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PRUDENTIAL IMMEDIATE INCOME ANNUITY IMPORTANT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

This Disclosure Statement describes the Prudential Immediate Income Annuity (“Annuity”). It can help you understand how the Annuity works. Please review it carefully and keep it for future reference. **Please note that the Annuity contract (including any endorsements and riders) contains the complete terms, conditions and additional details. If any statements in this document conflict with the contract, the contract will govern. The Payout Options and other features discussed below are subject to state availability and may vary.** As used in this Disclosure Statement, “you” and “your” refer to the contract owner and “we,” “us” and “our” refer to Pruco Life Insurance Company (“Pruco”).

ESTABLISHING YOUR PRUDENTIAL IMMEDIATE INCOME ANNUITY

What is the Prudential Immediate Income Annuity? It is an Annuity contract between you and Pruco. The Annuity is issued on form number(s) ICC24-P-SPIA-IND(8/24) or P-SPIA/IND(8/24) (or state variation thereof).² In exchange for a single premium payment you make,³ the Annuity provides guaranteed annuity income payments (“Annuity Payments”). Payments are made based on the Payout Option and frequency you select. The Annuity provides periodic payments but:

- has no account value or cash surrender value;
- does not permit loans; and
- does not permit withdrawals.

Who are the key parties in an Annuity contract?

- The Owner is the party who has rights under the Annuity contract, including receiving Annuity Payments, naming the Annuitant, Payee and Beneficiary.
- The Annuitant(s) is the party(ies) upon whose life payments will be based if you choose one of the life contingent Payout Options. The Annuitant and Owner may be different people unless you are purchasing the contract as an IRA.
- The Payee is the person or entity the Owner designates to receive Annuity Payments from the Annuity.
- The Beneficiary is the party who will have the right to receive any amount payable upon the death of the Annuitant(s) and may become the Owner dependent upon the Payout Option chosen.

What choices do I make that cannot be changed after the Annuity is issued? The following choices cannot be changed after the contract is issued: the Annuitant(s); the date that Annuity Payments will begin; the payment frequency; and the Payout Options described in the following chart. In addition, we reserve the right to reject any ownership change to satisfy regulatory requirements at any time on a non-discriminatory basis.

What Payout Options are available? The Payout Option you select will impact the amount of your Annuity Payments and your rights under the contract. *Please carefully review the important notes below the chart.*

¹ Pruco Life Insurance Company the issuing insurance company, is located in Phoenix, Arizona and is a Prudential Financial company, solely responsible for its own financial condition and contractual obligations.

² For contracts issued in New Jersey, the Prudential Immediate Income Annuity is subject to regulatory oversight by the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance, 20 West State Street, CN 325, Trenton, NJ 08625-0325, phone number: 609-292-7272, www.state.nj.us.

³ The single premium may be the total of multiple amounts submitted to us by check or through a transfer of assets from another insurance company; however, all amounts must be received within 60 days of the date your illustration is prepared. The contract does not permit additional purchase payments after it is issued.

Payout Option	Duration of Annuity Payments	Impact of Death of Annuitant(s) After Annuity Payments Begin
Period Certain*	Continue for a specified period of time	Annuity Payments continue to be made to the named Primary Beneficiary, if any, otherwise to the Contingent Beneficiary (if no Beneficiary(ies) to the Owner's Estate) until the end of the period certain.
Life Only -Single -Joint w/ 100% -Joint w/ 75% -Joint w/ 66 ² / ₃ % -Joint w/ 50%	Continue until the Annuitant's death (or the last surviving Annuitant's death, if joint)	Upon death of the Annuitant, payments end. If joint life, upon the first death of an Annuitant, payments continue at the same amount (if Joint w/ 100%), or a reduced amount (i.e., reduced to 75%, 66 ² / ₃ % or 50%) until the death of the last surviving Annuitant.
Life with Period Certain* -Single -Joint w/ 100% -Joint w/ 75% -Joint w/ 66 ² / ₃ % -Joint w/ 50%	Continue until the later of: the Annuitant's death (or the last surviving Annuitant's death, if joint); and the end of the period certain	Upon the death of the Annuitant, payments are made to the Primary Beneficiary, if any, otherwise to the Contingent Beneficiary (if no Beneficiary(ies) to the Owner's Estate) for the remainder of the Period Certain. If joint, payments continue until the later of the first death of an Annuitant and the end of the Period Certain, after which payments continue at the same amount (if joint w/ 100%), or a reduced amount (i.e., reduced to 75%, 66 ² / ₃ % or 50%) until the death of last surviving Annuitant. For all options, if the Annuitant (or last surviving Annuitant, if joint) dies after the Period Certain, payments end.
Life with Cash Refund -Single -Joint w/ 100% -Joint w/ 75% -Joint w/ 66 ² / ₃ % -Joint w/ 50%	Continue until the Annuitant's death (or the last surviving Annuitant's death, if joint)	If the Annuitant (or last surviving Annuitant, if joint) dies before the Purchase Payment is recouped through Annuity Payments, we will pay an amount equal to the difference between the total Annuity Payments received by a Payee and the amount of the Purchase Payment initially paid by the Owner. This amount will be paid to the Primary Beneficiary, if any, otherwise to the Contingent Beneficiary (if no Beneficiary(ies) to the Owner's Estate) in a lump sum. If the Annuitant (or last surviving Annuitant, if joint) dies after the amount of Annuity Payments received equals or exceeds the Purchase Payment, payments end.
Life with Installment Refund -Single -Joint w/ 100% -Joint w/ 75% -Joint w/ 66 ² / ₃ % -Joint w/ 50%	Continue until the later of: (1) the Annuitant's death (or the last surviving Annuitant's death, if joint); and (2) the date when the sum of all Annuity Payments equal the total Purchase Payment paid (the "Refund Date")	If the Annuitant (or last surviving Annuitant, if joint) dies before the Refund Date, we will pay an amount equal to the difference between the total Annuity Payments received by a Payee and the amount of the Purchase Payment initially paid by the Owner(s). This amount will be paid to the Primary Beneficiary, if any, otherwise to the Contingent Beneficiary (if no Beneficiary(ies) to the Owner's Estate) in installments on the same schedule and frequency of the current Annuity Payment(s). If the Annuitant (or last surviving Annuitant, if joint) dies after the Refund Date, payments end.

