

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

May 31, 2023

PACIFIC LEGACY SURVIVORSHIP VUL

PACIFIC SELECT EXEC SEPARATE ACCOUNT

Pacific Legacy Survivorship VUL is a last survivor flexible premium variable universal life insurance policy issued by Pacific Life Insurance Company.

This Statement of Additional Information (SAI) is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Policy's prospectus, dated May 31, 2023, which is available without charge upon written or telephone request to Pacific Life or at www.PacificLife.com. Terms used in this SAI have the same meanings as in the prospectus, and some additional terms are defined particularly for this SAI. This SAI is incorporated by reference into the Policy's prospectus.

Pacific Life Insurance Company

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GENERAL INFORMATION AND HISTORY

How We Are Organized

Pacific Life was established on January 2, 1868 under the name, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California. It was reincorporated as Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company on July 22, 1936. On September 1, 1997, Pacific Life converted from a mutual life insurance company to a stock life insurance company. Pacific Life redomesticated to Nebraska on September 1, 2005. Pacific Life is a subsidiary of Pacific LifeCorp, a holding company, which in turn is a subsidiary of Pacific Mutual Holding Company, a mutual holding company.

Under their charters, Pacific Mutual Holding Company must always hold at least 51% of the outstanding voting stock of Pacific LifeCorp. Pacific LifeCorp must always own 100% of the voting stock of Pacific Life. Owners of Pacific Life's annuity contracts and life insurance policies have certain membership interests in Pacific Mutual Holding Company. They have the right to vote on the election of the Board of Directors of the mutual holding company and on other matters. They also have certain rights if the mutual holding company is liquidated or dissolved.

The Separate Account

The Separate Account was established on May 12, 1988 under California law under the authority of our Board of Directors, and is now governed by the laws of the State of Nebraska as a result of Pacific Life's redomestication to Nebraska on September 1, 2005. It is registered with the SEC as a type of investment company called a *unit investment trust*. The SEC does not oversee the administration or investment practices or policies of the Separate Account.

The Separate Account is not the only investor in the Funds. Investments in the Funds by other separate accounts for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts could cause conflicts. For more information, please see the Statement of Additional Information for the Funds.

Pursuant to Commodity Futures Trading Commission Rule 4.5, Pacific Life has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act. Therefore, it is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act.

PREMIUM LIMITATIONS

Federal tax law puts limits on the amount of premium payments you can make in relation to your Policy's Death Benefit. These limits apply in the following situations.

Modified Endowment Contract

A life insurance policy will become a Modified Endowment Contract if the sum of premium payments made during the first seven contract years, less a portion of withdrawals, exceeds the seven-pay limit defined in Section 7702A of the Internal Revenue Code. You will find a detailed discussion of Modified Endowment Contracts in **VARIABLE LIFE INSURANCE AND YOUR TAXES** in the prospectus.

Unless you have told us in writing that you want your Policy to become a Modified Endowment Contract, we will remove all or part of the premium payment from your Policy as of the day we applied it and return it to you. We will also adjust the Death Benefit retroactively to that date to reflect the reduction in premium payments. If we receive such a premium within 30 days before your Policy Anniversary, we will hold it and apply it to your Policy on the Policy Anniversary.

In both of these situations, if we remove an excess premium from your Policy, we will return the premium amount to you no later than 60 days after the end of the Policy Year. We may adjust the amount for interest or for changes in Accumulated Value that relate to the amount of the excess premium we are returning to you.

If we do not return the premium amount to you within that time, we will increase your Policy's Death Benefit retroactively, to the day we applied the premium, and prospectively so that it is always the amount necessary to ensure your Policy qualifies as life insurance, or to prevent it from becoming a Modified Endowment Contract. If we

increase your Death Benefit, we will adjust cost of insurance or Rider charges retroactively and prospectively to reflect the increase.

Increasing the Net Amount At Risk

An increase in the Net Amount At Risk occurs if the Policy's Death Benefit is equal to the Minimum Death Benefit, or would be equal to it once we apply your premium payment. We may choose to accept your premium payment in this situation, but before we do so, we may require satisfactory evidence of the insurability of the Insured.

TRANSFER SERVICES

You may only participate in one transfer service at any time.

