

P I M C O

PIMCO VARIABLE INSURANCE TRUST

Semiannual Report

June 30, 2021

PIMCO All Asset Portfolio



As permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Portfolio's annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail from the insurance company that offers your contract unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the insurance company or from your financial intermediary. Instead, the shareholder reports will be made available on a website, and the insurance company will notify you by mail each time a report is posted and provide you with a website link to access the report. Instructions for requesting paper copies will be provided by your insurance company.

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 from the insurance company electronically by following the instructions provided by the insurance company.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge from the insurance company. You should contact the insurance company if you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolio companies available under your contract at the insurance company.

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Dear Shareholder,

We hope that you and your family are remaining safe and healthy during these challenging times. We continue to work tirelessly to navigate markets and manage the assets that you have entrusted with us. Following this letter is the PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust Semiannual Report, which covers the six-month reporting period ended June 30, 2021. On the subsequent pages, you will find specific details regarding investment results and a discussion of the factors that most affected performance during the reporting period.

For the six-month reporting period ended June 30, 2021

The global economy was severely impacted by the repercussions related to the COVID-19 pandemic ("COVID-19"). Looking back, fourth quarter 2020 U.S. annualized gross domestic product ("GDP") growth was 4.3%. The economy gained momentum during the first quarter of 2021 as GDP growth in the U.S. was 6.3%. Finally, the Commerce Department's initial estimate for second quarter annualized GDP growth — released after the reporting period ended — was 6.5%.

Despite improving economic data and inflationary concerns, the Federal Reserve (the "Fed") maintained its accommodative monetary policy. This included keeping the federal funds rate at an all-time low of a range between 0.00% and 0.25%, as well as continuing to purchase at least \$80 billion a month of Treasury securities and \$40 billion a month of agency mortgage-backed securities. However, at its June 2021 meeting, the Fed pushed forward its forecast for the first rate hikes. The central bank now expects two interest rate increases by the end of 2023, compared to 2024 in its March 2021 update. In addition, while Fed Chair Jerome Powell said it would begin discussing a scaling back of bond purchases, he maintained his view on inflation, saying, "As these transitory supply effects abate, inflation is expected to drop back toward our longer-run goal." He also said that any discussion of raising rates was "highly premature."

Economies outside the U.S. also continued to be impacted by COVID-19. In its April 2021 *World Economic Outlook Update*, the International Monetary Fund ("IMF") said it expects U.S. GDP growth to be 6.4% in 2021, compared to a 3.5% contraction in 2020. Elsewhere, the IMF expects 2021 GDP growth in the eurozone, U.K. and Japan will be 4.4%, 5.3% and 3.3%, respectively. For comparison purposes, the GDP of these economies was projected to be -6.6%, -9.9% and -4.8%, respectively, in 2020.

Central banks outside the U.S. also maintained their aggressive actions to support their economies. The European Central Bank (the "ECB") kept rates at an all-time low. It also continued to purchase bonds and, in June 2021, vowed to increase its purchases at a significantly higher pace than earlier in the year. Finally, in July 2021, after the reporting period ended, the ECB announced its first strategy review since 2003, which included a 2% inflation target over the medium term, versus its previous target for inflation that was below but close to 2%. Elsewhere, the Bank of England held its key lending rate at a record low of 0.10% and continued its bond buying program. In June 2021, the central bank said it did not expect to raise rates until there was clear evidence that significant progress was being made in eliminating spare capacity and achieving its 2% inflation target. Finally, the Bank of Japan maintained its short-term interest rate at -0.10%, while increasing the target for its holdings of corporate bonds. In June 2021, it extended the September deadline for its COVID-19-relief program by at least six months.

Both short- and long-term U.S. Treasury yields moved higher, albeit from very low levels, during the reporting period. The yield on the benchmark 10-year U.S. Treasury note was 1.45% at the end of the reporting period, versus 0.93% on December 31, 2020. The Bloomberg Barclays Global Treasury Index (USD Hedged), which tracks fixed-rate, local currency government debt of investment grade countries, including both developed and emerging markets, returned -2.02%. Meanwhile, the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Credit Index (USD Hedged), a widely used index of global investment grade credit bonds, returned -1.04%. Riskier fixed income asset classes, including high yield corporate bonds and emerging market debt, produced mixed returns. The ICE BofAML Developed Markets High Yield Constrained Index (USD Hedged), a widely used index of below-investment-grade bonds, returned 3.65%, whereas

emerging market external debt, as represented by the JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global (USD Hedged), returned -1.00%. Emerging market local bonds, as represented by the JPMorgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets Global Diversified Index (Unhedged), returned -3.38%.

Despite periods of volatility, global equities produced strong results. All told, U.S. equities, as represented by the S&P 500 Index, returned 15.25%, fueled, in our view, by accommodative monetary and fiscal policy and improved investor sentiment after positive COVID-19 vaccine news. Global equities, as represented by the MSCI World Index, returned 13.05%, whereas emerging market equities, as measured by the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, returned 7.45%. Meanwhile, Japanese equities, as represented by the Nikkei 225 Index (in JPY), returned 5.74% and European equities, as represented by the MSCI Europe Index, returned 15.35%.

Commodity prices were volatile but generally produced positive results. When the reporting period began, Brent crude oil was approximately \$51 a barrel, but ended the reporting period at roughly \$75 a barrel. We believe oil prices rallied as producers reduced their output and then demand increased as global growth improved. Elsewhere, copper prices moved sharply higher, whereas gold prices declined.

Finally, there were also periods of volatility in the foreign exchange markets, in our view due to fluctuating economic growth, trade conflicts and changing central bank monetary policies, along with several geopolitical events. The U.S. dollar strengthened against several other major currencies. For example, the U.S. dollar returned 2.93% and 7.07% versus the euro and Japanese yen, respectively. However, the U.S. dollar returned -1.18% versus the British pound.

Thank you for the assets you have placed with us. We deeply value your trust, and we will continue to work diligently to meet your broad investment needs.



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Peter Strelow', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Peter G. Strelow
Chairman of the Board
PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Unless otherwise noted, index returns reflect the reinvestment of income distributions and capital gains, if any, but do not reflect fees, brokerage commissions or other expenses of investing. It is not possible to invest directly in an unmanaged index.

Important Information About the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio

PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust (the “Trust”) is an open-end management investment company that includes the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio (the “Portfolio”). The Portfolio is only available as a funding vehicle under variable life insurance policies or variable annuity contracts issued by insurance companies (“Variable Contracts”). Individuals may not purchase shares of the Portfolio directly. Shares of the Portfolio also may be sold to qualified pension and retirement plans outside of the separate account context.

The Portfolio is a “fund of funds,” which is a term used to describe mutual funds that pursue their investment objective by investing in other mutual funds instead of investing directly in stocks or bonds of other issuers. Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio may invest substantially all of its assets in the least expensive class of shares of any actively managed or smart beta funds (including mutual funds or exchange-traded funds) of PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust or PIMCO Equity Series, each an affiliated open-end investment company, except other funds of funds and series of PIMCO Funds sub-advised by Gurtin Municipal Bond Management (collectively, “Underlying PIMCO Funds”). The cost of investing in these Funds will generally be higher than the cost of investing in a mutual fund that invests directly in individual stocks and bonds.

We believe that equity funds and bond funds have an important role to play in a well-diversified portfolio. It is important to note, however, that equity funds and bond funds are subject to notable risks.

Among other things, equity and equity-related securities may decline in value due to both real and perceived general market, economic, and industry conditions. The values of equity securities, such as common stocks and preferred securities, have historically risen and fallen in periodic cycles and may decline due to general market conditions, which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. Equity securities may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages, increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, the value of an equity security may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer’s goods or services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets. Different types of equity securities may react differently to these developments and a change in the financial condition of a single issuer may affect securities markets as a whole.

During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes, including equity securities, may decline in value simultaneously. The market price of equity securities owned by the Portfolio may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Equity securities generally

have greater price volatility than fixed income securities and common stocks generally have the greatest appreciation and depreciation potential of all corporate securities.

Bond funds and fixed income securities are subject to a variety of risks, including interest rate risk, liquidity risk and market risk. In an environment where interest rates may trend upward, rising rates would negatively impact the performance of most bond funds, and fixed income securities and other instruments held by the Underlying PIMCO Funds are likely to decrease in value. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates or yields of U.S. Treasury securities (or yields of other types of bonds) to rise (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). In addition, changes in interest rates can be sudden and unpredictable, and there is no guarantee that management will anticipate such movement accurately. The Portfolio may lose money as a result of movements in interest rates.

As of the date of this report, interest rates in the United States and many parts of the world, including certain European countries, are at or near historically low levels. Thus, the Portfolio currently faces a heightened level of risk associated with rising interest rates and/or bond yields. This could be driven by a variety of factors, including but not limited to central bank monetary policies, changing inflation or real growth rates, general economic conditions, increasing bond issuances or reduced market demand for low yielding investments. Further, while bond markets have steadily grown over the past three decades, dealer inventories of corporate bonds are near historic lows in relation to market size. As a result, there has been a significant reduction in the ability of dealers to “make markets.”

Bond funds and individual bonds with a longer duration (a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security’s price to changes in interest rates) tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than securities or funds with shorter durations. All of the factors mentioned above, individually or collectively, could lead to increased volatility and/or lower liquidity in the fixed income markets, or negatively impact the Portfolio’s performance, or cause the Portfolio to incur losses. As a result, the Portfolio may experience increased shareholder redemptions, which among other things, could further reduce the net assets of the Portfolio.

The Portfolio may be subject to various risks as described in the Portfolio’s prospectus and in the Principal and Other Risks in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Classifications of the Portfolio’s portfolio holdings in this report are made according to financial reporting standards. The classification of a particular portfolio holding as shown in the Allocation Breakdown and Schedule of Investments sections of this report may differ from the classification used for the Portfolio’s compliance calculations, including those used in the Portfolio’s prospectus, investment objectives, regulatory, and other investment limitations and policies, which may be

based on different asset class, sector or geographical classifications. The Portfolio is separately monitored for compliance with respect to prospectus and regulatory requirements.

The geographical classification of foreign (non-U.S.) securities in this report, if any, are classified by the country of incorporation of a holding. In certain instances, a security's country of incorporation may be different from its country of economic exposure.

Beginning in January 2020, global financial markets have experienced and may continue to experience significant volatility resulting from the spread of a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19. The outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in travel and border restrictions, quarantines, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand and general market uncertainty. The effects of COVID-19 have and may continue to adversely affect the global economy, the economies of certain nations and individual issuers, all of which may negatively impact the Portfolio's performance. In addition, COVID-19 and governmental responses to COVID-19 may negatively impact the capabilities of the Portfolio's service providers and disrupt the Portfolio's operations.

The United States' enforcement of restrictions on U.S. investments in certain issuers and tariffs on goods from other countries, each with a focus on China, has contributed to international trade tensions and may impact portfolio securities held by the Underlying PIMCO Funds.

The United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union may impact Portfolio returns. The withdrawal may cause substantial volatility in foreign exchange markets, lead to weakness in the exchange rate of the British pound, result in a sustained period of market uncertainty, and destabilize some or all of the other European Union member countries and/or the Eurozone.

The Portfolio may invest in certain instruments that rely in some fashion upon the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). LIBOR is an average interest rate, determined by the ICE Benchmark Administration, that banks charge one another for the use of short-term money. The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates LIBOR, has announced plans to ultimately phase out the use of LIBOR. There remains uncertainty

The following table discloses the inception dates of the Portfolio and its share classes along with the Portfolio's diversification status as of period end:

Portfolio Name	Portfolio Inception	Institutional Class	Class M	Administrative Class	Advisor Class	Diversification Status
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio	04/30/03	01/31/06	04/30/04	04/30/03	04/30/04	Diversified

An investment in the Portfolio is not a bank deposit and is not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. It is possible to lose money on investments in the Portfolio.

regarding future utilization of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate (e.g., the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, which is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR and measures the cost of overnight borrowings through repurchase agreement transactions collateralized with U.S. Treasury securities). Any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR on the Portfolio or on certain instruments in which the Portfolio invests can be difficult to ascertain, and they may vary depending on a variety of factors. The transition may also result in a reduction in the value of certain instruments held by the Portfolio or a reduction in the effectiveness of related Portfolio transactions such as hedges. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR, as well as other unforeseen effects, could result in losses to the Portfolio.

On the Portfolio Summary page in this Shareholder Report, the Average Annual Total Return table and Cumulative Returns chart measure performance assuming that any dividend and capital gain distributions were reinvested. The Cumulative Returns chart reflects only Administrative Class performance. Performance may vary by share class based on each class's expense ratios. The Portfolio measures its performance against at least one broad-based securities market index ("benchmark index"). The benchmark index does not take into account fees, expenses, or taxes. The Portfolio's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Portfolio will perform in the future. There is no assurance that the Portfolio, even if the Portfolio has experienced high or unusual performance for one or more periods, will experience similar levels of performance in the future. High performance is defined as a significant increase in either 1) the Portfolio's total return in excess of that of the Portfolio's benchmark between reporting periods or 2) the Portfolio's total return in excess of the Portfolio's historical returns between reporting periods. Unusual performance is defined as a significant change in the Portfolio's performance as compared to one or more previous reporting periods. Historical performance for the Portfolio or a share class thereof may have been positively impacted by fee waivers or expense limitations in place during some or all of the periods shown, if applicable. Future performance (including total return or yield) and distributions may be negatively impacted by the expiration or reduction of any such fee waivers or expense limitations.

