

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 497K

Summary Prospectus for certain open-end management investment companies filed pursuant to
Securities Act Rule 497(K)

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PIONEER IBBOTSON GROWTH ALLOCATION VCT PORTFOLIO

Class II Shares

Summary
May 1, 2012

Prospectus

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 http://us.pioneerinvestments.com/retire/vct_lit.jsp. You also can obtain this information at no cost by calling 1-800-225-6292 or by sending an email request to askpioneer@pioneerinvestments.com. The portfolio's current prospectus and statement of additional information, dated May 1, 2012, and the independent registered public accounting firm's report and financial statements in the portfolio's annual report to shareholders dated December 31, 2011, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Portfolio summary

Investment objectives

Long-term capital growth and current income.

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 paid

	Class II
(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.17%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.07%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.81%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses Plus Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	1.30%
Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement ²	-0.01%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement Plus Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ^{1,2}	1.29%

- 1 Total annual portfolio operating expenses in the table, before and after fee waiver and expense reimbursement, may be higher than the corresponding ratios of expenses to average net assets shown in the "Financial Highlights" section, which do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.
- 2 The portfolio's investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit ordinary operating expenses (ordinary operating expenses means all portfolio expenses other than extraordinary expenses, such as litigation, taxes and brokerage commissions) to the extent required to reduce portfolio expenses to

0.48% of the average daily net assets attributable to Class II shares. Acquired fund fees and expenses are not included in the expense limitation noted above. This expense limitation is in effect through May 1, 2013. There can be no assurance that the adviser will extend the expense limitation beyond such time. While in effect, the arrangement may be terminated only by agreement of the adviser and the Board of Trustees. The expense limitation does not limit the expenses of the underlying funds indirectly incurred by a shareholder.

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



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has a 5% return each year and (b) the portfolio’s total annual operating expenses remain the same except for year one (which considers the effect of the expense limitation). This example does not reflect any fees or sales charges imposed by a Variable Contract for which the portfolio is an investment option. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

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 II	\$131	\$411	\$712	\$1,567

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 10% of the average value of the portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

The portfolio is a “fund of funds.” The portfolio seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in other funds (“underlying funds” or “acquired funds”) rather than direct positions in securities. The underlying funds have their own investment objectives and principal investment strategies and invest in a variety of U.S. and foreign equity, debt and money market securities. Equity securities in which underlying funds invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, debt convertible to equity securities, and equity securities with common stock characteristics such as real estate investment trusts, and exchange-traded funds that invest primarily in equity securities. Debt securities in which underlying funds may invest include U.S. government securities, debt securities of corporate and other issuers, mortgage- and asset backed securities

and short term debt securities. Underlying funds also may use derivatives, such as credit default swaps.

Because this is a growth allocation portfolio, the portfolio's assets will be invested in equity and fixed income funds, although a small portion of its assets will be invested in cash, cash equivalents, or in money market funds. Under normal circumstances, the portfolio expects to invest its assets among asset classes in the following ranges. The portfolio's investment adviser may change these allocation ranges from time to time without the approval of or notice to shareholders. The fixed income fund allocation includes the portfolio's investments in cash, cash equivalents and money market funds.

Investment Strategies/Asset Class Targets

	Equity Fund Allocation	Fixed Income Fund Allocation	Alternatives/ Commodities Allocation
Pioneer Ibbotson Growth Allocation VCT Portfolio	70–100%	0–30%	0–4%

The intended benefit of asset allocation is that the diversification provided by allocating assets among asset classes, such as equity and debt securities, reduces volatility over the long-term. The subadviser, subject to the investment adviser's supervision, allocates the portfolio's assets among the underlying funds using a two-step process. First, the subadviser seeks to develop an optimal model allocation among underlying funds in different asset classes using an analysis that looks at forecast returns, standard deviations in historical returns and the correlation of the performance of different asset classes. The subadviser then invests the assets in underlying funds that invest in those asset classes. The subadviser's analysis in selecting and weighting the underlying funds is based on quantitative and qualitative measures. Periodically, the subadviser

may recommend the rebalancing of the portfolio's assets among asset classes and underlying funds. Decisions to sell shares of the underlying funds are made for cash flow purposes, as a result of periodic rebalancing of the portfolio's portfolio holdings, or as an adjustment to the portfolio's target allocation.

From time to time the portfolio's investment adviser may select new or different underlying funds other than those listed in the prospectus without prior approval or notice to shareholders.

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 objectives.

For purposes of this section, "the portfolio" means the portfolio or, where applicable, an underlying fund.

Market risk. The values 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 or adverse investor sentiment. Adverse market conditions may be prolonged and may not have the same impact on all types of securities. The values of securities may fall due to factors affecting a particular issuer, industry or the securities market as a whole. The stock market may perform poorly relative to other investments (this risk may be greater in the short term). The financial crisis that began in 2008 has caused a significant decline in the value and liquidity of many securities, including securities held by the portfolio. In response to the crisis, the U.S. and other governments and the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks have taken steps to support financial markets. The withdrawal of this support could negatively affect the value and

liquidity of certain securities. In addition, legislation recently enacted in the U.S. is changing many aspects of financial regulation. The impact of the legislation on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time. The portfolio may experience a substantial or complete loss on any individual security.