Dollar Cost Averaging

Our dollar cost averaging service allows you to make scheduled transfers of \$50 or more between Variable Investment Options without paying a transfer fee. Here is how the service works:

- You can set up this service at any time while your Policy is In Force.
- You need to complete a request form to enroll in the service. You may enroll by telephone or electronically if we have your completed telephone and electronic authorization on file.
- You must have at least \$5,000 in a Variable Investment Option to start the service.
- We will automatically transfer Accumulated Value from one Variable Investment Option to one or more of the other Variable Investment Options you have selected.
- We will process transfers as of the end of the Business Day on your Policy's monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual anniversary, depending on the interval you have chosen. We will not make the first transfer until after the Free Look Transfer Date in states that require us to return your premiums if you exercise your Free Look Right.
- We will not charge you for the dollar cost averaging service or for transfers made under this service, even if we decide to charge you in the future for transfers outside of the service, except if we have to by law.
- We have the right to discontinue, modify or suspend the service at any time.
- We will keep making transfers at the intervals you have chosen until one of the following happens:
 - the total amount you have asked us to transfer has been transferred
 - there is no more Accumulated Value in the Investment Option you are transferring from
 - your Policy enters the Grace Period and is in danger of lapsing
 - we receive your Written Request to cancel the service
 - we discontinue the service.

Portfolio Rebalancing

The portfolio rebalancing service automatically transfers your Policy's Accumulated Value among the Variable Investment Options according to your original percentage allocations. Here is how the service works:

- You can set up this service at any time while your Policy is In Force.
- You enroll in the service by completing a request form to enroll in the service.
- Unless you choose a different start date, your first rebalancing will take place at the end of the Business Day we receive your request. Subsequent rebalancing will take place at the end of the Business Day on your Policy's monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual anniversary, depending on the interval you chose.
- You must be invested in two or more Variable Investment Options in order to elect portfolio rebalancing. The Fixed Account is not included in portfolio rebalancing.

- We will not make the first transfer until after the Free Look Transfer Date, if your Policy was issued in a state that requires us to return your premiums if you exercise your Free Look Right.
- If you cancel this service, you must wait 30 days to begin it again.
- We do not charge for the portfolio rebalancing service, and we do not currently charge for transfers made under this service.
- We can discontinue, suspend or change the service at any time.

First Year Transfer

Our first year transfer service allows you to make transfers from the Fixed Account to the Variable Investment Options during the first 12 Policy months from the date your initial premium is applied to your Policy. Here is how the service works:

- You enroll in the service when you apply for your Policy using the New Business Variable Life Optional Services form.
- You choose amounts to be transferred for 12 months from the payment date.
- Transfers under the first year transfer service take place on your Policy's Monthly Payment Date, starting on the first Monthly Payment Date following the Free Look Transfer Date.
- If you sign up for this service, we will waive the usual transfer limit for the Fixed Account during the first 12 Policy months from the date your initial premium is applied to your Policy.
- If the Accumulated Value in the Fixed Account is less than the amount to be transferred, we will transfer the balance and then cancel the service.
- If there is Accumulated Value remaining in the Fixed Account at the end of the service, the transfer limitations for the Fixed Account will apply.
- We do not charge for the first year transfer service, and we do not currently charge for transfers made under this service.

Fixed Option Interest Sweep

The Fixed Option interest sweep service allows you to make scheduled transfers of the accumulated interest earnings from the Fixed Account to the Variable Investment Options. Here is how the service works:

- You can set up this service at any time while your Policy is In Force.
- You enroll in the service by sending us a Written Request.
- You may enroll by telephone or electronically if we have your completed telephone and electronic authorization on file.
- If you cancel this service, you must wait 30 days to begin it again.
- We do not charge for the Fixed Option interest sweep service, and we do not currently charge for transfers made under this service.
- We can discontinue, suspend or change the service at any time.
- Interest earnings transferred from the Fixed Account to the Variable Investment Options are excluded from the transfer limitations.

MORE INFORMATION ON POLICY CHARGES

Underwriting Methods and Nonstandard Ratings

We normally use the medical or paramedical method to assign underwriting or insurance Risk Classes, which may require a medical examination.

The guaranteed rates include the insurance risks associated with insuring one person. They are calculated using 2017 Commissioners Standard Ordinary Mortality Tables. The rates are also based on the Age and sex of the Insured.

If we determine from the application for insurance, or any later evidence of insurability, that the Insured presents a risk not accounted for by our standard Risk Classes, typically due to medical history, profession or hobby, we may still issue a Coverage Layer with higher or additional charges, referred to as a *nonstandard rating*. Most insurance companies have a similar process. The Policy charges may be increased by a nonstandard table factor. In certain cases, there may be an additional flat-rate charge for a period specified at the time the Coverage Layer is issued. If we determine that a nonstandard rating applies to your Coverage Layer, you will be notified of the applicable charges, inclusive of any additional rate or charge, at the time the Coverage Layer is issued.

