

PIONEER SELECT MID CAP GROWTH VCT PORTFOLIO

CLASS I SHARES

CLASS II SHARES

Summary Prospectus

May 1, 2019

Before you invest, you may want to review the portfolio's prospectus, which contains more information about the portfolio and its risks. You can find the portfolio's prospectus, statement of additional information and other information about the portfolio online at <https://us.amundipioneer.com/literature/download-literature.html>. You also can obtain this information at no cost by calling 1-800-225-6292 or by sending an email request to ask.amundipioneer@amundipioneer.com. The portfolio's current prospectus and statement of additional information, dated May 1, 2019, and the independent registered public accounting firm's report and financial statements in the portfolio's annual report to shareholders dated December 31, 2018, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Beginning in February 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the portfolio's shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the portfolio or from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer, bank or insurance company. Instead, the reports will be made available on the portfolio's website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications electronically by contacting your financial intermediary or, if you invest directly with the portfolio, by calling 1-800-225-6292.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you invest directly with the portfolio, you can inform the portfolio that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by calling 1-800-225-6292. If you invest through a financial intermediary, you can contact your financial intermediary to request that you continue to receive paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolios held in your account if you invest through your financial intermediary or all portfolios held with the Pioneer portfolios complex if you invest directly.

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Portfolio summary

Investment objective

Long-term capital growth.

Fees and expenses

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

Annual portfolio operating expenses

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

	Class I	Class II
Management Fees	0.74%	0.74%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%	0.25%
Other Expenses ¹	0.16%	0.16%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.90%	1.15%

1 Other Expenses for Class II are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example

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

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

	Number of years you own your shares (with or without redemption)			
	1	3	5	10
Class I	\$92	\$287	\$498	\$1,108
Class II	\$117	\$365	\$633	\$1,398

Portfolio turnover

The portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the portfolio turnover rate was 83% of the average value of the portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

Normally, the portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings, if any, for investment purposes) in equity securities of mid-size companies. Mid-size companies are those with market values, at the time of investment, that do not exceed the greater of the market capitalization of the largest company within the Russell Midcap Growth Index (\$42.93 billion as of February 28, 2019) or the 3-year rolling average of the market capitalization of the largest company within the Russell Midcap Growth Index (\$40.90 billion as of February 28, 2019), as measured at the end of the preceding month, and are not less than the smallest company within the index. The Russell Midcap Growth Index measures the performance of U.S. mid-cap growth stocks. The size of the companies in the index changes constantly as a result of market

conditions and the composition of the index. The portfolio's investments will not be confined to securities issued by companies included in the index. For purposes of the portfolio's investment policies, equity securities include common stocks and other equity instruments, such as funds that invest primarily in equity securities, depositary receipts, warrants, rights, equity interests in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and preferred stocks. The portfolio may invest in initial public offerings of equity securities.

The portfolio may invest in securities of issuers in any industry or market sector. The portfolio may invest up to 20% of its total assets in debt securities. The portfolio may invest up to 5% of its net assets in below investment grade debt securities (known as "junk bonds"), including below investment grade convertible debt securities, and securities in default.

The portfolio may invest up to 20% of its net assets in REITs.

The portfolio may invest up to 20% of its total assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers. The portfolio will not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of emerging markets issuers.

The portfolio may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as stock index futures and options. The portfolio may use derivatives for a variety of purposes, including: in an attempt to hedge against adverse changes in the market prices of securities, interest rates or currency exchange rates; as a substitute for purchasing or selling securities; to attempt to increase the portfolio's return as a non-hedging strategy that may be considered speculative; to manage portfolio characteristics; and as a cash flow management technique. The portfolio may choose not to make use of derivatives for a variety of reasons, and any use may be limited by applicable law and regulations. The portfolio also may hold cash or other short-term instruments.

The portfolio uses a "growth" style of management and seeks to invest in companies with above average potential for earnings and revenue growth that are also trading at attractive market valuations. To select growth stocks the portfolio's investment adviser employs quantitative analysis, fundamental research and an evaluation of the issuer based on its financial statements and operations. The adviser relies on the knowledge, experience and judgment of its staff and the staff of its affiliates who have access to a wide variety of research. The adviser focuses on the quality and price of individual issuers and economic sector analysis, not on market-timing strategies.

The adviser generally sells a portfolio security when it believes that the issuer no longer offers the potential for above average earnings and revenue growth. The adviser makes that determination based upon the same criteria it uses to select portfolio securities.

