

WESTERN ASSET CORE PLUS VIT PORTFOLIO

Shares of the fund are offered only to insurance company separate accounts that fund certain variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts and to qualified retirement and pension plans. This Prospectus should be read together with the prospectuses for those contracts and information for those plans.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or determined whether this Prospectus is accurate or complete. Any statement to the contrary is a crime.



**FRANKLIN
TEMPLETON**

INVESTMENT PRODUCTS: NOT FDIC INSURED • NO BANK GUARANTEE • MAY LOSE VALUE

Investment objective

The fund seeks to maximize total return, consistent with prudent investment management and liquidity needs, by investing to obtain a dollar-weighted average effective duration that is normally within 30% of the average duration of the domestic bond market as a whole.

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Fees and expenses of the fund

The accompanying table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the fund. The fee table and expense example do not reflect expenses incurred from investing through a separate account or qualified plan and do not reflect variable annuity or life insurance contract charges. *If they did, the overall fees and expenses would be higher than those shown.* Detailed information about the cost of investing in this fund through a separate account or qualified plan is presented in the contract prospectus through which the fund's shares are offered to you or in the information provided by your plan.

Shareholder fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class I	Class II
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases	N/A	N/A
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	N/A	N/A

Annual fund operating expenses (%)

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

	Class I	Class II
Management fees	0.45	0.45
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25
Other expenses	0.06	0.06
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.51	0.76

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example does not include expenses incurred from investing through a separate account or qualified plan and does not reflect variable annuity and variable life contract charges. If the example included these expenses, the figures shown would be higher. The example assumes:

- You invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated
- Your investment has a 5% return each year and the fund's operating expenses remain the same (except that any applicable fee waiver or expense reimbursement is reflected only through its expiration date)
- You reinvest all distributions and dividends without a sales charge

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Number of years you own your shares (\$)

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class I (with or without redemption at end of period)	52	163	284	639
Class II (with or without redemption at end of period)	78	243	423	944

Portfolio turnover. The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 49% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

The fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities of various maturities and, under normal market conditions, will invest at least 80% of its net assets in debt and fixed income securities.

Although the fund may invest in securities of any maturity, the fund will normally maintain a dollar-weighted average effective duration within 30% of the average duration of the domestic bond market as a whole as estimated by the fund’s subadvisers. Effective duration seeks to measure the expected sensitivity of market price to changes in interest rates, taking into account the anticipated effects of structural complexities (for example, some bonds can be prepaid by the issuer).

The fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in non-U.S. dollar denominated securities. Up to 20% of the fund’s net assets may be invested in debt securities that are not rated in the Baa or BBB categories or above at the time of purchase by one or more Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (“NRSROs”) or, if unrated, securities of comparable quality at the time of purchase (as determined by the subadvisers). Securities rated in the Baa or BBB categories or above by one or more NRSROs or unrated securities of comparable quality are known as “investment grade securities.” Securities rated below investment grade are commonly known as “high yield” or “junk” bonds. The fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the securities of non-U.S. issuers. The fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities.

The fund may also enter into various exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivative transactions for both hedging and non-hedging purposes, including for purposes of enhancing returns. These derivative transactions include, but are not limited to, futures, options, swaps, foreign currency futures, and forwards.

In particular, the fund may use interest rate swaps, credit default swaps (including buying and selling credit default swaps on individual securities and/or baskets of securities), options (including options on credit default swaps and options on futures), and/or futures contracts to a significant extent, although the amounts invested in these instruments may change from time to time. Other instruments may also be used to a significant extent from time to time.

Principal risks

Risk is inherent in all investing. The value of your investment in the fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly. You may lose part or all of your investment in the fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by any bank or government agency. The following is a summary description of certain risks of investing in the fund.

Market and interest rate risk. The market prices of the fund’s securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, tariffs and trade disruptions, inflation, substantial economic downturn or recession, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment. If the market prices of the fund’s securities fall, the value of your investment will decline. 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. A general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. Recently, there have been inflationary price movements. As such, fixed income securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk. Recently, the U.S. Federal Reserve has been raising interest rates from historically low levels. It may continue to raise interest rates. Any additional interest rate increases in the future could cause the value of the fund’s holdings to decrease.

The maturity of a security may be significantly longer than its duration. A security’s maturity and other features may be more relevant than its 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.

Market events risk. The market values of securities or other assets will fluctuate, sometimes sharply and unpredictably, due to changes in general market conditions, overall economic trends or events, governmental actions or intervention, actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks, market disruptions caused by trade disputes or other factors, political developments, armed conflicts, economic sanctions and countermeasures in response to sanctions, major cybersecurity events, investor sentiment, the global and domestic effects of a pandemic, and other

factors that may or may not be related to the issuer of the security or other asset. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, public health events, terrorism, wars, natural disasters and other circumstances in one country or region could have profound impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries or markets directly affected, the value and liquidity of the fund's investments may be negatively affected. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Russian stocks lost all, or nearly all, of their market value. Other securities or markets could be similarly affected by past or future geopolitical or other events or conditions. Furthermore, events involving limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments that affect one industry, such as the financial services industry, or concerns or rumors about any events of these kinds, have in the past and may in the future lead to market-wide liquidity problems, may spread to other industries, and could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the fund's investments.

The fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic and its subsequent variants, 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 fund's investments, impair the fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the fund's performance.

The United States 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 United States 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 United States and its trading partners, as well as companies directly or indirectly affected and financial markets generally. In addition, the Chinese government is involved in a longstanding dispute with Taiwan that has included threats of invasion. If the political climate between the United States 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 fund's assets may go down.

LIBOR risk. The fund's investments, payment obligations, and financing terms may be based on floating rates, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate, or "LIBOR," which is the offered rate for short-term Eurodollar deposits between major international banks. In 2017, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") announced its intention to cease compelling banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR after 2021. 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 the remaining 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. In March 2022, the U.S. federal government enacted legislation to establish a process for replacing LIBOR in certain existing contracts that do not already provide for the use of a clearly defined or practicable replacement benchmark rate as described in the legislation. Generally speaking, for contracts that do not contain a fallback provision as described in the legislation, a benchmark replacement recommended by the Federal Reserve Board will effectively automatically replace the USD LIBOR benchmark in the contract after June 30, 2023. The recommended benchmark replacement will be based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, including certain spread adjustments and benchmark replacement conforming changes. Various financial industry groups have been planning for the transition away from LIBOR, but there remains uncertainty regarding the impact of the transition from LIBOR on the fund's transactions and the financial markets generally. The transition away from LIBOR may lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets that rely on LIBOR and may adversely affect the fund's performance. The transition may also result in a reduction in the value of certain LIBOR-based investments held by the fund 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 fund. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could also deteriorate during the transition period, effects could occur at any time.

Credit risk. If an issuer or guarantor of a security held by the fund or a counterparty to a financial contract with the fund defaults or its credit is downgraded, or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or if the value of the assets underlying a security declines, the value of your investment will typically decline. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. The fund could be delayed or hindered in its enforcement of rights against an issuer, guarantor or counterparty. Subordinated securities (meaning securities that rank below other securities with respect to claims on the issuer's assets) are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer and will be disproportionately affected by a default, downgrade or perceived decline in creditworthiness.

High yield ("junk") bonds risk. High yield bonds are generally subject to greater credit risks than higher-grade bonds, including the risk of default on the payment of interest or principal. High yield bonds are considered speculative, typically have lower liquidity and are more difficult to value than higher grade bonds. High yield bonds tend to be volatile and more susceptible to adverse events, credit downgrades and negative sentiments and may be difficult to sell at a desired price, or at all, during periods of uncertainty or market turmoil.

Derivatives risk. Using derivatives can increase fund losses and reduce opportunities for gains, such as when market prices, interest rates, currencies, or the derivatives themselves behave in a way not anticipated by the fund's subadviser. Using derivatives also can have a leveraging

effect and increase fund volatility. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Derivatives may not be available at the time or price desired, may be difficult to sell, unwind or value, and the counterparty may default on its obligations to the fund. Derivatives are generally subject to the risks applicable to the assets, rates, indices or other indicators underlying the derivative. The value of a derivative may fluctuate more than the underlying assets, rates, indices or other indicators to which it relates. Use of derivatives may have different tax consequences for the fund than an investment in the underlying asset, and those 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 derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets.

Credit default swap contracts involve heightened risks and may result in losses to the fund. Credit default swaps may be illiquid and difficult to value. When the fund sells credit protection via a credit default swap, credit risk increases since the fund has exposure to both the issuer whose credit is the subject of the swap and the counterparty to the swap.

Leverage risk. The value of your investment may be more volatile if the fund borrows or uses instruments, such as derivatives, that have a leveraging effect on the fund's portfolio. Other risks described in the Prospectus also will be compounded because leverage generally magnifies the effect of a change in the value of an asset and creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the fund would otherwise have had. The fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations created by the use of leverage or derivatives. The use of leverage is considered to be a speculative investment practice and may result in the loss of a substantial amount, and possibly all, of the fund's assets. In addition, the fund's portfolio will be leveraged if it exercises its right to delay payment on a redemption, and losses will result if the value of the fund's assets declines between the time a redemption request is deemed to be received by the fund and the time the fund liquidates assets to meet redemption requests.

Illiquidity risk. Some assets held by the fund may be or become impossible or difficult to sell and some assets that the fund wants to invest in may be impossible or difficult to purchase, particularly during times of market turmoil or due to adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. These illiquid assets may also be volatile and difficult to value. Markets may become illiquid when, for instance, there are few, if any, interested buyers or sellers or when dealers are unwilling or unable to make a market for certain securities. As a general matter, dealers have been less willing to make markets for fixed income securities. Federal banking regulations may also cause certain dealers to reduce their inventories of certain securities, which may further decrease the fund's ability to buy or sell such securities. During times of market turmoil, there have been, and may be, no buyers or sellers for securities in entire asset classes. If the fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, or to try to limit losses, the fund may be forced to sell at a substantial loss or may not be able to sell at all. The fund may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period (for example, several weeks or even longer).

Foreign investments and emerging markets risk. The fund's investments in securities of foreign issuers or issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets involve additional risk as compared to investments in U.S. securities or issuers with predominantly domestic exposure, such as less liquid, less transparent, less regulated and more volatile markets. The value of the fund's investments may decline because of factors affecting the particular issuer as well as foreign markets and issuers generally, such as unfavorable or unsuccessful government actions, reduction of government or central bank support, inadequate accounting standards and auditing and financial recordkeeping requirements, lack of information, political, economic, financial or social instability, terrorism, armed conflicts and other geopolitical events, and the impact of tariffs and other restrictions on trade or economic sanctions. Geopolitical or other events such as nationalization or expropriation could even cause the loss of the fund's entire investment in one or more countries.

In addition, there may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against issuers located in or operating in certain foreign markets, particularly emerging market countries, and shareholders may have limited legal remedies.

The value of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increases or decreases as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile, and are affected by factors such as general economic and political conditions, the actions of the U.S. and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls and speculation. The fund may be unable or may choose not to hedge its foreign currency exposure.

Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories. Settlement of trades in these markets can take longer than in other markets and the fund may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period (possibly several weeks or even longer).

The risks of foreign investments are heightened when investing in issuers in emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have economic, political and legal systems that are less developed and are less stable than those of more developed countries. Their 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 or a natural disaster. They are often particularly sensitive to market movements because their market prices tend to reflect speculative expectations. Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity and in extreme price volatility.

Sovereign debt risk. Sovereign government and supranational debt involve many of the risks of foreign and emerging markets investments as well as the risk of debt moratorium, repudiation or renegotiation, and the fund may be unable to enforce its rights against the issuers. Sovereign debt risk is increased for emerging market issuers.

U.S. government securities risk. The fund may hold U.S. government securities that are not guaranteed or backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, such as those issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. 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. In addition, the events surrounding the U.S. federal government debt ceiling and any resulting agreement (and similar political, economic and other developments) could adversely affect the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. For example, a downgrade of the long-term sovereign credit rating of the U.S. could increase volatility in both stock and bond markets, result in higher interest rates and lower Treasury prices and increase the costs of all kinds of debt. These events and similar events in other areas of the world could have significant adverse effects on the economy generally and could result in significant adverse impacts on issuers of securities held by the fund and the fund itself.

In the past, the values of U.S. Government securities have been affected substantially by increased demand for them around the world. Changes in the demand for U.S. Government securities may occur at any time and may result in increased volatility in the values of those securities.

Prepayment or call risk. Many issuers have a right to prepay their fixed income securities. Issuers may be more likely to prepay their securities if interest rates fall. If this happens, the fund may not benefit from the rise in the market price of the securities 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 prepaid securities. The fund may also lose any premium it paid to purchase the securities.

Extension risk. When interest rates rise, repayments of fixed income securities, particularly asset- and mortgage-backed securities, may occur more slowly than anticipated, extending the effective duration of these fixed income securities at below market interest rates and causing their market prices to decline more than they would have declined due to the rise in interest rates alone. This may cause the fund's share price to be more volatile.

Risk of investing in fewer issuers. To the extent the fund invests its assets in a small number of issuers, or in issuers in related businesses or that are subject to related operating risks, the fund will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those issuers.

Valuation risk. The sales price the fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. These differences may increase significantly and affect fund investments more broadly during periods of market volatility. Investors who purchase or redeem fund shares on days when the fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the fund had not fair-valued securities or had used a different valuation methodology. The fund's ability to value its investments may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third party service providers. The valuation of the fund's investments involves subjective judgment, which may prove to be incorrect.

Portfolio turnover risk. Active and frequent trading will increase the fund's transaction costs, which could detract from fund performance.