Cost of Insurance

As described in the prospectus under **YOUR POLICY'S ACCUMULATED VALUE**, for Cost of Insurance Charge purposes, the Net Amount At Risk is equal to the Death Benefit as of the most recent Monthly Payment Date divided by 1.0008295, less the Accumulated Value on the Monthly Payment Date before any Monthly Deductions are deducted. We then prorate the Net Amount At Risk for each Coverage Layer in the same proportion that the Face Amount of each Coverage Layer bears to the Total Face Amount for all Coverage Layers. The Net Amount At Risk for each Coverage Layer is multiplied by the current cost of insurance rate for that Coverage Layer.

MORE ON VARIABLE LIFE INSURANCE AND YOUR TAXES

This discussion about taxes is based on our understanding of the present federal income tax laws as they are currently interpreted by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). It is based on the Internal Revenue Code (the Tax Code) and does not cover any state or local tax laws. This is not a complete discussion of all federal income tax questions that may arise under the Policy. There are special rules that we do not include here that may apply in certain situations.

We do not make any guarantees about the tax status of your Policy, and you should not consider the discussion that follows to be tax advice. Speak to a qualified tax advisor for complete information about federal, state and local taxes that may apply to you.

We do not know whether the current treatment of life insurance policies under current federal income tax or estate or gift tax laws will continue. We also do not know whether the current interpretations of the laws by the IRS or the courts will remain the same. Future legislation may adversely change the tax treatment of life insurance policies, other tax consequences described in this discussion and in the Policy prospectus section **VARIABLE LIFE INSURANCE AND YOUR TAXES** or tax consequences that relate directly or indirectly to life insurance policies.

Mortality and Expense Charges

The Tax Code and tax regulations impose limitations on unreasonable mortality and expense charges for purposes of determining whether a policy qualifies as life insurance for federal tax purposes. For life insurance policies entered into on or after October 21, 1988, these calculations must be based upon reasonable mortality charges and other charges reasonably expected to be actually paid.

While the Treasury Department has issued proposed regulations about reasonable standards for mortality charges, the standards that apply to joint survivor life insurance policies are not entirely clear. While we believe that our mortality costs and other expenses used in calculating whether the Policy qualifies as life insurance are reasonable under current laws, we cannot be sure that the IRS agrees with us. We can change our mortality charges if we believe the changes are needed to ensure that your Policy qualifies as a life insurance policy.

Investor Control

For a variable life insurance policy to qualify for tax deferral, assets in the separate accounts supporting the Policy must be considered to be owned by the insurance company and not by the policy owner. Under current U.S. tax law, if a policy owner has excessive control over the investments made by a separate account, or the underlying fund, the policy owner will be taxed currently on income and gains from the account or fund. In other words, in such a case of

“investor control” the policy owner would not derive the tax benefits normally associated with variable life insurance.

The application of the investor control doctrine is subject to some uncertainty. Generally, according to the IRS, there are two ways that impermissible investor control may exist. The first relates to the design of the Policy or the relationship between the Policy and a separate account or underlying fund. For example, at various times, the IRS has focused on, among other factors, the number and type of investment choices available pursuant to a given Policy, whether the Policy offers access to funds that are available to the general public, the number of transfers that a policy owner may make from one investment option to another, and the degree to which a policy owner may select or control particular investments.

With respect to this first aspect of investor control, we believe that the design of our Policies and the relationship between our Policies and the Funds satisfy the current view of the IRS on this subject, such that the investor control doctrine should not apply. However, because of some uncertainty with respect to this subject and because the IRS may issue further guidance on this subject, we reserve the right to make such changes as we deem necessary or appropriate to reduce the risk that your Policy might not qualify as a life insurance policy for tax purposes.

The second way that impermissible investor control might exist concerns your actions. Under case law and IRS guidance, you may not select or control particular investments, other than choosing among broad investment choices such as selecting a particular Fund. You may not select or direct the purchase or sale of a particular investment of a Fund. All investment decisions concerning the Fund(s) must be made by the portfolio manager for such Fund in his or her sole and absolute discretion, and not by the policy owner.

Furthermore, you may not communicate directly or indirectly with such a portfolio manager or any related investment officers concerning the selection, quality, or rate of return of any specific investment or group of investments held by a Fund.