The Trustees are responsible generally for overseeing the management of the Trust. The Trustees authorize the Trust to enter into service agreements with the Adviser, the Distributor, the Administrator and other service providers in order to provide, and in some cases authorize

Important Information About the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio (Cont.)

service providers to procure through other parties, necessary or desirable services on behalf of the Trust and the Portfolio. Shareholders are not parties to or third-party beneficiaries of such service agreements. Neither this Portfolio's prospectus nor summary prospectus, the Trust's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), any contracts filed as exhibits to the Trust's registration statement, nor any other communications, disclosure documents or regulatory filings (including this report) from or on behalf of the Trust or the Portfolio creates a contract between or among any shareholder of the Portfolio, on the one hand, and the Trust, the Portfolio, a service provider to the Trust or the Portfolio, and/or the Trustees or officers of the Trust, on the other hand. The Trustees (or the Trust and its officers, service providers or other delegates acting under authority of the Trustees) may amend the most recent prospectus or use a new prospectus, summary prospectus or SAI with respect to the Portfolio or the Trust, and/or amend, file and/or issue any other communications, disclosure documents or regulatory filings, and may amend or enter into any contracts to which the Trust or the Portfolio is a party, and interpret the investment objective(s), policies, restrictions and contractual provisions applicable to the Portfolio, without shareholder input or approval, except in circumstances in which shareholder approval is specifically required by law (such as changes to fundamental investment policies) or where a shareholder approval requirement is specifically disclosed in the Trust's then-current prospectus or SAI.

PIMCO has adopted written proxy voting policies and procedures ("Proxy Policy") as required by Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Proxy Policy has been adopted by the Trust as the policies and procedures that PIMCO will use when voting proxies on behalf of the Portfolio. A description of the policies and procedures that PIMCO uses to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities of the Portfolio, and information about how the Portfolio voted proxies relating to portfolio securities held during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30, are available without charge, upon request, by calling the Trust at (888) 87-PIMCO, on the Portfolio's website at www.pimco.com/pvit and on the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") website at www.sec.gov.

The Portfolio files portfolio holdings information with the SEC on Form N-PORT within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter. The Portfolio's complete schedule of securities holdings as of the end of each fiscal quarter will be made available to the public on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and on PIMCO's website at www.pimco.com/pvit, and will be made available, upon request, by calling PIMCO at (888) 87-PIMCO.

The SEC adopted a rule that allows shareholder reports to be delivered to investors by providing access to such reports online free of charge and by mailing a notice that the report is electronically available. Pursuant to the rule, investors may elect to receive all future reports in

paper free of charge by contacting their insurance company. Any election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolio companies available under the investor's contract at the insurance company.

In August 2020, the SEC proposed changes to the mutual fund and ETF shareholder report and registration statement disclosure requirements and the registered fund advertising rules, which, if adopted, will change the disclosures provided to shareholders.

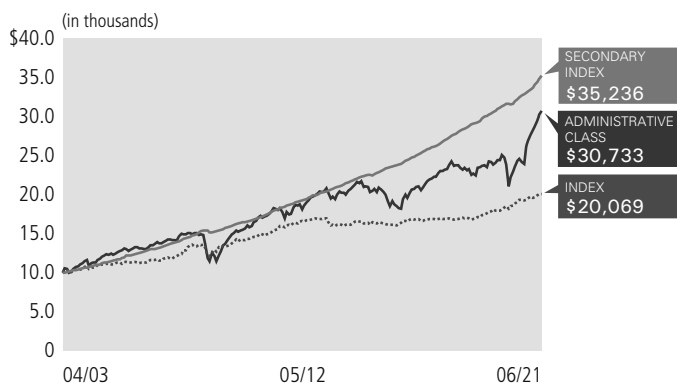
In October 2020, the SEC adopted a rule related to the use of derivatives, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that rescinds and withdraws the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and cover transactions. Subject to certain exceptions, and after an eighteen-month transition period, the rule requires portfolios to trade derivatives and other transactions that create future payment or delivery obligations (except reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions) subject to a value-at-risk leverage limit, certain derivatives risk management program and reporting requirements. These requirements may limit the ability of the Portfolio to use derivatives and reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions as part of its investment strategies and may increase the cost of the Portfolio's investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors.

In October 2020, the SEC adopted a rule regarding the ability of a fund to invest in other funds. The rule allows a fund to acquire shares of another fund in excess of certain limitations currently imposed by the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Act") without obtaining individual exemptive relief from the SEC, subject to certain conditions. The rule also included the rescission of certain exemptive relief from the SEC and guidance from the SEC staff for funds to invest in other funds. The impact that these changes may have on the Portfolio is uncertain.

In December 2020, the SEC adopted a rule for the fair valuation of fund investments. The new rule sets forth requirements for good faith determinations of fair value, establish conditions under which a market quotation is considered readily available for purposes of the definition of "value" under the Act, and the SEC noted that this definition will apply in all contexts under the Act. The SEC adopted an eighteen-month transition period beginning from the effective date for both the new rule and the associated new recordkeeping requirements. The impact of the new rule on the Portfolio is uncertain at this time.

PIMCO All Asset Portfolio

Cumulative Returns Through June 30, 2021



\$10,000 invested at the end of the month when the Portfolio's Administrative Class commenced operations.

Top 10 Holdings as of June 30, 2021†§

PIMCO All Asset: Multi-RAE PLUS Fund	18.3%
PIMCO All Asset: Multi-Real Fund	9.9%
PIMCO Income Fund	5.7%
PIMCO RAE Worldwide Long/Short PLUS Fund	5.2%
PIMCO RAE Emerging Markets Fund	4.8%
PIMCO RAE Fundamental Advantage PLUS Fund	4.7%
PIMCO Total Return Fund	4.6%
PIMCO Real Return Fund	4.3%
PIMCO RAE PLUS International Fund	4.2%
PIMCO RAE PLUS EMG Fund	3.7%

† % of Investments, at value.

§ Top 10 Holdings and % of Investments exclude securities sold short, financial derivative instruments and short-term instruments, if any.

Investment Objective and Strategy Overview

PIMCO All Asset Portfolio seeks maximum real return, consistent with preservation of real capital and prudent investment management, by investing under normal circumstance substantially all of its assets in the least expensive class of shares of any actively managed or smart beta funds (including mutual funds or exchange-traded funds) of PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust or PIMCO Equity Series, each an affiliated open-end investment company, except other funds of funds and series of PIMCO Funds sub-advised by Gurtin Municipal Bond Management (collectively, "Underlying PIMCO Funds") and does not invest directly in stocks or bonds of other issuers. Research Affiliates, the Portfolio's asset allocation sub-adviser, determines how the Portfolio allocates and reallocates its assets among the Underlying PIMCO Funds. In doing so, the asset allocation sub-adviser seeks concurrent exposure to a broad spectrum of asset classes. In addition to investing in the Underlying PIMCO Funds, at the discretion of PIMCO and without shareholder approval, the Portfolio may invest in additional Underlying PIMCO Funds created in the future. Portfolio strategies may change from time to time. Please refer to the Portfolio's current prospectus for more information regarding the Portfolio's strategy.

Average Annual Total Return for the period ended June 30, 2021

	6 Months*	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception**
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio Institutional Class	13.53%	30.43%	8.93%	5.64%	5.77%
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio Class M	13.22%	29.87%	8.43%	5.18%	5.90%
— PIMCO All Asset Portfolio Administrative Class	13.35%	30.21%	8.76%	5.48%	6.38%
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio Advisor Class	13.31%	30.13%	8.66%	5.39%	6.11%
**** Bloomberg Barclays U.S. TIPS: 1-10 Year Index*	2.36%	6.60%	3.61%	2.58%	3.91% ♦
— Consumer Price Index + 500 Basis Points**	5.99%	10.32%	7.44%	6.89%	7.17% ♦

All Portfolio returns are net of fees and expenses and include applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations. Absent any applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations, performance would have been lower and there can be no assurance that any such waivers or limitations will continue in the future.

* Cumulative return.

** For class inception dates please refer to the Important Information.

♦ Average annual total return since 04/30/2003.

*** Bloomberg Barclays U.S. TIPS: 1-10 Year Index is an unmanaged market index comprised of U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities having a maturity of at least 1 year and less than 10 years.

** CPI + 500 Basis Points benchmark is created by adding 5% to the annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This index reflects seasonally adjusted returns. The Consumer Price Index is an unmanaged index representing the rate of inflation of the U.S. consumer prices as determined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. There can be no guarantee that the CPI or other indexes will reflect the exact level of inflation at any given time.

It is not possible to invest directly in an unmanaged index.

Performance quoted represents past performance. Past performance is not a guarantee or a reliable indicator of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than performance shown. Investment return and the principal value of an investment will fluctuate. Shares may be worth more or less than original cost when redeemed. The Portfolio's performance does not reflect the deduction of additional charges and expenses imposed in connection with investing in Variable Contracts, which will reduce returns. Differences in the Portfolio's performance versus the index and related attribution information with respect to particular categories of securities or individual positions may be attributable, in part, to differences in the prices of individual positions (which may be sourced from different pricing vendors or other sources) used by the Portfolio and the index. For performance current to the most recent month-end, visit www.pimco.com/pvit or via (888) 87-PIMCO.

The Portfolio's total annual operating expense ratio in effect as of period end, which includes the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (Underlying PIMCO Fund expenses), were 1.225% for Institutional Class shares, 1.675% for Class M shares, 1.375% for Administrative Class shares, and 1.475% for Advisor Class shares. Details regarding any changes to the Portfolio's operating expenses, subsequent to period end, can be found in the Portfolio's current prospectus, as supplemented.

Portfolio Insights

The following affected performance (on a gross basis) during the reporting period:

- » Exposure to commodities and real estate investment trusts, primarily through the PIMCO All Asset: Multi-Real Fund, the PIMCO RealEstateRealReturn Strategy Fund, and the PIMCO CommoditiesPLUS® Strategy Fund contributed to performance, as these Underlying PIMCO Funds posted positive returns.
- » Positions in emerging markets equities, primarily through the PIMCO RAE Emerging Markets Fund, the PIMCO RAE PLUS EMG Fund, and the PIMCO RAFI Dynamic Multi-Factor Emerging Markets Equity ETF contributed to performance, as these Underlying PIMCO Funds posted positive returns.
- » Exposure to U.S. equities, primarily through the PIMCO RAE PLUS Small Fund and the PIMCO RAE US Small Fund, contributed to performance, as these Underlying PIMCO Funds posted positive returns.
- » Exposure to alternative strategies, primarily through the PIMCO RAE Fundamental Advantage PLUS Fund and the PIMCO Worldwide Long/Short PLUS Fund, contributed to performance, as these Underlying PIMCO Funds posted positive returns.
- » Exposure to developed ex-U.S. equities, primarily through the RAE Fundamental International Large exposure gained via the PIMCO All Asset: Multi-RAE PLUS Fund, the PIMCO RAE PLUS International Fund, and the PIMCO StocksPLUS® International Fund (USD-Hedged) contributed to performance, as these exposures and Underlying PIMCO Funds posted positive returns.
- » There were no notable detractors for this Portfolio.

Expense Example PIMCO All Asset Portfolio

Example

As a shareholder of the Portfolio, you incur two types of costs: (1) transaction costs and (2) ongoing costs, including investment advisory fees, supervisory and administrative fees, distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees (if applicable), and other Portfolio expenses. The Example is intended to help you understand your ongoing costs (in dollars) of investing in the Portfolio and to compare these costs with the ongoing costs of investing in other mutual funds.

The Expense Example does not reflect any fees or other expenses imposed by the Variable Contracts. If it did, the expenses reflected in the Expense Example would be higher. The Example is based on an investment of \$1,000 invested at the beginning of the period and held from January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021 unless noted otherwise in the table and footnotes below.

Actual Expenses

The information in the table under the heading "Actual" provides information about actual account values and actual expenses. You may use this information, together with the amount you invested, to estimate the expenses that you paid over the period. Simply divide your account value by \$1,000 (for example, an \$8,600 account value divided by \$1,000 = 8.60), then multiply the result by the number in the appropriate row for your share class, in the column titled "Expenses Paid During Period" to estimate the expenses you paid on your account during this period.

Hypothetical Example for Comparison Purposes

The information in the table under the heading "Hypothetical (5% return before expenses)" provides information about hypothetical account values and hypothetical expenses based on the Portfolio's actual expense ratio and an assumed rate of return of 5% per year before expenses, which is not the Portfolio's actual return. The hypothetical account values and expenses may not be used to estimate the actual ending account balance or expenses you paid for the period. You may use this information to compare the ongoing costs of investing in the Portfolio and other portfolios. To do so, compare this 5% hypothetical example with the 5% hypothetical examples that appear in the shareholder reports of the other portfolios.

Please note that the expenses shown in the table are meant to highlight your ongoing costs only and do not reflect any transactional costs. Therefore, the information under the heading "Hypothetical (5% return before expenses)" is useful in comparing ongoing costs only, and will not help you determine the relative total costs of owning different portfolios. In addition, if these transactional costs were included, your costs would have been higher.