Cash management and defensive investing risk. The value of the investments held by the fund for cash management or defensive investing purposes can fluctuate. Like other fixed income securities, they are subject to risk, including market, interest rate and credit risk. If the fund holds cash uninvested, the cash will be subject to the credit risk of the depository institution holding the cash and the fund will not earn income on the cash. If a significant amount of the fund's assets is used for cash management or defensive investing purposes, the fund will be less likely to achieve its investment objective. Defensive investing may not work as intended and the value of an investment in the fund may still decline.

Hedging risk. There can be no assurance that the fund will engage in hedging transactions at any given time, even under volatile market conditions, or that any hedging transactions the fund engages in will be successful. Hedging transactions involve costs and may reduce gains or result in losses.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk. When market interest rates increase, the market values of mortgage-backed securities decline. At the same time, 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 fund. Conversely, when market interest rates decline, while the value of mortgage-backed securities may increase, the rate of prepayment of the underlying mortgages also tends to increase, which shortens the effective duration of these securities. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations and the value of property that secures the mortgage may decline in value and be insufficient, upon foreclosure, to repay the associated loan. Investments in asset-backed securities are subject to similar risks. The ability of an issuer of asset-backed securities to enforce its security interest in the underlying assets may be limited, and therefore certain asset-backed securities present a heightened level of risk.

Portfolio management risk. The value of your investment may decrease if the subadvisers' judgment about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, or about interest rates or other market factors, is incorrect or does not produce the desired results, or if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the models, tools and data used by the subadvisers. In addition, the fund's investment strategies or policies may change from time to time. Those changes may not lead to the results intended by the subadvisers and could have an adverse effect on the value or performance of the fund.

Redemption risk. The fund may experience heavy redemptions that could cause the fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or unfavorable prices or increase or accelerate taxable gains or transaction costs and may negatively affect the fund's net asset value, performance, or ability to satisfy redemptions in a timely manner, which could cause the value of your investment to decline.

Cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity incidents, whether intentionally caused by third parties or otherwise, may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, fund or customer data (including private shareholder information) or proprietary information, cause the fund, the manager, the subadvisers and/or their service providers (including, but not limited to, fund accountants, custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality, or prevent fund investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares, receiving distributions or receiving timely information regarding the fund or their investment in the fund. The fund, the manager, and the subadvisers have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity incidents affecting third party service providers, and such third party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the fund, the manager, and/or the subadvisers. Cybersecurity incidents may result in financial losses to the fund and its shareholders, and substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent or mitigate any future cybersecurity incidents. Issuers of securities in which the fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of these securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

Because technology is frequently changing, new ways to carry out cyber attacks are always developing. Therefore, there is a chance that some risks have not been identified or prepared for, or that an attack may not be detected, which puts limitations on the fund's ability to plan for or respond to a cyber attack. Like other funds and business enterprises, the fund, the manager, the subadvisers and their service providers are subject to the risk of cyber incidents occurring from time to time.

These and other risks are discussed in more detail in the Prospectus or in the Statement of Additional Information.

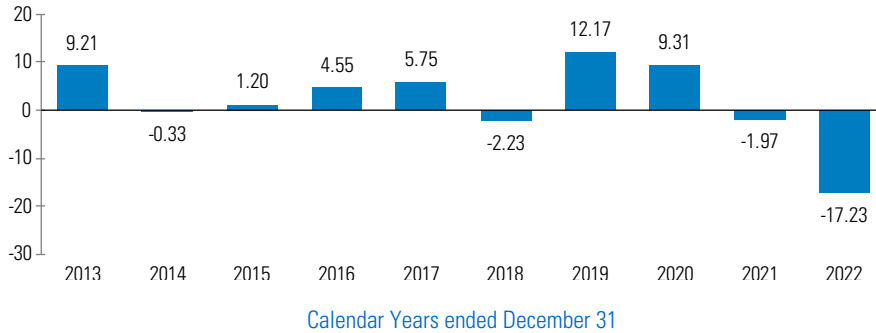
Performance

The accompanying bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows changes in the fund's performance from year to year of Class I shares. The table shows the average annual total returns of each class of the fund and also compares the fund's performance with the average annual total returns of an index or other benchmark. Performance for classes other than those shown may vary from the performance shown to the extent the expenses for those classes differ. The fund makes certain information, including its current net asset value, available at www.franklintempleton.com/variablefunds (select fund and share class). Updated performance information can be obtained by calling the fund at 877-6LM-FUND/656-3863.

The fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future.

Fees paid by the separate accounts or qualified plans through which shares of the fund are sold are not reflected in the accompanying bar chart and table. *If they were, the returns would be lower than those shown.* Please refer to the separate account prospectus or information provided by your qualified plan for a description of the expenses associated with the account or plan.

Total returns (%)



Best Quarter (06/30/2020): 7.30 **Worst Quarter** (03/31/2022): (8.24)

Average annual total returns (%)

(for periods ended December 31, 2022)

	1 year	5 years	10 years	Since inception	Inception date
Class I	(17.23)	(0.55)	1.71		
Class II	(17.28)	(0.80)	N/A	0.49	05/01/2015
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) ¹	(13.01)	0.02	1.06		

¹ For Class II shares, for the period from the class' inception date to December 31, 2022, the average annual total return of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index was 0.77%.

Prior to April 15, 2015, the fund was named Western Asset Variable High Income Portfolio, had a different investment objective, used different investment strategies and had a different benchmark index. The performance set forth prior to that date is attributable to the previous investment strategies.

Management

Investment manager: Legg Mason Partners Fund Advisor, LLC (“LMPFA”)

Subadvisers: Western Asset Management Company, LLC (“Western Asset”), Western Asset Management Company Limited in London (“Western Asset London”), Western Asset Management Company Pte. Ltd. in Singapore (“Western Asset Singapore”) and Western Asset Management Company Ltd in Japan (“Western Asset Japan”). References to the “subadviser” include each applicable subadviser.

Investment professionals: Primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the fund lies with the following investment professionals. These investment professionals, all of whom are employed by Western Asset, work together with a broader investment management team.

Investment professional	Title	Investment professional of the fund since
S. Kenneth Leech	Chief Investment Officer	2014*
John Bellows	Portfolio Manager and Research Analyst	2018
Mark S. Lindbloom	Portfolio Manager	2015
Frederick R. Marki	Portfolio Manager	2018
Julien A. Scholnick	Portfolio Manager	2016

* In addition, Mr. Leech had previously served as a member of the portfolio management team of the fund.

Purchase and sale of fund shares

Shares of the fund may only be purchased or redeemed through variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies offered by the separate accounts of participating life insurance companies or through eligible pension or other qualified plans. Shares of the fund may be purchased and redeemed each day the New York Stock Exchange is open, at the fund’s net asset value determined after receipt of a request in good order.

The fund does not have any initial or subsequent investment minimums. However, your insurance company, pension plan or retirement plan may impose investment minimums.

Tax information

Distributions made by the fund to an insurance company separate account, and exchanges and redemptions of fund shares made by a separate account, ordinarily do not cause the corresponding contract holder to recognize income or gain for federal income tax purposes. See the accompanying contract prospectus for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of the distributions to separate accounts and the holders of the contracts.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

The fund’s related companies pay Service Agents for the sale of fund shares, shareholder services and other purposes. “Service Agents” include banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, investment advisers, financial consultants or advisers, mutual fund supermarkets and other financial intermediaries. These payments create a conflict of interest by influencing your Service Agent or its employees or associated persons to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or salesperson or visit your Service Agent’s or salesperson’s website for more information.

More on the fund's investment strategies, investments and risks

Important information

The fund seeks to maximize total return, consistent with prudent investment management and liquidity needs, by investing to obtain the average duration specified below.

The fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") without shareholder approval and on notice to shareholders.

There is no assurance that the fund will meet its investment objective.

The fund will consider an issuer to be a "non-U.S. issuer" if the issuer is a non-U.S. government (including any sub-division, agency or instrumentality of a non-U.S. government), a supranational entity or any other issuer (including corporate issuers) organized under the laws of a country outside of the United States and having a principal place of business outside of the United States. The fund will consider all other issuers to be "U.S. issuers."

The fund will consider the entity that issues the security backed by the pool of assets supporting a mortgage-backed or asset-backed security to be the "issuer" for purposes of its investment limitations set forth above.

The fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities of various maturities, and under normal market conditions, will invest at least 80% of its net assets in debt and fixed income securities.

The fund's 80% investment policy may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The fund's other 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 ("SAI").

Maturity and duration

The fund may invest in securities of any maturity. The maturity of a fixed income security is a measure of the time remaining until the final payment on the security is due. The fund will normally maintain a dollar-weighted average effective duration within 30% of the average duration of the domestic bond market as a whole as estimated by the fund's subadvisers. The dollar-weighted average effective duration of the fund may fall outside of its expected range due to market movements. If this happens, the fund's subadvisers will take action to bring the fund's dollar-weighted average effective duration back within its expected range within a reasonable period of time.

Effective duration seeks to measure the expected sensitivity of market price to changes in interest rates, taking into account the anticipated effects of particular features of a security (for example, some bonds can be prepaid by the issuer). The assumptions that are made about a security's features and options when calculating effective duration may prove to be incorrect. As a result, investors should be aware that effective duration is not an exact measurement and may not reliably predict a security's price sensitivity to changes in yield or interest rates.

Generally, the longer a fund's effective duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. For example, if interest rates rise by 1%, a fund with a two-year effective duration would expect the value of its portfolio to decrease by 2% and a fund with a ten-year effective duration would expect the value of its portfolio to decrease by 10%, all other factors being equal.

The maturity of a security may be significantly longer than its effective duration. A security's maturity may be more relevant than its effective duration in determining the security's sensitivity to other factors such as changes in credit quality or in the difference in yield between U.S. Treasuries and certain other types of securities.

Credit quality

The fund focuses on investment grade bonds (that is, securities rated in the Baa/BBB categories or above, or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable credit quality by the subadviser), but may invest up to 20% of its assets in below investment grade bonds (that is, securities rated below the Baa/BBB categories, or, if unrated, determined to be below investment grade by the subadviser). The continued holding of a security downgraded below its rating at the time of purchase will be evaluated on a case by case basis. As a result, the fund may from time to time hold debt securities that are rated below investment grade in excess of the amounts described in its investment limitations. Securities rated below investment grade (i.e., securities rated below the Baa/BBB categories) are commonly known as "junk bonds" or "high yield securities." If a security is rated by multiple nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSROs") and receives different ratings, the fund will treat the security as being rated in the highest rating category received from an NRSRO. Rating categories may include sub-categories or gradations indicating relative standing.

Derivatives

The fund may engage in a variety of transactions using derivatives, such as futures, foreign currency futures, options (including options on credit default swaps), swaps (including interest rate swaps and buying and selling credit default swaps), forwards, warrants and other synthetic instruments. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of something else, such as one or more underlying investments, indexes or currencies. Derivatives may be used by the fund for any of the following purposes:

- As a hedging technique in an attempt to manage risk in the fund's portfolio
- As a substitute for buying or selling securities

- As a means of changing investment characteristics of the fund's portfolio
- As a cash flow management technique
- As a means of attempting to enhance returns
- As a means of providing additional exposure to types of investments or market factors

The fund from time to time may sell protection on debt securities by entering into credit default swaps. In these transactions, the fund is generally required to pay the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt security to the counterparty in the event of a default on or downgrade of the debt security and/or a similar credit event. In return, the fund receives from the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract. If no default occurs, the fund keeps the stream of payments and has no payment obligations. As the seller, the fund would effectively add leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to its net assets, the fund would be subject to loss on the par (or other agreed-upon) value it had undertaken to pay. Credit default swaps may also be structured based on an index or the debt of a basket of issuers, rather than a single issuer, and may be customized with respect to the default event that triggers purchase or other factors (for example, a particular number of defaults within a basket, or defaults by a particular combination of issuers within the basket, may trigger a payment obligation).

The fund may buy credit default swaps to hedge against the risk of default of debt securities held in its portfolio or for other reasons. As the buyer of a credit default swap, the fund would make the stream of payments described in the preceding paragraph to the seller of the credit default swap and would expect to receive from the seller a payment in the event of a default on the underlying debt security or other specified event.

Using derivatives, especially for non-hedging purposes, may involve greater risks to the fund than investing directly in securities, particularly as these instruments may be very complex and may not behave in the manner anticipated by the fund. Certain derivative transactions may have a leveraging effect on the fund.

Use of derivatives or similar instruments may have different tax consequences for the fund than an investment in the underlying asset, and those differences may affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders.

Instead of, and/or in addition to, investing directly in particular securities, the fund may use derivatives and other synthetic instruments that are intended to provide economic exposure to securities, issuers or other measures of market or economic value. The fund may use one or more types of these instruments to the extent consistent with its 80% policy. The fund's investments in derivatives and other synthetic instruments that the subadviser believes have economic characteristics similar to those securities described in the fund's 80% investment policy will be counted towards satisfaction of that investment policy.

Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, which became effective August 19, 2022, governs the use of derivative investments and certain financing transactions (e.g. reverse repurchase agreements) by registered investment companies. Among other things, Rule 18f-4 requires funds that invest in derivative instruments beyond a specified limited amount to apply a value-at-risk based limit to their use of certain derivative instruments and financing transactions and to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program. A fund that uses derivative instruments in a limited amount is not subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. Compliance with Rule 18f-4 by the fund could, among other things, make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, or otherwise adversely affect their performance. Rule 18f-4 may limit the fund's ability to use derivatives as part of its investment strategy.

The fund's subadvisers may choose not to make use of derivatives.

Fixed income securities

Fixed income securities represent obligations of corporations, governments and other entities to repay money borrowed, usually at the maturity of the security. These securities may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest. However, some fixed income securities, such as zero coupon bonds, do not pay current interest but are issued at a discount from their face values. Other debt instruments, such as certain mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, make periodic payments of interest and/or principal. Some debt instruments are partially or fully secured by collateral supporting the payment of interest and principal. "Fixed income securities" are commonly referred to as "fixed income instruments," "fixed income obligations," "notes," "loans," "debt," "debt obligations," "debt instruments," "debt securities," "corporate debt," "bonds" and "corporate bonds." Fixed income securities also include certain hybrid securities, such as preferred stock. When these terms are used in this Prospectus, they are not intended to be limiting.