Finally, the IRS may issue additional guidance on the investor control doctrine, which might further restrict your actions or features of the Policy. Such guidance could be applied retroactively. If any of the rules outlined above are not complied with, the IRS may seek to tax you currently on income and gains from a Fund such that you would not derive the tax benefits normally associated with variable life insurance. Although highly unlikely, such an event may have an adverse impact on the Fund and other Policies. We urge you to consult your own tax advisor with respect to the application of the investor control doctrine.

Comparison to Taxable Investments

With respect to taxable investments, current tax law generally provides for a maximum tax rate for individual taxpayers, or entities taxed at the individual level, of 20% on long-term capital gains and on certain “qualifying dividends” on corporate stock. The long-term capital gains rate does not apply to corporations. Corporations pay tax based upon the corporate tax rate, which, depending upon income, may be higher than the long-term capital tax rate for individuals. An individual taxpayer will also have to satisfy a more than 60-day holding period with respect to any distributions of qualifying dividends in order to obtain the benefit of the lower tax rate. Earnings from non-qualifying dividends, interest income, other types of ordinary income and short-term capital gains will be taxed at the ordinary income tax rate applicable to the taxpayer.

These rules mean that for policyholders who are individuals the tax-related advantage of life insurance compared to certain taxable investments is reduced because the tax burden applicable to long-term capital gains and from certain “qualifying dividends” on corporate stock may be less than the individual’s ordinary income tax rate which is applied to taxable distributions from a life insurance Policy.

MORE ON THE POLICIES

Distribution Arrangements

Pacific Select Distributors, LLC (PSD), our subsidiary, acts as the distributor of the Policies. PSD is located at 700 Newport Center Drive, Newport Beach, California 92660. PSD is registered as a broker-dealer with the SEC and is a member of FINRA. We pay PSD for acting as distributor under a distribution agreement. We and PSD enter into

selling agreements with broker-dealers whose registered representatives are authorized by state insurance departments to sell the Policies. Currently, the offering is on a continuous basis.

Because this Policy was not offered before 2022, PSD was not paid any underwriting commissions with regard to this Policy.

PSD or an affiliate pays various sales compensation to broker-dealers that solicit applications for the Policies. PSD or an affiliate also may provide reimbursement for other expenses associated with the promotion and solicitation of applications for the Policies. More information on commissions paid to broker-dealers is in the **ABOUT PACIFIC LIFE – Distribution Arrangements** section in the Prospectus.

As of December 31, 2022, the following firms have arrangements in effect with PSD pursuant to which the firms are entitled to receive a revenue sharing payment: AIG, Equitable Advisors LLC, Benefit Funding, CBIZ, Cadaret Grant & Co Inc, Cambridge Inv Research Inc, Capital Investment Group, Cetera Advisors LLC, Cetera Advisors Networks LLC, Cetera Financial Specialists LLC, Cetera Investment Services LLC, Commonwealth Financial Network Equity, CPS Financial & Insurance Services Inc, CUSO Financial Services LP, FAS CORP, First Allied Sec Inc, FSC Securities Corp, First Heartland Capital Corporation, Futurity First Insurance, Independent Financial Group, Kestra Investment Services LLC, Linsco Private Ledger Corp, Lion Street Financial LLC, M Holdings Securities, Next Financial Group Inc, PensionMark Securities LLC, P J Robb Variable Corp, ProEquities, Prudential Annuities Distributor Inc, Royal Alliance, Sagepoint Financial Inc, Saybrus Equity Svcs Inc, Securian Financial Services, Securities America, Simplicity Financial Investment Services Inc, Sorrento Pacific Financial LLC, The Huntington Investment Company, The Leaders Group, Transamerica Financial, Triad Advisors Inc., United Planners, Western International Securities, Woodbury Financial Services, and World Equity Group.

We or our affiliates may also pay other override payments, expense allowances and reimbursements, bonuses, wholesaler fees, and training and marketing allowances. Such payments may offset the broker-dealer's expenses in connection with activities that it is required to perform, such as educating personnel and maintaining records. Life insurance producers may also receive non-cash compensation such as expense-paid educational or training seminars involving travel within and outside the U.S. or promotional merchandise.

All of the compensation described in this section, and other compensation or benefits provided by us or our affiliates, may be more or less than the overall compensation on similar or other products and may influence your life insurance producer or broker-dealer to present this Policy over other investment options. You may ask your life insurance producer about these differing and divergent interests and how he/she and his/her broker-dealer are compensated for selling the Policy.