Expense ratios may vary period to period because of various factors, such as an increase in expenses that are not covered by the investment advisory fees and supervisory and administrative fees, such as fees and expenses of the independent trustees and their counsel, extraordinary expenses and interest expense.

	Actual			Hypothetical (5% return before expenses)			Net Annualized Expense Ratio**
	Beginning Account Value (01/01/21)	Ending Account Value (06/30/21)	Expenses Paid During Period*	Beginning Account Value (01/01/21)	Ending Account Value (06/30/21)	Expenses Paid During Period*	
Institutional Class	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,135.30	\$ 1.64	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,022.85	\$ 1.55	0.315%
Class M	1,000.00	1,132.20	3.98	1,000.00	1,020.65	3.77	0.765
Administrative Class	1,000.00	1,133.50	2.42	1,000.00	1,022.12	2.29	0.465
Advisor Class	1,000.00	1,133.10	2.94	1,000.00	1,021.63	2.79	0.565

* Expenses Paid During Period are equal to the net annualized expense ratio for the class, multiplied by the average account value over the period, multiplied by 178/365 (to reflect the one-half year period). Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio will be higher because the example does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.

** Net Annualized Expense Ratio is reflective of any applicable contractual fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements or voluntary fee waivers. Details regarding fee waivers, if any, can be found in Note 8, Fees and Expenses, in the Notes to Financial Statements.

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Financial Highlights PIMCO All Asset Portfolio

Selected Per Share Data for the Year or Period Ended [^] :	Investment Operations				Less Distribution ^(c)			
	Net Asset Value Beginning of Year or Period ^(a)	Net Investment Income (Loss) ^(b)	Net Realized/Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Total	From Net Investment Income	From Net Realized Capital Gain	Tax Basis Return of Capital	Total
Institutional Class								
01/01/2021 - 06/30/2021+	\$ 11.20	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.76	\$ 1.50	\$ (0.74)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.74)
12/31/2020	10.91	0.44	0.38	0.82	(0.53)	0.00	0.00	(0.53)
12/31/2019	10.05	0.36	0.83	1.19	(0.33)	0.00	0.00	(0.33)
12/31/2018	10.97	0.51	(1.07)	(0.56)	(0.36)	0.00	0.00	(0.36)
12/31/2017	10.11	0.58	0.80	1.38	(0.50)	0.00	(0.02)	(0.52)
12/31/2016	9.19	0.24	0.96	1.20	(0.26)	0.00	(0.02)	(0.28)
Class M								
01/01/2021 - 06/30/2021+	11.29	0.73	0.74	1.47	(0.71)	0.00	0.00	(0.71)
12/31/2020	10.99	0.37	0.41	0.78	(0.48)	0.00	0.00	(0.48)
12/31/2019	10.12	0.31	0.84	1.15	(0.28)	0.00	0.00	(0.28)
12/31/2018	11.04	0.50	(1.11)	(0.61)	(0.31)	0.00	0.00	(0.31)
12/31/2017	10.18	0.46	0.87	1.33	(0.45)	0.00	(0.02)	(0.47)
12/31/2016	9.25	0.19	0.97	1.16	(0.21)	0.00	(0.02)	(0.23)
Administrative Class								
01/01/2021 - 06/30/2021+	11.07	0.76	0.70	1.46	(0.73)	0.00	0.00	(0.73)
12/31/2020	10.79	0.39	0.40	0.79	(0.51)	0.00	0.00	(0.51)
12/31/2019	9.93	0.33	0.84	1.17	(0.31)	0.00	0.00	(0.31)
12/31/2018	10.85	0.48	(1.06)	(0.58)	(0.34)	0.00	0.00	(0.34)
12/31/2017	10.01	0.47	0.87	1.34	(0.48)	0.00	(0.02)	(0.50)
12/31/2016	9.10	0.22	0.95	1.17	(0.24)	0.00	(0.02)	(0.26)
Advisor Class								
01/01/2021 - 06/30/2021+	11.21	0.74	0.73	1.47	(0.72)	0.00	0.00	(0.72)
12/31/2020	10.92	0.39	0.40	0.79	(0.50)	0.00	0.00	(0.50)
12/31/2019	10.05	0.32	0.85	1.17	(0.30)	0.00	0.00	(0.30)
12/31/2018	10.97	0.47	(1.06)	(0.59)	(0.33)	0.00	0.00	(0.33)
12/31/2017	10.12	0.47	0.87	1.34	(0.47)	0.00	(0.02)	(0.49)
12/31/2016	9.19	0.21	0.97	1.18	(0.23)	0.00	(0.02)	(0.25)

[^] A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than \$0.01 or 0.01%.

+ Unaudited

* Annualized, except for organization expense, if any.

^(a) Includes adjustments required by U.S. GAAP and may differ from net asset values and performance reported elsewhere by the Portfolio.

^(b) Per share amounts based on average number of shares outstanding during the year or period.

^(c) The tax characterization of distributions is determined in accordance with Federal income tax regulations. The actual tax characterization of distributions paid is determined at the end of the fiscal year. See Note 2, Distributions to Shareholders, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

^(d) Ratios shown do not include expenses of the investment companies in which a Fund may invest. See Note 8, Fees and Expenses, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information regarding the expenses and any applicable fee waivers associated with these investments.

^(e) Includes in-kind purchases and sales of underlying funds. Please see Note 4, Investments in Securities, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

Ratios/Supplemental Data								
Ratios to Average Net Assets ^(d)								
Net Asset Value End of Year or Period ^(a)	Total Return ^(a)	Net Assets End of Year or Period (000s)	Expenses	Expenses Excluding Waivers	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense and Waivers	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Portfolio Turnover Rate
\$ 11.96	13.53%	\$ 14,498	0.315%*	0.425%*	0.315%*	0.425%*	12.95%*	36%
11.20	8.17	14,097	0.325	0.425	0.325	0.425	4.22	141 ^(e)
10.91	11.92	11,788	0.275	0.425	0.275	0.425	3.36	31
10.05	(5.20)	10,616	0.305	0.425	0.305	0.425	4.78	37
10.97	13.77	12,827	0.325	0.425	0.325	0.425	5.43	40
10.11	13.08	5,726	0.275	0.425	0.275	0.425	2.43	67
12.05	13.22	77,749	0.765*	0.875*	0.765*	0.875*	12.61*	36
11.29	7.74	71,618	0.775	0.875	0.775	0.875	3.57	141 ^(e)
10.99	11.44	74,777	0.725	0.875	0.725	0.875	2.88	31
10.12	(5.59)	73,521	0.755	0.875	0.755	0.875	4.62	37
11.04	13.19	75,309	0.775	0.875	0.775	0.875	4.26	40
10.18	12.59	65,033	0.725	0.875	0.725	0.875	1.91	67
11.80	13.35	78,792	0.465*	0.575*	0.465*	0.575*	13.41*	36
11.07	8.01	381,112	0.475	0.575	0.475	0.575	3.85	141 ^(e)
10.79	11.90	426,305	0.425	0.575	0.425	0.575	3.14	31
9.93	(5.41)	444,136	0.455	0.575	0.455	0.575	4.56	37
10.85	13.54	554,749	0.475	0.575	0.475	0.575	4.46	40
10.01	12.93	537,663	0.425	0.575	0.425	0.575	2.23	67
11.96	13.31	182,306	0.565*	0.675*	0.565*	0.675*	12.86*	36
11.21	7.91	167,756	0.575	0.675	0.575	0.675	3.78	141 ^(e)
10.92	11.74	180,653	0.525	0.675	0.525	0.675	3.06	31
10.05	(5.45)	178,643	0.555	0.675	0.555	0.675	4.38	37
10.97	13.38	231,030	0.575	0.675	0.575	0.675	4.35	40
10.12	12.90	226,099	0.525	0.675	0.525	0.675	2.12	67

Statement of Assets and Liabilities PIMCO All Asset Portfolio

June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

(Amounts in thousands†, except per share amounts)

Assets:	
<i>Investments, at value</i>	
Investments in Affiliates	\$ 353,452
Cash	232
Receivable for investments in Affiliates sold	81
Receivable for Portfolio shares sold	100
Dividends receivable from Affiliates	531
Reimbursement receivable from PIMCO	29
Total Assets	354,425
Liabilities:	
Payable for investments in Affiliates purchased	\$ 625
Payable for Portfolio shares redeemed	152
Accrued investment advisory fees	82
Accrued supervisory and administrative fees	118
Accrued distribution fees	53
Accrued servicing fees	50
Total Liabilities	1,080
Net Assets	\$ 353,345
Net Assets Consist of:	
Paid in capital	\$ 349,965
Distributable earnings (accumulated loss)	3,380
Net Assets	\$ 353,345
Net Assets:	
Institutional Class	\$ 14,498
Class M	77,749
Administrative Class	78,792
Advisor Class	182,306
Shares Issued and Outstanding:	
Institutional Class	1,212
Class M	6,452
Administrative Class	6,675
Advisor Class	15,241
Net Asset Value Per Share Outstanding^(a):	
Institutional Class	\$ 11.96
Class M	12.05
Administrative Class	11.80
Advisor Class	11.96
Cost of investments in Affiliates	\$ 298,332

† A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.

^(a) Includes adjustments required by U.S. GAAP and may differ from net asset values and performance reported elsewhere by the Portfolio.

Statement of Operations PIMCO All Asset Portfolio

Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)
(Amounts in thousands[†])

Investment Income:

Dividends from Investments in Affiliates	\$ 42,584
Total Income	42,584

Expenses:

Investment advisory fees	546
Supervisory and administrative fees	780
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Class M	165
Servicing fees - Administrative Class	273
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Advisor Class	214
Interest expense	1
Total Expenses	1,979
Waiver and/or Reimbursement by PIMCO	(342)
Net Expenses	1,637

Net Investment Income (Loss)	40,947
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Net Realized Gain (Loss):

Investments in Affiliates	58,698
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Net Realized Gain (Loss)	58,698
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Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation):

Investments in Affiliates	(20,488)
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Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	(20,488)
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Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$ 79,157
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[†] A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.

Statements of Changes in Net Assets PIMCO All Asset Portfolio

(Amounts in thousands[†])

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)	Year Ended December 31, 2020
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from:		
Operations:		
Net investment income (loss)	\$ 40,947	\$ 23,499
Net realized gain (loss)	58,698	(16,574)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(20,488)	34,460
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	79,157	41,385
Distributions to Shareholders:		
From net investment income and/or net realized capital gains		
Institutional Class	(897)	(574)
Class M	(4,482)	(3,108)
Administrative Class	(23,942)	(18,869)
Advisor Class	(10,679)	(7,650)
Total Distributions^(a)	(40,000)	(30,201)
Portfolio Share Transactions:		
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions*	(320,395)	(70,124)
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	(281,238)	(58,940)
Net Assets:		
Beginning of period	634,583	693,523
End of period	\$ 353,345	\$ 634,583

[†] A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.

* See Note 12, Shares of Beneficial Interest, in the Notes to Financial Statements.

^(a) The tax characterization of distributions is determined in accordance with Federal income tax regulations. The actual tax characterization of distributions paid is determined at the end of the fiscal year. See Note 2, Distributions to Shareholders, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

Schedule of Investments PIMCO All Asset Portfolio

June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

(Amounts in thousands*, except number of shares, contracts, units, and ounces, if any)

	SHARES	MARKET VALUE (000s)		SHARES	MARKET VALUE (000s)		SHARES	MARKET VALUE (000s)
INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATES 100.0%								
MUTUAL FUNDS (a) 98.0%								
PIMCO All Asset: Multi-RAE PLUS Fund	5,592,464	\$ 64,593	PIMCO Low Duration Fund	640,157	\$ 6,344	EXCHANGE-TRADED FUNDS 1.4%		
PIMCO All Asset: Multi-Real Fund	2,554,483	34,971	PIMCO Mortgage Opportunities and Bond Fund	251,929	2,759	PIMCO RAFI Dynamic Multi-Factor Emerging Markets Equity ETF	165,130	\$ 5,114
PIMCO CommoditiesPLUS® Strategy Fund	897,111	6,540	PIMCO RAE Emerging Markets Fund	1,420,050	17,069	Total Exchange-Traded Funds (Cost \$3,448)		5,114
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Fund	311,724	3,370	PIMCO RAE Fundamental Advantage PLUS Fund	1,809,827	16,632	SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 0.6%		
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Fund	403,083	4,277	PIMCO RAE International Fund	671,383	7,540	MUTUAL FUNDS 0.6%		
PIMCO Emerging Markets Currency and Short-Term Investments Fund	847,833	6,842	PIMCO RAE PLUS EMG Fund	1,248,807	13,225	PIMCO Government Money Market Fund	2,124,200	2,124
PIMCO Emerging Markets Local Currency and Bond Fund	905,344	5,957	PIMCO RAE PLUS Fund	305,431	2,165	0.080% (a)(b)		
PIMCO Extended Duration Fund	1,192,845	9,256	PIMCO RAE PLUS International Fund	2,121,484	14,681	CENTRAL FUNDS USED FOR CASH MANAGEMENT PURPOSES 0.0%		
PIMCO High Yield Fund	1,224,487	11,155	PIMCO RAE PLUS Small Fund	505,308	5,836	PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III	10	0
PIMCO Income Fund	1,678,238	20,290	PIMCO RAE US Small Fund	272,243	4,329	Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost \$2,124)		2,124
PIMCO Investment Grade Credit Bond Fund	757,614	8,326	PIMCO RAE Worldwide Long/Short PLUS Fund	2,135,369	18,471	Total Investments in Affiliates (Cost \$298,332)		353,452
PIMCO Long Duration Total Return Fund	257,282	2,696	PIMCO Real Return Fund	1,241,666	15,198	Total Investments 100.0% (Cost \$298,332)		\$ 353,452
PIMCO Long-Term Real Return Fund	486,660	3,767	PIMCO RealEstateRealReturn Strategy Fund	1,331,004	12,738	Other Assets and Liabilities, net 0.0%		(107)
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Fund	648,307	3,585	PIMCO StocksPLUS® International Fund (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	251,475	2,268	Net Assets 100.0%		\$ 353,345
PIMCO Low Duration Credit Fund	196,604	1,836	PIMCO Total Return Fund	1,554,965	16,140			
			PIMCO TRENDS Managed Futures Strategy Fund	303,032	3,358			
			Total Mutual Funds (Cost \$292,760)		346,214			

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS:

* A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.