Fund of funds structure and layering of fees. Each of the underlying funds has its own investment risks that can affect the value of the underlying funds' shares and therefore the net asset value of the portfolio. In addition to the portfolio's operating expenses, the portfolio indirectly pays a portion of the expenses incurred by the underlying funds. Consequently, an investment in the portfolio entails more direct and indirect expenses than a direct investment in the underlying funds. Also, one underlying fund may buy the same security that another underlying fund is selling. You would indirectly bear the costs of both trades without achieving any investment purpose. These transactions may also generate taxable gains. If you are a taxable shareholder, you may receive taxable distributions consisting of gains from transactions by the underlying funds as well as gains from the portfolio's transactions in shares of the underlying funds.

Allocation risk. The subadviser's evaluation of asset classes and market sectors in developing an allocation model, and its selection and weighting of underlying funds within the allocation model, may prove to be incorrect. To the extent that the portfolio invests a significant percentage of its assets in any one underlying fund, the portfolio will be subject to a greater degree to the risks particular to that underlying fund, and may experience greater volatility as a result.

Asset class variation risk. The underlying funds invest principally in the securities constituting their asset class (i.e., equity or fixed income). However, under normal market conditions, an underlying fund may vary the percentage of its assets in these securities (subject to any applicable regulatory requirements). Depending upon the percentage of securities in a particular asset class held by the underlying funds at any given time, and the percentage of the portfolio's assets invested in various underlying funds, the portfolio's actual exposure to the securities in a particular asset class may vary substantially from its target asset allocation for that asset class.

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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.

Principal risks of investing in the underlying funds

Risks of equity investments. Equity securities are more volatile and carry more risks than some other forms of investment. Risks of investing in underlying equity funds may include:

Value style risk. The prices of securities the adviser believes are undervalued may not appreciate as expected or may go down. Value stocks may fall out of favor with investors and underperform the overall equity market.

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.

Small and mid-size companies risk. Compared to large companies, small- and 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, have limited liquidity, be harder to value or to sell at the times and prices the adviser thinks appropriate, and offer greater potential for gain and loss.

Risks of investments in REITs. 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. 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 fixed income investments. Risks of investing in underlying fixed income funds may include:

Interest rate risk. Interest rates may go up, causing the value of the portfolio's investments to decline (this risk may be greater for securities with longer maturities).

Credit risk. If an issuer or guarantor of a security held by the portfolio or a counterparty to a financial contract with the portfolio defaults on its obligation to pay principal and/or interest, has its credit rating downgraded or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or the credit quality or value of any underlying assets declines, the value of your investment will decline. Credit risk is broadly gauged by the credit ratings of the securities in which the portfolio invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the companies issuing them and are not guarantees as to quality. Junk bonds have a higher risk of default or are already in default and are considered speculative.

Prepayment or call risk. Many issuers have a right to prepay their securities. If interest rates fall, an issuer may exercise this right. If this happens, the portfolio will be forced to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a time when yields on securities available in the market are lower than the yield on the prepaid security. The portfolio also may lose any premium it paid on the security.

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

U.S. government agency obligations risk. The portfolio invests in obligations issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government. Government sponsored entities such as Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and the Federal Home

Loan Banks (FHLBs), although chartered or sponsored by Congress, are not funded by congressional appropriations and the debt and mortgage-backed securities issued by them are neither guaranteed nor issued by the U.S. government. Although the U.S. government has provided financial support to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in the past, there can be no assurance that it will support these or other government sponsored entities in the future.

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

economic conditions, mortgage-related and asset-backed securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and/or become illiquid. Additionally, during such periods and also under normal conditions, these securities are also subject to prepayment and call risk. Some of these securities may receive little or no collateral protection from the underlying assets and are thus subject to the risk of default. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage-backed investments that include so-called “sub-prime” mortgages. The structure of some of these securities may be complex and there may be less available information than for other types of debt securities. Upon the occurrence of certain triggering events or defaults, the portfolio may become the holder of underlying assets at a time when those assets may be difficult to sell or may be sold only at a loss.

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

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

Risks of investing in event-linked bonds. The return of principal and the payment of interest on “event-linked” bonds are contingent on the non-occurrence of a pre-defined “trigger” event, such as a hurricane or an earthquake of a specific magnitude. In addition to the specified trigger events, event-linked bonds may expose the portfolio to other risks, including but not limited to issuer (credit) default, adverse regulatory or jurisdictional interpretations and adverse tax consequences.

Risks of investing in floating rate loans. The value of collateral, if any, securing a floating rate loan can decline or may be insufficient to meet the issuer’s obligations or may be difficult to liquidate. No active trading market may exist for many floating rate loans, and many loans are subject to restrictions on resale.