*The Period Certain cannot exceed the life expectancy of the Annuitant or the oldest Annuitant, if there are joint Annuitants.

ANNUITY PAYMENTS

Are my Annuity Payments under the Annuity guaranteed? Yes, subject to the terms of the Payout Option, the Annuity Payments under the Annuity are guaranteed when your contract is issued to you, but are dependent upon the claims-paying ability of Pruco Life Insurance Company, not its parent company or its affiliates.

What costs are associated with the Annuity? The expenses we incur and the commission we pay to the Financial Professional, if applicable, who sold the contract to you are factored into the amount of your Annuity Payments. You will not pay any additional fees.

Will Pruco credit interest to my Annuity? No, Pruco does not credit any interest to the Annuity. When your contract is issued, Pruco determines the amount of the Annuity Payments using an interest rate curve which is derived by using multiple interest rates. The interest rates used to price new contract purchases can change as often as weekly, depending upon the interest rate changes in the economic markets. Once your Annuity is issued, however, the Annuity Payments will not change due to market interest rate changes.

Can my Annuity Payments ever change? The Annuity Payments may be impacted by the death of an Annuitant depending upon the Payout Option chosen at issue (see Joint options in the table on page 2 and the Impact of Death Section below). [Your Annuity Payments may also decrease for a time if Partial Commutation elections occur during a Period Certain election (see the Commutation section below. If available and elected, the Annuity Payment will increase by the Payment Increase Adjustment Percentage on each anniversary of the Annuity Payment Commencement Date. If the Payout Option chosen provides for payments after the Annuitant's death, then Annuity Payments made to an applicable Payee will also be increased in accordance with this feature.

IMPACT OF DEATH

Does the Annuity provide a payment due to death before the Payment Commencement Date? Depending upon the Annuity Payout Option chosen, we may pay an amount equal to the purchase payment paid for the contract or continue Annuity Payments if: the Annuitant or the last surviving Annuitant, if any, dies before the Payment Commencement Date. Please refer to the table above for details.

Does the Annuity provide payment due to death on or after the Payment Commencement Date? On or after the Payment Commencement Date, no death benefit is payable. However, upon the death of any Annuitant on or after the Payment Commencement Date, any Annuity Payments due under the Payout Option you selected will be made to the Primary Beneficiary, if any, or to the Contingent Beneficiary, if any, otherwise to the estate of the sole or last surviving Owner. For information about how the death of an Annuitant impacts Annuity Payments after those payments have begun, please see the chart on page 2.

If I die before the Payment Commencement Date, can my spouse continue the contract? If a payment after death is payable before the Payment Commencement Date, we may allow your spouse, who is named the Primary Beneficiary, to continue the Annuity, subject to our rules. Your spouse may be able to continue the Annuity if an Annuitant is still living and: (1) you were the only owner of the annuity and your spouse is the sole Primary Beneficiary; or (2) your spouse is a joint owner of the Annuity and named as the sole Primary Beneficiary. If the Annuity is owned by an entity, we may allow continuation of the Annuity if you and your spouse were joint Annuitants, were each other's Primary Beneficiary and remained married as of the date of your death.