Portfolio managers of the underlying portfolios of Pacific Select Fund available under this Policy may from time to time bear all or a portion of the expenses of conferences or meetings sponsored by Pacific Life or PSD that are attended by, among others, life insurance producers of PSD, who would receive information and/or training regarding the Fund's portfolios and their management by the portfolio managers in addition to information respecting the variable annuity and/or life insurance products issued by Pacific Life and its affiliates. Other persons may also attend all or a portion of any such conferences or meetings, including directors, officers and employees of Pacific Life, officers and trustees of Pacific Select Fund, and spouses/guests of the foregoing. The Pacific Select Fund's Board of Trustees may hold meetings concurrently with such a conference or meeting. The Pacific Select Fund pays for the expenses of the meetings of its Board of Trustees, including the pro rata share of expenses for attendance by the Trustees at the concurrent conferences or meetings sponsored by Pacific Life or PSD. Additional expenses and promotional items may be paid for by Pacific Life and/or portfolio managers. PSD serves as the Pacific Select Fund's distributor.

Performance

Performance information may appear in advertisements, sales literature, or reports to Policy Owners or prospective buyers.

Information about performance of any Variable Account of the Separate Account reflects only the performance of a hypothetical Policy. The calculations are based on allocating the hypothetical Policy's Accumulated Value to the Variable Account during a particular time period.

Performance information is no guarantee of how a Fund or Variable Account will perform in the future. You should keep in mind the investment objectives and policies, characteristics and quality of the Fund in which the Variable Account invests, and the market conditions during the period of time that's shown.

We may show performance information in any way that's allowed under the law that applies to it. This may include presenting a change in Accumulated Value due to the performance of one or more Variable Accounts, or as a change in a Policy Owner's Death Benefit.

We may show performance as a change in Accumulated Value over time or in terms of the average annual compounded rate of return on Accumulated Value. This would be based on allocating premium payments for a hypothetical Policy to a particular Variable Account over certain periods of time, including one year, or from the day the Variable Account started operating. If a Fund has existed for longer than its corresponding Variable Account, we may also show the hypothetical returns that the Variable Account would have achieved had it invested in the Fund from the day the Fund started operating.

Performance may reflect the deduction of all Policy charges including premium load, the cost of insurance, the administrative charge, and the mortality and expense risk charge. The different Death Benefit Options will result in different expenses for the cost of insurance, and the varying expenses will result in different Accumulated Values.

Performance may also reflect the deduction of the surrender charge, if it applies, by assuming the hypothetical Policy is surrendered at the end of the particular period. At the same time, we may give other performance figures that do not assume the Policy is surrendered and do not reflect any deduction of the surrender charge.

We may also show performance of the underlying Funds based on the change in value of a hypothetical investment over time or in terms of the average annual compounded return over time. Performance of the Fund(s) will not reflect the deduction of Policy charges. If Policy charges were reflected, the performance would be lower.

In our advertisements, sales literature and reports to Policy Owners, we may compare performance information for a Variable Account to:

- other variable life separate accounts, mutual funds, or investment products tracked by research firms, rating services, companies, publications, or persons who rank separate accounts or investment products on overall performance or other criteria
- the Consumer Price Index, to assess the real rate of return from buying a Policy by taking inflation into consideration
- various indices that are unmanaged.

Reports and promotional literature may also contain our rating or a rating of our claims paying ability. These ratings are set by firms that analyze and rate insurance companies and by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

Financial Statements

The financial statements of Pacific Select Exec Separate Account of Pacific Life as of December 31, 2022 and for each of the periods presented are incorporated by reference to the Variable Account's Form N-VPFS/A, File No. 811-05563 filed with the SEC on April 12, 2023. Pacific Life's statutory basis financial statements as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022 are incorporated by reference to the Variable Account's Form N-VPFS/A, File No. 811-05563 filed with the SEC on April 12, 2023. These financial statements should be considered only as bearing on the ability of Pacific Life to meet its obligations under the Policies and not as a bearing on the investment performance of the assets held in the Separate Account.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Independent Auditors

The financial statements of Pacific Select Exec Separate Account of Pacific Life Insurance Company as of December 31, 2022 and for each of the periods presented have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, incorporated into the Statement of Additional Information by reference to the Variable Account's Form N-VPFS/A, File No. 811-05563 filed with the SEC on April 12, 2023,

and is included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

The statutory basis financial statements of Pacific Life Insurance Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022 have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report, incorporated into the Statement of Additional Information by reference to the Variable Account's Form N-VPFS/A, File No. 811-05563 filed with the SEC on April 12, 2023, and is included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

The business address of Deloitte & Touche LLP is 695 Town Center Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626.