Variable and floating rate securities

Variable rate securities reset at specified intervals, while floating rate securities 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, the value of these securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as other interest rates. Conversely, these securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. The fund may also invest in inverse floating rate debt instruments ("inverse floaters"). Interest payments on inverse floaters vary inversely with changes in interest rates. Inverse floaters pay higher interest (and therefore generally increase in value) when interest rates decline, and vice versa. An inverse floater may exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation of similar credit quality.

Stripped securities

Certain fixed income securities, called stripped securities, represent the right to receive either payments of principal ("POs") or payments of interest ("IOs") on underlying pools of mortgages or on government securities. The value of these types of instruments may change more drastically during

periods of changing interest rates than debt securities that pay both principal and interest. Interest-only and principal-only mortgage-backed securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the prepayment assumptions about those investments and income flows the fund receives from them.

Corporate debt

Corporate debt securities are fixed income securities usually issued by businesses to finance their operations. Various types of business entities may issue these securities, including corporations, trusts, limited partnerships, limited liability companies and other types of non-governmental legal entities. Notes, bonds, debentures and commercial paper are the most common types of corporate debt securities, with the primary difference being their maturities and secured or unsecured status. Commercial paper has the shortest term and is usually unsecured. The broad category of corporate debt securities includes debt issued by U.S. or non-U.S. companies of all kinds, including those with small, mid and large capitalizations. Corporate debt may carry variable or floating rates of interest.

Loans

The primary risk in an investment in loans is that borrowers may be unable to meet their interest and/or principal payment obligations. Loans in which the fund invests may be made to finance highly leveraged borrowers which may make such loans especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions. Loans in which the fund may invest may be either collateralized or uncollateralized and senior or subordinate. Investments in uncollateralized and/or subordinate loans entail a greater risk of nonpayment than do investments in loans that hold a more senior position in the borrower's capital structure and/or are secured with collateral. In addition, loans are generally subject to illiquidity risk. The fund may acquire an interest in loans by purchasing participations in and/or assignments of portions of loans from third parties or by investing in pools of loans, such as collateralized debt obligations as further described under "Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities." Transactions in loans may settle on a delayed basis. As a result, the proceeds from the sale of a loan may not be available to make additional investments or to meet the fund's redemption obligations. Bank loans may not be considered securities and therefore, the fund may not have the protections afforded by U.S. federal securities laws with respect to such investments.

U.S. government obligations

U.S. government obligations include U.S. Treasury obligations and other obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. government, its agencies or government-sponsored entities. 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 the U.S. Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), this guarantee does not apply to losses resulting from declines in the market value of these securities. U.S. government obligations 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.

Some of the U.S. government securities that the fund may hold are not guaranteed or backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, such as those issued by Fannie Mae (formally known as the Federal National Mortgage Association) and Freddie Mac (formally known as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation). 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.

Sovereign debt

The fund may invest in sovereign debt including emerging market sovereign debt. Sovereign debt securities may include:

- Fixed income securities issued or guaranteed by governments, governmental agencies or instrumentalities and their political subdivisions
- Fixed income securities issued by government-owned, controlled or sponsored entities
- Interests issued for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of instruments issued by any of the above issuers
- Brady Bonds, which are debt securities issued under the framework of the Brady Plan as a means for debtor nations to restructure their outstanding external indebtedness
- Participations in loans between governments and financial institutions
- Fixed income securities issued by supranational entities such as the World Bank. A supranational entity is a bank, commission or company established or financially supported by the national governments of one or more countries to promote reconstruction or development

Sovereign government and supranational debt involve many of the risks of foreign and emerging markets investments as well as the risk of debt moratorium, repudiation or renegotiation and the fund may be unable to enforce its rights against the issuers.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities

Mortgage-backed securities may be issued by private issuers, by U.S. government-sponsored entities such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac or by agencies of the U.S. government, such as Ginnie Mae. Mortgage-backed securities represent direct or indirect participations in, or are collateralized by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property.

Unlike mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. government or government-sponsored entities, mortgage-backed 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 underwriting characteristics.

Residential mortgage-backed securities (“RMBS”) are comprised of a pool of mortgage loans created by banks and other financial institutions. Commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”) are a type of mortgage-backed security backed by commercial mortgages rather than residential real estate.

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.

Collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) are debt obligations collateralized by mortgage loans or mortgage pass-through securities. CMOs are a type of mortgage-backed security. Typically, CMOs are collateralized by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac Certificates, but may also be collateralized by whole loans or private pass-throughs (referred to as “Mortgage Assets”). Payments of principal and of interest on the Mortgage Assets, and any reinvestment income thereon, provide the issuer with income to pay debt service on the CMOs. In a CMO, a series of bonds or certificates is issued in multiple classes. Each class of CMOs, often referred to as a “tranche,” is issued at a specified fixed or floating coupon rate and has a stated maturity or final distribution date. Principal prepayments on the Mortgage Assets may cause the CMOs to be retired substantially earlier than their stated maturities or final distribution dates. Interest is paid or accrues on all classes of the CMOs on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. The principal of and interest on the Mortgage Assets may be allocated among the several classes of a series of a CMO in innumerable ways. As market conditions change, and particularly during periods of rapid or unanticipated changes in market interest rates, the attractiveness of the CMO classes 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 the CMO class.

Collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”) are a type of asset-backed security. CDOs include collateralized bond obligations (“CBOs”), collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) and other similarly structured securities. A CBO is a trust or other special purpose entity which is typically backed by a diversified pool of fixed income securities (which may include high risk, below investment grade securities). A CLO is a trust or other special purpose entity that is typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may also include, among others, domestic and non-U.S. senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinated corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. Like CMOs, CDOs generally issue separate series or “tranches” which vary with respect to risk and yield. These tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as investor aversion to CDO securities as a class. Interest on certain tranches of a CDO may be paid in kind (paid in the form of obligations of the same type rather than cash), which involves continued exposure to default risk with respect to such payments.

Municipal securities

Municipal securities include debt obligations issued by any of the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia or their political subdivisions, agencies and public authorities, certain other U.S. governmental issuers (such as Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam) and other qualifying issuers, participation or other interests in these securities and other structured securities. 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. These securities include participation or other interests in municipal securities issued or backed by banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions.

Municipal securities include general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, housing authority bonds, private activity bonds, industrial development bonds, residual interest bonds, tender option bonds, tax and revenue anticipation notes, bond anticipation notes, tax-exempt commercial paper, municipal leases, participation certificates and custodial receipts. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the issuing entity. Revenue bonds are typically used to fund public works projects, such as toll roads, airports and transportation facilities, that are expected to produce income sufficient to make the payments on the bonds, since they are not backed by the full taxing power of the municipality. Housing authority bonds are used primarily to fund low to middle income residential projects and may be backed by the payments made on the underlying mortgages. Tax and revenue anticipation notes are generally issued in order to finance short-term cash needs or, occasionally, to finance construction. Tax and revenue anticipation notes are expected to be repaid from taxes or designated revenues in the related fiscal period, and they may or may not be general obligations of the issuing entity. Bond anticipation notes are issued with the expectation that their principal and interest will be paid out of proceeds from renewal notes or bonds and may be issued to finance such items as land acquisition, facility acquisition and/or construction and capital improvement projects.

Municipal securities include municipal lease obligations, which are undivided interests issued by a state or municipality in a lease or installment purchase contract which generally relates to equipment or facilities. In some cases, payments under municipal leases do not have to be made unless money is specifically approved for that purpose by an appropriate legislative body.

Foreign and emerging markets securities

The fund may invest its assets in securities of foreign issuers, including mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities issued by foreign entities. The value of the fund’s foreign securities may decline because of unfavorable government actions, political instability or the more limited availability of accurate information about foreign issuers, as well as factors affecting the particular issuers. The fund may invest in foreign securities issued by issuers located in emerging market countries. The fund considers a country to be an emerging market country, if, at the time of investment, it is represented in the J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global or the J.P. Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Bond Index Broad or categorized by the World Bank in its annual categorization as middle- or low-income. To the extent the fund invests in these securities, the risks associated with investment in foreign issuers will generally be more pronounced.

Preferred stock and convertible securities

The fund may invest in preferred stock and convertible securities, including contingent convertible securities ("CoCos"). Preferred stock represents equity ownership of an issuer that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. Preferred stocks may pay dividends at fixed or variable rates. Convertible fixed income securities convert into shares of common stock of their issuer. Preferred stock and convertible fixed income securities share investment characteristics of both fixed income and equity securities. However, the value of these securities tends to vary more with fluctuations in the underlying common stock and less with fluctuations in interest rates and tends to exhibit greater volatility.

Equity securities

Although the fund invests principally in fixed income securities and related investments, the fund may from time to time invest in or receive equity securities and equity-like securities, which may include warrants, rights, exchange traded and over-the-counter common stocks, preferred stock, depositary receipts, trust certificates, limited partnership interests and shares of other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds, and real estate investment trusts. The fund may invest in or receive equity securities for which there exists no private or public market.

Equity securities represent an ownership interest in the issuing company. Holders of equity securities are not creditors of the company, and in the event of the liquidation of the company, would be entitled to their pro rata share of the company's assets, if any, after creditors, including the holders of fixed income securities, and holders of any senior equity securities are paid. Equity securities typically fluctuate in price more than fixed income securities.

Warrants and rights permit, but do not obligate, their holders to subscribe for other securities. Warrants and rights are subject to the same market risks as stocks, but may be more volatile in price. An investment in warrants or rights may be considered speculative. In addition, the value of a warrant or right does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities and a warrant or right ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date.

Securities of other investment companies

The fund may invest in securities of other investment companies to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules thereunder (the "1940 Act"). The return on investments in other registered investment companies will be reduced by the operating expenses, including investment advisory expenses, of such companies, and by any sales loads or other distribution and/or service fees or charges incurred in purchasing or selling shares of such companies, in addition to the fund's own fees and expenses. As such, there is a layering of fees and expenses.

Credit downgrades and other credit events

Credit rating or credit quality of a security is determined at the time of purchase. If, after purchase, the credit rating on a security is downgraded or the credit quality deteriorates, or if the duration of a security is extended, the subadvisers will decide whether the security should be held or sold. Upon the occurrence of certain triggering events or defaults on a security held by the fund, or if an obligor of such a security has difficulty meeting its obligations, the fund may obtain a new or restructured security or underlying assets. In that case, the fund may become the holder of securities or other assets that it could not purchase or might not otherwise hold (for example, because they are of lower quality or are subordinated to other obligations of the issuer) at a time when those assets may be difficult to sell or can be sold only at a loss. In addition, the fund may incur expenses in an effort to protect the fund's interest in securities experiencing these events.

Zero coupon, pay-in-kind and deferred interest securities

Zero coupon, pay-in-kind and deferred interest securities may be used by issuers to manage cash flow and maintain liquidity. Zero coupon securities pay no interest during the life of the obligation but are issued at prices below their stated maturity value. Because zero coupon securities pay no interest until maturity, their prices may fluctuate more than other types of securities with the same maturity in the secondary market. However, zero coupon bonds are useful as a tool for managing duration.

Pay-in-kind securities have a stated coupon, but the interest is generally paid in the form of obligations of the same type as the underlying pay-in-kind securities (e.g., bonds) rather than in cash. These securities are more sensitive to the credit quality of the underlying issuer and their secondary market prices may fluctuate more than other types of securities with the same maturity.

Deferred 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.

Certain zero coupon, pay-in-kind and deferred interest securities are subject to tax rules applicable to debt obligations acquired with "original issue discount." The fund would generally have to accrue income on these securities for federal income tax purposes before it receives corresponding cash payments. Because the fund intends to make sufficient annual distributions of its taxable income, including accrued non-cash income, in order to maintain its federal income tax status and avoid fund-level income and excise taxes, the fund might be required to liquidate portfolio securities at a disadvantageous time, or borrow cash, to make these distributions. The fund also accrues income on these securities prior to receipt for accounting purposes. To the extent it is deemed collectible, accrued income is taken into account when calculating the value of these securities and the fund's net asset value per share, in accordance with the fund's valuation policies.

When-issued securities, delayed delivery, to be announced and forward commitment transactions

Securities purchased in when-issued, delayed delivery, to be announced or forward commitment transactions will not be delivered or paid for immediately. Such transactions involve a risk of loss, for example, if the value of the securities declines prior to the settlement date. Therefore, these transactions may have a leveraging effect on the fund, making the value of an investment in the fund more volatile and increasing the fund's overall investment exposure. Typically, no income accrues on securities the fund has committed to purchase prior to the time delivery of the securities is made. Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") rules may impose mandatory margin requirements for certain types of when-issued, to be announced or forward commitment transactions, with limited exceptions.

Forward roll transactions

In a forward roll transaction (also referred to as a mortgage dollar roll), the fund sells a mortgage-backed security while simultaneously agreeing to purchase a similar security from the same party (the counterparty) on a specified future date at a lower fixed price. During the roll period, the fund forgoes principal and interest paid on the securities. The fund is compensated by the difference between the current sales price and the forward price for the future purchase as well as by the interest earned on the cash proceeds of the initial sale. The fund may enter into a forward roll transaction with the intention of entering into an offsetting transaction whereby, rather than accepting delivery of the security on the specified date, the fund sells the security and agrees to repurchase a similar security at a later time.

Investments in forward roll transactions involve a risk of loss if the value of the securities that the fund is obligated to purchase declines below the purchase price prior to the repurchase date. Forward roll transactions may have a leveraging effect on the fund (see "When-issued securities, delayed delivery, to be announced and forward commitment transactions").