COMMUTATION

Can I access future payments under the Annuity? Yes, you can request an early payment of a portion of the present value of future Period Certain payments, reduced as discussed below up to twice during your Period Certain but only if:

- your contract is a Non-qualified contract;*
- you are at least 59 ½;*
- you selected a Period Certain, or Life with Period Certain Payout Option;
- the Period Certain has not expired;
- it is at least one year since you have begun receiving Annuity Payments;
- the amount you would receive as a lump sum payment is at least \$5,000;
- the amount of your scheduled Annuity Payments after the commutation would be more than \$100;
- you have not previously requested two commutations;
- your requested commutation equals or exceeds the Minimum Partial Commutation Benefit amount; and
- you have not exceeded the Maximum Commutation Percentage.

*Please see Tax Considerations below and consult with your tax advisor prior to electing a Commutation.

How does commutation work? If we process a commutation, we will pay to you a percentage of the present value of all remaining payments in the period certain in a lump sum. (Your Financial Professional can provide information about the current percentages you are permitted to select.)

The discount rates used to determine the amount of your lump sum payment are based on the annuity interest rates in effect when your contract was issued, adjusted to reflect the change in interest rates between the time you purchased the contract and the time your commutation is processed. We make this adjustment to the discount rates to compensate us for certain expenses and losses that we may incur, either directly or indirectly, for having to prematurely sell investments to make the lump sum payment to you. The amount of the lump sum payment may be lower than if we did not make this adjustment, particularly if interest rates have risen since the date your contract was issued. Also, a commutation in later contract years will usually result in a lower lump sum payment than a commutation in early contract years. We set certain limits on the discount rate to decrease the overall effect of the adjustment on the lump sum payment. After you receive the lump sum, future period certain Annuity Payments will continue and will be reduced by the commutation percentage you specified. If the Annuitant is alive at the end of the period certain, the amount of each income payment would return to the original income payment amount, subject to the terms of the Life with Period Certain Payout Option you selected at issue.

How many times can I commute future payments? You can only commute future payments twice which cumulatively are within the Partial Commutation Percentage Range during the Period Certain of any payout that includes a Period Certain.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Nonqualified Contracts- An Annuity purchased with after-tax dollars by an individual or entity. A Non-Qualified Contract does not include an Individual Retirement Annuity under the Code. Each annuity payment is considered part return of your purchase payment and part earnings, so a portion is exempt from income tax until your purchase payment is returned. The portion of the payment from a Non-Qualified Contract that is considered taxable earnings may also be subject to the 3.8% Medicare surtax, which impacts higher income taxpayers. This percentage may vary with regulation changes. If you assign, pledge or transfer your contract for less than full consideration, such as by gift, there may be income tax consequences to the extent of gain in your contract.

Generally, there is a 10% additional tax applicable only to the taxable portion on premature distributions (distributions prior to age 59 ½) from your Non-Qualified Contract. Certain exceptions apply, including for “substantially equal periodic payments” over the taxpayer’s life or life expectancy (or joint lives or joint life expectancies). Another exception applies if a contract qualifies as an “immediate annuity” under the tax law. Contracts issued to non-natural persons (such as corporations or certain trusts) generally are not treated as “annuity contracts” for federal income tax purposes and therefore may receive less favorable tax treatment than contracts issued to natural persons. Certain exceptions to these rules for non-natural persons are available, including if the contract qualifies as an “immediate annuity” under the tax law.

To qualify as an “immediate annuity” for purposes of the 10% additional tax and for purposes of the rules for non-natural owners, annuity payments generally must start within one year of the purchase date of the contract. If you purchase your contract through a tax-free exchange, also known as a 1035 exchange, the “purchase date” of the contract being exchanged will carry over to the new contract, which could prevent the new contract from qualifying as an “immediate annuity.” If you acquire your contract through a “partial” 1035 exchange, the IRS may challenge the tax treatment of the exchange and/or the annuity payments unless those payments are payable for life, joint lives, or a period of 10 years or more.

Qualified Contracts-An Annuity with applicable endorsements for a tax-favored retirement plan or a Non-Qualified Contract held by a tax-favored retirement plan. For this purpose, a tax-favored retirement plan includes an individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity (IRA). For Qualified contracts other than those issued as a Roth IRA, the premiums may be deductible and earnings on the premium are deferred until benefits are actually paid. For contracts issued as a Roth IRA, the premiums are never deductible but qualified distributions of earnings are not subject to federal income tax upon distribution. Buying an annuity within an individual retirement account or other tax-favored retirement plan does not give you any extra tax benefits. Choose your annuity based on its other features and benefits as well as its risks and costs, not its tax benefits. Generally, unless an exception applies, there is a 10% additional tax applicable only to the taxable portion of a premature distribution (distributions prior to age 59 ½) from your Qualified annuity contract. Certain exceptions apply, including for “substantially equal periodic payments” as described in the paragraph above.

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