolio are held by life insurance company separate accounts that fund the benefits under variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts (Variable Contracts) issued by their companies and by certain qualified pension and retirement plans (Qualified Plans). Owners of Variable Contracts should read the prospectus of their insurance company’s Variable Contract for a discussion of the tax status of a Variable Contract, including the tax consequences of withdrawals or other payments. Participants in a Qualified Plan should consult their tax advisers regarding the tax consequences of participating in and receiving distributions or other payments relating to such plans.

Portfolio summary

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase the portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of portfolio shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson or investment professional to recommend the portfolio over another investment. Ask your salesperson or investment professional or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

In addition, shares of the portfolio are offered to insurance companies to fund the benefits under Variable Contracts issued by their companies and are additionally offered to Qualified Plans. The portfolio and its related companies may pay the sponsoring insurance companies and their affiliated broker-dealers and service providers for the sale of portfolio shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing insurance companies to recommend the portfolio over another investment. Your insurance company's separate account prospectus or disclosure document may contain additional information about these payments.

More on the portfolio's investment objective and strategies

Investment objective

Maximize total return through a combination of income and capital appreciation.

The portfolio's investment objective may be changed without shareholder approval. The portfolio will provide at least 30 days' written notice prior to implementing any change to its investment objective.

Principal investment strategies

Normally, the portfolio invests at least 80% of its total assets in below investment grade (high yield) debt securities and preferred stocks. Derivative instruments that provide exposure to such high yield debt securities and preferred stocks or have similar economic characteristics may be used to satisfy the portfolio's 80% policy. Debt securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" and are considered speculative. The portfolio may invest in high yield securities of any rating, including securities where the issuer is in default or bankruptcy at the time of purchase.

The portfolio will provide notice to shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change to its policy to invest at least 80% of its assets in below investment grade securities.

The portfolio invests in securities of any maturity. The maturity of a fixed income security is a measure of the time remaining until final payment on the security is due. The portfolio's investments may have fixed or variable principal payments and all types of interest rate and dividend payment and reset terms, including fixed rate, adjustable rate, floating rate, zero coupon, contingent, deferred, payment in kind and auction rate features.

The portfolio may invest in investment grade and below investment grade convertible bonds and preferred stocks that are convertible into the equity securities of the issuer.

The portfolio may invest up to 20% of its net assets in inverse floating rate obligations (a type of derivative instrument).

The portfolio may invest up to 20% of its net assets in common stock and other equity investments, such as securities of other investment companies (including mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and closed-end funds) that invest primarily in equity securities, depositary receipts, warrants, rights and equity interests in real estate investment trusts (REITs).

The portfolio invests in equity securities, which may or may not pay dividends, when Amundi Asset Management US, Inc. ("Amundi US" or the "adviser"), the portfolio's investment adviser, believes they are consistent with the portfolio's investment objective of capital appreciation or to diversify the portfolio.

The portfolio may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers. The portfolio does not count securities of Canadian issuers against the limit on investment in securities of non-U.S. issuers.

The portfolio may invest a portion of its assets in mortgage-related securities, including commercial mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, credit risk transfer securities and "sub-prime" mortgages, and asset-backed securities. The portfolio's investments in mortgage-related securities may include instruments, the underlying assets of which allow for balloon payments (where a substantial portion of a mortgage loan balance is paid at maturity, which can shorten the average life of the mortgage-backed instrument) or negative amortization payments (where as a result of a payment cap, payments on a mortgage loan are less than the amount of principal and interest owed, with excess amounts added to the outstanding principal balance, which can extend the average life of the mortgage-backed instrument).

The portfolio also may invest a portion of its assets in floating rate loans, subordinated debt securities, municipal securities and insurance-linked securities. The portfolio may invest in debt securities and other obligations of U.S. and non-U.S. governmental entities.

Amundi US uses a value approach to select the portfolio's investments. Using this investment style, Amundi US seeks securities selling at reasonable prices or substantial discounts to their underlying values and then holds these securities for their incremental yields or until the market values reflect their intrinsic values. Amundi US evaluates a security's potential value, including the attractiveness of its market valuation, based on the company's assets and prospects for earnings growth. In making that assessment, Amundi US employs fundamental research and an evaluation of the issuer based on its financial statements and operations. Amundi US also considers a security's potential to provide income. In assessing the appropriate maturity, rating and sector weighting of the portfolio, Amundi US considers a variety of factors that are expected to influence economic activity and interest rates. These factors include fundamental economic indicators, such as the rates of economic growth and inflation, Federal Reserve monetary policy and the relative value of the U.S. dollar compared to other currencies. Amundi US adjusts sector weightings to reflect its outlook of the market for high

More on the portfolio's investment objective and strategies

yield securities rather than using a fixed sector allocation. These adjustments occur periodically as part of Amundi US's ongoing review of the portfolio. In making these portfolio decisions, Amundi US relies on the knowledge, experience and judgment of its staff and the staff of its affiliates who have access to a wide variety of research.

The adviser integrates environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) considerations into its investment research process by evaluating the business models and practices of issuers and their ESG-related risks. The adviser believes ESG analysis is a meaningful facet of fundamental research, the process of evaluating an issuer based on its financial position, business operations, competitive standing and management. This process considers ESG information, where available, in assessing an investment's performance potential. The adviser generally considers ESG information in the context of an issuer's respective sector or industry. The adviser may consider ESG ratings provided by third parties or internal sources, as well as issuer disclosures and public information, in evaluating issuers. ESG considerations are not a primary focus of the portfolio, and the weight given by the adviser to ESG considerations in making investment decisions will vary and, for any specific decision, they may be given little or no weight.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the adviser generally will not invest portfolio assets in:

- companies that the adviser determines have significant involvement in the manufacturing of complete tobacco products;
- companies engaged in (i) the production, sale or storage of chemical, biological and depleted uranium weapons, or (ii) the production, sale, storage of, or providing services for, antipersonnel mines and cluster bombs prohibited by the Ottawa and Oslo treaties; or
- companies (i) with involvement in the production, sale or storage of nuclear weapons of countries that are non-parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, (ii) with involvement in the production of nuclear warheads and/or whole nuclear missiles; or (iii) that the adviser determines have significant involvement in the production or sale of nuclear weapons.

The portfolio's investment strategies and policies may be changed from time to time without shareholder approval, unless specifically stated otherwise in this prospectus or in the statement of additional information.

Investment grade securities

A debt security is considered investment grade if it is:

- Rated BBB or higher at the time of purchase by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC;
- Rated the equivalent rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization; or
- Determined to be of equivalent credit quality by Amundi US.

Securities in the lowest category of investment grade (i.e., BBB) are considered to have speculative characteristics. An investor can still lose significant amounts when investing in investment grade securities.

Below investment grade securities ("junk bonds")

The portfolio may invest in debt securities rated below investment grade or, if unrated, of equivalent quality as determined by Amundi US. A debt security is below investment grade if it is rated BB or lower by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC or the equivalent rating by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or determined to be of equivalent credit quality by Amundi US. Debt securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" and are considered speculative. Below investment grade debt securities involve greater risk of loss, are subject to greater price volatility and are less liquid, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or change, than higher quality debt securities. Below investment grade securities also may be more difficult to value.

Debt rating considerations

For purposes of the portfolio's credit quality policies, if a security receives different ratings from nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, the portfolio will use the rating chosen by the portfolio manager as most representative of the security's credit quality. The ratings of nationally recognized statistical rating organizations represent their opinions as to the quality of the securities that they undertake to rate and may not accurately describe the risks of the securities. A rating organization may have a conflict of interest with respect to a security for which it assigns a quality rating. In addition, there may be a delay between a change in the credit quality of a security or other asset and a change in the quality rating assigned to the security or other asset by a rating organization. If a rating organization changes the quality rating assigned to one or more of the portfolio's securities, Amundi US will consider if any action is appropriate in light of the portfolio's investment objective and policies. These ratings are used as criteria for the selection of portfolio securities, in addition to Amundi US's own assessment of the credit quality of potential investments.

Non-U.S. investments

The portfolio may invest in securities of non-U.S. issuers, including securities of emerging markets issuers. Non-U.S. issuers are issuers that are organized and have their principal offices outside of the United States. Non-U.S. securities may be issued by non-U.S. governments, banks or corporations, or private issuers, and certain supranational organizations, such as the World Bank and the European Union. The portfolio considers emerging market issuers to include issuers organized under the laws of an emerging market country, issuers with a principal office in an emerging market country, issuers that derive at least 50% of their gross revenues or profits from goods or services produced in emerging market countries or sales made in emerging market countries, or issuers that have at least 50% of their assets in emerging market countries. Emerging markets generally will include, but not be limited to, countries included in the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Emerging + Frontier Markets Index.

U.S. government securities

The portfolio may invest in U.S. government securities. U.S. government securities are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. government, its agencies or government-sponsored entities. U.S. government securities include obligations: directly issued by or supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, like Treasury bills, notes and bonds and Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) certificates; supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, like those of the Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs); supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's securities, like those of the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA); or supported only by the credit of the issuer itself, like the Tennessee Valley Authority. U.S. government securities include issues by non-governmental entities (like financial institutions) that carry direct guarantees from U.S. government agencies. U.S. government securities include zero coupon securities that make payments of interest and principal only upon maturity and which therefore tend to be subject to greater volatility than interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities.

Although the U.S. government guarantees principal and interest payments on securities issued by the U.S. government and some of its agencies, such as securities issued by GNMA, this guarantee does not apply to losses resulting from declines in the market value of these securities. Some of the U.S. government securities that the portfolio may hold are not guaranteed or backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, such as those issued by FNMA and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC).

Mortgage-backed securities

The portfolio may invest in mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued by private issuers, by government-sponsored entities, such as FNMA or FHLMC, or by agencies of the U.S. government, such as GNMA. Mortgage-backed securities represent direct or indirect participation in, or are collateralized by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property. The portfolio's investments in mortgage-related securities may include mortgage derivatives and structured securities.

The portfolio may invest in collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs). A CMO is a mortgage-backed bond that is issued in multiple classes, each with a specified fixed or floating interest rate and a final scheduled distribution date. The holder of an interest in a CMO is entitled to receive specified cash flows from a pool of underlying mortgages or other mortgage-backed securities. Depending upon the class of CMO purchased, the holder may be entitled to payment before the cash flow from the pool is used to pay holders of other classes of the CMO or, alternatively, the holder may be paid only to the extent that there is cash remaining after the cash flow has been used to pay other classes. A subordinated interest may serve as a credit support for the senior securities purchased by other investors.

The portfolio may invest in commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS"). CMBS are subject to the risks generally associated with mortgage-backed securities. CMBS may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgages. CMBS issued by non-government entities may offer higher yields than those issued by government entities, but also may be subject to greater volatility than government issues. CMBS react differently to changes in interest rates than other bonds and the prices of CMBS may reflect adverse economic and market conditions. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of CMBS.

The commercial mortgages underlying certain commercial mortgage-backed securities generally allow all or a substantial portion of the loan balance to be paid at maturity, commonly known as a balloon payment. Some mortgage loans restrict periodic adjustments by limiting changes in the borrower's monthly principal and interest payments rather than limiting

More on the portfolio's investment objective and strategies

interest rate changes. These payment caps may result in negative amortization, where payments are less than the amount of principal and interest owed, with excess amounts added to the outstanding principal balance, which can extend the average life of the mortgage-backed securities.

The portfolio may invest in credit risk transfer securities. Credit risk transfer securities are a type of mortgage-related security that transfers the credit risk related to certain types of mortgage-backed securities to the owner of the credit risk transfer security. Credit risk transfer securities are commonly issued by government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs), such as FNMA or FHLMC, but may also be issued by private entities such as banks or other financial institutions. Credit risk transfer securities issued by GSEs are unguaranteed and unsecured fixed or floating rate general obligations and are typically issued at par and have stated final maturities. In addition, GSE-issued credit risk transfer securities are structured so that: (i) interest is paid directly by the issuing GSE; and (ii) principal is paid by the issuing GSE in accordance with the principal payments and default performance of a pool of residential mortgage loans acquired by the GSE. In this regard, holders of GSE credit risk transfer securities receive compensation for providing credit protection to the GSE and, when a specified level of losses on the underlying mortgage loans occurs, the principal balance and certain payments owed to the holders of such GSE credit risk transfer securities may be reduced.