Short-term investments

The fund may invest, directly or indirectly, in cash, money market instruments and short-term securities, including repurchase agreements, U.S. government securities, bank obligations and commercial paper. Bank obligations include bank notes, certificates of deposit, time deposits, banker's acceptances and other similar obligations. A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which the fund purchases a security from a seller, subject to the obligation of the seller to repurchase that security from the fund at a higher price. The repurchase agreement thereby determines the yield during the fund's holding period, while the seller's obligation to repurchase is secured by the value of the underlying security held by the fund. The fund may also invest in money market funds, which may or may not be registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and/or affiliated with the fund's manager or the subadvisers. The return on investment in these money market funds may be reduced by such money market funds' operating expenses in addition to the fund's own fees and expenses. As such, there is a layering of fees and expenses.

Borrowings and reverse repurchase agreements

The fund may enter into borrowing transactions. Borrowing may make the value of an investment in the fund more volatile and increase the fund's overall investment exposure. The fund may be required to liquidate portfolio securities at a time when it would be disadvantageous to do so in order to make payments with respect to any borrowings. Interest on any borrowings will be a fund expense and will reduce the value of the fund's shares.

The fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which have characteristics like borrowings. In a reverse repurchase agreement, the fund sells securities to a counterparty, in return for cash, and the fund agrees to repurchase the securities at a later date and for a higher price, representing the cost to the fund for the cash received.

Restricted and illiquid securities

Restricted securities are securities subject to legal or contractual restrictions on their resale. An "illiquid security" is any security which the fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the security. Such conditions might prevent the sale of such securities at a time when the sale would otherwise be desirable. The fund will not acquire "illiquid securities" if such acquisition would cause the aggregate value of illiquid securities to exceed 15% of the fund's net assets. The fund may determine that some restricted securities can be more readily sold, for example to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to SEC Rule 144A, and therefore may treat certain such securities as "liquid" for purposes of limitations on the amount of illiquid securities it may own. Investing in these restricted securities could have the effect of increasing the fund's illiquidity if qualified buyers become, for a time, uninterested in buying these securities. These securities may be difficult to value, and the fund may have difficulty disposing of such securities promptly. The fund does not consider non-U.S. securities to be restricted if they can be freely sold in the principal markets in which they are traded, even if they are not registered for sale in the United States.

Structured instruments

The fund may invest in various types of structured instruments, including securities that have demand, tender or put features, or interest rate reset features. These may include instruments issued by structured investment or special purpose vehicles or conduits, and may be asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities. Structured instruments may take the form of participation interests or receipts in underlying securities or other assets, and in some cases are backed by a financial institution serving as a liquidity provider. The interest rate or principal amount payable at maturity on a structured instrument may vary based on changes in one or more specified reference factors, such as currencies, interest rates, commodities, indices or other financial indicators. Changes in the underlying reference factors may result in disproportionate changes in amounts payable under a structured instrument. Some of these instruments may have an interest rate swap feature which substitutes a floating or variable interest rate for the

fixed interest rate on an underlying asset or index. Structured instruments are a type of derivative instrument and the payment and credit qualities of these instruments derive from the assets embedded in the structure. For structured securities that have embedded leverage features, small changes in interest or prepayment rates may cause large and sudden price movements. Structured instruments are often subject to heightened illiquidity risk.

Non-U.S. currency transactions

The fund may engage in non-U.S. currency exchange transactions in an effort to protect against uncertainty in the level of future exchange rates or to enhance returns based on expected changes in exchange rates. Non-U.S. currency exchange transactions may take the form of options, futures, options on futures, swaps, warrants, structured notes, forwards or spot (cash) transactions. The value of these non-U.S. currency transactions depends on, and will vary based on fluctuations in, the value of the underlying currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

Inflation-indexed, inflation-protected and related securities

Inflation-indexed and inflation-protected securities are fixed income securities that are structured to provide protection against inflation and whose principal value or coupon (interest payment) is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the principal value or coupon of these securities will be adjusted downward. Consequently, the interest payable on these securities will be reduced. Also, if the principal value of these securities is adjusted according to the rate of inflation, the adjusted principal value repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

Inflation-protected securities denominated in the U.S. dollar include U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities ("U.S. TIPS"), as well as other bonds issued by U.S. and non-U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities or corporations and derivatives related to these securities. U.S. TIPS are inflation-protected securities issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury the principal amounts of which are adjusted daily based upon changes in the rate of inflation (as currently represented by the non-seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, calculated with a three-month lag). U.S. TIPS pay interest semiannually, equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. The interest rate on these bonds is fixed at issuance, but over the life of the bond, this interest may be paid on an increasing or decreasing principal amount that has been adjusted for inflation. The current market value of U.S. TIPS is not guaranteed and will fluctuate.

The value of inflation-indexed and inflation-protected securities held by the fund fluctuates in response to changes in real interest rates. In addition, if nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, causing real interest rates to rise, it will lead to a decrease in the value of inflation-indexed or inflation-protected securities.

The fund may invest in other fixed-income securities that, in the belief of the fund's subadvisers, will provide protection against inflation, including floating rate and other short duration securities. Floating rate securities bear interest at rates that are not fixed but vary with changes in specified market rates or indices, such as the prime rate, and at specified intervals.

Defensive investing

The fund may depart from its principal investment strategies in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions by taking temporary defensive positions, including by investing in any type of money market instruments and short-term debt securities or holding cash without regard to any percentage limitations. If a significant amount of the fund's assets is used for defensive investing purposes, the fund will be less likely to achieve its investment objective. Although the subadvisers have the ability to take defensive positions, they may choose not to do so for a variety of reasons, even during volatile market conditions.

Other investments

The fund may also use other strategies and invest in other investments that are described, along with their risks, in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). However, the fund might not use all of the strategies and techniques or invest in all of the types of investments described in this Prospectus or in the SAI. New types of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, derivative instruments, hedging instruments and other securities or instruments are developed and marketed from time to time. Consistent with its investment limitations, the fund may invest in new types of securities and instruments.

Percentage and other limitations

For purposes of the fund's limitations expressed as a percentage of assets or net assets, the term "assets" or "net assets," as applicable, means net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes. The fund's compliance with its investment limitations and requirements described in this Prospectus is usually determined at the time of investment. If such a percentage limitation is complied with at the time of an investment, any subsequent change in percentage resulting from a change in asset values or characteristics, a sale of securities or a change in credit quality will not constitute a violation of that limitation.

More on risks of investing in the fund

Following is more information on the principal risks summarized above and additional risks of investing in the fund.

Market and interest rate risk. The market prices of the fund's securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. If the market prices of the fund's securities fall, the value of your investment in the fund will decline. The market price of a security may fall due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, tariffs and trade disruptions, inflation, substantial economic downturn

or recession, changes in interest or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment. Changes in market conditions will not typically have the same impact on all types of securities. The market price of a security may also fall due to specific conditions that affect a particular sector of the securities market or a particular issuer. Your fund shares at any point in time may be worth less than what you invested, even after taking into account the reinvestment of fund dividends and distributions.

The market prices of 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 fund, generally goes down. 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 market price. However, 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. Recently, there have been inflationary price movements. As such, fixed income securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk. Recently, the U.S. Federal Reserve has been raising interest rates from historically low levels. It may continue to raise interest rates. Any additional interest rate increases in the future could cause the value of the fund's holdings to decrease. 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 non-U.S. 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 fund's yield will decline. Also, when interest rates decline, investments made by the fund may pay a lower interest rate, which would reduce the income received by the fund.

Market events risk. The market values of securities or other assets will fluctuate, sometimes sharply and unpredictably, due to changes in general market conditions, overall economic trends or events, governmental actions or intervention, actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks, market disruptions caused by trade disputes or other factors, political developments, armed conflicts, economic sanctions and countermeasures in response to sanctions, major cybersecurity events, investor sentiment, the global and domestic effects of a pandemic, and other factors that may or may not be related to the issuer of the security or other asset. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, public health events, terrorism, wars, natural disasters and other circumstances in one country or region could have profound impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries or markets directly affected, the value and liquidity of the fund's investments may be negatively affected. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Russian stocks lost all, or nearly all, of their market value. Other securities or markets could be similarly affected by past or future geopolitical or other events or conditions. Furthermore, events involving limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments that affect one industry, such as the financial services industry, or concerns or rumors about any events of these kinds, have in the past and may in the future lead to market-wide liquidity problems, may spread to other industries, and could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the fund's investments.

The fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic and its subsequent variants, 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. The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, have taken extraordinary actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This and other government intervention into the economy and financial markets may not work as intended, and have resulted in a large expansion of government deficits and debt, the long term consequences of which are not known. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic, and measures taken to mitigate its effects, could result in disruptions to the services provided to the fund by its service providers.

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 fund's investments, impair the fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the fund's performance.

The United States 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 United States 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 United States and its trading partners, as well as companies directly or indirectly affected and financial markets generally. The United States government has prohibited U.S. persons from investing in Chinese companies designated as related to the Chinese military. These and possible future restrictions could limit the fund'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 United States 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 fund's assets may go down.

LIBOR risk. The fund's investments, payment obligations, and financing terms may be based on floating rates, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate, or "LIBOR," which is the offered rate for short-term Eurodollar deposits between major international banks. In 2017, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") announced its intention to cease compelling banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR after 2021. 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 the remaining 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. In March 2022, the U.S. federal government enacted legislation to establish a process for replacing LIBOR in certain existing contracts that do not already provide for the use of a clearly defined or practicable replacement benchmark rate as described in the legislation. Generally speaking, for contracts that do not contain a fallback provision as described in the legislation, a benchmark replacement recommended by the Federal Reserve Board will effectively automatically replace the USD LIBOR benchmark in the contract after June 30, 2023. The recommended benchmark replacement will be based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, including certain spread adjustments and benchmark replacement conforming changes. Various financial industry groups have been planning for the transition away from LIBOR, but there remains uncertainty regarding the impact of the transition from LIBOR on the fund's transactions and the financial markets generally. The transition away from LIBOR may lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets that rely on LIBOR and may adversely affect the fund's performance. The transition may also result in a reduction in the value of certain LIBOR-based investments held by the fund 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 fund. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could also deteriorate during the transition period, effects could occur at any time.

Credit risk. The value of your investment in the fund could decline if the issuer of a security held by the fund or another obligor for that security (such as a party offering credit enhancement) fails to pay, otherwise defaults, is perceived to be less creditworthy, becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy. The value of your investment in the fund could also decline if the credit rating of a security held by the fund is downgraded or the credit quality or value of any assets underlying the security declines. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. If the fund enters into financial contracts (such as certain derivatives, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions), the fund will be subject to the credit risk presented by the counterparty. In addition, the fund may incur expenses in an effort to protect the fund's interests or to enforce its rights against an issuer, guarantor or counterparty or may be hindered or delayed in exercising those rights. Credit risk is broadly gauged by the credit ratings of the securities in which the fund 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. Credit risk is typically greatest for the fund's high yield debt securities ("junk" bonds), which are rated below the Baa/BBB categories or unrated securities of comparable quality.

The fund may invest in subordinated securities, which are securities that rank below other securities with respect to claims on an issuer's assets, or securities which represent interests in pools of such subordinated securities. The fund is more likely to suffer a credit loss on subordinated securities than on non-subordinated securities of the same issuer. 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. In addition, 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 adverse impact on subordinated securities.

High yield ("junk") bonds risk. High yield bonds, often called "junk" bonds, have a higher risk of issuer default or may be in default and are considered speculative. 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 fluctuates 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. High yield bonds may also have lower liquidity as compared to higher-rated securities, which means the fund 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 fund shares. High yield bonds generally are issued by less creditworthy issuers. Issuers of high yield bonds may have a larger amount of outstanding debt 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 high yield bond holders, leaving few or no assets available to repay high yield bond holders. The fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer. High yield bonds frequently have redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the security from the fund before it matures. If the issuer redeems high yield bonds, the fund may have to invest the proceeds in bonds with lower yields and may lose income.

Derivatives risk. Derivatives involve special risks and costs and may result in losses to the fund, even when used for hedging purposes. Using derivatives can increase losses and reduce opportunities for gains, such as when market prices, interest rates, currencies, or the derivatives themselves behave in a way not anticipated by the fund's subadviser, especially in abnormal market conditions. Using derivatives also can have a leveraging effect which may increase investment losses and increase the fund's volatility, which is the degree to which the fund's share price may fluctuate within a short time period. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. The other parties to certain derivatives transactions present the same types of credit risk as issuers of fixed income securities.

The fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction may not honor its obligations in respect to the transaction. In certain cases, the fund may be hindered or delayed in exercising remedies against or closing out derivative instruments with a counterparty, which may result in additional losses.

Derivatives also tend to involve greater illiquidity risk and they may be difficult to value. The fund may be unable to terminate or sell its derivative positions. In fact, many over-the-counter derivatives will not have liquidity except through the counterparty to the instrument. Derivatives are generally subject to the risks applicable to the assets, rates, indices or other indicators underlying the derivative. The value of a derivative may fluctuate more than the underlying assets, rates, indices or other indicators to which it relates. Use of derivatives or similar instruments may have different tax consequences for the fund than an investment in the underlying asset, and those differences may affect the amount, timing and

character of income distributed to shareholders. The fund's use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by 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 derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets. The fund may be exposed to additional risks as a result of the additional regulations. The extent and impact of the additional regulations are not yet fully known and may not be for some time.

Investments by the fund in structured securities, a type of derivative, raise certain tax, legal, regulatory and accounting issues that may not be presented by direct investments in securities. These issues could be resolved in a manner that could hurt the performance of the fund.

Swap agreements tend to shift the fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, the fund may enter into interest rate swaps, which involve the exchange of interest payments by the fund with another party, such as an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed interest rate payments with respect to a notional amount of principal. If an interest rate swap intended to be used as a hedge negates a favorable interest rate movement, the investment performance of the fund would be less than what it would have been if the fund had not entered into the interest rate swap.