(a) Institutional Class Shares of each Fund.

(b) Coupon represents a 7-Day Yield.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following is a summary of the fair valuations according to the inputs used as of June 30, 2021 in valuing the Portfolio's assets and liabilities:

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2021
Investments in Affiliates, at Value				
Mutual Funds	\$ 346,214	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 346,214
Exchange-Traded Funds	5,114	0	0	5,114
Short-Term Instruments				
Mutual Funds	2,124	0	0	2,124
Total Investments	\$ 353,452	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 353,452

There were no significant transfers into or out of Level 3 during the period ended June 30, 2021.

1. ORGANIZATION

PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust (the “Trust”) is a Delaware statutory trust established under a trust instrument dated October 3, 1997. The Trust is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Act”), as an open-end management investment company. The Trust is designed to be used as an investment vehicle by separate accounts of insurance companies that fund variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies and by qualified pension and retirement plans. Information presented in these financial statements pertains to the Institutional Class, Class M, Administrative Class and Advisor Class shares of the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio (the “Portfolio”) offered by the Trust. Pacific Investment Management Company LLC (“PIMCO”) serves as the investment adviser (the “Adviser”) for the Portfolio. Research Affiliates, LLC (“Research Affiliates”) serves as the asset allocation sub-adviser to the Portfolio.

The Portfolio may invest substantially all or a significant portion of its assets in the least expensive class of shares of any actively managed or smart beta funds (including mutual funds or exchange-traded funds) of PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust or PIMCO Equity Series, each an affiliated open-end investment company, except other funds of funds and series of PIMCO Funds sub-advised by Gurtin Municipal Bond Management (collectively, “Underlying PIMCO Funds”).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies consistently followed by the Portfolio in the preparation of its financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). The Portfolio is treated as an investment company under the reporting requirements of U.S. GAAP. The functional and reporting currency for the Portfolio is the U.S. dollar. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of increases and decreases in net assets from operations during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(a) Securities Transactions and Investment Income Securities transactions are recorded as of the trade date for financial reporting purposes. Securities purchased or sold on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis may be settled beyond a standard settlement period for the security after the trade date. Realized gains (losses) from securities sold are recorded on the identified cost basis. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date, except certain dividends from foreign securities where the ex-dividend date may have passed, which are recorded as soon as the Portfolio is informed of the ex-dividend date.

Interest income, adjusted for the accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums, is recorded on the accrual basis from settlement date, with the exception of securities with a forward starting effective date, where interest income is recorded on the accrual basis from effective date. For convertible securities, premiums attributable to the conversion feature are not amortized. Estimated tax liabilities on certain foreign securities are recorded on an accrual basis and are reflected as components of interest income or net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments on the Statement of Operations, as appropriate. Tax liabilities realized as a result of such security sales are reflected as a component of net realized gain (loss) on investments on the Statement of Operations. Paydown gains (losses) on mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, if any, are recorded as components of interest income on the Statement of Operations. Income or short-term capital gain distributions received from registered investment companies, if any, are recorded as dividend income. Long-term capital gain distributions received from registered investment companies, if any, are recorded as realized gains.

(b) Multi-Class Operations Each class offered by the Trust has equal rights as to assets and voting privileges (except that shareholders of a class have exclusive voting rights regarding any matter relating solely to that class of shares). Income and non-class specific expenses are allocated daily to each class on the basis of the relative net assets. Realized and unrealized capital gains (losses) are allocated daily based on the relative net assets of each class of the Portfolio. Class specific expenses, where applicable, currently include supervisory and administrative and distribution and servicing fees. Under certain circumstances, the per share net asset value (“NAV”) of a class of the Portfolio’s shares may be different from the per share NAV of another class of shares as a result of the different daily expense accruals applicable to each class of shares.

(c) Distributions to Shareholders Distributions from net investment income, if any, are declared and distributed to shareholders quarterly. In addition, the Portfolio distributes any net capital gains it earns from the sale of portfolio securities to shareholders no less frequently than annually.

Income distributions and capital gain distributions are determined in accordance with income tax regulations which may differ from U.S. GAAP. Differences between tax regulations and U.S. GAAP may cause timing differences between income and capital gain recognition. Further, the character of investment income and capital gains may be different for certain transactions under the two methods of accounting. As a result, income distributions and capital gain distributions declared during a fiscal period may differ significantly from the net investment income (loss) and realized gains (losses) reported on the Portfolio’s annual financial statements presented under U.S. GAAP.

Separately, if the Portfolio determines or estimates, as applicable, that a portion of a distribution may be comprised of amounts from sources other than net investment income in accordance with its policies, accounting records (if applicable), and accounting practices, the Portfolio will notify shareholders of the estimated composition of such distribution through a Section 19 Notice. For these purposes, the Portfolio determines or estimates, as applicable, the source or sources from which a distribution is paid, to the close of the period as of which it is paid, in reference to its internal accounting records and related accounting practices. If, based on such accounting records and practices, it is determined or estimated, as applicable, that a particular distribution does not include capital gains or paid-in surplus or other capital sources, a Section 19 Notice generally would not be issued. It is important to note that differences exist between the Portfolio's daily internal accounting records and practices, the Portfolio's financial statements presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and recordkeeping practices under income tax regulations. For instance, the Portfolio's internal accounting records and practices may take into account, among other factors, tax-related characteristics of certain sources of distributions that differ from treatment under U.S. GAAP. Examples of such differences may include but are not limited to, for certain Funds, the treatment of periodic payments under interest rate swap contracts. Accordingly, among other consequences, it is possible that the Portfolio may not issue a Section 19 Notice in situations where the Portfolio's financial statements prepared later and in accordance with U.S. GAAP and/or the final tax character of those distributions might later report that the sources of those distributions included capital gains and/or a return of capital. Please visit www.pimco.com for the most recent Section 19 Notice, if applicable, for additional information regarding the estimated composition of distributions. Final determination of a distribution's tax character will be provided to shareholders when such information is available.

Distributions classified as a tax basis return of capital at the Portfolio's fiscal year end, if any, are reflected on the Statements of Changes in Net Assets and have been recorded to paid in capital on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. In addition, other amounts have been reclassified between distributable earnings (accumulated loss) and paid in capital on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities to more appropriately conform U.S. GAAP to tax characterizations of distributions.

(d) New Accounting Pronouncements and Regulatory Updates In March 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued an Accounting Standards Update ("ASU"), ASU 2020-04, which provides optional guidance to ease the potential accounting burden associated with transitioning away from the London Interbank Offered Rate and other reference rates that are expected to be discontinued. The ASU is effective immediately upon release of the update on March 12, 2020

through December 31, 2022. At this time, management is evaluating implications of these changes on the financial statements.

In October 2020, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") adopted a rule related to the use of derivatives, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that rescinds and withdraws the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and cover transactions. Subject to certain exceptions, the rule requires funds to trade derivatives and other transactions that create future payment or delivery obligations (except reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions) subject to a value-at-risk leverage limit, certain derivatives risk management program and reporting requirements. The rule went into effect on February 19, 2021 and funds will have an eighteen-month transition period to comply with the rule and related reporting requirements. At this time, management is evaluating the implications of these changes on the financial statements.

In October 2020, the SEC adopted a rule regarding the ability of a fund to invest in other funds. The rule allows a fund to acquire shares of another fund in excess of certain limitations currently imposed by the Act without obtaining individual exemptive relief from the SEC, subject to certain conditions. The rule also included the rescission of certain exemptive relief from the SEC and guidance from the SEC staff for funds to invest in other funds. The rule went into effect on January 19, 2021 and funds will have a one-year transition period to comply with the rule and related reporting requirements. At this time, management is evaluating the implications of these changes on the financial statements.

In December 2020, the SEC adopted a rule addressing fair valuation of fund investments. The new rule sets forth requirements for good faith determinations of fair value as well as for the performance of fair value determinations, including related oversight and reporting obligations. The new rule also defines "readily available market quotations" for purposes of the definition of "value" under the Act, and the SEC noted that this definition would apply in all contexts under the Act. The effective date for the rule was March 8, 2021. The SEC adopted an eighteen-month transition period beginning from the effective date for both the new rule and the associated new recordkeeping requirements. At this time, management is evaluating the implications of these changes on the financial statements.

3. INVESTMENT VALUATION AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(a) Investment Valuation Policies The price of the Portfolio's shares is based on the Portfolio's NAV. The NAV of the Portfolio, or each of its share classes, as applicable, is determined by dividing the total value of portfolio investments and other assets, less any liabilities attributable to the Portfolio or class, by the total number of shares outstanding of the Portfolio or class.

On each day that the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open, Portfolio and Underlying PIMCO Fund shares are ordinarily valued as of the close of regular trading (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) ("NYSE Close"). Information that becomes known to the Portfolio or an Underlying PIMCO Fund or its agents after the time as of which NAV has been calculated on a particular day will not generally be used to retroactively adjust the price of a security or the NAV determined earlier that day. If regular trading on the NYSE closes earlier than scheduled, the Portfolio reserves the right to either (i) calculate its NAV as of the earlier closing time or (ii) calculate its NAV as of the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day. The Portfolio generally does not calculate its NAV on days during which the NYSE is closed. However, if the NYSE is closed on a day it would normally be open for business, the Portfolio reserves the right to calculate its NAV as of the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day or such other time that the Portfolio may determine.

The assets of the Portfolio consist of shares of the Underlying PIMCO Funds, which are valued at their respective NAVs at the time of valuation of the Portfolio's shares. For purposes of calculating the NAV of the Underlying PIMCO Funds, portfolio securities and other assets for which market quotes are readily available are valued at market value. Market value is generally determined on the basis of official closing prices or the last reported sales prices, or if no sales are reported, based on quotes obtained from established market makers or prices (including evaluated prices) supplied by the Portfolio's approved pricing services, quotation reporting systems and other third-party sources (together, "Pricing Services"). The Portfolio will normally use pricing data for domestic equity securities received shortly after the NYSE Close and does not normally take into account trading, clearances or settlements that take place after the NYSE Close. If market value pricing is used, a foreign (non-U.S.) equity security traded on a foreign exchange or on more than one exchange is typically valued using pricing information from the exchange considered by the Adviser to be the primary exchange. A foreign (non-U.S.) equity security will be valued as of the close of trading on the foreign exchange, or the NYSE Close, if the NYSE Close occurs before the end of trading on the foreign exchange. Domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) fixed income securities, non-exchange traded derivatives, and equity options are normally valued on the basis of quotes obtained from brokers and dealers or Pricing Services using such data reflecting the principal markets for those securities. Prices obtained from Pricing Services may be based on, among other things, information provided by market makers or estimates of market values obtained from yield data relating to investments or securities with similar characteristics. Certain fixed income securities purchased on a delayed-delivery basis are marked to market daily until settlement at the forward settlement date. Exchange-traded options, except equity options, futures and options on futures

are valued at the settlement price determined by the relevant exchange, quotes obtained from a quotation reporting system, established market makers or pricing services. Swap agreements are valued on the basis of market-based prices supplied by Pricing Services or quotes obtained from brokers and dealers. The Portfolio's investments in open-end management investment companies, other than exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), are valued at the NAVs of such investments. Open-end management investment companies may include affiliated funds.

If a foreign (non-U.S.) equity security's value has materially changed after the close of the security's primary exchange or principal market but before the NYSE Close, the security may be valued at fair value based on procedures established and approved by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board"). Foreign (non-U.S.) equity securities that do not trade when the NYSE is open are also valued at fair value. With respect to foreign (non-U.S.) equity securities, the Portfolio may determine the fair value of investments based on information provided by Pricing Services and other third-party vendors, which may recommend fair value or adjustments with reference to other securities, indices or assets. In considering whether fair valuation is required and in determining fair values, the Portfolio may, among other things, consider significant events (which may be considered to include changes in the value of U.S. securities or securities indices) that occur after the close of the relevant market and before the NYSE Close. The Portfolio may utilize modeling tools provided by third-party vendors to determine fair values of foreign (non-U.S.) securities. For these purposes, any movement in the applicable reference index or instrument ("zero trigger") between the earlier close of the applicable foreign market and the NYSE Close may be deemed to be a significant event, prompting the application of the pricing model (effectively resulting in daily fair valuations). Foreign exchanges may permit trading in foreign (non-U.S.) equity securities on days when the Trust is not open for business, which may result in the Portfolio's portfolio investments being affected when shareholders are unable to buy or sell shares.