In the event that a government-sponsored enterprise fails to pay principal or interest on its credit risk transfer securities or goes through a bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceeding, holders of such credit risk transfer securities have no direct recourse to the underlying mortgage loans and will generally receive recovery on par with other unsecured note holders in such a scenario. The risks associated with an investment in credit risk transfer securities are different than the risks associated with an investment in mortgage-backed securities issued by FNMA and FHLMC, or other government-sponsored enterprise or issued by a private issuer, because some or all of the mortgage default or credit risk associated with the underlying mortgage loans is transferred to investors. As a result, investors in these securities could lose some or all of their investment in these securities if the underlying mortgage loans default.

Asset-backed securities

The portfolio may invest in asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities represent participations in, or are secured by and payable from, assets such as installment sales or loan contracts, leases, credit card receivables and other categories of receivables. The portfolio's investments in asset-backed securities may include derivative and structured securities.

The portfolio may invest in asset-backed securities issued by special entities, such as trusts, that are backed by a pool of financial assets. The portfolio may invest in collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), which include collateralized bond obligations (CBOs), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and other similarly structured securities. A CDO is a trust backed by a pool of fixed income securities. The trust typically is split into two or more portions, called tranches, which vary in credit quality, yield, credit support and right to repayment of principal and interest. Lower tranches pay higher interest rates but represent lower degrees of credit quality and are more sensitive to the rate of defaults in the pool of obligations. Certain CDOs may use derivatives, such as credit default swaps, to create synthetic exposure to assets rather than holding such assets directly.

Floating rate investments

Floating rate investments are securities and other instruments with interest rates that adjust or "float" periodically based on a specified interest rate or other reference and include floating rate loans, repurchase agreements, money market securities and shares of money market and short-term bond funds.

Floating rate loans

Floating rate loans are provided by banks and other financial institutions to large corporate customers in connection with recapitalizations, acquisitions, and refinancings. These loans are generally acquired as a participation interest in, or assignment of, loans originated by a lender or other financial institution. These loans are rated below investment grade. The rates of interest on the loans typically adjust periodically by reference to a base lending rate, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), a designated U.S. bank's prime or base rate or the overnight federal funds rate, plus a premium. Some loans reset on set dates, typically every 30 to 90 days, but not to exceed one year. Other loans reset periodically when the underlying rate resets.

In most instances, the portfolio's investments in floating rate loans hold a senior position in the capital structure of the borrower. Having a senior position means that, if the borrower becomes insolvent, senior debtholders, like the portfolio, will be paid before subordinated debtholders and stockholders of the borrower. Senior loans typically are secured by specific collateral.

Floating rate loans typically are structured and administered by a financial institution that acts as an agent for the holders of the loan. Loans can be acquired directly through the agent, by assignment from another holder of the loan, or as a participation interest in the loan. When the portfolio is a direct investor in a loan, the portfolio may have the ability to influence the terms of the loan, although the portfolio does not act as the sole negotiator or originator of the loan. Participation interests are fractional interests in a loan issued by a lender or other financial institution. When the portfolio invests in a loan participation, the portfolio does not have a direct claim against the borrower and must rely upon an intermediate participant to enforce any rights against the borrower.

Subordinated securities

The portfolio may invest in securities that are subordinated or "junior" to more senior securities of the issuer. The investor in a subordinated security of an issuer is entitled to payment after other holders of debt in that issuer.

Insurance-linked securities

The portfolio may invest in insurance-linked securities (ILS). The portfolio could lose a portion or all of the principal it has invested in an ILS, and the right to additional interest or dividend payments with respect to the security, upon the occurrence of one or more trigger events, as defined within the terms of an insurance-linked security. Trigger events, generally, are hurricanes, earthquakes, or other natural events of a specific size or magnitude that occur in a designated geographic region during a specified time period, and/or that involve losses or other metrics that exceed a specific amount. There is no way to accurately predict whether a trigger event will occur, and accordingly, ILS carry significant risk. The portfolio is entitled to receive principal and interest and/or dividend payments so long as no trigger event occurs of the description and magnitude specified by the instrument. In addition to the specified trigger events, ILS may expose the portfolio to other risks, including but not limited to issuer (credit) default, adverse regulatory or jurisdictional interpretations and adverse tax consequences.

The portfolio's investments in ILS may include event-linked bonds. ILS also may include securities issued by special purpose vehicles ("SPVs") or similar instruments structured to comprise a portion of a reinsurer's catastrophe-oriented business, known as quota share instruments (sometimes referred to as reinsurance sidecars), or to provide reinsurance relating to specific risks to insurance or reinsurance companies through a collateralized instrument, known as collateralized reinsurance. Structured reinsurance investments also may include industry loss warranties ("ILWs"). A traditional ILW takes the form of a bilateral reinsurance contract, but there are also products that take the form of derivatives, collateralized structures, or exchange-traded instruments. The portfolio may invest in interests in pooled entities that invest primarily in ILS.

Where the ILS are based on the performance of underlying reinsurance contracts, the portfolio has limited transparency into the individual underlying contracts, and therefore must rely upon the risk assessment and sound underwriting practices of the insurer and/or reinsurer. Accordingly, it may be more difficult for Amundi US to fully evaluate the underlying risk profile of the portfolio's structured reinsurance investments, and therefore the portfolio's assets are placed at greater risk of loss than if Amundi US had more complete information. Structured reinsurance instruments generally will be considered illiquid securities by the portfolio.

Municipal securities

The portfolio may invest in debt securities and other obligations issued by or on behalf of states, counties, municipalities, territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia and their authorities, political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities. Although municipal securities are issued by qualifying issuers, payments of principal and interest on municipal securities may be derived solely from revenues from certain facilities, mortgages or private industries, and may not be backed by the issuers themselves.

More on the portfolio's investment objective and strategies

Zero coupon securities

The portfolio may invest in zero coupon securities. Zero coupon securities are debt instruments that do not pay interest during the life of the security but are issued at a discount from the amount the investor will receive when the issuer repays the amount borrowed (the face value). The discount approximates the total amount of interest that would be paid at an assumed interest rate.

Repurchase agreements

In a repurchase agreement, the portfolio purchases securities from a broker/dealer or a bank, called the counterparty, upon the agreement of the counterparty to repurchase the securities from the portfolio at a later date, and at a specified price, which is typically higher than the purchase price paid by the portfolio. The securities purchased serve as the portfolio's collateral for the obligation of the counterparty to repurchase the securities. If the counterparty does not repurchase the securities, the portfolio is entitled to sell the securities, but the portfolio may not be able to sell them for the price at which they were purchased, thus causing a loss. Additionally, if the counterparty becomes insolvent, there is some risk that the portfolio will not have a right to the securities, or the immediate right to sell the securities.

Derivatives

The portfolio may, but is not required to, use futures and options on securities, indices and currencies, forward foreign currency exchange contracts, swaps and other derivatives. The portfolio also may enter into credit default swaps, which can be used to acquire or to transfer the credit risk of a security or index of securities without buying or selling the security or securities comprising the relevant index. The portfolio may invest in credit default swap index products ("CDX") (swaps based on a portfolio of credit default swaps with similar characteristics, such as credit default swaps on high-yield bonds). A derivative is a security or instrument whose value is determined by reference to the value or the change in value of one or more securities, currencies, indices or other financial instruments. The portfolio may use derivatives for a variety of purposes, including:

- In an attempt to hedge against adverse changes in the market prices of securities, interest rates or currency exchange rates
- As a substitute for purchasing or selling securities
- To attempt to increase the portfolio's return as a non-hedging strategy that may be considered speculative
- To manage portfolio characteristics (for example, the duration or credit quality of the portfolio)
- As a cash flow management technique

The portfolio may choose not to make use of derivatives for a variety of reasons, and any use may be limited by applicable law and regulations.

Inverse floating rate obligations

The portfolio may invest in inverse floating rate obligations (a type of derivative instrument). The interest rate on inverse floating rate obligations will generally decrease as short-term interest rates increase, and increase as short-term rates decrease. Due to their leveraged structure, the sensitivity of the market value of an inverse floating rate obligation to changes in interest rates is generally greater than a comparable long-term bond issued by the same issuer and with similar credit quality, redemption and maturity provisions. Inverse floating rate obligations may be volatile and involve leverage risk.

Cash management and temporary investments

Normally, the portfolio invests substantially all of its assets to meet its investment objective. The portfolio may invest the remainder of its assets in securities with remaining maturities of less than one year or cash equivalents, or may hold cash. For temporary defensive purposes, including during periods of unusual cash flows, the portfolio may depart from its principal investment strategies and invest part or all of its assets in these securities or may hold cash. The portfolio may adopt a defensive strategy when the adviser believes securities in which the portfolio normally invests have special or unusual risks or are less attractive due to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. During such periods, it may be more difficult for the portfolio to achieve its investment objective.

Additional investment strategies and related risks

In addition to the principal investment strategies and related risks discussed in this prospectus, the portfolio may also use other techniques, including the following non-principal investment strategies and related risks.

Reverse repurchase agreements and borrowing

The portfolio may enter into reverse repurchase agreements pursuant to which the portfolio transfers securities to a counterparty in return for cash, and the portfolio agrees to repurchase the securities at a later date and for a higher price. Reverse repurchase agreements are treated as borrowings by the portfolio, are a form of leverage and may make the value of an investment in the portfolio more volatile and increase the risks of investing in the portfolio. The portfolio also may borrow money from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes. The portfolio may borrow up to 33⅓% of its total assets. Entering into reverse repurchase agreements and other borrowing transactions may cause the portfolio to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations.

Short-term trading

The portfolio usually does not trade for short-term profits. The portfolio will sell an investment, however, even if it has only been held for a short time, if it no longer meets the portfolio's investment criteria. If the portfolio does a lot of trading, it may incur additional operating expenses, which would reduce performance.

More on the risks of investing in the portfolio

Principal investment risks

You could lose money on your investment in the portfolio. As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the portfolio will achieve its objective.

Market risk. The market prices of securities or other assets held by the portfolio may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or regulatory conditions, political instability, recessions, inflation, changes in interest or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, armed conflict, market disruptions caused by tariffs, trade disputes, sanctions or other government actions, or other factors or adverse investor sentiment. If the market prices of the portfolio's securities and assets fall, the value of your investment will go down. A change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer or market may adversely impact securities markets as a whole.

Changes in market conditions may not have the same impact on all types of securities. The value of securities may also fall due to specific conditions that affect a particular sector of the securities market or a particular issuer. In the past decade, financial markets throughout the world have experienced increased volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty. Governmental and non-governmental issuers have defaulted on, or been forced to restructure, their debts. These conditions may continue, recur, worsen or spread. Events that have contributed to these market conditions include, but are not limited to, major cybersecurity events; geopolitical events (including wars, terror attacks and economic sanctions); measures to address budget deficits; downgrading of sovereign debt; changes in oil and commodity prices; dramatic changes in currency exchange rates; global pandemics; and public sentiment. The fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent variants of COVID-19, and the long-term impact on economies, markets, industries and individual issuers, are not known. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced or may experience particularly large losses. Periods of extreme volatility in the financial markets; reduced liquidity of many instruments; and disruptions to supply chains, consumer demand and employee availability, may continue for some time.

Raising the ceiling on U.S. government debt has become increasingly politicized. Any failure to increase the total amount that the U.S. government is authorized to borrow could lead to a default on U.S. government obligations, with unpredictable consequences for economies and markets in the U.S. and elsewhere. Recently, inflation and interest rates have increased and may rise further. These circumstances could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the portfolio's investments, impair the portfolio's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the portfolio's performance. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Russian securities have lost all, or nearly all, their market value. Other securities or markets could be similarly affected by past or future political, geopolitical or other events or conditions.

Governments and central banks, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken extraordinary and unprecedented actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets. These actions have resulted in significant expansion of public debt, including in the U.S. The consequences of high public debt, including its future impact on the economy and securities markets, may not be known for some time. U.S. Federal Reserve or other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental or central bank actions, including increases or decreases in interest rates, or contrary actions by different governments, could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the portfolio invests. Policy and legislative changes in the U.S. and in other countries are affecting many aspects of financial regulation, and these and other events affecting global markets, such as the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union (or Brexit), potential trade imbalances with China or other countries, or sanctions or other government actions against Russia, other nations or individuals or companies (or their countermeasures), may contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.