Credit default swap contracts involve heightened risks and may result in losses to the fund. Credit default swaps may be illiquid and difficult to value. If the fund 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 fund 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 fund 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 fund would also be subject to leverage risk, because it would be liable for the full notional amount of the swap in the event of a default (or similar event).

The absence of a central exchange or market for over-the-counter swap transactions may lead, in some instances, to difficulties in trading and valuation, especially in the event of market disruptions. Relatively recent legislation requires certain 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 fund may not be able to enter into swaps that meet its investment needs. The fund also may not be able to find a clearinghouse willing to accept a swap for clearing. In a cleared swap, a central clearing organization will be the counterparty to the transaction. The fund will assume the risk that the clearinghouse and/or the broker through which it holds its position may be unable to perform its obligations.

The fund will be required to maintain its positions with a clearing organization through one or more clearing brokers. The clearing organization will require the fund to post margin and the broker may require the fund to post additional margin to secure the fund'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 fund to deposit larger amounts of margin. The fund may not be able to recover margin amounts if the broker has financial difficulties. Also, the broker may require the fund to terminate a derivatives position under certain circumstances. This may cause the fund to lose money.

Futures are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that obligate a purchaser to buy, and a seller to sell, a specific amount of an asset on a specified future date at a specified price. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the fund and the price of the futures contract; (b) the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the subadviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; and (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations.

An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the option holder (the purchaser) the right but not the obligation to buy (a "call option") or sell (a "put option") the underlying asset (or settle for cash in an amount based on an underlying asset, rate, or index) at a specified price (the "exercise price") during a period of time or on a specified date. The fund may write a call or put option where it (i) owns or is short the underlying security in the case of a call or put option, respectively (sometimes referred to as a "covered option"), or (ii) does not own or is not short such security (sometimes referred to as a "naked option"). When the fund purchases an option, it may lose the total premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets decreased, remained the same or failed to increase to a level at or beyond the exercise price (in the case of a call option) or increased, remained the same or failed to decrease to a level at or below the exercise price (in the case of a put option). If a put or call option purchased by the fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the fund. To the extent that the fund writes or sells an option, in particular a naked option, if the decline or increase in the underlying asset is significantly below or above the exercise price of the written option, the fund could experience a substantial loss.

Risks associated with the use of derivatives are magnified to the extent that an increased portion of the fund's assets is committed to derivatives in general or is invested in just one or a few types of derivatives.

Leverage risk. The use of traditional borrowing (including to meet redemption requests), reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives creates leverage (i.e., a fund's investment exposures exceed its net asset value). Leverage increases a fund's losses when the value of its investments (including derivatives) declines. Because many derivatives have a leverage component (i.e., a notional value in excess of the assets needed to establish or maintain the derivative position), adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate, or index may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. In the case of swaps, the risk of loss generally is related to a notional principal

amount, even if the parties have not made any initial investment. Some derivatives, similar to short sales, have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Similarly, the fund's portfolio will be leveraged and can incur losses if the value of the fund's assets declines between the time a redemption request is received or deemed to be received by the fund (which in some cases may be the business day prior to actual receipt of the transaction activity by the fund) and the time at which the fund liquidates assets to meet redemption requests. Such a decline in the value of a fund's assets is more likely in the case of funds managed from non-U.S. offices for which the time period between the net asset value determination and corresponding liquidation of assets could be longer due to time zone differences and market schedules. In the case of redemptions representing a significant portion of the fund's portfolio, the leverage effects described above can be significant and could expose a fund and non-redeeming shareholders to material losses.

The fund may manage some of its derivative positions by offsetting derivative positions against one another or against other assets. To the extent offsetting positions do not behave in relation to one another as expected, the fund may perform as if it were leveraged.

To the extent the fund purchases securities on margin or sells securities short, it will create leverage in the fund's portfolio. To the extent the market prices of securities pledged to counterparties to secure the fund's margin account or short sale decline, the fund may be required to deposit additional funds with the counterparty to avoid having the pledged securities liquidated to compensate for the decline.

New derivatives regulations require the fund, to the extent it uses derivatives beyond a specified limited amount, to, among other things, comply with certain overall limits on leverage. These regulations may limit the ability of the fund to pursue its investment strategies and may not be effective to mitigate the fund's risk of loss from derivatives.

Illiquidity risk. Illiquidity risk exists when particular investments are or may become impossible or difficult to sell and some assets that the fund wants to invest in may be impossible or difficult to purchase. Although most of the fund's investments must be liquid at the time of investment, investments may be or become illiquid after purchase by the fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil or due to adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. Markets may become illiquid when, for instance, there are few, if any, interested buyers or sellers or when dealers are unwilling or unable to make a market for certain securities. As a general matter, dealers have been less willing to make markets for fixed income securities. Federal banking regulations may also cause certain dealers to reduce their inventories of certain securities, which may further decrease the ability to buy or sell such securities. When the fund holds illiquid investments, the portfolio may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, or to try to limit losses, the fund may be forced to sell at a loss or may not be able to sell at all. The fund may experience heavy redemptions that could cause the fund 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 investments, the fund, due to limitations on illiquid investments, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector, industry or issuer. The liquidity of certain assets, particularly of privately-issued and non-investment grade mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities, may be difficult to ascertain and may change over time. Transactions in less liquid or illiquid securities may entail transaction costs that are higher than those for transactions in liquid securities. Further, such securities, once sold, may not settle for an extended period (for example, several weeks or even longer). The fund will not receive its sales proceeds until that time, which may constrain the fund's ability to meet its obligations (including obligations to redeeming shareholders).

Foreign investments and emerging markets risk. The fund's investments in securities of foreign issuers or issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets involve additional risk as compared to investments in U.S. securities or issuers with predominantly domestic exposure, such as less liquid, less regulated, less transparent and more volatile markets. The markets for some foreign securities are relatively new, and the rules and policies relating to these markets are not fully developed and may change. The value of the fund's investments may decline because of factors affecting the particular issuer as well as foreign markets and issuers generally, such as unfavorable or unsuccessful government actions, tariffs and trade disputes, economic sanctions, reduction of government or central bank support, inadequate accounting standards and auditing and financial recordkeeping requirements, lack of information, political, economic, financial or social instability, terrorism, armed conflicts and other geopolitical events. Geopolitical or other events such as nationalization or expropriation could even cause the loss of the fund's entire investment in one or more countries.

The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, which regulates auditors of U.S. public companies, is unable to inspect audit work papers in certain foreign or emerging market countries. Investors in foreign countries often have limited rights and few practical remedies to pursue shareholder claims, including class actions or fraud claims, and the ability of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the U.S. Department of Justice and other authorities to bring and enforce actions against foreign issuers or foreign persons is limited. Foreign investments may also be adversely affected by U.S. government or international interventions, restrictions or economic sanctions, which could negatively affect the value of an investment or result in the fund selling an investment at a disadvantageous time.

The value of the fund'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. Dividends or interest on, or proceeds from the sale or disposition of, foreign securities may be subject to non-U.S. withholding or other taxes.

It may be difficult for the fund to pursue claims against a foreign issuer or other parties in the courts of a foreign country. Some securities issued by non-U.S. governments or their subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of such governments. Even where a security is backed by the full faith and credit of a government, it may be difficult for the fund to pursue its rights against the government. In the past, some non-U.S. governments have defaulted on principal and interest payments.

If the fund buys securities denominated in a foreign currency, receives income in foreign currencies, or holds foreign currencies from time to time, the value of the fund's assets, as measured in U.S. dollars, can be affected unfavorably by changes in exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar or other foreign currencies. Currency exchange rates can be volatile, and are affected by factors such as general economic and political conditions, the actions of the U.S. and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls and speculation. The fund may be unable or may choose not to hedge its foreign currency exposure.

In certain foreign markets, settlement and clearance of trades may experience delays in payment for or delivery of securities not typically associated with settlement and clearance of U.S. investments. Settlement of trades in these markets can take longer than in other markets and the fund may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period (possibly several weeks or even longer) due to, among other factors, low trading volumes and volatile prices. The custody or holding of securities, cash and other assets by local banks, agents and depositories in securities markets outside the United States may entail additional risks. Governments or trade groups may compel local agents to hold securities in designated depositories that may not be subject to independent evaluation. Local agents are held only to the standards of care of their local markets, and thus may be subject to limited or no government oversight. In extreme cases, the fund's securities may be misappropriated or the fund may be unable to sell its securities. In general, the less developed a country's securities market is, the greater the likelihood of custody problems.

The risks of foreign investments are heightened when investing in issuers in emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have economic, political and legal systems that are less developed and are less stable than those of more developed countries. Their 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 or a natural disaster. They are often particularly sensitive to market movements because their market prices tend to reflect speculative expectations. Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity and in extreme price volatility. Investors should be able to tolerate sudden, sometimes substantial, fluctuations in the value of investments in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have policies that restrict investment by foreigners or that prevent foreign investors from withdrawing their money at will.

Risks related to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Russia's military invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the resulting responses by the United States and other countries, and the potential for wider conflict have increased volatility and uncertainty in the financial markets and adversely affected regional and global economies. The United States and other countries have imposed broad-ranging economic sanctions on Russia and certain Russian individuals, banking entities and corporations as a response to its invasion of Ukraine. The United States and other countries have also imposed economic sanctions on Belarus and may impose sanctions on other countries that support Russia's military invasion. These sanctions, as well as any other economic consequences related to the invasion, such as additional sanctions, boycotts or changes in consumer or purchaser preferences or cyberattacks on governments, companies or individuals, may further decrease the value and liquidity of certain Russian securities and securities of issuers in other countries that are subject to economic sanctions related to the invasion. To the extent that the fund has exposure to Russian investments or investments in countries affected by the invasion, the fund's ability to price, buy, sell, receive or deliver such investments may be impaired. The fund may determine that certain affected securities have zero value. In addition, any exposure that the fund may have to counterparties in Russia or in countries affected by the invasion could negatively impact the fund's portfolio. The extent and duration of Russia's military actions and the repercussions of such actions (including any retaliatory actions or countermeasures that may be taken by those subject to sanctions) are impossible to predict, but could continue to result in significant market disruptions, including in the oil and natural gas markets, and may continue to negatively affect global supply chains (including global food supplies), inflation and global growth. These and any related events could significantly impact the fund's performance and the value of an investment in the fund, even beyond any direct exposure the fund may have to Russian issuers or issuers in other countries directly affected by the invasion.

Sovereign debt risk. Sovereign government and supranational debt involve many of the risks of foreign and emerging markets investments as well as the risk of debt moratorium, repudiation or renegotiation, and the fund may be unable to enforce its rights against the issuers. Sovereign debt risk is increased for emerging market issuers.

U.S. government securities risk. The fund may hold U.S. government securities that are not guaranteed or backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, such as those issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. 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. In addition, the events surrounding the U.S. federal government debt ceiling and any resulting agreement (and similar political, economic and other developments) could adversely affect the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. For example, a downgrade of the long-term sovereign credit rating of the U.S. could increase volatility in both stock and bond markets, result in higher interest rates and lower Treasury prices and increase the costs of all kinds of debt. These events and similar events in other areas of the world could have significant adverse effects on the economy generally and could result in significant adverse impacts on issuers of securities held by the fund and the fund itself.

In the past, the values of U.S. Government securities have been affected substantially by increased demand for them around the world. Changes in the demand for U.S. Government securities may occur at any time and may result in increased volatility in the values of those securities.

Risk of increase in expenses. Your actual costs of investing in the fund may be higher than the expenses shown in "Annual fund operating expenses" for a variety of reasons. For example, expenses may be higher if the fund's average net assets decrease, as a result of redemptions or otherwise, or if a fee limitation is changed or terminated. Net assets are more likely to decrease and fund expense ratios are more likely to increase when markets are volatile.

Prepayment or call risk. Many fixed income securities give the issuer the option to repay or call the security prior to its maturity date. Issuers often exercise this right when interest rates fall. Accordingly, if the fund holds a fixed income security subject to prepayment or call risk, it may 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 fund would also be forced to reinvest the proceeds at then current yields, which would be lower than the yield of the security that was paid off. In addition, if the fund purchases a fixed income security at a premium (at a price that exceeds its stated par or principal value), the fund may lose the amount of the premium paid in the event of prepayment. Prepayment further tends to reduce the yield to maturity and the average life of the security.

Extension risk. When interest rates rise, repayments of fixed income securities, particularly asset- and mortgage-backed securities, may occur more slowly than anticipated, extending the effective duration of these fixed income securities at below market interest rates and causing their market prices to decline more than they would have declined due to the rise in interest rates alone. This may cause the fund's share price to be more volatile.

Risk of investing in fewer issuers. To the extent the fund invests its assets in a small number of issuers, or in issuers in related businesses or that are subject to related operating risks, the fund will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those issuers.

Investment in loans risk. Investments in loans are generally subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt obligations, including, among others, credit risk, interest rate risk, prepayment risk, and extension risk. In addition, in many cases loans are subject to the risks associated with below-investment grade securities. This means loans are often subject to significant credit risks, including a greater possibility that the borrower will be adversely affected by changes in market or economic conditions and may default or enter bankruptcy. This risk of default will increase in the event of an economic downturn or a substantial increase in interest rates (which will increase the cost of the borrower's debt service). Transactions in loans may settle on a delayed basis. As a result, the proceeds from the sale of a loan may not be available to make additional investments or to meet the fund's redemption obligations. Because junior loans are unsecured and subordinated and thus lower in priority of payment to senior loans, they are subject to the additional risk that the cash flow of the borrower and property securing the loan or debt, if any, may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments after giving effect to the senior secured obligations of the borrower. This risk is generally higher for subordinated unsecured loans or debt, which are not backed by a security interest in any specific collateral. Junior loans generally have greater price volatility than senior loans and may have lower liquidity as compared to senior loans. In addition, investments in loans may be difficult to value and may be illiquid. The secondary market for loans may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, and extended trade settlement periods, which may increase the expenses of the fund or cause the fund to be unable to realize the full value of its investment in the loan, resulting in a material decline in the fund's net asset value. Opportunities to invest in loans or certain types of loans, such as senior loans, may be limited. The limited availability of loans may be due to a number of reasons, including that direct lenders may allocate only a small number of loans to new investors, including the fund. There also may be fewer loans made or available, particularly during economic downturns. There is also a possibility that originators will not be able to sell participations in junior loans, which would create greater credit risk exposure for the holders of such loans. Bank loans may not be considered securities under federal securities laws and therefore, the fund may not have the protections afforded by U.S. federal securities laws with respect to such investments.