Principal risks of investing in the portfolio

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

Market risk. The market prices of securities held by the portfolio may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or regulatory conditions, inflation, changes in interest or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment. In the past decade, financial markets throughout the world have experienced increased volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty. Governmental and non-governmental issuers have defaulted on, or been forced to restructure, their debts. These conditions may continue, recur, worsen or spread. Events that have contributed to these market conditions include, but are not limited to, major cybersecurity events; geopolitical events (including wars and terror attacks); measures to address budget deficits; downgrading of sovereign debt; changes in oil and commodity prices; changes in currency exchange rates; and public sentiment. U.S. and non-U.S. governments and central banks have provided significant support to financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at historically low levels. The U.S. Federal Reserve is reducing its market support activities and has begun raising interest rates. Certain foreign governments and central banks have implemented or may implement so-called negative interest rates (e.g.,

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charging depositors who keep their cash at a bank) to spur economic growth. Further Federal Reserve or other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental or central bank actions, including interest rate increases or contrary actions by different governments, could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the portfolio invests. Policy and legislative changes in the U.S. and in other countries and other events affecting global markets, such as the United Kingdom's expected exit from the European Union (or Brexit), are affecting many aspects of financial regulation, and may in some instances contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, terrorism, 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 portfolio invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries directly affected, the value and liquidity of the portfolio's investments may be negatively affected. The portfolio may experience a substantial or complete loss on any individual security or derivative position.

Mid-size companies risk. Compared to large companies, mid-size companies, and the market for their equity securities, may be more sensitive to changes in earnings results and investor expectations, have more limited product lines and capital resources, experience sharper swings in market values, be harder to sell at the times and prices the adviser thinks appropriate, and offer greater potential for gain and loss.

Growth style risk. The portfolio's investments may not have the growth potential originally expected. Growth stocks may fall out of favor with investors and underperform the overall equity market.

Portfolio selection risk. The adviser's judgment about a particular security or issuer, or about the economy or a particular sector, region or market segment, or about an investment strategy, may prove to be incorrect.

Risks of investments in real estate related securities. Investments in real estate securities are affected by economic conditions, interest rates, governmental actions and other factors. In addition, investing in REITs involves unique risks. They are significantly affected by the market for real estate and are dependent upon management skills and cash flow. REITs may have lower trading volumes and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than the overall securities markets. Mortgage REITs are particularly subject to interest rate and credit risks. In addition to its own expenses, the portfolio will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management and other expenses paid by REITs in which it invests. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage.

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

Preferred stocks risk. Preferred stocks may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Preferred stocks are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. In addition, a company's preferred stocks generally pay dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. Thus, the value of preferred stocks will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. The market value of preferred stocks generally decreases when interest rates rise. Preferred stocks of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred stocks of larger companies.

Risks of initial public offerings. Companies involved in initial public offerings (IPOs) generally have limited operating histories, and prospects for future profitability are uncertain. The market for IPO issuers has been volatile, and share prices of newly public companies have fluctuated significantly over short periods of time. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs.

Risks of investment in other funds. Investing in other investment companies, including other funds managed by the adviser, subjects the portfolio to the risks of investing in the underlying securities or assets held by those funds. When investing in another fund, the portfolio will bear a pro rata portion of the underlying fund's expenses, including management fees, in addition to its own expenses.

Debt securities risk. Factors that could contribute to a decline in the market value of debt securities in the portfolio include rising interest rates, if the issuer or other obligor of a security held by the portfolio fails to pay principal and/or interest, otherwise defaults or has its credit rating downgraded or is perceived to be less creditworthy or the credit quality or value of any underlying assets declines. Interest rates in the U.S. have been historically low and have begun to rise, and the portfolio faces a heightened risk that interest rates may continue to rise. A general rise in interest rates could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the portfolio. Junk bonds have a higher risk of default or are already in default and are considered speculative.

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

Risks of non-U.S. investments. Investing in non-U.S. issuers, or in U.S. issuers that have significant exposure to foreign markets, may involve unique risks compared to investing in securities of U.S. issuers. These risks are more pronounced for issuers in emerging markets or to the extent that the portfolio invests significantly in one region or country. These risks may include different financial reporting practices and regulatory standards, less liquid trading markets, extreme price volatility, currency risks, changes in economic, political, regulatory and social conditions, terrorism, sustained economic downturns, financial instability, tax burdens, and investment and repatriation restrictions. Lack of information and less market regulation also may affect the value of these securities. Withholding and other non-U.S. taxes may decrease the portfolio's return. Non-U.S. issuers may be located in parts of the world that have historically been prone to natural disasters. Investing in depositary receipts is subject to many of the same risks as investing directly in non-U.S. issuers. Depositary receipts may involve higher expenses and may trade at a discount (or premium) to the underlying security. A number of countries in the European Union (EU) have experienced, and may continue to experience, severe economic and financial difficulties. In addition, voters in the United Kingdom have approved withdrawal from the EU. Other countries may seek to withdraw from the EU and/or abandon the euro, the common currency of the EU.