The U.S. and other countries are periodically involved in disputes over trade and other matters, which may result in tariffs, investment restrictions and adverse impacts on affected companies and securities. For example, the U.S. has imposed tariffs and other trade barriers on Chinese exports, has restricted sales of certain categories of goods to China, and has established barriers to investments in China. Trade disputes may adversely affect the economies of the U.S. and its trading partners, as well as companies directly or indirectly affected and financial markets generally. The U.S. government has prohibited U.S. persons, such as the portfolio, from investing in Chinese companies designated as related to the Chinese military. These and possible future restrictions could limit the portfolio's opportunities for investment and require the sale of securities at a loss or make them illiquid. Moreover, the Chinese government is involved in a longstanding

dispute with Taiwan that has included threats of invasion. If the political climate between the U.S. and China does not improve or continues to deteriorate, if China were to attempt unification of Taiwan by force, or if other geopolitical conflicts develop or get worse, economies, markets and individual securities may be severely affected both regionally and globally, and the value of the portfolio's assets may go down.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, armed conflict including Russia's military invasion of Ukraine, terrorism, natural disasters, infectious illness or public health issues, cybersecurity events, supply chain disruptions, sanctions against Russia, other nations or individuals or companies and possible countermeasures, and other circumstances in one country or region, could have profound impacts on other countries or regions and on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the portfolio invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries or regions directly affected, the value and liquidity of the portfolio's investments may be negatively affected. The portfolio may experience a substantial or complete loss on any security or derivative position.

LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) is used extensively in the U.S. and globally as a "benchmark" or "reference rate" for various commercial and financial contracts, including corporate and municipal bonds, bank loans, asset-backed and mortgage-related securities, and interest rate swaps and other derivatives. ICE Benchmark Administration, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publication of most LIBOR settings on a representative basis at the end of 2021 and is expected to cease publication of a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings on a representative basis after June 30, 2023. In addition, global regulators have announced that, with limited exceptions, no new LIBOR-based contracts should be entered into after 2021. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies. Markets are developing in response to these new rates, but questions around liquidity in these rates and how to appropriately adjust these rates to eliminate any economic value transfer at the time of transition remain a significant concern. The effect of any changes to - or discontinuation of - LIBOR on the portfolio will vary depending on, among other things, existing fallback provisions in individual contracts and whether, how, and when industry participants develop and widely adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products and instruments. The transition process may involve, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that rely on LIBOR. The transition may also result in a reduction in the value of certain LIBOR-based investments held by the portfolio or reduce the effectiveness of related transactions such as hedges. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR, as well as other unforeseen effects, could result in losses for the portfolio. Because the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark may deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could occur at any time.

High yield or "junk" bond risk. Debt securities that are below investment grade, called "junk bonds," are speculative, have a higher risk of default or are already in default, tend to be less liquid and are more difficult to value than higher grade securities and may involve major risk of exposure to adverse conditions and negative sentiments. These securities have a higher risk of issuer default because, among other reasons, issuers of junk bonds often have more debt in relation to total capitalization than issuers of investment grade securities. Junk bonds tend to be volatile and more susceptible to adverse events and negative sentiments. These risks are more pronounced for securities that are already in default. The portfolio may not receive interest payments on defaulted securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. In addition, defaulted securities involve the substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. Changes in economic conditions or developments regarding the individual issuer are more likely to cause price volatility and weaken the capacity of such securities to make principal and interest payments than is the case for higher grade debt securities. The value of lower-quality debt securities often changes in response to company, political, or economic developments and can decline significantly over short as well as long periods of time or during periods of general or regional economic difficulty. Junk bonds may also be less liquid than higher-rated securities, which means that the portfolio may have difficulty selling them at times, and it may have to apply a greater degree of judgment in establishing a price for purposes of valuing portfolio shares. Junk bonds generally are issued by less creditworthy issuers. Issuers of junk bonds may have a larger amount of outstanding debt securities relative to their assets than issuers of investment grade bonds. In the event of an issuer's bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of junk bond holders, leaving few or no assets available to repay junk bond holders. The portfolio may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer. Junk bonds frequently have redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the security from the portfolio before it matures. If the issuer redeems junk bonds, the portfolio may have to invest the proceeds in bonds with lower yields and may lose income.

More on the risks of investing in the portfolio

Interest rate risk. The market prices of the portfolio's fixed income securities may fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. When interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities and therefore the value of your investment in the portfolio, generally falls. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, the value of a fund's portfolio with a portfolio duration of ten years would be expected to decrease by 10%, all other things being equal.

In recent years, interest rates and credit spreads in the U.S. have been at historic lows. The U.S. Federal Reserve has raised certain interest rates, and interest rates may continue to go up. A general rise in interest rates could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the portfolio. A change in interest rates will not have the same impact on all fixed income securities. Generally, the longer the maturity or duration of a fixed income security, the greater the impact of a rise in interest rates on the security's value. The maturity of a security may be significantly longer than its effective duration. A security's maturity and other features may be more relevant than its effective duration in determining the security's sensitivity to other factors affecting the issuer or markets generally, such as changes in credit quality or in the yield premium that the market may establish for certain types of securities (sometimes called "credit spread"). In general, the longer its maturity the more a security may be susceptible to these factors. When the credit spread for a fixed income security goes up or "widens," the value of the security will generally go down. Calculations of duration and maturity may be based on estimates and may not reliably predict a security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Moreover, securities can change in value in response to other factors, such as credit risk. In addition, different interest rate measures (such as short- and long-term interest rates and U.S. and foreign interest rates), or interest rates on different types of securities or securities of different issuers, may not necessarily change in the same amount or in the same direction. When interest rates go down, the income received by the portfolio, and the portfolio's yield, may decline. Also, when interest rates decline, investments made by the portfolio may pay a lower interest rate, which would reduce the income received and distributed by the portfolio.

Certain fixed income securities pay interest at variable or floating rates. Variable rate securities tend to reset at specified intervals, while floating rate securities may reset whenever there is a change in a specified index rate. In most cases, these reset provisions reduce the impact of changes in market interest rates on the value of the security. However, some securities do not track the underlying index directly, but reset based on formulas that may produce a leveraging effect; others may also provide for interest payments that vary inversely with market rates. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Yield generated by the portfolio may decline due to a decrease in market interest rates.

The values of securities with floating interest rates generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as prevailing interest rates. In addition, rising interest rates can also lead to increased default rates, as issuers of floating rate securities find themselves faced with higher payments. Further, in the case of some instruments, if the underlying reference interest rate does not move by at least a prescribed increment, no adjustment will occur in the floating rate instrument's interest rate. This means that, when prevailing interest rates increase, a corresponding increase in the instrument's interest rate may not result and the instrument may decline in value. Similarly, certain floating rate obligations have an interest rate floor feature, which prevents the interest rate payable by the security from dropping below a specified level as compared to a reference interest rate. Such a floor protects the portfolio from losses resulting from a decrease in the reference interest rate below the specified level. However, if the reference interest rate is below the floor, there will be a lag between a rise in the reference interest rate and a rise in the interest rate payable by the obligation, and the portfolio may not benefit from increasing interest rates for a significant amount of time. Unlike fixed rate securities, floating rate securities generally will not increase in value if interest rates decline. Changes in interest rates also will affect the amount of interest income the portfolio earns on its floating rate investments. Unlike fixed rate securities, when prevailing interest rates decrease, the interest rate payable on floating rate investments will decrease.

The interest rates of some floating rate obligations adjust only periodically. Between the times that interest rates on floating rate obligations adjust, the interest rate on those obligations may not correlate to prevailing rates, which will affect the value of the loans and may cause the net asset values of the portfolio's shares to fluctuate.

Credit risk. If an obligor (such as the issuer itself or a party offering credit enhancement) for a security held by the portfolio fails to pay, otherwise defaults, is perceived to be less creditworthy, becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy, a security's credit rating is downgraded or the credit quality or value of an underlying asset declines, the value of your investment could decline. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. If the portfolio enters into

financial contracts (such as certain derivatives, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions), the portfolio will be subject to the credit risk presented by the counterparty. In addition, the portfolio may incur expenses and suffer delays in an effort to protect the portfolio's interests or to enforce its rights. A security may change in price for a variety of reasons. For example, floating rate securities may have final maturities of ten or more years, but their effective durations will tend to be very short. If there is an adverse credit event, or a perceived change in the issuer's creditworthiness, these securities could experience a far greater negative price movement than would be predicted by the change in the security's yield in relation to their effective duration. The portfolio evaluates the credit quality of issuers and counterparties prior to investing in securities. Credit risk is broadly gauged by the credit ratings of the securities in which the portfolio invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the companies issuing them and are not guarantees as to quality. Securities rated in the lowest category of investment grade (Baa/BBB) may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Prepayment or call risk. Many fixed income securities give the issuer the option to prepay or call the security prior to its maturity date. Issuers often exercise this right when interest rates fall. Accordingly, if the portfolio holds a fixed income security that can be prepaid or called prior to its maturity date, it will not benefit fully from the increase in value that other fixed income securities generally experience when interest rates fall. Upon prepayment of the security, the portfolio also would be forced to reinvest the proceeds at then current yields, which would be lower than the yield of the security that was prepaid or called. In addition, if the portfolio purchases a fixed income security at a premium (at a price that exceeds its stated par or principal value), the portfolio may lose the amount of the premium paid in the event of prepayment.

Extension risk. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended because of slower than expected principal payments. This may lock in a below market interest rate, increase the security's duration and reduce the value of the security.

To the extent the portfolio invests significantly in mortgage-related and asset-backed securities, its exposure to extension risks may be greater than if it invested in other fixed income securities.

Liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that particular investments, or investments generally, may be or become impossible or difficult to purchase or sell. Although most of the portfolio's securities and other investments must be liquid at the time of investment, securities and other investments may become illiquid after purchase by the portfolio, particularly during periods of market turmoil or due to adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. Liquidity and value of investments can deteriorate rapidly. Markets may become illiquid when, for instance, there are few, if any, interested buyers and sellers or when dealers are unwilling to make a market for certain securities or when dealer market-making capacity is otherwise reduced. During times of market turmoil, there have been, and may be, no buyers for securities in entire asset classes, including U.S. Treasury securities. A lack of liquidity or other adverse credit market conditions may affect the portfolio's ability to sell the securities in which it invests or to find and purchase suitable investments. When the portfolio holds illiquid investments, the portfolio may be harder to value, especially in changing markets. If the portfolio is forced to sell or unwind an illiquid investment to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, or to try to limit losses, the portfolio may suffer a substantial loss or may not be able to sell at all. The portfolio may experience heavy redemptions that could cause the portfolio to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value, which could cause the value of your investment to decline. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain securities and other investments, the portfolio, due to limitations on investments in illiquid securities, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. Further, certain securities, once sold, may not settle for an extended period (for example, several weeks or even longer). The portfolio will not receive its sales proceeds until that time, which may constrain the portfolio's ability to meet its obligations (including obligations to redeeming shareholders). Liquidity risk may be magnified in an environment of rising interest rates or widening credit spreads in which investor redemptions from fixed income mutual funds may be higher than normal. If an auction fails for an auction rate security, there may be no secondary market for the security and the portfolio may be forced to hold the security until the security is refinanced by the issuer or a secondary market develops. To the extent the portfolio holds a material percentage of the outstanding debt securities of an issuer, this practice may impact adversely the liquidity and market value of those investments.

Portfolio selection risk. The adviser's judgment about the quality, relative yield, relative value or market trends affecting a particular sector or region, market segment, security, industry or about interest rates or other market factors may prove to be incorrect or may not produce the desired results, or there may be imperfections, errors or limitations in the models, tools and information used by the adviser.

More on the risks of investing in the portfolio

ESG risk. The portfolio's adviser may consider ESG information in its investment research process. This may mean forgoing some investment opportunities available to funds that do not consider ESG information. In considering ESG information, the adviser may use third party ESG ratings information that it believes to be reliable, but such information may not be accurate or complete, or may be biased. ESG considerations are not a primary focus of the portfolio, and the weight given by the adviser to ESG considerations in making investment decisions will vary and, for any specific decision, they may be given little or no weight.

U.S. Treasury obligations risk. The market value of direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury may vary due to changes in interest rates. In addition, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the portfolio's investments in obligations issued by the U.S. Treasury to decline.