Covenant lite loans risk. Covenant lite loans contain fewer maintenance covenants, or no maintenance covenants at all, than traditional loans and may not include terms that allow the lender to monitor the financial performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. Accordingly, the fund may have fewer rights against a borrower when it invests in or has exposure to covenant lite loans. This may expose the fund to greater credit risk associated with the borrower and reduce the fund's ability to restructure a problematic loan and mitigate potential loss. As a result, the fund's exposure to losses on such investments may be increased, especially during a downturn in the credit cycle.

Convertible securities risk. Convertible securities are subject to stock market and other risks associated with equity securities, as well as the credit, interest rate and other risks associated with fixed income securities. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or obligor will not make timely payments of principal or interest or that its credit may be downgraded or perceived to be less creditworthy. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a fixed income security will fall when interest rates rise. A rise in rates tends to have a greater impact on the prices of longer term or duration securities. A general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities. As the market price of the equity security underlying a convertible security falls, the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its yield and other fixed income characteristics. As the market price of the equity security underlying a convertible security rises, the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its equity conversion features.

Contingent convertible securities ("CoCos") risk. CoCos are hybrid securities most commonly issued by banking institutions that present risks similar to debt securities and convertible securities. CoCos are a form of hybrid security that are intended to either convert into equity or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain triggers. When an issuer's capital ratio falls below a specified trigger level, or in a regulator's discretion depending on the regulator's judgment about the issuer's solvency prospects, a CoCo may be written down, written off or converted into an equity security. Due to the contingent write-down, write-off and conversion feature, CoCos may have substantially greater risk than other securities in times of financial stress. If the trigger level is breached, the issuer's decision to write down, write off or convert a CoCo may be outside its control, and the fund may suffer a complete loss on an investment in CoCos with no chance of recovery even if the issuer remains in existence. The value of CoCos is unpredictable and may be influenced by many factors including, without limitation: the creditworthiness of the issuer and/or fluctuations in such issuer's applicable capital ratios; supply and demand for CoCos; general market conditions and available liquidity; and economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, its particular market or the financial markets in general.

Valuation risk. Many factors may influence the price at which the fund could sell any particular portfolio investment. The sales price may well differ—higher or lower—from the fund’s last valuation, and such differences could be significant, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value methodologies. These differences may increase significantly and affect fund investments more broadly during periods of market volatility. Investors who purchase or redeem fund shares on days when the fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received if the fund had not fair-valued securities or had used a different valuation methodology. The value of non-U.S. securities, certain fixed income securities and currencies, as applicable, may be materially affected by events after the close of the markets in which they are traded, but before the fund determines its net asset value. The fund’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. The valuation of the fund’s investments involves subjective judgment, which may prove to be incorrect.

Portfolio turnover risk. Active and frequent trading will increase the fund’s transaction costs, which could detract from fund performance.

Cash management and defensive investing risk. The value of the investments held by the fund for cash management or defensive investing purposes can fluctuate. Like other fixed income securities, they are subject to risk, including market, interest rate and credit risk. If the fund holds cash uninvested, the cash will be subject to the credit risk of the depository institution holding the cash and the fund will not earn income on the cash. If a significant amount of the fund’s assets is used for cash management or defensive investing purposes, the fund will be less likely to achieve its investment objective. Defensive investing may not work as intended and the value of an investment in the fund may still decline.

Hedging risk. The decision as to whether and to what extent the fund will engage in hedging transactions to hedge against risks such as currency risk, credit risk, and interest rate risk will depend on a number of factors, including prevailing market conditions, the composition of the fund, the availability of suitable transactions and regulatory restrictions. The fund may not engage in hedging transactions even when it would have been advantageous to do so. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying asset or index, so the fund could lose money on both a hedging transaction and the transaction being hedged; accordingly, there can be no assurance that hedging strategies, if used, will be successful. Hedging transactions involve costs and may reduce gains or result in losses.

Risks relating to inflation-indexed securities. The value of inflation-indexed fixed income securities generally fluctuates in response to changes in real interest rates, which are in turn tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed securities. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed securities. The principal value of inflation-indexed securities declines in periods of deflation, and holders of such securities may experience a loss. Although the holders of U.S. TIPS receive no less than the par value of the security at maturity, if the fund purchases U.S. TIPS in the secondary market whose principal values have been adjusted upward due to inflation since issuance, it may experience a loss if there is a subsequent period of deflation. If inflation is lower than expected during the period the fund holds an inflation-indexed security, the fund may earn less on the security than on a conventional bond.

Any increase in principal value caused by an increase in the index the inflation-indexed securities are tied to is taxable in the year the increase occurs, even though the fund will not receive cash representing the increase at that time. As a result, the fund could be required at times to liquidate other investments, including when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to satisfy the distribution requirements applicable to regulated investment companies under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. See “Taxes” in the SAI.

If real interest rates rise (i.e., if interest rates rise for reasons other than inflation, for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), the value of inflation-indexed securities held by the fund will decline. Moreover, because the principal amount of inflation-indexed securities would be adjusted downward during a period of deflation, the fund will be subject to deflation risk with respect to its investments in these securities. Inflation-indexed securities are tied to indices that are calculated based on rates of inflation for prior periods. There can be no assurance that such indices will accurately measure the actual rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk. 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 fund. 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 underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations.

At times, some of the mortgage-backed securities in which the fund 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 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 doubtful. For mortgage derivatives and structured securities that have embedded leverage features, small changes in interest or prepayment rates may cause large and sudden price movements. Mortgage derivatives can also become illiquid and hard to value in declining markets.

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.

Portfolio management risk. The value of your investment may decrease if the subadvisers' judgment about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, or about interest rates or other market factors, is incorrect or does not produce the desired results, or if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the models, tools and data used by the subadvisers. In addition, the fund's investment strategies or policies may change from time to time. Those changes may not lead to the results intended by the subadvisers and could have an adverse effect on the value or performance of the fund.

Investment in other investment companies risk. Investments in other investment companies are subject to market and portfolio selection risk, as well as portfolio management risk. If the fund acquires shares of investment companies, including ones affiliated with the fund, shareholders bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the fund (including management and advisory fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of the investment companies (to the extent not offset by LMPFA or its affiliates through waivers).

Redemption risk. The fund may experience periods of heavy redemptions, particularly during periods of declining or illiquid markets, that could cause the fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or unfavorable prices or increase or accelerate taxable gains or transaction costs and may negatively affect the fund's net asset value, performance, or ability to satisfy redemptions in a timely manner which could cause the value of your investment to decline. Redemption risk is greater to the extent that the fund has investors with large shareholdings, short investment horizons, unpredictable cash flow needs or where one decision maker has control of fund shares owned by separate fund shareholders, including clients or affiliates of the fund's manager. 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 fund could hurt performance and/or cause the remaining shareholders in the fund to lose money.

Operational risk. Your ability to transact with the fund or the valuation of your investment may be negatively impacted because of the operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors and human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology (including those due to cybersecurity incidents), changes in personnel, and errors caused by third party service providers or trading counterparties. It is not possible to identify all of the operational risks that may affect the fund or to develop processes and controls that eliminate or mitigate the occurrence of such failures. The fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity incidents, whether intentionally caused by third parties or otherwise, may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, fund or customer data (including private shareholder information) or proprietary information, cause the fund, the manager, the subadvisers and/or their service providers (including, but not limited to, fund accountants, custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality, or prevent fund investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares, receiving distributions or receiving timely information regarding the fund or their investment in the fund. The fund, the manager, and the subadvisers have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity incidents affecting third party service providers, and such third party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the fund, the manager, and/or the subadvisers. Cybersecurity incidents may result in financial losses to the fund and its shareholders, and substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent or mitigate any future cybersecurity incidents. Issuers of securities in which the fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of these securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

Because technology is frequently changing, new ways to carry out cyber attacks are always developing. Therefore, there is a chance that some risks have not been identified or prepared for, or that an attack may not be detected, which puts limitations on the fund's ability to plan for or respond to a cyber attack. Like other funds and business enterprises, the fund, the manager, the subadvisers and their service providers are subject to the risk of cyber incidents occurring from time to time.

Please note that there are other factors that could adversely affect your investment and that could prevent the fund from achieving its investment objective. More information about risks appears in the SAI. Before investing, you should carefully consider the risks that you will assume.

Portfolio holdings

The fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the fund's portfolio securities are described in the SAI. For more information about the fund's portfolio holdings, please visit the fund's website, www.franklintempleton.com/variablefunds, and click on the name of the fund.

More on fund management

Legg Mason Partners Fund Advisor, LLC (“LMPFA” or the “manager”) is the fund's investment manager. LMPFA, with offices at 280 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017, also serves as the investment manager of other Legg Mason-sponsored funds. LMPFA provides administrative and certain oversight services to the fund. As of December 31, 2022, LMPFA's total assets under management were approximately \$190.4 billion.

Western Asset Management Company, LLC (“Western Asset”), Western Asset Management Company Limited (“Western Asset London”), Western Asset Management Company Ltd (“Western Asset Japan”) and Western Asset Management Company Pte. Ltd. (“Western Asset Singapore” and, collectively with Western Asset, Western Asset London and Western Asset Japan, the “subadvisers”) provide the day-to-day portfolio management of the fund as subadvisers.

Western Asset, established in 1971, has offices at 385 East Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena, California 91101 and 620 Eighth Avenue, New York, New York 10018. Western Asset London was founded in 1984 and has offices at 10 Exchange Square, Primrose Street, London EC2A 2EN. Western Asset Japan was founded in 1991 and has offices at 36F Shin-Marunouchi Building, 5-1 Marunouchi 1-Chome Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 100-6536, Japan. Western Asset Singapore was established in 2000 and has offices at 1 George Street #23-01, Singapore 049145.

Western Asset London, Western Asset Japan and Western Asset Singapore provide certain subadvisory services relating to currency transactions and investments in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities and related foreign currency instruments. Western Asset London generally manages global and non-U.S. dollar fixed income mandates, Western Asset Japan generally manages Japanese fixed income mandates, and Western Asset Singapore generally manages Asian (other than Japan) fixed income mandates. Each office provides services relating to relevant portions of Western Asset's broader portfolios as appropriate.

Western Asset London, Western Asset Japan and Western Asset Singapore undertake investment-related activities including investment management, research and analysis, and securities settlement.

Western Asset employs a team approach to investment management that utilizes relevant staff in multiple offices around the world. Expertise from Western Asset investment professionals in those offices add local sector investment experience as well as the ability to trade in local markets. Although the investment professionals at Western Asset London, Western Asset Japan, and Western Asset Singapore are responsible for the management of the investments in their local sectors, Western Asset provides overall supervision of their activities for the fund to maintain a cohesive investment management approach.

Western Asset, Western Asset London, Western Asset Japan and Western Asset Singapore act as investment advisers to institutional accounts, such as corporate pension plans, mutual funds and endowment funds. As of December 31, 2022, the total assets under management of Western Asset and its supervised affiliates, including Western Asset London, Western Asset Japan and Western Asset Singapore, were approximately \$390.72 billion.

LMPFA pays the subadvisers a portion of the management fee that it receives from the fund. The fund does not pay any additional advisory or other fees for advisory services provided by Western Asset, Western Asset London, Western Asset Japan or Western Asset Singapore.

LMPFA, Western Asset, Western Asset London, Western Asset Japan and Western Asset Singapore are indirect, wholly-owned subsidiaries of Franklin Resources, Inc. (“Franklin Resources”). Franklin Resources, whose principal executive offices are at One Franklin Parkway, San Mateo, California 94403, is a global investment management organization operating, together with its subsidiaries, as Franklin Templeton. As of December 31, 2022, Franklin Templeton's asset management operations had aggregate assets under management of approximately \$1.39 trillion.

Investment professionals

Primary responsibility for the day-to-day portfolio management, development of investment strategy, oversight and coordination of the fund lies with the following investment professionals. The fund is managed by a broad team of investment professionals. Senior members of the portfolio management team are responsible for the development of investment strategy and oversight for the fund and coordination of other relevant investment team members.

Investment professional	Title and recent biography	Investment professional of the fund since
S. Kenneth Leech	Chief Investment Officer and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2014*
John Bellows	Portfolio Manager/Research Analyst and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2018
Mark S. Lindbloom	Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2015

Frederick R. Marki	Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2018
Julien A. Scholnick	Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2016

* In addition, Mr. Leech had previously served as a member of the portfolio management team of the fund.

The SAI provides information about the compensation of the investment professionals, other accounts managed by the investment professionals and any fund shares held by the investment professionals.

Management fee

The fund pays a management fee at an annual rate that decreases as assets increase, as follows: 0.45% of the first \$500 million, 0.425% of the next \$500 million and 0.40% of assets over \$1 billion of its average daily net assets.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the fund paid LMPFA an effective management fee of 0.45% of the fund's average daily net assets for management services. The effective management fee reflects any fees waived by the manager (including any fees waived in connection with investments by the fund in affiliated investment companies for which the fund paid a management fee).

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the fund's management agreement and subadvisory agreements is available in the fund's Semi-Annual Report for the period ended June 30, 2022.