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

Industries in the technology segment, such as information technology, are generally subject to risks of rapidly evolving technology, short product lives, rates of corporate expenditures, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants, and general economic conditions.

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

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

Leveraging risk. The value of your investment may be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if the portfolio borrows or uses derivatives or other investments, such as ETFs, that have embedded leverage. Leverage generally magnifies the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the portfolio's underlying assets and creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the portfolio would otherwise have, potentially resulting in the loss of all assets. Engaging in such transactions may cause the portfolio to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or meet segregation requirements.

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

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

Liquidity risk. Some securities and derivatives held by the portfolio may be impossible or difficult to purchase, sell or unwind, particularly during times of market turmoil. Illiquid securities and derivatives also may be difficult to value. If the portfolio is forced to sell an illiquid asset or unwind a derivatives position to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, the portfolio may be forced to sell at a loss.

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

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

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

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

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

The portfolio's past performance

The bar chart and table indicate the risks and volatility of an investment in the portfolio by showing how the portfolio has performed in the past. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the portfolio's Class I shares from calendar year to calendar year. The table shows the average annual total returns for Class I

shares of the portfolio over time and compares these returns to the returns of the Russell Midcap Growth Index, a broad-based measure of market performance that has characteristics relevant to the portfolio's investment strategies.

The portfolio acquired all of the assets and those liabilities reflected in the net asset value of the Safeco RST Growth Opportunities Portfolio (the predecessor portfolio) on December 10, 2004. The performance of Class I shares of the portfolio reflects the performance of the predecessor portfolio prior to the reorganization. Prior to August 2, 2004, Safeco Asset Management, Inc. served as the predecessor portfolio's investment adviser.

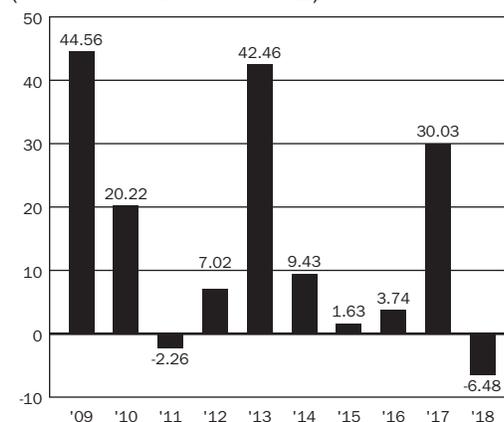
The portfolio's name, investment objective and principal investment strategies changed effective May 1, 2013. Prior to May 1, 2013, the portfolio focused mainly on small cap growth stocks. Certain performance information shown below reflects the performance of the portfolio prior to these changes.

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

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

Annual return Class I Shares (%)

(Year ended December 31)



For the period covered by the bar chart:

The highest calendar quarterly return was 30.23% (04/01/2009 to 06/30/2009).

The lowest calendar quarterly return was -21.43% (07/01/2011 to 09/30/2011).

No performance information is presented for Class II shares in the table below because Class II shares do not have annual returns for at least one calendar year. The returns for Class II shares would be lower than those of Class I shares because they have different expenses, including Rule 12b-1 fees applicable to Class II shares.

Average annual total return (%)

(for periods ended December 31, 2018)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (01/07/1993)
Class I	-6.48	7.00	13.77	10.58
Russell Midcap Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-4.75	7.42	15.12	9.24

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Management

Investment adviser

Amundi Pioneer Asset Management, Inc.

Portfolio management

Ken Winston (lead portfolio manager), Senior Vice President of Amundi Pioneer (portfolio manager of the portfolio since 2013); Shaji John, Vice President of Amundi Pioneer (portfolio manager of the portfolio since 2013); and David Sobell, Vice President and Senior Equity Analyst of Amundi Pioneer (portfolio manager of the portfolio since April 2016)

Tax information

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

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries

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

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

[Click here to view the Fund's Prospectus](#)

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