U.S. government agency obligations risk. The portfolio invests in obligations issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government. Government-sponsored entities such as FNMA, FHLMC and the FHLBs, although chartered or sponsored by Congress, are not funded by congressional appropriations and the debt and mortgage-backed securities issued by them are neither guaranteed nor issued by the U.S. government. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government obligations may greatly exceed their current resources, including any legal right to support from the U.S. government. Such debt and mortgage-backed securities are subject to the risk of default on the payment of interest and/or principal, similar to debt of private issuers. Although the U.S. government has provided financial support to FNMA and FHLMC in the past, there can be no assurance that it will support these or other government-sponsored entities in the future.

Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk. The repayment of certain mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities depends primarily on the cash collections received from the issuer's underlying asset portfolio and, in certain cases, the issuer's ability to issue replacement securities. As a result, there could be losses to the portfolio in the event of credit or market value deterioration in the issuer's underlying portfolio, mismatches in the timing of the cash flows of the underlying asset interests and the repayment obligations of maturing securities, or the issuer's inability to issue new or replacement securities. Mortgage-backed securities tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than other types of debt securities. These securities are also subject to interest rate, prepayment and extension risks. Upon the occurrence of certain triggering events or defaults, the investors in a security held by the portfolio may become the holders of underlying assets at a time when those assets may be difficult to sell or may be sold only at a loss. In the event of a default, the value of the underlying collateral may be insufficient to pay certain expenses, such as litigation and foreclosure expenses, and inadequate to pay any principal or unpaid interest. The risk of default is generally higher in the case of mortgage-backed investments offered by private issuers and those that include so-called "sub-prime" mortgages. Privately issued mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are not traded on an exchange and may have a limited market. Without an active trading market, these securities may be particularly difficult to value given the complexities in valuing the underlying collateral.

Certain mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may pay principal only at maturity or may represent only the right to receive payments of principal or interest on the underlying obligations, but not both. The value of these types of instruments may change more than the value of debt securities that pay both principal and interest during periods of changing interest rates. Principal only instruments generally increase in value if interest rates decline, but are also subject to the risk of prepayment. Interest only instruments generally increase in value in a rising interest rate environment when fewer of the underlying obligations are prepaid. Interest only instruments could lose their entire value in a declining interest rate environment if the underlying obligations are prepaid.

Unlike mortgage-related securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, mortgage-related securities issued by private issuers do not have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee (but may have other credit enhancement), and may, and frequently do, have less favorable collateral, credit risk or other characteristics. The portfolio may invest in other mortgage-related securities, including mortgage derivatives and structured securities. These securities typically are not secured by real property. Because these securities have embedded leverage features, small changes in interest or prepayment rates may cause large and sudden price movements. These securities also can become illiquid and difficult to value in volatile or declining markets. Privately issued mortgage-related securities are also not subject to the same underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that are applicable to those mortgage-related securities that have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee. Privately issued mortgage-related securities are not traded on an exchange and there may be a limited market for the securities, especially

when there is a perceived weakness in the mortgage and real estate market sectors. Without an active trading market, mortgage-related securities held in the portfolio may be particularly difficult to value because of the complexities involved in assessing the value of the underlying mortgage loans.

Mortgage-backed securities are particularly susceptible to prepayment and extension risks, because prepayments on the underlying mortgages tend to increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise. Prepayments may also occur on a scheduled basis or due to foreclosure. When market interest rates increase, mortgage refinancings and prepayments slow, which lengthens the effective duration of these securities. As a result, the negative effect of the interest rate increase on the market value of mortgage-backed securities is usually more pronounced than it is for other types of fixed income securities, potentially increasing the volatility of the portfolio. Conversely, when market interest rates decline, while the value of mortgage-backed securities may increase, the rates of prepayment of the underlying mortgages tend to increase, which shortens the effective duration of these securities. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that the underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations.

At times, some of the mortgage-backed securities in which the portfolio may invest will have higher than market interest rates and therefore will be purchased at a premium above their par value. Prepayments may cause losses on securities purchased at a premium.

The value of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be affected by changes in credit quality or value of the mortgage loans or other assets that support the securities. In addition, for mortgage-backed securities, when market conditions result in an increase in the default rates on the underlying mortgages and the foreclosure values of the underlying real estate are below the outstanding amount of the underlying mortgages, collection of the full amount of accrued interest and principal on these investments may be less likely.

The portfolio may invest in CMOs. Principal prepayments on the underlying mortgage loans may cause a CMO to be retired substantially earlier than its stated maturity or final distribution date. If there are defaults on the underlying mortgage loans, the portfolio will be less likely to receive payments of principal and interest, and will be more likely to suffer a loss. This risk may be increased to the extent the underlying mortgages include sub-prime mortgages. As market conditions change, and particularly during periods of rapid or unanticipated changes in market interest rates, the attractiveness of a CMO class and the ability of the structure to provide the anticipated investment characteristics may be significantly reduced. Such changes can result in volatility in the market value, and in some instances reduced liquidity, of a CMO class.

The portfolio may invest in credit risk transfer (“CRT”) securities. CRT securities are unguaranteed and unsecured fixed income securities issued by government-sponsored or private entities that transfer the credit risk related to certain types of mortgage-backed securities to the holder of the CRT security. In the event of an issuer default, the holder of a CRT security has no direct recourse to the underlying mortgage loans. In addition, if the underlying mortgage loans default, the principal of the holders of the CRT security is used to pay back holders of the mortgage-backed securities. As a result, all or part of the mortgage default or credit risk associated with the underlying mortgage loans is transferred to the portfolio. Therefore, the portfolio could lose all or part of its investments in credit risk transfer securities in the event of default by the underlying mortgage loans.

The portfolio may invest in commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”). CMBS are subject to the risks generally associated with mortgage-backed securities. CMBS may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgages. CMBS issued by non-government entities may offer higher yields than those issued by government entities, but also may be subject to greater volatility than government issues. CMBS react differently to changes in interest rates than other bonds and the prices of CMBS may reflect adverse economic and market conditions. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of CMBS.

Asset-backed securities are structured like mortgage-backed securities and are subject to many of the same risks. The ability of an issuer of asset-backed securities to enforce its security interest in the underlying assets or to otherwise recover from the underlying obligor may be limited. Certain asset-backed securities present a heightened level of risk because, in the event of default, the liquidation value of the underlying assets may be inadequate to pay any unpaid principal or interest.

More on the risks of investing in the portfolio

Risks of instruments that allow for balloon payments or negative amortization payments. Certain debt instruments allow for balloon payments or negative amortization payments. Such instruments permit the borrower to avoid paying currently a portion of the interest accruing on the instrument. While these features make the debt instrument more affordable to the borrower in the near term, they increase the risk that the borrower will be unable to make the resulting higher payment or payments that become due at the maturity of the loan.

Risks of investing in loans. Floating rate loans and similar investments may be illiquid or less liquid than other investments and difficult to value. The value of collateral, if any, securing a floating rate loan can decline or may be insufficient to meet the issuer's obligations or may be difficult to liquidate. In the event of a default, the portfolio may have difficulty collecting on any collateral and would not have the ability to collect on any collateral for an uncollateralized loan. Further, the portfolio's access to collateral, if any, may be limited by bankruptcy law. Market quotations for these securities may be volatile and/or subject to large spreads between bid and ask prices. No active trading market may exist for many floating rate loans, and many loans are subject to restrictions on resale. Any secondary market may be subject to irregular trading activity and extended trade settlement periods. In particular, loans may take longer than seven days to settle, potentially leading to the sale proceeds of loans not being available to meet redemptions for a substantial period of time after the sale of the loans. To the extent that sale proceeds of loans are not available, the portfolio may sell securities that have shorter settlement periods or may access other sources of liquidity to meet redemption requests. During periods of heightened redemption activity or distressed market conditions, the portfolio may seek to obtain expedited trade settlement, which will generally incur additional costs (although expedited trade settlement will not always be available). If the portfolio invests in loans that contain fewer or less restrictive constraints on the borrower than certain other types of loans ("covenant-lite" loans), it may have fewer rights against the borrowers of such loans, including fewer protections against the possibility of default and fewer remedies in the event of default. An economic downturn generally leads to a higher non-payment rate, and a loan may lose significant value before a default occurs. There is less readily available, reliable information about most floating rate loans than is the case for many other types of securities. Normally, Amundi US will seek to avoid receiving material, non-public information about the issuer of a loan either held by, or considered for investment by, the portfolio, and this decision could place it at a disadvantage, relative to other loan investors, in assessing a loan or the loan's issuer, and adversely affect the portfolio's investment performance. Because affiliates of Amundi US may participate in the primary and secondary market for senior loans, limitations under applicable law may restrict the portfolio's ability to participate in structuring a senior loan or to acquire some senior loans, or affect the timing or price of such acquisition. Loans may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as the portfolio, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections afforded by federal securities laws.

Risks of investing in insurance-linked securities. The portfolio could lose a portion or all of the principal it has invested in an insurance-linked security, and the right to additional interest and/or dividend payments with respect to the security, upon the occurrence of one or more trigger events, as defined within the terms of an insurance-linked security. Trigger events may include natural or other perils of a specific size or magnitude that occur in a designated geographic region during a specified time period, and/or that involve losses or other metrics that exceed a specific amount. Natural perils include disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes, windstorms, fires, floods and other weather-related occurrences, as well as mortality or longevity events. Non-natural perils include disasters resulting from human-related activity such as commercial and industrial accidents or business interruptions. Major natural disasters (such as in the cases of Super Typhoon Goni in the Philippines in 2020, monsoon flooding in China in 2020, Hurricane Irma in Florida and the Caribbean in 2017, Super Storm Sandy in 2012, and Hurricane Ian in Florida in 2022) or commercial and industrial accidents (such as aviation disasters and oil spills) can result in significant losses, and investors in ILS with exposure to such natural or other disasters may also experience substantial losses. If the likelihood and severity of natural and other large disasters increase, the risk of significant losses to reinsurers may increase. Typically, one significant triggering event (even in a major metropolitan area) will not result in financial failure to a reinsurer. However, a series of major triggering events could cause the failure of a reinsurer. Similarly, to the extent the portfolio invests in ILS for which a triggering event occurs, losses associated with such event will result in losses to the portfolio and a series of major triggering events affecting a large portion of the ILS held by the portfolio will result in substantial losses to the portfolio. The portfolio may also invest in insurance-linked securities that are subject to "indemnity triggers." An indemnity trigger is a trigger based on the actual losses of the ceding sponsor (i.e., the party seeking reinsurance). Insurance-linked securities subject to indemnity triggers are often regarded as being subject to potential moral hazard, since such insurance-linked securities are triggered by actual losses of the ceding sponsor and the ceding sponsor may have an incentive to take

actions and/or risks that would have an adverse effect on the portfolio. For example, a ceding sponsor might inflate its total claims paid above the ILS trigger level, in order to share its losses with investors in the ILS. Thus, bonds with indemnity triggers may be subject to moral hazard, because the trigger depends on the ceding sponsor to properly identify and calculate losses that do and do not apply in determining whether the trigger amount has been reached. In short, “moral hazard” refers to this potential for the sponsor to influence bond performance, as payouts are based on the individual policy claims against the sponsor and the way the sponsor settles those claims. There is no way to accurately predict whether a trigger event will occur and, accordingly, insurance-linked securities carry significant risk. In addition to the specified trigger events, insurance-linked securities may expose the portfolio to other risks, including but not limited to issuer (credit) default, adverse regulatory or jurisdictional interpretations and adverse tax consequences. Insurance-linked securities are also subject to the risk that the model used to calculate the probability of a trigger event was not accurate and underestimated the likelihood of a trigger event. Insurance-linked securities may provide for extensions of maturity in order to process and audit loss claims in those cases when a trigger event has, or possibly has, occurred. Certain insurance-linked securities may have limited liquidity, or may be illiquid. Upon the occurrence or possible occurrence of a trigger event, and until the completion of the processing and auditing of applicable loss claims, the portfolio's investment in an insurance-linked security may be priced using fair value methods. Lack of a liquid market may impose the risk of higher transaction costs and the possibility that the portfolio may be forced to liquidate positions when it would not be advantageous to do so. Certain insurance-linked securities represent interests in baskets of underlying reinsurance contracts. The portfolio has limited transparency into the individual contracts underlying such securities and therefore must rely on the risk assessment and sound underwriting practices of the insurer and/or reinsurer. Certain insurance-linked securities may be difficult to value.

Risks of subordinated securities. A holder of securities that are subordinated or “junior” to more senior securities of an issuer is entitled to payment after holders of more senior securities of the issuer. Subordinated securities are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer, any loss incurred by the subordinated securities is likely to be proportionately greater, and any recovery of interest or principal may take more time. If there is a default, bankruptcy or liquidation of the issuer, most subordinated securities are paid only if sufficient assets remain after payment of the issuer's non-subordinated securities. As a result, even a perceived decline in creditworthiness of the issuer is likely to have a greater impact on subordinated securities than more senior securities.