Expense limitation

The manager has agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse operating expenses (other than interest, brokerage, taxes, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses) so that the ratio of total annual fund operating expenses will not exceed 0.54% for Class I shares and 0.79% for Class II shares, subject to recapture as described below. These arrangements are expected to continue until December 31, 2024, may be terminated prior to that date by agreement of the manager and the Board, and may be terminated at any time after that date by the manager. These arrangements, however, may be modified by the manager to decrease total annual fund operating expenses at any time. The manager is also permitted to recapture amounts waived and/or reimbursed to a class within two years after the fiscal year in which the manager earned the fee or incurred the expense if the class' total annual fund operating expenses have fallen to a level below the limits described above. In no case will the manager recapture any amount that would result, on any particular business day of the fund, in the class' total annual fund operating expenses exceeding the applicable limits described above or any other lower limit then in effect. The manager has agreed to waive the fund's management fee to an extent sufficient to offset the net management fee payable in connection with any investment in an affiliated money market fund. This management fee waiver is not subject to recapture.

Additional information

The fund enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the fund's manager and the subadvisers, who provide services to the fund. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (or "third-party") beneficiaries of, those contractual arrangements.

This Prospectus and the SAI provide information concerning the fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the fund. The fund may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this Prospectus nor the SAI is intended to give rise to any contract rights or other rights in any shareholder, other than rights conferred by federal or state securities laws.

Distribution

Franklin Distributors, LLC ("Franklin Distributors" or the "Distributor"), an indirect, wholly-owned broker/dealer subsidiary of Franklin Resources, serves as the fund's sole and exclusive distributor.

The fund has adopted a Rule 12b-1 shareholder services and distribution plan for Class II shares. Under the plan, Class II shares of the fund are subject to a distribution fee of 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the class. The plan allows Class II shares of the fund to bear distribution fees in connection with the sale and distribution of Class II shares. It also allows the fund to pay for services to Class II shareholders. From time to time, Franklin Distributors and/or financial intermediaries may agree to a reduction or waiver of these fees. This fee is an ongoing expense and over time may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. Class I shares are not subject to any distribution and/or service fees.

Additional payments

In addition to payments made to intermediaries under the fund's shareholder services and distribution plan and other payments made by the fund for shareholder services and/or recordkeeping, the Distributor, the manager and/or their affiliates make payments for distribution, shareholder servicing, marketing and promotional activities and related expenses out of their profits and other available sources, including profits from their relationships with the fund. These payments are not reflected as additional expenses in the fee table contained in this Prospectus. The recipients of these payments may include the Distributor and affiliates of the manager, as well as Service Agents through which investors may purchase shares of the

fund, including your Service Agent. The total amount of these payments is substantial, may be substantial to any given recipient and may exceed the costs and expenses incurred by the recipient for any fund-related marketing or shareholder servicing activities. The payments described in this paragraph are often referred to as "revenue sharing payments." Revenue sharing arrangements are separately negotiated between the Distributor, the manager and/or their affiliates, and the recipients of these payments.

Revenue sharing payments create an incentive for an intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend or sell shares of the fund to you. Contact your Service Agent for details about revenue sharing payments it receives or may receive. Additional information about revenue sharing payments is available in the SAI. Revenue sharing payments, as well as payments by the fund under the shareholder services and distribution plan or for recordkeeping and/or shareholder services, also benefit the manager, the Distributor and their affiliates to the extent the payments result in more assets being invested in the fund on which fees are being charged.

Share transactions

Share classes

The fund has two share classes, Class I and Class II shares. Class I and Class II shares have different expense structures. Class I shares are not subject to a shareholder services and distribution fee, while Class II shares are subject to a shareholder services and distribution fee of 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the class.

Availability of the fund

Shares of the fund may only be purchased or redeemed through variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies offered by the separate accounts of participating life insurance companies or through eligible pension or other qualified plans. Shares of the fund are sold at the fund's net asset value next determined after receipt by the fund, through its agent, of a purchase request in good order.

The interests of different variable insurance products investing in the fund could conflict due to differences of tax treatment and other considerations. The fund's Board currently does not foresee any disadvantages to investors arising from the fact that the fund may offer its shares to different insurance company separate accounts that serve as the investment medium for their variable annuity and variable life products. Nevertheless, the Board intends to monitor events to identify any material irreconcilable conflicts which may arise, and to determine what action, if any, should be taken in response to these conflicts. If a conflict were to occur, one or more insurance company's separate accounts might be required to withdraw their investments in the fund and shares of another fund may be substituted. In addition, the sale of shares may be suspended or terminated if required by law or regulatory authority or if it is found by the Board to be in the best interests of the fund's shareholders.

The fund reserves the right to reject any specific purchase order.

Certain insurance companies may have selected, and the Distributor may have made available, fund share classes with distribution and/or service-related fees that are higher than other available share classes. As a result of higher fees paid by investors in such share classes, the amount of fees that may otherwise need to be paid by the Distributor or its affiliates to such insurance company would decrease.

Redemption of shares

The redemption price of the shares of the fund will be the net asset value next determined after receipt by the fund, through its agent, of a redemption order from a separate account and by qualified plans, which may be more or less than the price paid for the shares. The fund will ordinarily make payment within one business day after receipt of a redemption request in good order. Redemption proceeds must be remitted to a separate account on or before the second day following receipt of the request in good order, except on a day on which the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is closed or as permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission in extraordinary circumstances.

Under normal circumstances, the fund expects to meet redemption requests by using cash or cash equivalents in its portfolio or selling portfolio assets to generate cash. The fund also may pay redemption proceeds using cash obtained through borrowing arrangements that may be available from time to time.

The fund may pay all or a portion of redemption proceeds by delivering securities (for example, if the fund reasonably believes that a cash redemption may have a substantial impact on the fund and its remaining shareholders). In that event, 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.

The fund has available an unsecured revolving credit facility (the "Global Credit Facility") that may be used as an additional source of liquidity to fund redemptions of shares. There can be no assurance that the Global Credit Facility will remain available to the fund generally or that any available credit under the Global Credit Facility will be available to the fund when the fund seeks to draw on the Global Credit Facility.

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

Subject to applicable law, the fund may, with prior notice, adopt other policies from time to time requiring mandatory redemption of shares in certain circumstances.

Frequent trading of fund shares

The Board has adopted the following policies and procedures with respect to frequent trading (Frequent Trading Policy):

Frequent trading generally. The fund discourages and does not intend to accommodate short-term or frequent purchases and redemptions of fund shares, often referred to as "frequent trading," and asks its fund of fund investors and participating life insurance companies ("Insurers") for their cooperation in trying to discourage such activity in their separate accounts by contract holders and their service agents. The fund intends to seek to restrict or reject such trading or take other action, as described below, if in the judgment of the fund's manager or transfer agent such trading may

interfere with the efficient management of the fund's portfolio, may materially increase the fund's transaction costs, administrative costs or taxes, or may otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the fund and its shareholders.

The Frequent Trading Policy applies to any account, whether a direct account or accounts with financial intermediaries such as investment advisers, broker/dealers or retirement plan administrators, and accounts held through intermediaries such as insurance company separate accounts, where the intermediary holds fund shares for a number of its customers in one account.

Frequent trading consequences. If information regarding trading activity in the fund or in any other Franklin Templeton affiliated fund or non-Franklin Templeton affiliated fund is brought to the attention of the fund's manager or transfer agent and based on that information the fund or its manager or transfer agent in their sole discretion conclude that such trading may be detrimental to the fund as described in this Frequent Trading Policy, the fund may temporarily or permanently bar future purchases into the fund or, alternatively, may limit the amount, number or frequency of any future purchases and/or the method by which a shareholder may request future purchases and redemptions (including purchases and/or redemptions by an exchange or transfer between the fund and any other mutual fund). In determining what actions should be taken, the fund's transfer agent may consider a variety of factors, including the potential impact of such remedial actions on the fund or its shareholders. If the fund is a "fund of funds," the fund's transfer agent may take into account the impact of the trading activity and of any proposed remedial action on both the fund and the underlying funds in which the fund invests.

In considering trading activity, the fund may consider, among other factors, trading history both directly and, if known, through financial intermediaries, in the fund, in other Franklin Templeton affiliated funds, in non-Franklin Templeton affiliated mutual funds, or in accounts under common control or ownership.

Frequent trading through Insurers. An Insurer's order for purchases and/or redemptions pursuant to a contract holder's instructions (including purchases and/or redemptions by an exchange or transfer between the fund and any mutual fund) are submitted pursuant to aggregated orders (Aggregated Orders). A fund of fund's order for purchases and/or redemptions pursuant to its investors' instructions are also submitted pursuant to Aggregated Orders. While the fund will encourage Insurers and funds of funds to apply the Frequent Trading Policy to their investors, the fund is limited in its ability to monitor the trading activity or enforce the Frequent Trading Policy because Insurers and funds of funds have the relationships with, and are responsible for maintaining the account records of, the individual investors. For example, should it occur, the fund may not be able to detect frequent trading that may be facilitated by financial intermediaries or made difficult to identify in the Aggregated Orders used by Insurers and fund of fund investors.

Therefore, the fund or its agent selectively monitor the Aggregated Orders used by Insurers and fund of fund investors for purchases, exchanges and redemptions in respect of all their investors and seek the cooperation of Insurers and fund of fund investors to apply the Frequent Trading Policy. There may be legal and technological limitations on the ability of an Insurer or fund of fund to impose trading restrictions and to apply the Frequent Trading Policy to their investors through such methods as implementing short-term trading limitations or restrictions, assessing the fund's redemption fee (if applicable) and monitoring trading activity for what might be frequent trading. As a result, the fund may not be able to determine whether trading by Insurers or funds of funds in respect of their investors is contrary to the Frequent Trading Policy.

Risks from frequent trading. Depending on various factors, including the size of the fund, the amount of assets the portfolio manager typically maintains in cash or cash equivalents and the dollar amount and number and frequency of trades and the types of securities in which the fund typically invests, short-term or frequent trading may interfere with the efficient management of the fund's portfolio, increase the fund's transaction costs, administrative costs and taxes and/or impact fund performance.

In addition, if the nature of the fund's portfolio holdings exposes the fund to "arbitrage market timers," the value of the fund's shares may be diluted if redeeming shareholders receive proceeds (and buying shareholders receive shares) based upon net asset values which do not reflect appropriate fair value prices. Arbitrage market timing occurs when an investor seeks to take advantage of the possible delay between the change in the value of a mutual fund's portfolio holdings and the reflection of the change in the fund's net asset value per share. A fund that invests significantly in foreign securities may be particularly vulnerable to arbitrage market timing. Arbitrage market timing in foreign investments may occur because of time zone differences between the foreign markets on which the fund's international portfolio securities trade and the time as of which the fund's net asset value is calculated. Arbitrage market timers may purchase shares of the fund based on events occurring after foreign market closing prices are established, but before calculation of the fund's net asset value. One of the objectives of the fund's fair value pricing procedures is to minimize the possibilities of this type of arbitrage market timing.

Since the fund may invest significantly in securities that are, or may be, restricted, unlisted, traded infrequently, thinly traded, or relatively illiquid (relatively illiquid securities), the fund may be particularly vulnerable to arbitrage market timing. An arbitrage market timer may seek to take advantage of a possible differential between the last available market prices for one or more of these relatively illiquid securities that are used to calculate the fund's net asset value and the latest indications of market values for those securities. One of the objectives of the fund's fair value pricing procedures is to minimize the possibilities of this type of arbitrage market timing.

The fund is currently using several methods to reduce the risk of frequent trading. These methods include:

- seeking the cooperation of Insurers and funds of funds to assist the fund in identifying potential frequent trading activity;
- committing staff to selectively review on a continuing basis recent trading activity in order to identify trading activity that may be contrary to the Frequent Trading Policy;

- monitoring potential price differentials following the close of trading in foreign markets to determine whether the application of fair value pricing procedures is warranted; and
- seeking the cooperation of financial intermediaries to assist the fund in identifying frequent trading activity.

Though these methods involve judgments that are inherently subjective and involve some selectivity in their application, the fund seeks to make judgments and applications that are consistent with the interests of the fund's shareholders. There is no assurance that the fund or its agents will gain access to any or all information necessary to detect frequent trading in Insurers' separate accounts. While the fund will seek to take actions (directly and with the assistance of Insurers) that will detect frequent trading, it cannot represent that such trading activity can be minimized or completely eliminated.

Revocation of frequent trading trades. Transactions placed in violation of the Frequent Trading Policy or exchange limit guidelines are not necessarily deemed accepted by the fund and may be cancelled or revoked by the fund, in full or in part, as soon as practicable following receipt by the fund and prompt inquiry of the intermediary.

Dividends, other distributions and taxes

Distributions made by the fund are automatically reinvested in additional shares of the fund at net asset value unless the fund is instructed otherwise. Distributions to an insurance company separate account, and exchanges and redemptions of fund shares made by a separate account, ordinarily do not cause contract holders to recognize income or gain for federal income tax purposes. Please see the accompanying contract prospectus for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of distributions to the separate accounts and to contract holders.

In order to enable insurance company separate accounts investing in the fund to comply with the diversification requirements applicable to "segregated asset accounts" under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the fund intends to structure its portfolio in a manner that complies with those requirements and to prohibit investment in the fund by investors other than separate accounts established and maintained by insurance companies for the purpose of funding variable annuity and life insurance contracts and certain qualified pension and retirement plans and other regulated investment companies whose shares are generally offered only to such separate accounts and pension and retirement plans. The applicable Treasury regulations generally provide that, as of the end of each calendar quarter or within 30 days thereafter, no more than 55% of the total assets of a segregated asset account may be represented by any one investment, no more than 70% by any two investments, no more than 80% by any three investments, and no more than 90% by any four investments. For this purpose, all securities of the same issuer are considered a single investment, but in the case of U.S. government securities, each government agency or instrumentality is considered to be a separate issuer. An alternative asset diversification test may be satisfied under certain circumstances. So long as the fund qualifies as a "regulated investment company" and ensures that its shares are held only by qualifying investors (including other regulated investment companies whose shares are held only by qualifying investors), each segregated asset account investing in the fund will be entitled to "look through" to the fund's portfolio in order to satisfy the diversification requirements. As noted above, shares of the fund are offered only to separate accounts established and maintained by insurance companies for the purpose of funding variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts and to certain qualified pension and retirement plans and other regulated investment companies whose shares are generally offered only to such separate accounts and pension and retirement plans; if the fund were to sell its shares to other categories of shareholders, the fund may fail to comply with applicable Treasury requirements regarding investor control. If the fund should fail to comply with the diversification or investor control requirements or fail to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code, contracts invested in the fund would not be treated as annuity, endowment or life insurance contracts under the Code, and all income and gain earned in past years and currently inside the contracts would be taxed currently to the policyholders and income and gain would remain subject to taxation as ordinary income thereafter, even if the fund were to become adequately diversified.