Senior secured floating rate loans for which an active secondary market exists to a reliable degree are valued at the mean of the last available bid/ask prices in the market for such loans, as provided by a Pricing Service. Senior secured floating rate loans for which an active secondary market does not exist to a reliable degree are valued at fair value, which is intended to approximate market value. In valuing a senior secured floating rate loan at fair value, the factors considered may include, but are not limited to, the following: (a) the creditworthiness of the borrower and any intermediate participants, (b) the terms of the loan, (c) recent prices in the market for similar loans, if any, and (d) recent prices in the market for instruments of similar quality, rate, period until next interest rate reset and maturity.

Investments valued in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted to the U.S. dollar using exchange rates obtained from Pricing Services. As a result, the value of such investments and, in turn, the NAV of an Underlying PIMCO Fund's shares may be affected by changes in the value of currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar. The value of investments traded in markets outside the United States or denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar may be affected significantly on a day that the Trust is not open for business. As a result, to the extent that the Portfolio invests in Underlying PIMCO Funds that hold foreign (non-U.S.) investments, the value of those investments may change at times when shareholders are unable to buy or sell shares and the value of such investments will be reflected in the Portfolio's next calculated NAV.

Investments for which market quotes or market based valuations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board or persons acting at their direction. The Board has adopted methods for valuing securities and other assets in circumstances where market quotes are not readily available, and has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility for applying the fair valuation methods. In the event that market quotes or market based valuations are not readily available, and the security or asset cannot be valued pursuant to a Board approved valuation method, the value of the security or asset will be determined in good faith by the Board. Market quotes are considered not readily available in circumstances where there is an absence of current or reliable market-based data (e.g., trade information, bid/ask information, indicative market quotations ("Broker Quotes"), Pricing Services' prices), including where events occur after the close of the relevant market, but prior to the NYSE Close, that materially affect the values of an Underlying PIMCO Fund's securities or assets. In addition, market quotes are considered not readily available when, due to extraordinary circumstances, the exchanges or markets on which the securities trade do not open for trading for the entire day and no other market prices are available. The Board has delegated, to the Adviser, the responsibility for monitoring significant events that may materially affect the values of the Portfolio's securities or assets and for determining whether the value of the applicable securities or assets should be reevaluated in light of such significant events.

When the Portfolio (or, in each instance in this paragraph, as applicable, an Underlying PIMCO Fund) uses fair valuation to determine the value of a portfolio security or other asset for purposes of calculating its NAV, such investments will not be priced on the basis of quotes from the primary market in which they are traded, but rather may be priced by another method that the Board or persons acting at their direction believe reflects fair value. Fair valuation may require subjective determinations about the value of a security. While the Trust's policy is intended to result in a calculation of the Portfolio's and

Underlying PIMCO Funds' NAVs that fairly reflects security values as of the time of pricing, the Trust cannot ensure that fair values determined by the Board or persons acting at their direction would accurately reflect the price that an Underlying PIMCO Fund could obtain for a security if it were to dispose of that security as of the time of pricing (for instance, in a forced or distressed sale). The prices used by an Underlying PIMCO Fund may differ from the value that would be realized if the securities were sold. An Underlying PIMCO Fund's use of fair valuation may also help to deter "stale price arbitrage" as discussed under the "Frequent or Excessive Purchases, Exchanges and Redemptions" section in the Portfolio's prospectus.

(b) Fair Value Hierarchy U.S. GAAP describes fair value as the price that the Portfolio would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation methods and requires disclosure of the fair value hierarchy, separately for each major category of assets and liabilities, that segregates fair value measurements into levels (Level 1, 2, or 3). The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risks associated with investing in those securities. Levels 1, 2, and 3 of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

- Level 1 — Quoted prices in active markets or exchanges for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 — Significant other observable inputs, which may include, but are not limited to, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in markets that are active, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities (such as interest rates, yield curves, volatilities, prepayment speeds, loss severities, credit risks and default rates) or other market corroborated inputs.
- Level 3 — Significant unobservable inputs based on the best information available in the circumstances, to the extent observable inputs are not available, which may include assumptions made by the Board or persons acting at their direction that are used in determining the fair value of investments.

In accordance with the requirements of U.S. GAAP, the amounts of transfers into and out of Level 3, if material, are disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments for the Portfolio.

For fair valuations using significant unobservable inputs, U.S. GAAP requires a reconciliation of the beginning to ending balances for reported fair values that presents changes attributable to realized gain (loss), unrealized appreciation (depreciation), purchases and sales, accrued discounts (premiums), and transfers into and out of the Level 3 category during the period. The end of period value is used for the

Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)

transfers between Levels of the Portfolio's assets and liabilities. Additionally, U.S. GAAP requires quantitative information regarding the significant unobservable inputs used in the determination of fair value of assets or liabilities categorized as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. In accordance with the requirements of U.S. GAAP, a fair value hierarchy, and if material, a Level 3 reconciliation and details of significant unobservable inputs, have been included in the Notes to Schedule of Investments for the Portfolio.

(c) Valuation Techniques and the Fair Value Hierarchy

Level 1 and Level 2 trading assets and trading liabilities, at fair value The valuation methods (or "techniques") and significant inputs used in determining the fair values of portfolio securities or other assets and liabilities categorized as Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Investments in registered open-end investment companies (other than ETFs) will be valued based upon the NAVs of such investments and are categorized as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Investments in

unregistered open-end investment companies will be calculated based upon the NAVs of such investments and are considered Level 1 provided that the NAVs are observable, calculated daily and are the value at which both purchases and sales will be conducted.

Level 3 trading assets and trading liabilities, at fair value When a fair valuation method is applied by the Adviser that uses significant unobservable inputs, investments will be priced by a method that the Board or persons acting at their direction believe reflects fair value and are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Short-term debt instruments (such as commercial paper) having a remaining maturity of 60 days or less may be valued at amortized cost, so long as the amortized cost value of such short-term debt instruments is approximately the same as the fair value of the instrument as determined without the use of amortized cost valuation. These securities are categorized as Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy depending on the source of the base price.

4. SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

(a) Investments in Affiliates

The Portfolio invests under normal circumstances substantially all or a significant portion of its assets in Underlying PIMCO Funds which are considered to be affiliated with the Portfolio. The Portfolio may invest in the PIMCO Short Asset Portfolio and the PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III ("Central Funds") to the extent permitted by the Act and rules thereunder. The Central Funds are registered investment companies created for use solely by the series of the Trust and other series of registered investment companies advised by the Adviser, in connection with their cash management activities. The main investments of the Central Funds are money market and short maturity fixed income instruments. The Central Funds may incur expenses related to their investment activities, but do not pay Investment Advisory Fees or Supervisory and Administrative Fees to the Adviser. The Central Funds are considered to be affiliated with the Portfolio. A complete schedule of portfolio holdings for each affiliate fund is filed with the SEC for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year on Form N-PORT and is available at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. A copy of each affiliate fund's shareholder report is also available at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, on the Funds' website at www.pimco.com, or upon request, as applicable. The table below shows the Portfolio's transactions in and earnings from investments in the affiliated Funds for the period ended June 30, 2021 (amounts in thousands[†]):

Underlying PIMCO Funds	Market Value 12/31/2020	Purchases at Cost	Proceeds from Sales	Net Realized Gain (Loss)	Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Market Value 06/30/2021	Dividend Income ⁽¹⁾	Realized Net Capital Gain Distributions ⁽¹⁾
PIMCO All Asset: Multi-RAE PLUS Fund	\$ 62,884	\$ 53,849	\$ (52,700)	\$ (486)	\$ 1,046	\$ 64,593	\$ 12,349	\$ 0
PIMCO All Asset: Multi-Real Fund	38,868	15,380	(29,000)	8,152	1,571	34,971	4,381	0
PIMCO CommoditiesPLUS® Strategy Fund	23,025	6,375	(22,172)	6,206	(6,894)	6,540	6,113	0
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Fund	6,047	713	(3,395)	10	(5)	3,370	69	0
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Fund	10,423	1,453	(7,323)	196	(472)	4,277	184	0
PIMCO Emerging Markets Currency and Short-Term Investments Fund	15,835	3,319	(12,075)	(301)	64	6,842	91	0
PIMCO Emerging Markets Local Currency and Bond Fund	12,404	283	(6,066)	(343)	(321)	5,957	289	0
PIMCO Extended Duration Fund	17,294	6,891	(12,763)	(2,176)	10	9,256	242	0
PIMCO Government Money Market Fund	6,325	370,231	(374,432)	0	0	2,124	0	0
PIMCO High Yield Fund	9,274	14,082	(12,264)	6	57	11,155	291	0
PIMCO Income Fund	31,812	22,080	(33,567)	912	(947)	20,290	674	0
PIMCO International Bond Fund (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	7,494	1,585	(9,030)	174	(223)	0	23	0
PIMCO Investment Grade Credit Bond Fund	4,604	11,451	(7,664)	(3)	(62)	8,326	135	0
PIMCO Long Duration Total Return Fund	0	4,918	(2,385)	46	117	2,696	17	0
PIMCO Long-Term Real Return Fund	14,576	298	(10,504)	(863)	260	3,767	192	0

Underlying PIMCO Funds	Market Value 12/31/2020	Purchases at Cost	Proceeds from Sales	Net Realized Gain (Loss)	Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Market Value 06/30/2021	Dividend Income ⁽¹⁾	Realized Net Capital Gain Distributions ⁽¹⁾
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Fund	\$ 6,010	\$ 3,310	\$ (5,214)	\$ (1,814)	\$ 1,293	\$ 3,585	\$ 70	\$ 0
PIMCO Low Duration Credit Fund	6,244	76	(4,496)	330	(318)	1,836	78	0
PIMCO Low Duration Fund	11,749	7,409	(12,771)	34	(77)	6,344	44	0
PIMCO Mortgage Opportunities and Bond Fund	4,916	548	(2,688)	13	(30)	2,759	77	0
PIMCO RAE Emerging Markets Fund	36,243	487	(26,563)	8,994	(2,092)	17,069	0	0
PIMCO RAE Fundamental Advantage PLUS Fund	41,341	2,189	(29,260)	(432)	2,794	16,632	483	0
PIMCO RAE International Fund	16,643	197	(11,533)	4,121	(1,888)	7,540	0	0
PIMCO RAE PLUS EMG Fund	28,417	4,607	(21,454)	4,187	(2,532)	13,225	4,232	0
PIMCO RAE PLUS Fund	1,968	3,814	(3,757)	(30)	170	2,165	577	0
PIMCO RAE PLUS International Fund	39,858	4,876	(30,884)	8,056	(7,225)	14,681	4,532	0
PIMCO RAE PLUS Small Fund	17,933	2,985	(18,125)	5,231	(2,188)	5,836	2,861	0
PIMCO RAE US Small Fund	15,526	94	(16,741)	7,137	(1,687)	4,329	0	0
PIMCO RAE Worldwide Long/Short PLUS Fund	32,353	7,722	(23,840)	(1,928)	4,164	18,471	1,152	0
PIMCO RAFI Dynamic Multi-Factor Emerging Markets Equity ETF	21,979	0	(19,492)	3,764	(1,137)	5,114	14	0
PIMCO Real Return Fund	24,867	5,938	(15,481)	208	(334)	15,198	481	0
PIMCO RealEstateRealReturn Strategy Fund	33,040	2,964	(27,936)	6,951	(2,281)	12,738	2,513	0
PIMCO StocksPLUS [®] International Fund (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	8,890	153	(7,651)	1,926	(1,050)	2,268	154	0
PIMCO StocksPLUS [®] International Fund (Unhedged)	3,214	0	(3,333)	203	(84)	0	0	0
PIMCO Total Return Fund	16,800	23,869	(24,129)	(241)	(159)	16,140	229	0
PIMCO TRENDS Managed Futures Strategy Fund	6,253	85	(3,410)	458	(28)	3,358	37	0
Totals	\$ 635,109	\$ 584,231	\$ (904,098)	\$ 58,698	\$ (20,488)	\$ 353,452	\$ 42,584	\$ 0

† A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.

⁽¹⁾ The tax characterization of distributions is determined in accordance with Federal income tax regulations and may contain a return of capital. The actual tax characterization of distributions received is determined at the end of the fiscal year of the affiliated fund, unless otherwise advised on IRS Form 1099-DIV. See Note 2, Distributions to Shareholders, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

(b) Investments in Securities

The Portfolio (and where applicable, certain Underlying PIMCO Funds) may utilize the investments and strategies described below to the extent permitted by the Portfolio's investment policies.