Municipal securities risk. The municipal bond market can be susceptible to unusual volatility, particularly for lower-rated and unrated securities. Liquidity can be reduced unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Municipal issuers may be adversely affected by rising health care costs, increasing unfunded pension liabilities and by the phasing out of federal programs providing financial support. Unfavorable conditions and developments relating to projects financed with municipal securities can result in lower revenues to issuers of municipal securities, potentially resulting in defaults. Issuers often depend on revenues from those projects to make principal and interest payments. The value of municipal securities can also be adversely affected by changes in the financial condition of one or more individual municipal issuers or insurers of municipal issuers, regulatory and political developments, tax law changes or other legislative actions, and by uncertainties and public perceptions concerning these and other factors. Municipal issuers may be more susceptible to downgrades or defaults during recessions or similar periods of economic stress. Financial difficulties of municipal issuers may continue or get worse, particularly in the event of political, economic or market turmoil or a recession. To the extent the portfolio invests significantly in a single state, city, territory (including Puerto Rico), or region, or in securities the payments on which are dependent upon a single project or source of revenues, or that relate to a sector or industry, the portfolio will be more susceptible to associated risks and developments.

Risks of zero coupon bonds, payment in kind, deferred and contingent payment securities. Zero coupon bonds (which do not pay interest until maturity) and payment in kind securities (which pay interest in the form of additional securities) may be more speculative and may fluctuate more in value than securities which pay income periodically and in cash. Payment in kind securities are usually less volatile than zero coupon bonds, but more volatile than cash pay securities. These securities are more likely to respond to changes in interest rates than interest-bearing securities having similar maturities and credit quality. The higher interest rates of payment in kind securities reflect the payment deferral and increased credit risk associated with these instruments, and payment in kind instruments generally represent a significantly higher credit risk than coupon bonds. These securities are more sensitive to the credit quality of the underlying issuer. Payment in kind securities may be difficult to value because their continuing accruals require continuing judgments about the collectability of the deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral. Deferred

More on the risks of investing in the portfolio

interest securities are obligations that generally provide for a period of delay before the regular payment of interest begins and are issued at a significant discount from face value. The interest rate on contingent payment securities is determined by the outcome of an event, such as the performance of a financial index. If the financial index does not increase by a prescribed amount, the portfolio may receive no interest.

Unlike bonds that pay interest throughout the period to maturity, the portfolio generally will realize no cash until maturity and, if the issuer defaults, the portfolio may obtain no return at all on its investment. In addition, although the portfolio receives no periodic cash payments on such securities, the portfolio is deemed for tax purposes to receive income from such securities, which applicable tax rules require the portfolio to distribute to shareholders. Such distributions may be taxable when distributed to taxable shareholders and, in addition, could reduce the portfolio's reserve position and require the portfolio to sell securities and incur a gain or loss at a time it may not otherwise want in order to provide the cash necessary for these distributions.

Risks of non-U.S. investments. Investing in non-U.S. issuers, or in U.S. issuers that have significant exposure to foreign markets, may involve unique risks compared to investing in securities of U.S. issuers. These risks are more pronounced for issuers in emerging markets or to the extent that the portfolio invests significantly in one region or country. These risks may include:

- Less information about non-U.S. issuers or markets may be available due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards or regulatory practices
- Many non-U.S. markets are smaller, less liquid and more volatile. In a changing market, the adviser may not be able to sell the portfolio's securities at times, in amounts and at prices it considers reasonable
- Adverse effect of currency exchange rates or controls on the value of the portfolio's investments, or its ability to convert non-U.S. currencies to U.S. dollars
- The economies of non-U.S. countries may grow at slower rates than expected or may experience a downturn or recession
- Economic, political, regulatory and social developments, military conflicts and sanctions, nationalization or expropriation of assets, arbitrary application of laws and regulations or lack of rule of law, may adversely affect the securities markets
- It may be difficult for the portfolio to pursue claims or enforce judgments against a foreign bank, depository or issuer of a security, or any of their agents, in the courts of a foreign country
- The value of the portfolio's foreign investments may also be affected by foreign tax laws, special U.S. tax considerations and restrictions on receiving the investment proceeds from a foreign country. Withholding and other non-U.S. taxes may decrease the portfolio's return. The value of the portfolio's foreign investments also may be affected by U.S. tax considerations and restrictions in receiving investment proceeds from a foreign country
- Some markets in which the portfolio may invest are located in parts of the world that have historically been prone to natural disasters that could result in a significant adverse impact on the economies of those countries and investments made in those countries
- It is often more expensive for the portfolio to buy, sell and hold securities in certain foreign markets than in the U.S.
- A governmental entity may delay, or refuse or be unable to pay, interest or principal on its sovereign debt due to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms
- Investing in depositary receipts is subject to many of the same risks as investing directly in non-U.S. issuers. Depositary receipts may involve higher expenses and may trade at a discount (or premium) to the underlying security. In addition, depositary receipts may not pass through voting and other shareholder rights, and may be less liquid than the underlying securities listed on an exchange
- A number of countries in the European Union (EU) have experienced, and may continue to experience, severe economic and financial difficulties. Additional EU member countries may also fall subject to such difficulties. A number of countries in Europe have suffered terror attacks, and additional attacks may occur in the future. In addition, the United Kingdom has withdrawn from the EU (commonly known as "Brexit"). The range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic, and market outcomes of Brexit cannot be fully known but could be significant, potentially resulting in increased volatility, illiquidity and potentially lower economic growth in the affected markets, which will adversely affect the portfolio's investments, particularly in euro-denominated securities and derivative contracts, securities of issuers located in the EU or with significant exposure to EU issuers or countries
- China and other developing market countries may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. Markets in China and other Asian countries are relatively new and undeveloped. China's economic health is largely dependent upon exports, and may be dependent upon the economies of other Asian countries. Investments

in Chinese and other Asian issuers could be adversely affected by changes in government policies, or trade or political disputes with major trading partners, including the U.S. China's growing trade surplus with the U.S. has given rise to trade disputes and the imposition of tariffs. The U.S. has also restricted the sale of certain goods to China. In addition, the U.S. government has imposed restrictions on U.S. investor participation in certain Chinese investments. These matters could adversely affect China's economy. China's central government exercises significant control over China's economy and may intervene in the financial markets, such as by imposing trading restrictions, and investments in Chinese issuers could be adversely affected by changes in government policies. The Chinese economy could be adversely affected by supply chain disruptions. The effect of China's recent relaxation of its zero-COVID policy on China's economy and global supply chains may not be fully known for some time. An economic slowdown in China could adversely affect economies of other emerging market countries that trade with China, as well as companies operating in those countries. Economies of Asian countries and Asian issuers could be adversely affected by regional security threats. In addition, China's long-running conflict over Taiwan's sovereignty, border disputes with many neighbors and historically strained relations with other Asian countries could result in military conflict that could adversely impact the economies of China and other Asian countries, disrupt supply chains, and severely affect global economies and markets

- If one or more stockholders of a supranational entity such as the World Bank fail to make necessary additional capital contributions, the entity may be unable to pay interest or repay principal on its debt securities
- Sanctions or other government actions against certain countries could negatively impact the portfolio's investments in securities that have exposure to those countries
- Russia launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. In response to the military action by Russia, various countries, including the U.S., the United Kingdom, and European Union, issued broad-ranging economic sanctions against Russia and Belarus and certain companies and individuals. Russia has taken retaliatory actions, including preventing repatriation of capital by U.S. and other investors. Since then, Russian securities have lost all, or nearly all, their market value, and many other issuers, securities and markets have been adversely affected. The ongoing conflict has resulted in significant market disruptions, including in certain markets, industries and sectors, such as the oil and natural gas markets, and negatively affected global supply chains, food supplies, inflation and global growth. The U.S. and other countries may impose sanctions on other countries, companies and individuals in light of Russia's military invasion. The extent and duration of the military action or future escalation of such hostilities, the extent and impact of existing and future sanctions, market disruptions and volatility, and the result of any diplomatic negotiations cannot be predicted. These and any related events could have a significant impact on the value and liquidity of certain portfolio investments, on portfolio performance and the value of an investment in the portfolio
- Circumstances that impact one country could have profound impacts on other countries and on global economies or markets

Additional risks of investing in emerging markets include:

- The extent of economic development, political stability, market depth, infrastructure, capitalization and regulatory oversight can be less than in more developed markets. Emerging market economies tend to be less diversified than those of more developed countries. They typically have fewer medical and economic resources than more developed countries and thus they may be less able to control or mitigate the effects of a pandemic
- Emerging market countries may experience rising interest rates, or, more significantly, rapid inflation or hyperinflation
- The portfolio could experience a loss from settlement and custody practices in some emerging markets
- The possibility that a counterparty may not complete a currency or securities transaction
- Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity and in extreme price volatility

Equity securities risk. Equity securities are subject to the risk that stock prices may rise and fall in periodic cycles and may perform poorly relative to other investments. This risk may be greater in the short term. Equity securities represent an ownership interest in an issuer, rank junior in a company's capital structure to debt securities and consequently may entail greater risk of loss than fixed income securities.

Risks of convertible securities. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. As with all fixed income securities, the market values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. However, when the market price of the common stock underlying a convertible security approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the convertible security tends to reflect the market price of the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock

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declines, the convertible security tends to trade increasingly on a yield basis and thus may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock. Convertible securities rank senior to common stocks in an issuer's capital structure and consequently entail less risk than the issuer's common stock. The value of a synthetic convertible security will respond differently to market fluctuations than a traditional convertible security because a synthetic convertible security is composed of two or more separate securities or instruments, each with its own market value. If the value of the underlying common stock or the level of the index involved in the convertible component falls below the exercise price of the warrant or option, the warrant or option may lose all value.

Preferred stocks risk. Preferred stocks may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Preferred stocks are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. In addition, a company's preferred stocks generally pay dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. Thus, the value of preferred stocks will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. The market value of preferred stocks generally decreases when interest rates rise. Also, the market prices of preferred stocks are more sensitive to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness than are the prices of debt securities. Generally, under normal circumstances, preferred stocks do not carry voting rights. Preferred stocks may trade less frequently and in a more limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than other securities. Preferred stocks of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred stocks of larger companies.

Risks of warrants and rights. Warrants and rights give the portfolio the right to buy stock. A warrant specifies the amount of underlying stock, the purchase (or "exercise") price, and the date the warrant expires. The portfolio has no obligation to exercise the warrant and buy the stock. A warrant has value only if the portfolio is able to exercise it or sell it before it expires. If the price of the underlying stock does not rise above the exercise price before the warrant expires, the warrant generally expires without any value and the portfolio loses any amount it paid for the warrant. Thus, investments in warrants may involve substantially more risk than investments in common stock. Warrants may trade in the same markets as their underlying stock; however, the price of the warrant does not necessarily move with the price of the underlying stock.

The portfolio may purchase securities pursuant to the exercise of subscription rights, which allow an issuer's existing shareholders to purchase additional common stock at a price substantially below the market price of the shares. The failure to exercise subscription rights to purchase common stock would result in the dilution of the portfolio's interest in the issuing company. The market for such rights is not well developed and, accordingly, the portfolio may not always realize full value on the sale of rights.

Risks of investment in other funds. Investing in other investment companies, including other funds managed by the adviser, subjects the portfolio to the risks of investing in the underlying securities or assets held by those funds. When investing in another fund, the portfolio will bear a pro rata portion of the underlying fund's expenses, including management fees, in addition to its own expenses. Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and exchange-listed closed-end funds are bought and sold based on market prices and can trade at a premium or a discount to the ETF's or closed-end fund's net asset value. Such funds may trade at a discount for an extended period and may not ever realize their net asset value.