Share price

You may buy or redeem shares at their net asset value next determined after receipt of your request in good order. The fund's net asset value per share is the value of its assets minus its liabilities divided by the number of shares outstanding. Net asset value is calculated separately for each class of shares.

The fund calculates its net asset value every day the NYSE is open. The fund generally values its securities and other assets and calculates its net asset value as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE, normally at 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time). If the NYSE closes at a time other than the scheduled closing time, the fund will calculate its net asset value as of the scheduled closing time. The NYSE is closed on certain holidays listed in the SAI.

Orders to buy or redeem shares at a certain day's price must be received by the fund, through its agent, before the scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE on that day to receive that day's price. If the NYSE closes early on that day, you must place your order prior to the scheduled closing time. It is the responsibility of the separate account or qualified plan to transmit all orders to buy or redeem shares to the transfer agent within the time period agreed to by such parties.

Valuation of the fund's securities and other assets is performed in accordance with the valuation policy approved by the Board. As of the date of this Prospectus, the fund's manager serves as the fund's valuation designee for purposes of compliance with Rule 2a-5 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Under the valuation policy, assets are valued as follows:

- The valuations for fixed income securities and certain derivative instruments are typically the prices supplied by independent third party pricing services, which may use market prices or broker/dealer quotations or a variety of fair valuation techniques and methodologies.
- Equity securities and certain derivative instruments that are traded on an exchange are valued at the closing price (which may be reported at a different time than the time at which the fund's net asset value is calculated) or, if that price is unavailable or deemed by the manager not representative of market value, the last sale price. Where a security is traded on more than one exchange (as is often the case overseas), the security is generally valued at the price on the exchange considered by the manager to be the primary exchange. In the case of securities not traded on an exchange, or if exchange prices are not otherwise available, the prices are typically determined by independent third party pricing services that use a variety of techniques and methodologies. Investments in mutual funds are valued at the net asset value per share of the class of the underlying fund held by the fund as determined on each business day.
- The valuations of securities traded on foreign markets and certain fixed income securities will generally be based on prices determined as of the earlier closing time of the markets in which they primarily trade. The prices of foreign equity securities typically are adjusted using a fair value model developed by an independent third party pricing service to estimate the value of those securities at the time of closing of the NYSE. When the fund holds securities or other assets that are denominated in a foreign currency, the fund will normally use the currency exchange rates as of 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time). Foreign markets are open for trading on weekends and other days when the fund does not price its shares. Therefore, the value of the fund's shares may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem the fund's shares.
- If independent third party pricing services are unable to supply prices for a portfolio investment, or if the prices supplied are deemed by the manager to be unreliable, the market price may be determined by the manager using quotations from one or more broker/dealers. When such prices or quotations are not available, or when the manager believes that they are unreliable, the manager may price securities in accordance with the valuation policy. The valuation policy permits, among other things, the use of a formula or other method that takes into consideration market indices, yield curves and other specific adjustments to determine fair value. These determinations are subject to the Board's oversight. Fair value of a security is the amount, as determined by the manager in good faith, that the fund might reasonably expect to receive upon a current sale of the security. The fund may also use fair value procedures if the manager determines that a significant event has occurred between the time at which a market price is determined and the time at which the fund's net asset value is calculated.

Many factors may influence the price at which the fund could sell any particular portfolio investment. The sales price may well differ—higher or lower—from the fund's last valuation, and such differences could be significant, particularly for securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. Moreover, valuing securities using fair value methodologies involves greater reliance on judgment than valuing securities based on market quotations. A fund that uses fair value methodologies may value those securities higher or lower than another fund using market quotations or its own fair value methodologies to price the same securities. There can be no assurance that the fund could obtain the value assigned to a security if it were to sell the security at approximately the time at which the fund determines its net asset value. Investors who purchase or redeem fund shares on days when the fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive a greater or lesser number of shares, or higher or lower redemption proceeds, than they would have received if the fund had not fair-valued the security or had used a different methodology.

Financial highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the performance of each class for the past five years, unless otherwise noted. Certain information reflects financial results for a single fund share. Total return represents the rate that a shareholder would have earned (or lost) on a fund share assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. Total returns do not reflect expenses associated with a separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges, which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Unless otherwise noted, this information has been audited by the fund's independent registered public accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, whose report, along with the fund's financial statements, is incorporated by reference into the fund's SAI (see back cover) and is included in the fund's annual report. The fund's annual report is available upon request by calling toll-free 877-6LM-FUND/656-3863 or via the following hyperlink: (<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/874835/000119312523053119/d424605dncsr.htm>).

For a share of each class of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year ended December 31:					
Class I Shares ¹	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$5.95	\$6.23	\$5.82	\$5.43	\$5.77
Income (loss) from operations:					
Net investment income	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.20	0.19
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(1.18)	(0.25)	0.38	0.46	(0.32)
Total income (loss) from operations	(1.02)	(0.12)	0.54	0.66	(0.13)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.12)	(0.27)	(0.21)
Return of capital	—	—	(0.01)	—	—
Total distributions	(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.13)	(0.27)	(0.21)
Net asset value, end of year	\$4.82	\$5.95	\$6.23	\$5.82	\$5.43
Total return²	(17.23)%	(1.97)%	9.31%	12.17%	(2.23)%
Net assets, end of year (000s)	\$198,982	\$99,849	\$92,357	\$72,787	\$66,580
Ratios to average net assets:					
Gross expenses	0.51%	0.53%	0.59%	0.56%	0.57%
Net expenses ^{3,4}	0.50	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.54
Net investment income	3.07	2.17	2.73	3.43	3.47
Portfolio turnover rate⁵	49%	54%	80%	133%	101%

¹ Per share amounts have been calculated using the average shares method.

² Performance figures may reflect compensating balance arrangements, fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of compensating balance arrangements, fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would have been lower. Total returns do not reflect expenses associated with separate accounts such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total return for all periods shown. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

³ Reflects fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements.

⁴ As a result of an expense limitation arrangement, the ratio of total annual fund operating expenses, other than interest, brokerage, taxes, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses, to average net assets of Class I shares did not exceed 0.54%. This expense limitation arrangement cannot be terminated prior to December 31, 2024 without the Board of Trustees' consent. In addition, the manager has agreed to waive the Portfolio's management fee to an extent sufficient to offset the net management fee payable in connection with any investment in an affiliated money market fund.

⁵ Excluding mortgage dollar roll transactions. If mortgage dollar roll transactions had been included, the portfolio turnover rate would have been 57%, 78%, 113%, 198% and 226% for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

For a share of each class of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year ended December 31:

Class II Shares ¹	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$5.95	\$6.23	\$5.83	\$5.43	\$5.78
Income (loss) from operations:					
Net investment income	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.19	0.18
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(1.17)	(0.26)	0.37	0.46	(0.33)
Total income (loss) from operations	(1.03)	(0.14)	0.52	0.65	(0.15)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.09)	(0.14)	(0.11)	(0.25)	(0.20)
Return of capital	—	—	(0.01)	—	—
Total distributions	(0.09)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.25)	(0.20)
Net asset value, end of year	\$4.83	\$5.95	\$6.23	\$5.83	\$5.43
Total return²	(17.28)%	(2.19)%	9.05%	11.82%	(2.64)%
Net assets, end of year (millions)	\$122	\$154	\$131	\$121	\$147
Ratios to average net assets:					
Gross expenses	0.76%	0.78%	0.83%	0.80%	0.82%
Net expenses ^{3,4}	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.79
Net investment income	2.64	1.92	2.50	3.21	3.23
Portfolio turnover rate⁵	49%	54%	80%	133%	101%

¹ Per share amounts have been calculated using the average shares method.

² Performance figures may reflect compensating balance arrangements, fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of compensating balance arrangements, fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would have been lower. Total returns do not reflect expenses associated with separate accounts such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total return for all periods shown. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

³ Reflects fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements.

⁴ As a result of an expense limitation arrangement, the ratio of total annual fund operating expenses, other than interest, brokerage, taxes, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses, to average net assets of Class II shares did not exceed 0.79%. This expense limitation arrangement cannot be terminated prior to December 31, 2024 without the Board of Trustees' consent. In addition, the manager has agreed to waive the Portfolio's management fee to an extent sufficient to offset the net management fee payable in connection with any investment in an affiliated money market fund.

⁵ Excluding mortgage dollar roll transactions. If mortgage dollar roll transactions had been included, the portfolio turnover rate would have been 57%, 78%, 113%, 198% and 226% for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Legg Mason Funds Privacy and Security Notice

Your Privacy Is Our Priority

Franklin Templeton* is committed to safeguarding your personal information. This notice is designed to provide you with a summary of the non-public personal information Franklin Templeton may collect and maintain about current or former individual investors; our policy regarding the use of that information; and the measures we take to safeguard the information. We do not sell individual investors' non-public personal information to anyone and only share it as described in this notice.

Information We Collect

When you invest with us, you provide us with your non-public personal information. We collect and use this information to service your accounts and respond to your requests. The non-public personal information we may collect falls into the following categories:

- Information we receive from you or your financial intermediary on applications or other forms, whether we receive the form in writing or electronically. For example, this information may include your name, address, tax identification number, birth date, investment selection, beneficiary information, and your personal bank account information and/or email address if you have provided that information.
- Information about your transactions and account history with us, or with other companies that are part of Franklin Templeton, including transactions you request on our website or in our app. This category also includes your communications to us concerning your investments.
- Information we receive from third parties (for example, to update your address if you move, obtain or verify your email address or obtain additional information to verify your identity).
- Information collected from you online, such as your IP address or device ID and data gathered from your browsing activity and location. (For example, we may use cookies to collect device and browser information so our website recognizes your online preferences and device information.) Our website contains more information about cookies and similar technologies and ways you may limit them.
- Other general information that we may obtain about you such as demographic information.

Disclosure Policy

To better service your accounts and process transactions or services you requested, we may share non-public personal information with other Franklin Templeton companies. From time to time we may also send you information about products/services offered by other Franklin Templeton companies although we will not share your non-public personal information with these companies without first offering you the opportunity to prevent that sharing.

We will only share non-public personal information with outside parties in the limited circumstances permitted by law. For example, this includes situations where we need to share information with companies who work on our behalf to service or maintain your account or process transactions you requested, when the disclosure is to companies assisting us with our own marketing efforts, when the disclosure is to a party representing you, or when required by law (for example, in response to legal process). Additionally, we will ensure that any outside companies working on our behalf, or with whom we have joint marketing agreements, are under contractual obligations to protect the confidentiality of your information, and to use it only to provide the services we asked them to perform.

Confidentiality and Security

Our employees are required to follow procedures with respect to maintaining the confidentiality of our investors' non-public personal information. Additionally, we maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to protect the information. This includes performing ongoing evaluations of our systems containing investor information and making changes when appropriate.

At all times, you may view our current privacy notice on our website at franklintempleton.com or contact us for a copy at (800) 632-2301.

*For purposes of this privacy notice Franklin Templeton shall refer to the following entities:

Fiduciary Trust International of the South (FTIOS), as custodian for individual retirement plans

Franklin Advisers, Inc.

Franklin Distributors, LLC, including as program manager of the Franklin Templeton 529 College Savings Plan and the NJBEST 529 College Savings Plan

Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC

Franklin, Templeton and Mutual Series Funds

Franklin Templeton Institutional, LLC

Franklin Templeton Investments Corp., Canada

Franklin Templeton Investments Management, Limited UK

Franklin Templeton Portfolio Advisors, Inc.

Legg Mason Funds serviced by Franklin Templeton Investor Services, LLC

Templeton Asset Management, Limited

Templeton Global Advisors, Limited

Templeton Investment Counsel, LLC

If you are a customer of other Franklin Templeton affiliates and you receive notices from them, you will need to read those notices separately.

Western Asset

Core Plus VIT Portfolio

You may visit www.franklintempleton.com/variablefunds for a free copy of a Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") or an Annual or Semi-Annual Report.

Shareholder reports Additional information about the fund's investments is available in the fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders. In the fund's Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the fund's performance during its last fiscal year. The independent registered public accounting firm's report and financial statements in the fund's Annual Report are incorporated by reference into (are legally a part of) this Prospectus (<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/874835/000119312523053119/d424605dncsr.htm>).

Statement of additional information The SAI provides more detailed information about the fund and is incorporated by reference into (is legally a part of) this Prospectus.

You can make inquiries about the fund or obtain shareholder reports or the SAI (without charge) by calling the fund at 877-6LM-FUND/656-3863, or by writing to the fund at Legg Mason Funds, P.O. Box 33030, St. Petersburg, FL 33733-8030.

Reports and other information about the fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the Securities and Exchange Commission's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may be obtained for a duplicating fee by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

If someone makes a statement about the fund that is not in this Prospectus, you should not rely upon that information. Neither the fund nor the Distributor is offering to sell shares of the fund to any person to whom the fund may not lawfully sell its shares.

Shares of the fund are offered only to insurance company separate accounts that fund certain variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts and to qualified retirement and pension plans. This Prospectus should be read together with the prospectuses for those contracts and information for those plans.