Exchange-Traded Funds typically are index-based investment companies that hold substantially all of their assets in securities representing their specific index, but may also be actively-managed investment companies. Shares of ETFs trade throughout the day on an exchange and represent an investment in a portfolio of securities and other assets. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Portfolio (and Underlying PIMCO Funds) would bear their pro rata portion of the other investment company's expenses, including advisory fees, in addition to the expenses the Portfolio (and Underlying PIMCO Funds) bear directly in connection with their own operations. Investments in ETFs entail certain risks; in particular, investments in index ETFs involve the risk that the ETF's performance may not track the performance of the index the ETF is designed to track.

5. BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

The Portfolio (and where applicable, certain Underlying PIMCO Funds) may enter into the borrowings and other financing transactions described below to the extent permitted by the Portfolio's investment policies.

The following disclosures contain information on the Portfolio's ability to lend or borrow cash or securities to the extent permitted under the Act, which may be viewed as borrowing or financing transactions by the Portfolio. The location of these instruments in the Portfolio's financial statements is described below.

Interfund Lending In accordance with an exemptive order (the "Order") from the SEC, each Portfolio of the Trust may participate in a joint lending and borrowing facility for temporary purposes (the "Interfund Lending Program"), subject to compliance with the terms and conditions of the Order, and to the extent permitted by each Portfolio's investment policies and restrictions. Each Portfolio is currently permitted to borrow under the Interfund Lending Program. A lending portfolio may lend in aggregate up to 15% of its current net assets at the time of the interfund loan, but may not lend more than 5% of its net assets to any one borrowing portfolio through the Interfund Lending Program. A borrowing portfolio may not borrow through the Interfund Lending Program or from any other source if its total outstanding borrowings immediately after the borrowing would be more than 33 1/3% of its total assets (or any lower threshold provided for by the portfolio's investment restrictions). If a borrowing portfolio's total outstanding borrowings exceed 10% of its total assets, each of its outstanding interfund loans will be subject to collateralization of at least 102% of the outstanding principal value of

the loan. All interfund loans are for temporary or emergency purposes and the interfund loan rate to be charged will be the average of the highest current overnight repurchase agreement rate available to a lending portfolio and the bank loan rate, as calculated according to a formula established by the Board.

On March 23, 2020, the SEC issued an exemptive order (the "Temporary Order") to provide temporary relief to each Portfolio of the Trust in relation to the Interfund Lending Program, and the Board has authorized the Portfolios to rely on the Temporary Order. With respect to interfund lending, the Temporary Order permitted, under certain conditions, a lending portfolio to lend in aggregate up to 25% of its current net assets at the time of the interfund loan and to make interfund loans with term limits of up to the expiration of the Temporary Order, notwithstanding the current limit of seven business days under the Order. The SEC provided notice in April 2021 that the Temporary Order would be terminated on April 30, 2021.

During the period ended June 30, 2021, the Portfolio did not participate in the Interfund Lending Program.

6. PRINCIPAL AND OTHER RISKS

The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio, which could adversely affect its net asset value, yield and total return, are listed below. The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio include risks from direct investments and/or for certain Portfolios that invest in Acquired Funds or Underlying PIMCO Funds, indirect exposure through investment in such Acquired Funds or Underlying PIMCO Funds. Please see "Description of Principal Risks" in the Portfolio's prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Portfolio.

The following risks are principal risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Allocation Risk is the risk that the Portfolio could lose money as a result of less than optimal or poor asset allocation decisions. The Portfolio could miss attractive investment opportunities by underweighting markets that subsequently experience significant returns and could lose value by overweighting markets that subsequently experience significant declines.

Fund of Funds Risk is the risk that the Portfolio's performance is closely related to the risks associated with the securities and other investments held by the Underlying PIMCO Funds and that the ability of a Portfolio to achieve its investment objective will depend upon the ability of the Underlying PIMCO Funds to achieve their investment objectives.

The following risks are principal risks of investing in the Portfolio that include risks from direct investments and/or indirect exposure through investment in Acquired Funds.

Market Trading Risk is the risk that an active secondary trading market for shares of an Underlying PIMCO Fund that is an exchange-traded fund does not continue once developed, that such Underlying PIMCO Fund may not continue to meet a listing exchange's trading or listing requirements, or that such Underlying PIMCO Fund's shares trade at prices other than the Fund's net asset value.

Municipal Project-Specific Risk is the risk that an Underlying PIMCO Fund may be more sensitive to adverse economic, business or political developments if it invests a substantial portion of its assets in the bonds of specific projects (such as those relating to education, health care, housing, transportation, and utilities), industrial development bonds, or in bonds from issuers in a single state.

Municipal Bond Risk is the risk that an Underlying PIMCO Fund may be affected significantly by the economic, regulatory or political developments affecting the ability of issuers of debt securities whose interest is, in the opinion of bond counsel for the issuer at the time of issuance, exempt from federal income tax ("Municipal Bonds") to pay interest or repay principal.

Interest Rate Risk is the risk that fixed income securities will decline in value because of an increase in interest rates; a portfolio with a longer average portfolio duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a portfolio with a shorter average portfolio duration.

Call Risk is the risk that an issuer may exercise its right to redeem a fixed income security earlier than expected (a call). Issuers may call outstanding securities prior to their maturity for a number of reasons (e.g., declining interest rates, changes in credit spreads and improvements in the issuer's credit quality). If an issuer calls a security that the Portfolio has invested in, the Portfolio may not recoup the full amount of its initial investment and may be forced to reinvest in lower-yielding securities, securities with greater credit risks or securities with other, less favorable features.

Credit Risk is the risk that the Portfolio could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivative contract, is unable or unwilling, or is perceived (whether by market participants, rating agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to meet its financial obligations.

High Yield Risk is the risk that high yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as "junk bonds") are subject to greater levels of credit, call and liquidity risks. High yield securities are considered primarily speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments, and may be more volatile than higher-rated securities of similar maturity.

Distressed Company Risk is the risk that securities of distressed companies may be subject to greater levels of credit, issuer and

liquidity risk than a portfolio that does not invest in such securities. Securities of distressed companies include both debt and equity securities. Debt securities of distressed companies are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuers' continuing ability to make principal and interest payments.

Market Risk is the risk that the value of securities owned by the Portfolio may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

Issuer Risk is the risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

Liquidity Risk is the risk that a particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell and that the Portfolio may be unable to sell illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price or achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. Liquidity risk may result from the lack of an active market, reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed income securities, and may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed income funds may be higher than normal, causing increased supply in the market due to selling activity.

Derivatives Risk is the risk of investing in derivative instruments (such as futures, swaps and structured securities), including leverage, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, and valuation complexity. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Portfolio could lose more than the initial amount invested. An Underlying PIMCO Fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the Portfolio, a reduction in the Portfolio's returns and/or increased volatility. Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives are also subject to the risk that a counterparty to the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations to the other party, as many of the protections afforded to centrally-cleared derivative transactions might not be available for OTC derivatives. The primary credit risk on derivatives that are exchange-traded or traded through a central clearing counterparty, resides with the Portfolio's clearing broker, or the clearinghouse. Changes in regulation relating to a mutual fund's use of derivatives and related instruments could potentially limit or impact the Portfolio's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the Underlying PIMCO Fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives and the Portfolio's performance.

Futures Contract Risk is the risk that, while the value of a futures contract tends to correlate with the value of the underlying asset that it represents, differences between the futures market and the market for

the underlying asset may result in an imperfect correlation. Futures contracts may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. The purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures contract.

Model Risk is the risk that an Underlying PIMCO Fund's investment models used in making investment allocation decisions, and the indexation methodologies used in constructing an underlying index for an Underlying PIMCO Fund that seeks to track the investment results of such underlying index, may not adequately take into account certain factors and may result in a decline in the value of an investment in the Underlying PIMCO Fund.

Commodity Risk is the risk that investing in commodity-linked derivative instruments may subject the Portfolio to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments 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, public health emergencies, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

Equity Risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, such as common stocks and preferred securities, may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company or to factors affecting a particular industry or industries. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities.

Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk is the risk of investing in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, including interest rate risk, extension risk, prepayment risk and credit risk.

Foreign (Non-U.S.) Investment Risk is the risk that investing in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may result in the Portfolio experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a portfolio that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies, due to smaller markets, differing reporting, accounting and auditing standards, increased risk of delayed settlement of portfolio transactions or loss of certificates of portfolio securities, and the risk of unfavorable foreign government actions, including nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage, or political changes or diplomatic developments. Foreign securities may also be less liquid and more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers.

Real Estate Risk is the risk that a Portfolio's investments in Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") or real estate-linked derivative instruments

will subject the Portfolio to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes and operating expenses. A Portfolio's investments in REITs or real estate-linked derivative instruments subject it to management and tax risks. In addition, privately traded REITs subject a Portfolio to liquidity and valuation risk.

Emerging Markets Risk is the risk of investing in emerging market securities, primarily increased foreign (non-U.S.) investment risk.

Sovereign Debt Risk is the risk that investments in fixed income instruments issued by sovereign entities may decline in value as a result of default or other adverse credit event resulting from an issuer's inability or unwillingness to make principal or interest payments in a timely fashion.

Currency Risk is the risk that foreign (non-U.S.) currencies will change in value relative to the U.S. dollar and affect the Portfolio's investments in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, or in derivatives that provide exposure to, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies.

Leveraging Risk is the risk that certain transactions of the Portfolio, such as reverse repurchase agreements, loans of portfolio securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, or derivative instruments, may give rise to leverage, magnifying gains and losses and causing the Portfolio to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. This means that leverage entails a heightened risk of loss.

Smaller Company Risk is the risk that the value of securities issued by a smaller company may go up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably as compared to more widely held securities, due to narrow markets and limited resources of smaller companies. A Portfolio's investments in smaller companies subject it to greater levels of credit, market and issuer risk.

Issuer Non-Diversification Risk is the risk of focusing investments in a small number of issuers, including being more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a more diversified portfolio might be. Portfolios that are "non-diversified" may invest a greater percentage of their assets in the securities of a single issuer (such as bonds issued by a particular state) than portfolios that are "diversified".

Management Risk is the risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by PIMCO will not produce the desired results and that actual or potential conflicts of interest, legislative, regulatory, or

tax restrictions, policies or developments may affect the investment techniques available to PIMCO and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Portfolio and may cause PIMCO or Research Affiliates to restrict or prohibit participation in certain investments. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

Short Exposure Risk is the risk of entering into short sales, including the potential loss of more money than the actual cost of the investment, and the risk that the third party to the short sale will not fulfill its contractual obligations, causing a loss to the Portfolio.

Tax Risk is the risk that the tax treatment of swap agreements and other derivative instruments, such as commodity-linked derivative instruments, including commodity index-linked notes, swap agreements, commodity options, futures, and options on futures, may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect whether income from such investments is "qualifying income" under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, or otherwise affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Portfolio's taxable income or gains and distributions.

Subsidiary Risk is the risk that, by investing in certain Underlying PIMCO Funds that invest in a subsidiary (each a "Subsidiary"), the Portfolio is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with a Subsidiary's investments. The Subsidiaries are not registered under the 1940 Act and may not be subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of a Subsidiary will be achieved.

Value Investing Risk is the risk that a value stock may decrease in price or may not increase in price as anticipated by PIMCO if it continues to be undervalued by the market or the factors that the portfolio manager believes will cause the stock price to increase do not occur.

Convertible Securities Risk is the risk that arises when convertible securities share both fixed income and equity characteristics. Convertible securities are subject to risks to which fixed income and equity investments are subject. These risks include equity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

Exchange-Traded Fund Risk is the risk that an exchange-traded fund may not track the performance of the index it is designed to track, among other reasons, because of exchange rules, market prices of shares of an exchange-traded fund may fluctuate rapidly and materially, or shares of an exchange-traded fund may trade significantly above or below net asset value, any of which may cause losses to the Portfolio invested in the exchange-traded fund.

Tracking Error Risk is the risk that the portfolio of an Underlying PIMCO Fund that seeks to track the investment results of an underlying index may not closely track the underlying index for a number of reasons. The Underlying PIMCO Fund incurs operating expenses, which are not applicable to the underlying index, and the costs of buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Underlying PIMCO Fund's portfolio to reflect changes in the composition of the underlying index. Performance of the Underlying PIMCO Fund and the underlying index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Underlying PIMCO Fund's portfolio and the underlying index due to legal restrictions, cost or liquidity restraints. The risk that performance of the Underlying PIMCO Fund and the underlying index may vary may be heightened during periods of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. In addition, an Underlying PIMCO Fund's use of a representative sampling approach may cause the Underlying PIMCO Fund to be less correlated to the return of the underlying index than if the Underlying PIMCO Fund held all of the securities in the underlying index.

Indexing Risk is the risk that an Underlying PIMCO Fund that seeks to track the investment results of an underlying index is negatively affected by general declines in the asset classes represented by the underlying index.

LIBOR Transition Risk is the risk related to the anticipated discontinuation of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). Certain instruments held by an Underlying PIMCO Fund rely in some fashion upon LIBOR. Although the transition process away from LIBOR has become increasingly well-defined in advance of the anticipated discontinuation date, there remains uncertainty regarding the nature of any replacement rate, and any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR on the Underlying PIMCO Fund or on certain instruments in which the Underlying PIMCO Fund invests can be difficult to ascertain. The transition process may involve, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that currently rely on LIBOR and may result in a reduction in the value of certain instruments held by the Underlying PIMCO Fund.