Derivatives risk. Using swaps, futures, forward foreign currency exchange contracts and other derivatives exposes the portfolio to special risks and costs and may result in losses to the portfolio, even when used for hedging purposes. Using derivatives can increase losses and reduce opportunities for gain when market prices, interest rates or currencies, or the derivative instruments themselves, behave in a way not anticipated by the portfolio, especially in abnormal market conditions. Using derivatives can have a leveraging effect (which may increase investment losses) and increase the portfolio's volatility, which is the degree to which the portfolio's share price may fluctuate within a short time period. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the portfolio's initial investment. Derivatives are generally subject to the risks applicable to the assets, rates, indices or other indicators underlying the derivative. If changes in a derivative's value do not correspond to changes in the value of the portfolio's other investments or do not correlate well with the underlying assets, rate or index, the portfolio may not fully benefit from, or could lose money on, or could experience unusually high expenses as a result of, the derivative position. The other parties to certain derivative transactions present the same types of credit risk as issuers of fixed income securities. Derivatives also tend to involve greater liquidity risk and they may be difficult to value. The portfolio may be unable to terminate or sell its derivative positions. In fact, many over-the-counter derivatives will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument.

The portfolio also may have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations. Use of derivatives or similar instruments may have different tax consequences for the portfolio than an investment in the underlying security, and those differences may affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders. The portfolio's use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by taxable shareholders. Risks associated with the use of derivatives are magnified to the extent that an increased portion of the portfolio's assets are committed to derivatives in general or are invested in just one or a few types of derivatives.

The U.S. government and foreign governments have adopted and implemented or are in the process of adopting and implementing regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements. The ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear. Additional regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets. The portfolio may be exposed to additional risks as a result of the additional regulations. The extent and impact of the regulations are not yet fully known and may not be for some time.

The portfolio will be required to maintain its positions with a clearing organization through one or more clearing brokers. The clearing organization will require the portfolio to post margin and the broker may require the portfolio to post additional margin to secure the portfolio's obligations. The amount of margin required may change from time to time. In addition, cleared transactions may be more expensive to maintain than over-the-counter transactions and may require the portfolio to deposit larger amounts of margin. The portfolio may not be able to recover margin amounts if the broker has financial difficulties. Also, the broker may require the portfolio to terminate a derivatives position under certain circumstances. This may cause the portfolio to lose money. The portfolio's ability to use certain derivative instruments currently is limited by Commodity Futures Trading Commission rules.

Credit default swap risk. Credit default swap contracts, a type of derivative instrument, involve heightened risks and may result in losses to the portfolio. Credit default swaps may in some cases be illiquid and difficult to value, and they increase credit risk since the portfolio has exposure to both the issuer of the referenced obligation and the counterparty to the credit default swap. If the portfolio buys a credit default swap, it will be subject to the risk that the credit default swap may expire worthless, as the credit default swap would only generate income in the event of a default on the underlying debt security or other specified event. As a buyer, the portfolio would also be subject to credit risk relating to the seller's payment of its obligations in the event of a default (or similar event). If the portfolio sells a credit default swap, it will be exposed to the credit risk of the issuer of the obligation to which the credit default swap relates. As a seller, the portfolio would also be subject to leverage risk, because it would be liable for the full notional amount of the swap in the event of default (or similar event). Swaps may be difficult to unwind or terminate. Certain index-based credit default swaps are structured in tranches, whereby junior tranches assume greater default risk than senior tranches. The absence of a central exchange or market for swap transactions may lead, in some instances, to difficulties in trading and valuation, especially in the event of market disruptions. New regulations require many kinds of swaps to be executed through a centralized exchange or regulated facility and be cleared through a regulated clearinghouse. Although this clearing mechanism is generally expected to reduce counterparty credit risk, it may disrupt or limit the swap market and may not result in swaps being easier to trade or value. As swaps become more standardized, the portfolio may not be able to enter into swaps that meet its investment needs. The portfolio also may not be able to find a clearinghouse willing to accept the swaps for clearing. In a cleared swap, a central clearing organization will be the counterparty to the transaction. The portfolio will assume the risk that the clearinghouse may be unable to perform its obligations.

Credit default swap index risk. The portfolio may invest in credit default swap index products ("CDX") (swaps based on a portfolio of credit default swaps with similar characteristics, such as credit default swaps on high-yield bonds) in an effort to obtain exposure to a diversified portfolio of credits or to hedge against existing credit risks. CDX have similar risks as other credit default swaps contracts. The use of CDX is subject to the risk that the portfolio's counterparty will default on its obligations. Investments in CDX are also subject to credit risk with respect to the issuers of the underlying reference obligations in the index, liquidity risk and operational risks. The portfolio will also normally indirectly bear its proportionate share of any expenses paid by a CDX in addition to the expenses of the portfolio.

More on the risks of investing in the portfolio

Risks of investing in inverse floating rate obligations. The interest rate on inverse floating rate obligations will generally decrease as short-term interest rates increase, and increase as short-term rates decrease. Due to their leveraged structure, the sensitivity of the market value of an inverse floating rate obligation to changes in interest rates is generally greater than a comparable long-term bond issued by the same issuer and with similar credit quality, redemption and maturity provisions. Inverse floating rate obligations may be volatile and involve leverage risk.

Forward foreign currency transactions risk. To the extent that the portfolio enters into forward foreign currency transactions, it may not fully benefit from or may lose money on the transactions if changes in currency rates do not occur as anticipated or do not correspond accurately to changes in the value of the portfolio's holdings, or if the counterparty defaults. Such transactions may also prevent the portfolio from realizing profits on favorable movements in exchange rates. Risk of counterparty default is greater for counterparties located in emerging markets. The portfolio's ability to use forward foreign currency transactions successfully depends on a number of factors, including the forward foreign currency transactions being available at prices that are not too costly, the availability of liquid markets, and Amundi US's judgment regarding the direction of changes in currency exchange rates.

Leveraging risk. The value of your investment may be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if the portfolio borrows or uses derivatives or other investments, such as ETFs, that have embedded leverage. Leverage generally magnifies the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the portfolio's underlying assets and creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the portfolio would otherwise have, potentially resulting in the loss of all assets. Engaging in such transactions may cause the portfolio to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations. New derivatives regulations require the portfolio, to the extent it uses derivatives to a material extent, to, among other things, comply with certain overall limits on leverage. These regulations may limit the ability of the portfolio to pursue its investment strategies and may not be effective to mitigate the portfolio's risk of loss from derivatives.

Repurchase agreement risk. In the event that the other party to a repurchase agreement defaults on its obligations, the portfolio may encounter delay and incur costs before being able to sell the security. Such a delay may involve loss of interest or a decline in price of the security. In addition, if the portfolio is characterized by a court as an unsecured creditor, it would be at risk of losing some or all of the principal and interest involved in the transaction.

Market segment risk. To the extent the portfolio emphasizes, from time to time, investments in a market segment, the portfolio will be subject to a greater degree to the risks particular to that segment, and may experience greater market fluctuation, than a portfolio without the same focus.

Industries in the financials segment, such as banks, insurance companies, broker-dealers and real estate investment trusts (REITs), may be sensitive to changes in interest rates, credit rating downgrades, decreased liquidity in credit markets, and general economic activity and are generally subject to extensive government regulation.

Industries in the materials segment, such as chemicals, construction materials, containers and packaging, metals and mining and paper and forest products, may be significantly affected by the level and volatility of commodity prices, currency rates, import controls and other regulations, labor relations, global competition and resource depletion.

Industries in the industrials segment, such as companies engaged in the production, distribution or service of products or equipment for manufacturing, agriculture, forestry, mining and construction, can be significantly affected by general economic trends, including such factors as employment and economic growth, interest rate changes, changes in consumer spending, legislative and governmental regulation and spending, import controls, litigation, liability for environmental damage and product liability claims, trading and tariff arrangements, trade disruptions, commodity prices and availability, exchange rates and worldwide competition. The value of securities issued by companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by supply and demand related to their specific products or services and industrials sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction.

Industries in the energy segment, such as those engaged in the development, production and distribution of energy resources, can be significantly affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for energy products in general. The energy sector is cyclical and highly dependent on commodity prices, which can change rapidly. The price of oil, gas and other consumable fuels, exploration and production spending, government regulation, energy conservation efforts, environmental policies, depletion of resources, concerns about global warming trends, interest rate

sensitivity, world events and economic conditions likewise will affect the performance of companies in these industries. Companies in the energy infrastructure sector may be adversely affected by natural disasters or other catastrophes. These companies may be at risk for environmental damage claims and other types of litigation.

Industries in the consumer discretionary segment, such as consumer durables, hotels, restaurants, media, retailing and automobiles, may be significantly affected by the performance of domestic and international economies, interest rates, competition, consumer confidence and spending, and changes in demographics and consumer tastes.

Industries in the health care segment, such as health care supplies, health care services, biotechnology and pharmaceuticals, may be significantly affected by government regulation and reimbursement rates, approval of products by government agencies, and patent expirations, increases or decreases in the cost of medical products, services and patient care, shortages of skilled personnel and increased personnel costs, and product liability claims, among other factors. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection, and the expiration of a company's patent may adversely affect that company's profitability. Health care companies are subject to competitive forces that may result in price discounting, and may be thinly capitalized and susceptible to product obsolescence.

Portfolio turnover risk. If the portfolio does a lot of trading, it may incur additional operating expenses, which would reduce performance. A higher level of portfolio turnover may also cause taxable shareholders to incur a higher level of taxable income or capital gains.

Valuation risk. Many factors may influence the price at which the portfolio could sell any particular portfolio investment. The sales price may well differ - higher or lower - from the portfolio's valuation of the investment, and such differences could be significant, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. These differences may increase significantly and affect portfolio investments more broadly during periods of market volatility. Nearly all of the portfolio's investments are valued using fair value methodologies. Investors who purchase or redeem portfolio shares may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received if the securities had not been fair-valued or if a different valuation methodology had been used. Fixed income securities are typically valued using fair value methodologies. The value of foreign securities, certain fixed income securities and currencies, as applicable, may be materially affected by events after the close of the markets on which they are traded, but before the portfolio determines its net asset value. The portfolio's ability to value its investments may also be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third party service providers.

Redemption risk. The portfolio may experience periods of heavy redemptions that could cause the portfolio to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value, or accelerate taxable gains or transaction costs, particularly during periods of declining or illiquid markets. Redemption risk is greater to the extent that the portfolio has investors with large shareholdings, short investment horizons, or unpredictable cash flow needs. In addition, redemption risk is heightened during periods of overall market turmoil. The redemption by one or more large shareholders of their holdings in the portfolio could hurt performance and/or cause the remaining shareholders in the portfolio to lose money. If one decision maker has control of portfolio shares owned by separate portfolio shareholders, including clients or affiliates of the portfolio's adviser, redemptions by these shareholders may further increase the portfolio's redemption risk. If the portfolio is forced to liquidate its assets under unfavorable conditions or at inopportune times, the value of your investment could decline.

Cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity failures by and breaches of the portfolio's adviser, transfer agent, distributor, custodian, fund accounting agent or other service providers may disrupt portfolio operations, interfere with the portfolio's ability to calculate its NAV, prevent portfolio shareholders from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares or receiving distributions or receiving timely information regarding the portfolio or their investment in the portfolio, cause loss of or unauthorized access to private shareholder information, and result in financial losses to the portfolio and its shareholders, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, or additional compliance costs. Substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. The portfolio and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Cash management risk. The value of the investments held by the portfolio for cash management or temporary defensive purposes may be affected by market risks, changing interest rates and by changes in credit ratings of the investments. To the extent that the portfolio has any uninvested cash, the portfolio would be subject to credit risk with respect to the

More on the risks of investing in the portfolio

depository institution holding the cash. If the portfolio holds cash uninvested, the portfolio will not earn income on the cash and the portfolio's yield will go down. During such periods, it may be more difficult for the portfolio to achieve its investment objective.

Expense risk. Your actual costs of investing in the portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in "Annual portfolio operating expenses" for a variety of reasons. For example, expense ratios may be higher than those shown if overall net assets decrease. Net assets are more likely to decrease and portfolio expense ratios are more likely to increase when markets are volatile.

To learn more about the portfolio's investments and risks, you should obtain and read the statement of additional information. Please note that there are many other factors that could adversely affect your investment and that could prevent the portfolio from achieving its goals.

Disclosure of portfolio holdings

The portfolio's policies and procedures with respect to disclosure of the portfolio's securities are described in the statement of additional information.

Management

Investment adviser

Amundi Asset Management US, Inc. (“Amundi US”), the portfolio’s investment adviser, selects the portfolio’s investments and oversees the portfolio’s operations.

Amundi US is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Amundi and Amundi’s wholly owned subsidiary, Amundi Holdings US, Inc. Amundi, one of the world’s largest asset managers, is headquartered in Paris, France. As of December 31, 2022, Amundi had more than \$2.03 trillion in assets under management worldwide. As of December 31, 2022, Amundi US (and its U.S. affiliates) had over \$88 billion in assets under management.