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

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Inflation-linked security risk. The principal or interest of inflation-linked securities such as TIPS is adjusted periodically to a specified rate of inflation. The inflation index used may not accurately measure the real rate of inflation. Inflation-linked securities may lose value in the event that the actual rate of inflation is different than the rate of the inflation index.

Risks of zero coupon bonds and payment in kind securities. Zero coupon bonds and payment in kind securities may be more speculative and may fluctuate more in value than securities which pay income periodically and in cash. In addition, applicable tax rules require the portfolio to accrue and pay out its imputed income from such securities annually as income dividends. Such distributions may be taxable when distributed to taxable shareholders.

Risks of equity and fixed income investments. Risks of investing in underlying equity and fixed income funds may include:

Portfolio selection risk. The adviser or subadviser's judgment about the attractiveness, relative value or potential appreciation of an equity security, or about the quality, relative yield or relative value of a fixed income security, or about a particular sector, region or market segment, or about an investment strategy, or about interest rates, may prove to be incorrect.

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

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.

Risks of non-U.S. investments. Investing in non-U.S. issuers 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, sustained economic downturns, tax burdens, and investment and repatriation restrictions. Non-U.S. issuers may be located in parts of the world that have historically been prone to natural disasters.

Currency risk. Because the portfolio may invest in non-U.S. currencies, securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies, and other currency-related investments, the portfolio is subject to currency risk, meaning that the portfolio could experience losses based on changes in the exchange rate between non-U.S. currencies and the U.S. dollar.

Derivatives risk. Using derivatives exposes the portfolio to additional risks, 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. 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. Recent legislation calls for new regulation of the derivatives markets. The extent and impact of the regulation is not yet fully known and may not be for some time. New regulation of derivatives may make them more costly, may limit their availability, or may otherwise adversely affect their value or performance.

Credit default swap risk. Credit default swap contracts, a type of derivative instrument, involve special risks and may result in losses to the portfolio. Credit default swaps may in some cases be illiquid, and they increase credit risk since the portfolio has exposure to both the issuer of the referenced obligation

and the counterparty to the credit default swap. Swaps may be difficult to unwind or terminate. The swap market could be disrupted or limited as a result of recent legislation, and these changes could adversely affect the portfolio.

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 or creates investment risk with respect to a larger pool of assets than the portfolio would otherwise have. 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.

Commodity investments risk. Certain underlying funds may invest directly or indirectly in commodities. Exposure to the commodities markets may subject the fund to greater volatility than investments in other securities. The value of commodity-linked derivatives may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The prices of energy, industrial metals, precious metals, agriculture and livestock sector commodities may fluctuate widely due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand and governmental regulatory policies. Commodity-related investments may be more volatile than the underlying commodities.

Non-diversification risk. To the extent an underlying fund is not diversified, the underlying fund can invest a higher percentage of its assets in the securities of any one or more issuers than a diversified fund. Being non-diversified may magnify the portfolio's and the underlying fund's losses from adverse events affecting a particular issuer.

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

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 II shares from calendar year to calendar year. The table shows the average annual total returns for Class II shares of the portfolio over time and compares these returns to the returns of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index and the Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index, each a broad-based measure of market performance that has characteristics relevant to the portfolio's investment strategies.

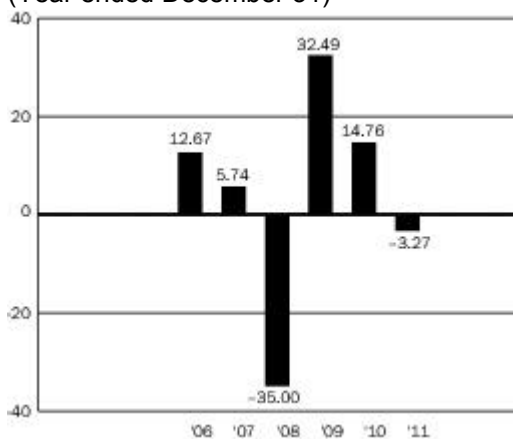
The bar chart and table do not reflect any fees or expenses payable with respect to a Variable Contract. Such fees and expenses will reduce your return.

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

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Annual return Class II Shares (%)

(Year ended December 31)



For the period covered by the bar chart:

The highest calendar quarterly return was 18.03% (04/01/2009 to 06/30/2009).

The lowest calendar quarterly return was -20.39% (10/01/2008 to 12/31/2008).

Average annual total return (%)

(for periods ended December 31, 2011)

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (3/18/05)
Class II	-3.27	0.22	3.07
Standard & Poor's 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	2.11	-0.25	2.94
Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.84	6.50	5.85

Management

Investment adviser Pioneer Investment Management, Inc.

Investment subadviser Ibbotson Associates, Inc.

Portfolio management Peng Chen, President of Ibbotson (portfolio manager of the portfolio since 2005), Scott Wentzel, vice president and senior portfolio manager at Ibbotson (portfolio manager of the portfolio since 2005), Brian Huckstep, portfolio manager at Ibbotson (portfolio manager of the portfolio since 2005)

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.

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Notes

Notes

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