(b) Other Risks

In general, the Portfolio may be subject to additional risks, including, but not limited to, risks related to government regulation and intervention in financial markets, operational risks, risks associated with financial, economic and global market disruptions, and cybersecurity risks. Please see the Portfolio's prospectus and Statement of Additional Information for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. Please see the Important Information section of this report for additional discussion of certain regulatory and market developments (such as the anticipated discontinuation of the London Interbank Offered Rate) that may impact the Portfolio's performance.

Market Disruption Risk The Portfolio is subject to investment and operational risks associated with financial, economic and other global market developments and disruptions, including those arising from war, terrorism, market manipulation, government interventions, defaults and shutdowns, political changes or diplomatic developments, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics and epidemics) and natural/environmental disasters, which can all negatively impact the securities markets, interest rates, auctions, secondary trading, ratings, credit risk, inflation, deflation and other factors relating to the Portfolio's investments or the Investment Manager's operations and cause the Portfolio to lose value. These events can also impair the technology and other operational systems upon which the Portfolio's service providers, including PIMCO as the Portfolio's investment adviser, rely, and could otherwise disrupt the Portfolio's service providers' ability to fulfill their obligations to the Portfolio. For example, the recent spread of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel strain of coronavirus (known as COVID-19) has caused volatility, severe market dislocations and liquidity constraints in many markets, including markets for the securities the Portfolio holds, and may adversely affect the Portfolio's investments and operations. Please see the Important Information section for additional discussion of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Government Intervention in Financial Markets Federal, state, and other governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which the Portfolio invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Portfolio itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objective. Furthermore, volatile financial markets can expose the Portfolio to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by the Portfolio. The value of the Portfolio's holdings is also generally subject to the risk of future local, national, or global economic disturbances based on unknown weaknesses in the markets in which the Portfolio invests. In addition, it is not certain that the U.S. Government will intervene in response to a future market disturbance and the effect of any such future intervention cannot be predicted. It is difficult for issuers to prepare for the impact of future financial downturns, although companies can seek to identify and manage future uncertainties through risk management programs.

Regulatory Risk Financial entities, such as investment companies and investment advisers, are generally subject to extensive government regulation and intervention. Government regulation and/or intervention may change the way the Portfolio is regulated, affect the expenses incurred directly by the Portfolio and the value of its investments, and limit and/or preclude the Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment

objective. Government regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences. Moreover, government regulation may have unpredictable and unintended effects.

Operational Risk An investment in the Portfolio, like any fund, can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. The occurrence of any of these failures, errors or breaches could result in a loss of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Portfolio. While the Portfolio seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to the Portfolio.

Cyber Security Risk As the use of technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, the Portfolio has become potentially more susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional cyber events that may, among other things, cause the Portfolio to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption and/or destruction or lose operational capacity, result in the unauthorized release or other misuse of confidential information, or otherwise disrupt normal business operations. Cyber security failures or breaches may result in financial losses to the Portfolio and its shareholders. These failures or breaches may also result in disruptions to business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with the Portfolio's ability to calculate its net asset value, process shareholder transactions or otherwise transact business with shareholders; impediments to trading; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines; penalties; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation costs; additional compliance and cyber security risk management costs and other adverse consequences. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future.

7. MASTER NETTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Portfolio may be subject to various netting arrangements ("Master Agreements") with select counterparties. Master Agreements govern the terms of certain transactions, and are intended to reduce the counterparty risk associated with relevant transactions by specifying credit protection mechanisms and providing standardization that is intended to improve legal certainty. Each type of Master Agreement governs certain types of transactions. Different types of transactions may be traded out of different legal entities or affiliates of a particular organization, resulting in the need for multiple agreements with a single counterparty. As the Master Agreements are specific to unique operations of different asset types, they allow the Portfolio to close out and net its total exposure to a counterparty in the event of a default

with respect to all the transactions governed under a single Master Agreement with a counterparty. For financial reporting purposes the Statement of Assets and Liabilities generally presents derivative assets and liabilities on a gross basis, which reflects the full risks and exposures prior to netting.

Master Agreements can also help limit counterparty risk by specifying collateral posting arrangements at pre-arranged exposure levels. Under most Master Agreements, collateral is routinely transferred if the total net exposure to certain transactions (net of existing collateral already in place) governed under the relevant Master Agreement with a counterparty in a given account exceeds a specified threshold, which typically ranges from zero to \$250,000 depending on the counterparty and the type of Master Agreement. United States Treasury Bills and U.S. dollar cash are generally the preferred forms of collateral, although other securities may be used depending on the terms outlined in the applicable Master Agreement. Securities and cash pledged as collateral are reflected as assets on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as either a component of Investments at value (securities) or Deposits with counterparty. Cash collateral received is not typically held in a segregated account and as such is reflected as a liability on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as Deposits from counterparty. The market value of any securities received as collateral is not reflected as a component of NAV. The Portfolio's overall exposure to counterparty risk can change substantially within a short period, as it is affected by each transaction subject to the relevant Master Agreement.

Master Repurchase Agreements and Global Master Repurchase Agreements (individually and collectively "Master Repo Agreements") govern repurchase, reverse repurchase, and certain sale-buyback transactions between the Portfolio and select counterparties. Master Repo Agreements maintain provisions for, among other things, initiation, income payments, events of default, and maintenance of collateral. The market value of transactions under the Master Repo Agreement, collateral pledged or received, and the net exposure by counterparty as of period end are disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments.

Master Securities Forward Transaction Agreements ("Master Forward Agreements") govern certain forward settling transactions, such as TBA securities, delayed-delivery or certain sale-buyback transactions by and between the Portfolio and select counterparties. The Master Forward Agreements maintain provisions for, among other things, transaction initiation and confirmation, payment and transfer, events of default, termination, and maintenance of collateral. The market value of forward settling transactions, collateral pledged or received, and the net exposure by counterparty as of period end is disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments.

Customer Account Agreements and related addenda govern cleared derivatives transactions such as futures, options on futures, and cleared OTC derivatives. Such transactions require posting of initial margin as determined by each relevant clearing agency which is segregated in an account at a futures commission merchant ("FCM") registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. In the United States, counterparty risk may be reduced as creditors of an FCM cannot have a claim to Portfolio assets in the segregated account. Portability of exposure reduces risk to the Portfolio. Variation margin, which reflects changes in market value, is generally exchanged daily, but may not be netted between futures and cleared OTC derivatives unless the parties have agreed to a separate arrangement in respect of portfolio margining. The market value or accumulated unrealized appreciation (depreciation), initial margin posted, and any unsettled variation margin as of period end are disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments.

International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. Master Agreements and Credit Support Annexes ("ISDA Master Agreements") govern bilateral OTC derivative transactions entered into by the Portfolio with select counterparties. ISDA Master Agreements maintain provisions for general obligations, representations, agreements, collateral posting and events of default or termination. Events of termination include conditions that may entitle counterparties to elect to terminate early and cause settlement of all outstanding transactions under the applicable ISDA Master Agreement. Any election to terminate early could be material to the financial statements. The ISDA Master Agreement may contain additional provisions that add counterparty protection beyond coverage of existing daily exposure if the counterparty has a decline in credit quality below a predefined level or as required by regulation. Similarly, if required by regulation, the Portfolio may be required to post additional collateral beyond coverage of daily exposure. These amounts, if any, may (or if required by law, will) be segregated with a third-party custodian. To the extent the Portfolio is required by regulation to post additional collateral beyond coverage of daily exposure, it could potentially incur costs, including in procuring eligible assets to meet collateral requirements, associated with such posting. The market value of OTC financial derivative instruments, collateral received or pledged, and net exposure by counterparty as of period end are disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments.

8. FEES AND EXPENSES

(a) Investment Advisory Fee PIMCO is a majority-owned subsidiary of Allianz Asset Management of America L.P. ("Allianz Asset Management") and serves as the Adviser to the Trust, pursuant to an investment advisory contract. The Adviser receives a monthly fee from the Portfolio at an annual rate based on average daily net assets (the

"Investment Advisory Fee"). The Investment Advisory Fee for all classes is charged at an annual rate as noted in the table in note (b) below.

(b) Supervisory and Administrative Fee PIMCO serves as administrator (the "Administrator") and provides supervisory and administrative services to the Trust for which it receives a monthly supervisory and administrative fee based on each share class's average daily net assets (the "Supervisory and Administrative Fee"). As the Administrator, PIMCO bears the costs of various third-party services, including audit, custodial, portfolio accounting, legal, transfer agency and printing costs.

The Investment Advisory Fee and Supervisory and Administrative Fees for all classes, as applicable, are charged at the annual rate as noted in the following table (calculated as a percentage of the Portfolio's average daily net assets attributable to each class):

Investment Advisory Fee	Supervisory and Administrative Fee			
	All Classes	Institutional Class	Class M	Administrative Class
	0.175%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%

(c) Distribution and Servicing Fees PIMCO Investments LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of PIMCO, serves as the distributor ("Distributor") of the Trust's shares.

The Trust has adopted an Administrative Services Plan with respect to the Administrative Class shares of the Portfolio pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Act (the "Administrative Plan"). Under the terms of the Administrative Plan, the Trust is permitted to compensate the Distributor, out of the Administrative Class assets of the Portfolio, in an amount up to 0.15% on an annual basis of the average daily net assets of that class, for providing or procuring through financial intermediaries administrative, recordkeeping and investor services for Administrative Class shareholders of the Portfolio.

The Trust has adopted a separate Distribution and Servicing Plan for each of the Advisor Class and Class M shares of the Portfolio (the "Distribution and Servicing Plans"). The Distribution and Servicing Plans have been adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Act. The Distribution and Servicing Plans permit the Portfolio to compensate the Distributor for providing or procuring through financial intermediaries, distribution, administrative, recordkeeping, shareholder and/or related services with respect to Advisor Class and Class M shares. The Distribution and Servicing Plans permit the Portfolio to make total payments at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets attributable to its Advisor Class or Class M shares, respectively. The Distribution and Servicing Plan for Class M shares also permits the Portfolio to compensate the Distributor for providing or procuring administrative, recordkeeping, and other investor services at an annual rate of up to 0.20% of its average daily net assets attributable to its Class M shares.

Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)

	Distribution Fee	Servicing Fee
Class M	0.25%	0.20%
Administrative Class	—	0.15%
Advisor Class	0.25%	—

(d) **Portfolio Expenses** PIMCO provides or procures supervisory and administrative services for shareholders and also bears the costs of various third-party services required by the Portfolio, including audit, custodial, portfolio accounting, legal, transfer agency and printing costs. The Trust is responsible for the following expenses: (i) salaries and other compensation of any of the Trust's executive officers and employees who are not officers, directors, stockholders, or employees of PIMCO or its subsidiaries or affiliates; (ii) taxes and governmental fees; (iii) brokerage fees and commissions and other portfolio transaction expenses; (iv) the costs of borrowing money, including interest expenses; (v) fees and expenses of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of PIMCO or the Trust, and any counsel retained exclusively for their benefit, except for PIMCO All Asset Portfolio; (vi) extraordinary expense, including costs of litigation and indemnification expenses; (vii) organizational expenses; and (viii) any expenses allocated or allocable to a specific class of shares, which include service fees payable with respect to the Administrative Class Shares, and may include certain other expenses as permitted by the Trust's Multi-Class Plan adopted pursuant to Rule 18f-3 under the Act and subject to review and approval by the Trustees. The ratio of expenses to average net assets per share class, as disclosed on the Financial Highlights, may differ from the annual portfolio operating expenses per share class.

The Trust pays no compensation directly to any Trustee or any other officer who is affiliated with the Administrator, all of whom receive remuneration for their services to the Trust from the Administrator or its affiliates.

(e) **Expense Limitation** Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement, PIMCO has agreed, through May 1, 2022, to waive a portion of the Portfolio's Supervisory and Administrative Fee, or reimburse the Portfolio, to the extent that the Portfolio's organizational expenses, pro rata share of expenses related to obtaining or maintaining a Legal Entity Identifier and pro rata share of Trustee Fees exceed 0.0049%, the "Expense Limit" (calculated as a percentage of the Portfolio's average daily net assets attributable to each class). The Expense Limitation Agreement will automatically renew for one-year terms unless PIMCO provides written notice to the Trust at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current term. The waiver is reflected on the Statement of Operations as a component of Waiver and/or Reimbursement by PIMCO. For the period ended June 30, 2021, there were no waivers.

In any month in which the supervision and administration agreement is in effect, PIMCO is entitled to reimbursement by the Portfolio of any portion of the supervisory and administrative fee waived or reimbursed as set forth above (the "Reimbursement Amount") during the previous thirty-six months from the date of the waiver, provided that such

amount paid to PIMCO will not: i) together with any organizational expenses, pro rata share of expenses related to obtaining or maintaining a Legal Entity Identifier and pro rata Trustee fees, exceed, for such month, the Expense Limit (or the amount of the expense limit in place at the time the amount being recouped was originally waived if lower than the Expense Limit); ii) exceed the total Reimbursement Amount; or iii) include any amounts previously reimbursed to PIMCO. At June 30, 2021, there were no recoverable amounts.

(f) **Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses** Underlying PIMCO Fund expenses incurred by the Portfolio, if any, will vary with changes in the expenses of the Underlying PIMCO Funds, as well as the allocation of the Portfolio's assets.