Amundi US’s main office is at 60 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109.

The firm’s U.S. mutual fund investment history includes creating in 1928 one of the first mutual funds.

Amundi US has received an order from the Securities and Exchange Commission that permits Amundi US, subject to the approval of the portfolio’s Board of Trustees, to hire and terminate a subadviser that is not affiliated with Amundi US (an “unaffiliated subadviser”) or to materially modify an existing subadvisory contract with an unaffiliated subadviser for the portfolio without shareholder approval. Amundi US retains the ultimate responsibility to oversee and recommend the hiring, termination and replacement of any unaffiliated subadviser.

Portfolio management

Day-to-day management of the portfolio is the responsibility of Andrew Feltus, Matthew Shulkin and Kenneth Monaghan. Mr. Feltus, Mr. Shulkin and Mr. Monaghan are supported by the fixed income team. Members of this team manage other Pioneer funds investing primarily in fixed income securities. The portfolio managers and the team also may draw upon the research and investment management expertise of the global research teams, which provide fundamental and quantitative research on companies and include members from one or more of Amundi US’s affiliates.

Mr. Feltus, Managing Director and Co-Director of High Yield, joined Amundi US in 1994 and has served as a portfolio manager of the portfolio since 2007.

Mr. Shulkin, a Senior Vice President, joined Amundi US in 2013 as a member of the U.S. fixed income team and has twenty years of investment experience. Prior to joining Amundi US, Mr. Shulkin spent five years at Mast Capital Management as an analyst focusing on the paper and forest products, packaging and homebuilding sectors. Previously, Mr. Shulkin was a credit analyst at Tisbury Capital and a member of the high yield team at Putnam Investments. Mr. Shulkin has served as a portfolio manager of the portfolio since 2017.

Mr. Monaghan, Managing Director and Co-Director of High Yield of Amundi US, has served as a portfolio manager of the portfolio since 2019. Prior to joining Amundi Smith Breeden in 2014, Mr. Monaghan was Partner and Portfolio Manager at Rogge Global Partners from 2008 to 2014, where he was responsible for U.S. High Yield and was an integral part of Rogge’s Global High Yield strategy.

The portfolio’s statement of additional information provides additional information about the portfolio managers’ compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, and the portfolio managers’ ownership of shares of the portfolio.

Management fee

The portfolio pays Amundi US a fee for managing the portfolio and to cover the cost of providing certain services to the portfolio.

Amundi US’s annual fee is equal to 0.65% of the portfolio’s average daily net assets up to \$1 billion and 0.60% of the portfolio’s average daily net assets over \$1 billion. The fee is accrued daily and paid monthly.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the portfolio paid management fees (excluding waivers and/or assumption of expenses) equivalent to 0.65% of the portfolio’s average daily net assets.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the management contract is available in the portfolio’s annual report to shareholders for the period ended December 31, 2022.

Management

Distributor

Amundi Distributor US, Inc. is the portfolio's distributor. The portfolio compensates the distributor for its services. The distributor is an affiliate of Amundi US.

Distribution plan

The portfolio has adopted a distribution plan for Class II shares in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Under the plan, the portfolio pays to Amundi Distributor US, Inc. a distribution fee of 0.25% of the average daily net assets attributable to Class II shares. Because these fees are an ongoing expense, over time they increase the cost of an investment and the shares may cost more than shares that are subject to other types of sales charges. The portfolio has not adopted a distribution plan for Class I shares.

Pricing of shares

Net asset value

The portfolio's net asset value is the value of its securities plus any other assets minus its accrued operating expenses and other liabilities. The portfolio calculates a net asset value for each class of shares every day the New York Stock Exchange is open as of the close of regular trading (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). On days when the New York Stock Exchange is closed for trading, including certain holidays listed in the statement of additional information, a net asset value is not calculated. The portfolio's most recent net asset value is available on the portfolio's website, amundi.com/us.

The portfolio generally values debt securities and certain derivative instruments by using the prices supplied by independent third party pricing services. A pricing service may use market prices or quotations from one or more brokers or other sources, a pricing matrix, or other fair value methods or techniques to provide an estimated value of the security or instrument. A pricing matrix is a means of valuing a debt security on the basis of current market prices for other debt securities, historical trading patterns in the market for fixed income securities and/or other factors. Non-U.S. debt securities that are listed on an exchange will be valued at the bid price obtained from an independent third party pricing service.

Senior loans are valued at the mean between the last available bid and asked prices for one or more brokers or dealers as obtained from an independent third party pricing service. If no reliable prices are available from either the primary or an alternative pricing service, broker quotes will be solicited. Event-linked bonds are valued at the bid price obtained from an independent third party pricing service. Other insurance-linked securities may be valued at the bid price obtained from an independent third party pricing service, or through a third party using a pricing matrix, insurance industry valuation models, or other fair value methods or techniques to provide an estimated value of the instrument.

The portfolio generally values its equity securities and certain derivative instruments that are traded on an exchange using the last sale price on the principal exchange on which they are traded. Equity securities that are not traded on the date of valuation, or securities for which no last sale prices are available, are valued at the mean between the last bid and asked prices or, if both last bid and asked prices are not available, at the last quoted bid price. Last sale, bid and asked prices are provided by independent third party pricing services. In the case of equity securities not traded on an exchange, prices are typically determined by independent third party pricing services using a variety of techniques and methods. Amundi US, the portfolio's valuation designee, may use a fair value model developed by an independent pricing service to value non-U.S. equity securities.

To the extent that the portfolio invests in shares of other funds that are not traded on an exchange, such shares of other funds are valued at their net asset values as provided by those funds. The prospectuses for those funds explain the circumstances under which those funds will use fair value pricing methods and the effects of using fair value pricing methods.

The valuations of securities traded in non-U.S. markets and certain fixed income securities will generally be determined as of the earlier closing time of the markets on which they primarily trade. When the portfolio holds securities or other assets that are denominated in a foreign currency, the portfolio will normally use the currency exchange rates as of 3:00 p.m. (Eastern time). Non-U.S. markets are open for trading on weekends and other days when the portfolio does not price its shares. Therefore, the value of the portfolio's shares may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem portfolio shares.

Amundi US has been designated as the portfolio's valuation designee, with responsibility for fair valuation subject to oversight by the portfolio's Board of Trustees. When independent third party pricing services are unable to supply prices for an investment, or when prices or market quotations are considered by Amundi US to be unreliable, the value of that security may be determined using quotations from one or more broker-dealers. When such prices or quotations are not available, or when they are considered by Amundi US to be unreliable, Amundi US uses other fair value methods to value the portfolio's securities. Amundi US also may use fair value methods if it is determined that a significant event has occurred between the time at which a price is determined and the time at which the portfolio's net asset value is calculated. Because the portfolio may invest in securities rated below investment grade – some of which may be thinly traded and for which prices may not be readily available or may be unreliable – Amundi US may use fair value methods more frequently with respect to the portfolio's investments than funds that primarily invest in securities that are more widely traded. Valuing securities using fair value methods may cause the net asset value of the portfolio's shares to differ from the net asset value that would be calculated only using market prices.

Pricing of shares

The prices used by Amundi US to value the portfolio's securities may differ from the amounts that would be realized if these securities were sold, and these differences may be significant, particularly for securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility.

Shareholder information

Additional payments to financial intermediaries

Amundi US and its affiliates may make payments to your financial intermediary in addition to other forms of compensation it may receive. These payments by Amundi US may provide your financial intermediary with an incentive to favor the portfolio over other funds or assist the distributor in its efforts to promote the sale of the portfolio's shares, including through Variable Contracts and Qualified Plans. Financial intermediaries include broker-dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), insurance companies, registered investment advisers, financial planners, retirement plan administrators and other types of intermediaries.

Amundi US makes these additional payments (sometimes referred to as "revenue sharing") to financial intermediaries out of its own assets, which may include profits derived from services provided to the portfolio. Amundi US may base these payments on a variety of criteria, such as the amount of sales or assets of the Pioneer funds (including the portfolio) attributable to the financial intermediary.

Not all financial intermediaries receive additional compensation and the amount of compensation paid varies for each financial intermediary. In certain cases, these payments may be significant. Amundi US determines which firms to support and the extent of the payments it is willing to make, generally choosing firms that have a strong capability to effectively distribute shares of the Pioneer funds and that are willing to cooperate with Amundi US's promotional efforts. To the extent intermediaries sell more shares of the Pioneer funds or retain shares of the Pioneer funds in their clients' accounts, Amundi US receives greater management and other fees due to the increase in the Pioneer funds' assets.

In addition to these payments, Amundi US may compensate financial intermediaries, including insurance companies that sponsor Variable Contracts, for providing certain administrative and other services. Although an intermediary may request additional compensation from Amundi US to offset costs incurred by the financial intermediary in providing these services, the intermediary may earn a profit on these payments, if the amount of the payment exceeds the intermediary's costs.

The compensation that Amundi US pays to financial intermediaries is discussed in more detail in the portfolio's statement of additional information. Intermediaries may categorize and disclose these arrangements differently than in the discussion above and in the statement of additional information. In addition to the payments by Amundi US, the insurance company sponsors of Variable Contracts that invest in the portfolio similarly may compensate financial intermediaries out of their own resources. You can ask your financial intermediary about any payments it receives, as well as about fees and/or commissions it charges.

Investments in shares of the portfolio

The portfolio may sell its shares directly to separate accounts established and maintained by insurance companies for the purpose of funding Variable Contracts and to Qualified Plans. Shares of the portfolio are sold at net asset value. Investments in the portfolio are expressed in terms of the full and fractional shares of the portfolio purchased. Investments in the portfolio are credited to an insurance company's separate account or Qualified Plan account immediately upon acceptance of the investment by the portfolio. Investments will be processed at the net asset value next determined after an order is received and accepted by the portfolio. The offering of shares of the portfolio may be suspended for a period of time and the portfolio reserves the right to reject any specific purchase order. Purchase orders may be refused if, in Amundi US's opinion, they are of a size or frequency that would disrupt the management of the portfolio.

Since you may not directly purchase shares of the portfolio, you should read the prospectus for your insurance company's Variable Contract to learn how to purchase a Variable Contract based on the portfolio.

The interests of Variable Contracts and Qualified Plans investing in the portfolio could conflict due to differences of tax treatment and other considerations. The portfolio currently does not foresee any disadvantages to investors arising out of the fact that the portfolio may offer its shares to insurance company separate accounts that serve as the investment vehicles for their Variable Contracts or that the portfolio may offer its shares to Qualified Plans. Nevertheless, the portfolio's Board of Trustees intends to monitor events in order to identify any material irreconcilable conflicts which may possibly arise and to determine what action, if any, should be taken in response to such conflicts. If such a conflict were to occur, one or more insurance companies' separate accounts or Qualified Plans might be required to withdraw their investments in the portfolio and shares of another portfolio may be substituted. This might force the portfolio to sell securities at

Shareholder information

disadvantageous prices. In addition, the Board of Trustees may refuse to sell shares of the portfolio to any separate account or Qualified Plan or may suspend or terminate the offering of shares of the portfolio if such action is required by law or regulatory authority or is in the best interests of the shareholders of the portfolio.

Insurance companies and plan fiduciaries are required to notify the portfolio if the tax status of their separate account or Qualified Plan is revoked or challenged by the Internal Revenue Service. The portfolio may redeem any account of any shareholder whose qualification as a diversified segregated asset account or a Qualified Plan satisfying the requirements of Treasury Regulation §1.817-5 is revoked or challenged. The portfolio will not treat an investor as a Qualified Plan for this purpose unless the investor is among the categories specifically enumerated in Revenue Ruling 2007-58, 2007-2 C.B. 562. An insurance company separate account or Qualified Plan whose tax status is revoked or challenged by the Internal Revenue Service may be liable to the portfolio or Amundi US for losses incurred by the portfolio or Amundi US as a result of such action.

Selling

Shares of the portfolio may be sold on any business day. Portfolio shares are sold at net asset value next determined after receipt by the portfolio of a redemption request in good order. Sale proceeds will normally be forwarded by bank wire to the selling insurance company or Qualified Plan on the next business day after receipt of the sales instructions by the portfolio but in no event later than 7 days following receipt of instructions. The portfolio may suspend transactions in shares or postpone payment dates when trading on the New York Stock Exchange is closed or restricted, or when the Securities and Exchange Commission determines an emergency or other circumstances exist that make it impracticable for the portfolio to sell or value its investments.