The expenses associated with investing in a fund of funds are generally higher than those for mutual funds that do not invest in other mutual funds. The cost of investing in a fund of funds will generally be higher than the cost of investing in a mutual fund that invests directly in individual stocks and bonds. By investing in a fund of funds, an investor will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by Underlying PIMCO Funds in addition to the Portfolio's direct fees and expenses. In addition, the use of a fund of funds structure could affect the timing, amount and character of distributions to the shareholders and may therefore increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders.

PIMCO has contractually agreed, through May 1, 2022, to waive its Investment Advisory Fee to the extent that the Investment Advisory Fees, Supervisory and Administrative Fees and Management Fees charged by PIMCO to the Underlying PIMCO Funds exceed 0.64% of the total assets invested in Underlying PIMCO Funds. This waiver will automatically renew for one-year terms unless PIMCO provides written notice to the Trust at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current term. In any month in which the investment advisory contract is in effect, PIMCO is entitled to reimbursement by the Portfolio of any portion of the Investment Advisory Fee waived as set forth above (the "Asset Allocation Reimbursement Amount") during the previous thirty-six months from the date of the waiver, provided that such amount paid to PIMCO will not: i) together with any Underlying PIMCO Fund Fees exceed, for such month, the Expense Limit (or the amount of the expense limit in place at the time the amount being recouped was originally waived if lower than the Expense Limit); ii) exceed the total Asset Allocation Reimbursement Amount; or iii) include any amounts previously reimbursed to PIMCO. The recoverable amounts to PIMCO at June 30, 2021 were (amounts in thousands[†]):

12 months	13-24 months	25-36 months	Total
\$ 1,031	\$ 890	\$ 574	\$ 2,495

[†] A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.

The waivers are reflected on the Statement of Operations as a component of Waiver and/or Reimbursement by PIMCO. For the period ended June 30, 2021, the amount was \$341,881.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Adviser, Administrator, and Distributor are related parties. Fees paid to these parties are disclosed in Note 8, Fees and Expenses, and the accrued related party fee amounts are disclosed on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

10. GUARANTEES AND INDEMNIFICATIONS

Under the Trust's organizational documents, each Trustee, officer, employee or other agent of the Trust (including the Trust's investment manager) is indemnified, to the extent permitted by the Act, against certain liabilities that may arise out of performance of their duties to the Portfolio. Additionally, in the normal course of business, the Portfolio enters into contracts that contain a variety of indemnification clauses. The Portfolio's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Portfolio that have not yet occurred. However, the Portfolio has not had prior claims or losses pursuant to these contracts.

11. PURCHASES AND SALES OF SECURITIES

The length of time the Portfolio has held a particular security is not generally a consideration in investment decisions. A change in the

securities held by the Portfolio is known as "portfolio turnover." The Portfolio may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective, particularly during periods of volatile market movements. High portfolio turnover may involve correspondingly greater transaction costs, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestments in other securities, which are borne by the Portfolio. Such sales may also result in realization of taxable capital gains, including short-term capital gains (which are generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates when distributed to shareholders). The transaction costs associated with portfolio turnover may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance. The portfolio turnover rates are reported in the Financial Highlights.

Purchases and sales of securities (excluding short-term investments) for the period ended June 30, 2021, were as follows (amounts in thousands[†]):

U.S. Government/Agency		All Other	
Purchases	Sales	Purchases	Sales
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 214,002	\$ 529,668

[†] A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.

12. SHARES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST

The Trust may issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest with a \$0.001 par value. Changes in shares of beneficial interest were as follows (shares and amounts in thousands[†]):

	Six Months Ended 06/30/2021 (Unaudited)		Year Ended 12/31/2020	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Receipts for shares sold				
Institutional Class	72	\$ 839	231	\$ 2,514
Class M	362	4,329	489	4,885
Administrative Class	950	11,078	2,028	19,829
Advisor Class	581	6,837	1,376	13,929
Issued as reinvestment of distributions				
Institutional Class	76	897	57	574
Class M	376	4,482	310	3,108
Administrative Class	2,052	23,942	1,918	18,869
Advisor Class	903	10,679	767	7,650
Issued in reorganization				
Institutional Class	N/A	N/A	78	763
Class M	N/A	N/A	0	0
Administrative Class	N/A	N/A	0	1
Class A	N/A	N/A	589	5,773
Cost of shares redeemed				
Institutional Class	(194)	(2,291)	(188)	(1,889)
Class M	(632)	(7,568)	(1,256)	(12,685)
Administrative Class	(30,768)	(359,377)	(9,028)	(90,293)
Advisor Class	(1,214)	(14,242)	(4,310)	(43,152)
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions	(27,436)	\$ (320,395)	(6,939)	\$ (70,124)

[†] A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.

As of June 30, 2021, three shareholders each owned 10% or more of the Portfolio's total outstanding shares comprising 46% of the Portfolio.

13. REGULATORY AND LITIGATION MATTERS

The Portfolio is not named as a defendant in any material litigation or arbitration proceedings and is not aware of any material litigation or claim pending or threatened against it.

The foregoing speaks only as of the date of this report.

14. FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

The Portfolio intends to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") and distribute all of its taxable income and net realized gains, if applicable, to shareholders. Accordingly, no provision for Federal income taxes has been made.

The Portfolio may be subject to local withholding taxes, including those imposed on realized capital gains. Any applicable foreign capital gains tax is accrued daily based upon net unrealized gains, and may be payable following the sale of any applicable investments.

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the Adviser has reviewed the Portfolio's tax positions for all open tax years. As of June 30, 2021, the Portfolio has recorded no liability for net unrecognized tax benefits relating to uncertain income tax positions it has taken or expects to take in future tax returns.

The Portfolio files U.S. federal, state, and local tax returns as required. The Portfolio's tax returns are subject to examination by relevant tax authorities until expiration of the applicable statute of limitations, which is generally three years after the filing of the tax return but which can be extended to six years in certain circumstances. Tax returns for open years have incorporated no uncertain tax positions that require a provision for income taxes.

The Portfolio, through the Underlying PIMCO Funds, may gain exposure to the commodities markets primarily through investment in swap agreements, futures and options. The Underlying PIMCO Funds may also gain exposure indirectly to commodity markets by investing in a subsidiary ("Commodity Subsidiary") which may invest without limit in commodity-linked swap agreements and other commodity-linked derivative instruments.

One of the requirements for favorable tax treatment as a regulated investment company under the Code is that the Portfolio must derive at least 90% of its gross income from certain qualifying sources of income. The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has issued a revenue ruling which holds that income derived from commodity index-linked

derivatives, if earned directly by the Portfolio, is not qualifying income under Subchapter M of the Code. The IRS has issued private letter rulings in which the IRS specifically concluded that income derived from an investment in a subsidiary that provides commodity-linked exposure through its investments will be qualifying income. Based on the reasoning in such rulings, the Portfolio will continue to seek to gain exposure to the commodity markets primarily through investments in the Commodity Subsidiary and perhaps through commodity-linked notes and through investments in the Commodity Subsidiary.

It should be noted, however, that the IRS currently has ceased the issuance of such rulings. In addition, the IRS also issued a revenue procedure, which states that the IRS will not in the future issue private letter rulings that would require a determination of whether an asset (such as a commodity index-linked note) is a "security" under the Act.

The IRS issued in September 2016 proposed regulations that would have generally treated the Portfolio's income inclusion (under Subpart F of the Code) with respect to the Commodity Subsidiary as qualifying income only if there were a distribution during the same taxable year out of the earnings and profits of the Commodity Subsidiary attributable to such income inclusion. In March 2019, the IRS issued final regulations (so modifying the proposed regulations) providing that (i) it will not rule on the determination of whether a financial instrument or position is a security under the Act; (ii) any earnings and profits paid out in the same taxable year as earned by a controlled foreign corporation to a Portfolio is treated as qualifying dividends; and (iii) that income inclusion by a Portfolio of its Commodity Subsidiary's earnings would be treated as other qualifying income if derived with respect to the Portfolio's business of investing in stock, securities, or currencies.

There can be no assurance that the IRS will not change its position that income derived from commodity-linked notes and wholly-owned subsidiaries is qualifying income. Furthermore, the tax treatment of commodity-linked notes, other commodity-linked derivatives, and the Portfolio's investments in the Commodity Subsidiary may otherwise be adversely affected by future legislation, court decisions, Treasury Regulations and/or guidance issued by the IRS. Such developments could affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Portfolio's taxable income or any distributions made by the Portfolio or result in the inability of the Portfolio or an Underlying PIMCO Fund to operate as described in its prospectus.

If, during a taxable year, the Commodity Subsidiary's taxable losses (and other deductible items) exceed its income and gains, the net loss will not pass through to the Portfolio as a deductible amount for income tax purposes. In the event the Commodity Subsidiary's taxable

gains exceed its losses and other deductible items during a taxable year, the net gain will pass through to the Portfolio as ordinary income for Federal income tax purposes.

Shares of the Portfolio currently are sold to segregated asset accounts ("Separate Accounts") of insurance companies that fund variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies ("Variable Contracts"). Please refer to the prospectus for the Separate Account and Variable Contract for information regarding Federal income tax treatment of distributions to the Separate Account.

Under the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010, a portfolio is permitted to carry forward any new capital losses for an

unlimited period. Additionally, such capital losses that are carried forward will retain their character as either short-term or long-term capital losses rather than being considered all short-term under previous law.

As of its last fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the Portfolio had the following post-effective capital losses with no expiration (amounts in thousands[†]):

Short-Term	Long-Term
\$ 16,956	\$ 85,377

[†] A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.

As of June 30, 2021, the aggregate cost and the net unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) of investments for federal income tax purposes are as follows (amounts in thousands[†]):

Federal Tax Cost	Unrealized Appreciation	Unrealized (Depreciation)	Net Unrealized Appreciation/(Depreciation) ⁽¹⁾
\$ 307,382	\$ 46,091	\$ (21)	\$ 46,070

[†] A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.

⁽¹⁾ Primary differences, if any, between book and tax net unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) are attributable to wash sale loss deferrals for federal income tax purposes.

Currency Abbreviations:

USD (or \$) United States Dollar

Index/Spread Abbreviations:

RAFI Research Affiliates Fundamental Index

Other Abbreviations:

TBA To-Be-Announced

In compliance with Rule 22e-4 (the “Liquidity Rule”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”), PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust (the “Trust”) has adopted and implemented a liquidity risk management program (the “Program”) for each series of the Trust (each a “Portfolio” and collectively, the “Portfolios”) not regulated as a money market fund under 1940 Act Rule 2a-7, which is reasonably designed to assess and manage the Portfolios’ liquidity risk. The Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) previously approved the designation of the PIMCO Liquidity Risk Committee (the “Administrator”) as Program administrator. The PIMCO Liquidity Risk Committee consists of senior members from certain PIMCO business areas, such as Portfolio Risk Management, Americas Operations, Compliance, Account Management and Portfolio Management, and is advised by members of PIMCO Legal.

A Portfolio’s “liquidity risk” is the risk that the Portfolio could not meet requests to redeem shares issued by the Portfolio without significant dilution of the remaining investors’ interests in the Portfolio. In accordance with the Program, each Portfolio’s liquidity risk is assessed no less frequently than annually taking into consideration a variety of factors, including, as applicable, the Portfolio’s investment strategy and liquidity of portfolio investments, cash flow projections, and holdings of cash and cash equivalents, as well as borrowing arrangements and other funding sources. Certain factors are considered under both normal and reasonably foreseeable stressed conditions. Each Portfolio portfolio investment is classified into one of four liquidity categories (including “highly liquid investments” and “illiquid investments,” discussed below) based on a determination of the number of days it is reasonably expected to take to convert the investment to cash, or sell or dispose of the investment, in current market conditions without significantly changing the investment’s market value. Each Portfolio has adopted a “Highly Liquid Investment Minimum” (or “HLIM”), which is a minimum amount of Portfolio net assets to be invested in highly liquid investments that are assets. As required under the Liquidity Rule, each Portfolio’s HLIM is periodically reviewed, no less frequently than annually, and the Portfolios have adopted policies and procedures for responding to a shortfall of a Portfolio’s highly liquid investments below its HLIM. The Liquidity Rule also limits the Portfolios’ investments in illiquid investments by prohibiting a Portfolio from acquiring any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Portfolio would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets. Certain non-public reporting is generally required if a Portfolio’s holdings of illiquid investments that are assets were to exceed 15% of Portfolio net assets.

At a meeting of the Board held on February 9-10, 2021, the Board received a report (the “Report”) from the Administrator addressing the Program’s operation and assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of its implementation for the period from December 1, 2019 through December 31, 2020. The Report reviewed the operation of the Program’s components during such period, noted the March-April 2020 market conditions and associated monitoring by the Administrator, and stated that the Program is operating effectively to assess and manage each Portfolio’s liquidity risk and that the Program has been and continues to be adequately and effectively implemented to monitor and, as applicable, respond to the Portfolios’ liquidity developments. This has remained true for the 12-month period ended June 30, 2021.

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General Information

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This report is submitted for the general information of the shareholders of the Portfolio listed on the Report cover.

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P I M C O