Under normal circumstances, the portfolio expects to meet redemption requests by using cash or cash equivalents in its portfolio and/or selling portfolio assets to generate cash. Under stressed or abnormal market conditions or circumstances, including circumstances adversely affecting the liquidity of the portfolio's investments, the portfolio may be more likely to be forced to sell portfolio assets to meet redemptions than under normal market circumstances. Under such circumstances, the portfolio could be forced to liquidate assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value. The portfolio also may pay redemption proceeds using cash obtained through an interfund lending facility, if available, and other borrowing arrangements that may be available from time to time.

The portfolio may pay all or a portion of redemption proceeds by delivering securities (for example, if the portfolio reasonably believes that a cash redemption may have a substantial impact on the portfolio and its remaining shareholders). In that event, the portfolio generally may deliver a proportionate share of the securities owned by the portfolio, a redeeming shareholder may incur costs (such as brokerage commissions) in converting the securities into cash and the shareholder may receive less for the securities than the price at which they were valued for purposes of the redemption. Although shares of the portfolio may not be purchased or sold by individual Contract owners, this policy may affect Contract owners indirectly.

During periods of deteriorating or stressed market conditions, when an increased portion of the portfolio's portfolio may be comprised of less-liquid investments, or during extraordinary or emergency circumstances, the portfolio may be more likely to pay redemption proceeds with cash obtained through short-term borrowing arrangements, if available, or by giving securities.

Excessive trading

Frequent trading into and out of the portfolio can disrupt portfolio management strategies, harm portfolio performance by forcing the portfolio to hold excess cash or to liquidate certain portfolio securities prematurely and increase expenses for all investors, including long-term investors who do not generate these costs. An investor may use short-term trading as a strategy, for example, if the investor believes that the valuation of the portfolio's securities for purposes of calculating its net asset value does not fully reflect the then-current fair market value of those holdings. The portfolio discourages, and does not take any intentional action to accommodate, excessive and short-term trading practices, such as market timing. Although there is no generally applied standard in the marketplace as to what level of trading activity is excessive, we may consider trading in the portfolio's shares to be excessive for a variety of reasons, such as if a Variable Contract owner or plan participant provides instructions to the insurance company or plan administrator for:

- The sale of shares of the portfolio within 30 days after the shares were purchased;
- Two or more purchases and redemptions within a short period of time; or

- A series of transactions that indicate a timing pattern or strategy.

The portfolio's Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of portfolio shares by investors. Because the insurance company aggregates the trading by Variable Contract owners, we are not able to monitor trading at the Variable Contract owner level. If we are advised by an insurance company that a Variable Contract owner, initiating transactions in the portfolio through a separate account that is the owner of record, has engaged in excessive short-term trading that we believe may be harmful to the portfolio, we will ask the insurance company to restrict the Variable Contract owner from placing further purchase orders in the portfolio. We may seek limitations on trading activity by Qualified Plans investing in the portfolio in similar circumstances. In determining whether to take such action, we seek to act in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of the portfolio's shareholders. In order to prevent short-term trading in portfolios that primarily invest in non-U.S. securities, these portfolios use a fair value pricing service, as discussed under "Net asset value" in this prospectus.

While we use efforts that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances to detect excessive trading activity, there can be no assurance that our efforts will be successful or that market timers will not employ tactics designed to evade detection. If we are not successful, the return of an investor in a portfolio may be adversely affected. However, we are dependent upon the insurance companies that offer Variable Contracts and the administrators of the qualified plans that invest in the portfolios to monitor and restrict such activities. Consequently, an investment in a portfolio may involve the risk that certain investors will engage in short-term or excessive trading.

The portfolio may reject any purchase or exchange order before its acceptance or the issuance of shares, or request that the insurance company or plan administrator restrict transaction activity by a Variable Contract owner, for any reason, without prior notice, including transactions that the portfolio believes are requested on behalf of market timers. The portfolio reserves the right to reject any purchase request by a Qualified Plan or insurance company if the portfolio believes that any combination of trading activity in the account or related accounts is potentially disruptive to the portfolio. A prospective investor whose purchase order is rejected will not achieve the investment results, whether gain or loss, that would have been realized if the order were accepted and an investment made in the portfolio. The portfolio and its shareholders do not incur any gain or loss as a result of a rejected order. The portfolio may impose further restrictions on trading activities by market timers in the future.

Distributions and taxes

Shares of the portfolio are held by life insurance company separate accounts that fund Variable Contracts and by certain Qualified Plans. Owners of Variable Contracts should read the prospectus of their insurance company's Variable Contract for a discussion of the tax status of a Variable Contract, including the tax consequences of withdrawals or other payments, and should keep all statements received from the insurance company or the portfolio to assist in personal recordkeeping. Participants in a Qualified Plan should consult their tax advisers regarding the tax consequences of participating in and receiving distributions or other payments relating to such plans.

The portfolio is treated as a separate entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The portfolio has elected to be treated, and has qualified and intends to continue to qualify each year, as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In order to so qualify, the portfolio generally must satisfy certain requirements relating to the sources of its income and the diversification of its assets. If the portfolio qualifies as a regulated investment company and meets certain distribution requirements, it generally will not be subject to federal income tax on any net investment income and net realized capital gains that are distributed to its shareholders.

Under the Code, the portfolio's dividends and distributions of ordinary income or of net short-term capital gain that are paid to insurance company separate accounts or to Qualified Plans are generally treated as dividend income; distributions of net long-term capital gain in excess of net short-term capital loss are generally treated as long-term capital gain. Dividends and capital gain distributions are treated as received by the insurance company or Qualified Plan rather than by the owner of the Variable Contract or the plan participant. Insurance companies and Qualified Plans should consult their own tax advisers regarding the tax treatment of dividends or capital gain distributions they receive from the portfolio.

In addition to satisfying the requirements applicable to regulated investment companies described above, the portfolio also intends to satisfy the diversification requirements applicable to separate accounts of insurance companies. If the portfolio qualifies as a regulated investment company and only sells its shares to separate accounts and to certain other permitted investors, including Qualified Plans, then the separate accounts invested in the portfolio will be allowed to look through to the portfolio's investments in testing their compliance with the diversification requirements. If the portfolio fails to meet the diversification requirements applicable to separate accounts or fails to qualify as a regulated investment company, or if the portfolio's shares are sold to any investor other than certain permitted investors, then that look-through treatment would not be available and separate accounts invested in the portfolio might fail to satisfy the diversification requirements, and Variable Contracts invested in those separate accounts might not qualify for their expected federal income tax treatment. More specific information on these diversification requirements is contained in the insurance company's separate account prospectus and in the statement of additional information.

Distributions

The portfolio declares a dividend daily. The dividend consists of substantially all of the portfolio's net income other than net short-term and long-term capital gains. Investors begin to earn dividends on the first business day following receipt of payment for shares, and continue to earn dividends up to and including the date of sale. Dividends are normally paid on the last business day of each month. The portfolio generally pays any distributions of net short- and long-term capital gains in June. The portfolio may also pay dividends and capital gain distributions at other times if necessary for the portfolio to avoid federal income or excise tax.

Financial highlights

The financial highlights table helps you understand the portfolio's financial performance. Certain information reflects financial results for a single share of the portfolio. The total returns in the table represent the rate that you would have earned on an investment in Class I and Class II shares of the portfolio (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information below has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, whose report is included in the portfolio's annual report along with the portfolio's financial statements. The portfolio's annual report is incorporated by reference in the statement of additional information and is available upon request.

Pioneer High Yield VCT Portfolio

	Year Ended 12/31/22	Year Ended 12/31/21	Year Ended 12/31/20	Year Ended 12/31/19	Year Ended 12/31/18
Class I					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 9.34	\$ 9.29	\$ 9.58	\$ 8.79	\$ 9.53
Increase (decrease) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)(a)	0.45	0.43	0.46	0.47	0.44
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(1.50)	0.10	(0.27)	0.78	(0.74)
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	\$ (1.05)	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.19	\$ 1.25	\$ (0.30)
Distributions to shareowners:					
Net investment income	(0.42)	(0.48)	(0.48)	(0.46)	(0.44)
Tax return of capital	(0.01)	—	—	—	—
Total distributions	\$ (0.43)	\$ (0.48)	\$ (0.48)	\$ (0.46)	\$ (0.44)
Net increase (decrease) in net asset value	\$ (1.48)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.29)	\$ 0.79	\$ (0.74)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 7.86	\$ 9.34	\$ 9.29	\$ 9.58	\$ 8.79
Total return(b)	(11.43)%	5.82%	2.37%	14.44%	(3.30)%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	0.90%	0.90%	1.02%	1.03%	1.03%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	5.37%	4.60%	5.15%	5.03%	4.76%
Portfolio turnover rate	31%	99%	90%	66%	45%
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$21,048	\$28,234	\$34,218	\$35,652	\$33,476
Ratios with no waiver of fees and assumption of expenses by the Adviser and no reduction for fees paid indirectly:					
Total expenses to average net assets	1.13%	1.12%	1.10%	1.07%	1.07%
Net investment income (loss) to average net assets	5.14%	4.38%	5.07%	4.99%	4.72%

(a) The per-share data presented above is based on the average shares outstanding for the period presented.

(b) Assumes initial investment at net asset value at the beginning of each period, reinvestment of all distributions and the complete redemption of the investment at net asset value at the end of each period.

NOTE: The above financial highlights do not reflect the deduction of non-portfolio expenses associated with variable insurance products, such as mortality and expense risk charges, separate account charges, and sales charges.

Financial highlights

	Year Ended 12/31/22	Year Ended 12/31/21	Year Ended 12/31/20	Year Ended 12/31/19	Year Ended 12/31/18
Class II					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 9.21	\$ 9.16	\$ 9.47	\$ 8.68	\$ 9.45
Increase (decrease) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)(a)	0.42	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.41
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(1.48)	0.10	(0.28)	0.78	(0.77)
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	\$ (1.06)	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.22	\$ (0.36)
Distributions to shareowners:					
Net investment income	(0.39)	(0.45)	(0.45)	(0.43)	(0.41)
Tax return of capital	(0.01)	—	—	—	—
Total distributions	\$ (0.40)	\$ (0.45)	\$ (0.45)	\$ (0.43)	\$ (0.41)
Net increase (decrease) in net asset value	\$ (1.46)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.31)	\$ 0.79	\$ (0.77)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 7.75	\$ 9.21	\$ 9.16	\$ 9.47	\$ 8.68
Total return(b)	(11.66)%	5.56%	1.87%	14.28%	(3.94)%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	1.15%	1.15%	1.26%	1.28%	1.28%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	5.06%	4.29%	4.81%	4.79%	4.50%
Portfolio turnover rate	31%	99%	90%	66%	45%
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 6,384	\$15,161	\$ 8,125	\$11,642	\$ 8,085
Ratios with no waiver of fees and assumption of expenses by the Adviser and no reduction for fees paid indirectly:					
Total expenses to average net assets	1.38%	1.37%	1.33%	1.32%	1.32%
Net investment income (loss) to average net assets	4.83%	4.07%	4.74%	4.74%	4.45%

(a) The per-share data presented above is based on the average shares outstanding for the period presented.

(b) Assumes initial investment at net asset value at the beginning of each period, reinvestment of all distributions and the complete redemption of the investment at net asset value at the end of each period.

NOTE: The above financial highlights do not reflect the deduction of non-portfolio expenses associated with variable insurance products, such as mortality and expense risk charges, separate account charges, and sales charges.

Notes

Pioneer Variable Contracts Trust

Pioneer High Yield VCT Portfolio

You can obtain more free information about the portfolio by writing to Pioneer Funds, 60 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109. You may also call **1-800-225-6292** for information about the portfolio, to request copies of the portfolio's statement of additional information and shareowner reports, and to make other inquiries. The portfolio's statement of additional information and shareowner reports are available, free of charge, on the Amundi US website at amund.com/us.

Shareowner reports

Annual and semiannual reports to shareowners, and quarterly reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, provide additional information about the portfolio's investments. The annual report discusses market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the portfolio's performance during its last fiscal year.

Statement of additional information

The statement of additional information provides more detailed information about the portfolio.

The statement of additional information, dated May 1, 2023, as may be amended from time to time, and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, is incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

The portfolio's shareowner reports, prospectus and statement of additional information are available on the Securities and Exchange Commission's EDGAR database on the Commission's Internet site at <https://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

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